The Roanoke Beacon.

$1.00 a Year, in Advance. "FOR GOD, FOR COUNTRY AND FOR TRUTH." Single Copy, 5 Cents.

VOL. XXII PLYMOUTH, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1911 NO. 11.

CHILD LABOR AND CHILD'S WELFARE

BILL TO ESTABLISH BUREAU TO LOOK ESPECIALLY AFTER THE LITTLE ONES.

COMMERCE AND LABOR LAW

Under Direction of a Chief to be Appointed by the President—Will Not Relieve State of Its Duty to the Children.

Raleigh.—The next session of Congress will probably see enacted a law which has long been wanted by many persons and organizations interested in the condition of children, says P. H. McGowan in a letter from Washington, D. C.

The bill, which has just been formulated, has for its purpose the establishing of a bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor under the direction of a chief, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, the said bureau to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child labor. It is especially charged with investigating the question of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several states and territories, and such other facts as have a bearing upon the welfare of children. The results of such investigation are to be published from time to time.

The bill as drawn and recommended for passage confines the operation of the bureau primarily to the question of investigation and of reporting the same, the design and purpose being to furnish information in this general way from all parts of the country to the respective states to enable them to deal more intelligently and more systematicly and uniformly with the subject. The bill is not designed to encroach upon the rights or relieve the states from the duty of dealing with this subject, but to furnish information to enable them to deal more successfully with it. It was the opinion of the committee that the duty devolves primarily upon the states to legislate upon this important subject and the states can more effectively deal with it. But it seemed to the committee that there was a duty upon the part of the National government to aid in geting information and data with the view of assisting in this work, and that the National government could get such information and data more effectively than the respective states.

The bill treats of a subject which has engaged the attention and the widespread interest of the people

Next Meeting With Oak Grove Local.

The Wake County Farmers' Union is to hold its next meeting with the Oak Grove Local on the first of September. The Oak Grove Local is within a quarter of a mile of the county Home, six miles north of Raleigh. The notice of the meeting has in it the following: "It is earnestly requested that every Local Union in the county send a full delegation. At this meeting we expect to have a report from our cotton seed committee with advice about selling. We will have interesting reports from delegates who will attend the State Tobacco Convention. The Oak Grove Local will furnish free dinner for all and will be aggrieved if you do not come.

Has Located Line of New Road.

John R. McQueen, road supervisor, located the line of the new road that is to connect Southern Pines and Raeford. Work is to begin as soon as is practical in cutting out the way and making the preliminary roadbed. A good deal of enthusiasm exists in regard to the new road, and the name of "Raeford Boulevard" has been offered for the end of it leading out of Southern Pines, with the assurance that it shall be the most conspicuous road that enters the town.

L. J. Norris Was Remanded to Jail.

L. J. Norris was remanded to jail without bail to await trial n the September term of Wake Superior court on the charge of the murder of J. B. Bissett on the night of August 12. The hearing continued from 10 o'clock to 5:30, when Police Justice Walter Watson, at the conclusion of argument by counsel, declared that, since Norris had offered no evidence to counteract the strong circumstantial evidence presented, he decided that there was sufficient evidence to justify him in holding the prisoner.

PROBLEMS OF WAKE COUNTY

There Are Three Big Progressive Measures That Are to be Passed on, Which Are Given Below.

Raleigh.—There are three propositions before the people of Wake county; first there is the Central Highway. This is to be built under an act of the Legislature incorporating such a highway from the ocean to the Tennessee line. There is a fallacious idea in the country that this is to be an automobile road, the truth is it is to be the finest wagon road the state has ever had, no grade being over 4 1-2 per cent. While automobiles will travel it they will have no monopoly, no rights other vehicles will not have, and it is a fair estimate to say there will be ten wagons and buggies traveling it to one automobile.

The second proposition is a bond issue of three hundred thousand dollars for our public roads. It is a source of mortification to every progressive citizen of Wake that this, the metropolitan county of the state, that should set the pace in all work for the development of the commonwealth is rapidly falling behind in the matter of road building. With a road tax of $60,000, which will probably be augmented by some $20,000 more by the new assessment, we have 2,000 miles of public road to build and maintain. We have already built as much road as we can maintain with our present income, our road building has about reached its limit, if we are to keep up the road already built. With $17,000 deducted from the road tax under the new assessment, we can pay the interest and establish a sinking fund to take care of our bond issue, and still have $63,000 to use in maintaining our roads, without increasing our tax one dollar. In other words, by withdrawing $17,000 per annum from our road tax we can still have $63,000 for our road fund and build $300,000 worth of roads in the county. If there ever was a case of "eating our cake and still having it," our people have that chance now.

The third is the farm-life school. Some one has summed it up by saying if the farmers don't want it other people needn't worry, but that is not so, for if it is not established the farmer and everybody else will still have to pay Wake's proportion of the ten schools to be established this year and ten more next year, making it a matter in which we are all interested.

Greensboro's Water Supply is Low.

For the first time during the long drought, the city officials are apprehensive as to the city's water supply. Unless rains come again in a few days local consumers may be able to get only a limited amount of water. At a special meeting of the city commissioners an ordinance was passed preventing the unnecessary use of water in sprinkling lawns and for like purposes and provided a fine of $50 and a penalty of $5 for each offense. For the last few days the supply has been constantly lessening. Every bit of available water from Horspen and Reedy Fork creeks is being brought to the city's reservoir. Even without rain the city might not suffer for a week or ten days, but if the dry weather continues much longer the supply will be inadequate for even the necessary purposes of the city. This is the first time that Greensboro has been threatened with a water famine in years.

Bonding Co. Refuses to Make Good.

The bonding company that guaranteed the honesty of L. V. Hart and E. B. Hussey, cashier and assistant cashier of the Bank of Tarboro, to the amounts of $16,000 and $5,000 respectively has refused to make good the shortage on the ground that it is stipulated in the bond, before the renewal of the bond becomes effective, the directors must certify to the company that the accounts of such bonded officials are correct, and that this they failed to do. Mr. Pennington told the representative of the company who was here a few days ago that he was asking for payment of this year's defalcation; that since January 1st the books showed that $83,000 had been taken. That of this amount some $16,000 had been taken and not a scratch of a pen or pencil to show that it had been received.

Make Raid in Richmond County.

An illicit distillery was captured near Hoffman, near a large swamp, by Sheriff M. L. Hinsen and deputies. The still, which is of a 20-gallon capacity, was just "a-biling" and the juice "a-running" when the officers appeared on the scene, causing the operators to run into the swamp. They were followed and arrested by Deputy C. C. Shores, proving to be Lawrence Lathan, an old Confederate soldier, and his little 10-year-old adopted son. The officers broke up the still.

FAIR SIZE CROP IS IN PROSPECT

DECLINE IN COTTON CONDITION CHECKED BY FAVORABLE WEATHER.

DAMAGE FROM SHEDDING

Cotton Is Beginning to Move Very Freely to the Various Markets.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Commercial Appeal's weekly cotton review says:

"The decline in the condition of the cotton plant, which set in several weeks ago, has been checked in the two Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, or had ceased altogether by reason of more favorable weather, rain having fallen in the Carolinas and dry weather supervened in the two latter states, and, without more rain, will now open rapidly. A fair crop is assured, and a large one seems a possibility, despite the deterioration that has been suffered.

"In Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana excessive rainfall continued during the week, and some of the reports take a very gloomy view of the outlook. The chief damage has resulted from shedding of young forms by reason of the rank growth of the stalk, and from boll weevils in the southern part of this valley territory. It is evident, however, that bright weather would vastly reduce present estimates of damage.

"In Oklahoma and Texas a period of extreme heat, accompanied by a burning sun and hot winds, caused a quick setback to cotton, which had but lately taken on fresh growth from rain. The plant was being forced to an early maturity, but rains toward the close of the week put an end to the condition and hold out promise of better returns next week. As most correspondents state, there is yet time to derive benefit from the rains.

"Cotton is moving very freely to market where any pickin gis being done."

PROHIBITION FIGHT IN MAINE

People Are to Pass on the Question September 11.

Portland, Maine.—The voters of Maine, September 11, will cast their ballots to determine whether or not the policy of constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic which has prevailed for more than a quarter of a century shall be retained.

For weeks past the state has been flooded with literature sent out by both the proponents and opponents of the move to take prohibition out of the constitution.

Constitutional prohibition, in which Maine was a pioneer, was first adopted in 1884. For seventeen years the prohibitory laws remained undisturbed of serious attack. In 1901 a bill for resubmission of the subject was before the legislature, but only 37 votes could be mustered in its favor. In 1907 a similar resolve was barely defeated.

In the state campaign last year resubmisssion was one of the chief issues, the Democrats taking a stand in favor of giving the voters another chance to pass upon the question and the Republicans standing pat on prohibition, which had been the party's policy for fifty years. The election of a Democratic governor and a Democratic legislature settled the question of resubmisssion.

MADERO FOR PRESIDENT

Conqueror of Diaz Named for President of Mexico.

Mexico City.—Francisco I. Madero was formally nominated for the presidency by delegates representing 1,500 clubs, in national convention of the Progressive party. No name but that of Madero was suggested for the presidency. The Catholics agreed in convention to support Madero.

The Revolutionists, organized by Jorge Vera Estanolone of the Diaz cabinet have announced their intention of naming a candidate, the chief going so far as to declare he will ask congress to postpone the elections on account of the unsettled conditions

Reciprocity Interests Canada.

Ottawa, Ontario.—Reports coming in from all parts of Canada show the intensity of the election struggle, and they reflect also the position and the progress of the various elements on the main issue—reciprocity between Canada and the United States. Although the campaign comes while harvesting is at its height, conventions and political meetings are drawing audiences unparalleled in size. A greater number of votes will be polled than ever in Canada.

LIFE'S DISAPPOINTMENTS

ANTICIPATION REALIZATION

(Copyright, 1911.)

COTTON WORTH 13 CENTS

According to Southern Statesmen a Fund Will Be Available to Hold Cotton.

Washington.—"Hold cotton for 13 cents," is the advice to be formally given to farmers' organizations by a committee consisting of Senator Williams of Mississippi and Owen of Oklahoma and Representative Burleson of Texas, representing a conference of senators and representatives from seven cotton-growing states. A committee will urge the state banking associations to co-operate against "the bearish movement of the speculators."

Among the participants were senators Williams and Owen, Representatives Underwood and Heflin of Alabama, Brantley and Hughes of Georgia, Burleson and Beall of Texas, Garrett of Tennessee, Humphreys of Mississippi and Small of North Carolina. A number of them are large cotton planters.

The committee issued a statement, which read:

"It seemed to be the opinion of all that there was a preconcerted effort being made, principally through the instrumentality of the speculative element of the New York cotton exchange, to break down the price of cotton.

"It was the opinion of all that the present statistical condition of cotton did not justify the lowness of present quotations, and that the estimate of bales was unjustified by any facts upon which a prediction could be sanely based, and that, moreover, even if a 15,000,000-bale crop was in sight, the world's supply probably would fall short of the world's demands for cotton to the extent of more than 1,000,000 bales because of the exhaustion of present visible supply of carried-over spot cotton.

British Mobs Abuse Jews.

Newport, England.—Rioting occurred at Bargoed, on the Glamorgean border. A dozen English and Jewish shops were wrecked and looted. Troops were called to the assistance of the police and dispersed the wreckers. No further rioting has occurred in the Monmouthshire valley towns, but the threatening attitude of the mobs at Tredegar and Rhymney necessitates the continued presence there of soldiers. Many Jewish families are leaving the country.

New York Larger Than London.

New York.—That New York can already fairly claim to be the largest city in the world is shown by a comparison of the census just completed in London, with the health department's estimate of New York's numbers. The population of the administrative county and city of London is 4,522,628, as compared with 4,988,385, the population of the administrative boroughs of New York City.

Planters Pool Tobacco Crop.

Greensboro, N. C.—Representatives of 60,000 farmers of the bright tobacco belt of Virginia and North Carolina, allied with the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative union, in executive session here, entered into an agreement to pool the 1911 tobacco crop ufnil a price of not lesss than 15 cents per pound is obtained in any section.

Oklahoma Mob Burns Negro.

Purcell, Okla.—While 3,000 men, women and children stood by, shouting their approval, Peter Carter, a negro, who had previously been captured by three members of his own race, and identified as the man who had attacked Mrs. Minnie Spraggins, wife of a farmer, was burned to death on a brush-pile in th emain street of Purcell. Two deputy sheriffs who attempted to rescue the negro from the crowd were overpowered and locked in the courthouse.

CONGRESS HAS ADJOURNED

EXODUS OF MEMBERS BEGAN IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONGRESS HAD ADJOURNED.

Number of Important Measures, Including Cotton Bill, Were Held Over.

Washington.—The first session of the Sixty-second congress ended, and immediately the exodus of members began. President Taft joined with several hundred tired legislators in the hegira, and official Washington was comparatively deserted. Every outgoing train bore senators and representatives on their homeward journey after being together 121 days and setting the liveliest pace of any legislative session in years.

The adjournment was featureless, despite the strenuous activity that had gone before. The president vetoed the cotton tariff revision bill, just as he had vetoed its two predecessors, the wool and free list bills. The veto went only to the house, in accordance with custom, and there its reception was marked by Democratic laughter and Republican applause.

Democratic Leader Underwood, amid a demonstration, formally thanked the few Republican members who voted with Democrats to pass the revision tariff bills. Democrats ran across the aisles to shake hands with the Republican Insurgents. The cheering and pounding of desks on the Democratic side was protracted. As soon as he could be heard, Mr. Underwood announced as the Democrats did not have the two-thirds majority necessary to pass the bill over the president's veto, he would merely move the printing of the veto and accompanying papers and their reference to the ways and means committee, of which he was chairman. The house agreed to this fixed course. With the committee the matter will rest until the whole subject of tariff revision legislation is renewed at the regular session, which will convene December 4.

President Taft spent half an hour at the capitol, making it a social affair, as well as a business one. Occupying the presidential room, in the rear of the senate chamber, he was given an enthusiastic ovation by senators of all shades of political complexion, as well as by representatives who drifted over from the house to meet him.

Champ Clark, speaker of the house of representatives, in a review of the work of the first session of the Sixty-second congress, declared the Democratic party set a good example for Democrats everywhere, and that the party had redeemed every promise it made in the campaign of 1910, when the Democrats wrested control from the Republicans.

Republican Leader Mann of the house in a statement issued giving the minority view of the work of the extra session of the Democratic house declared that the net result was to strengthen the president and weaken the Democracy and that the Democrats "trying to put the president in a hole" in tariff revision legislation had been "hoist by their own petard."

Reciprocal Fight Stirs Canada.

Winnipeg, Man.—An interesting feature of the Dominion election campaign was a vigorous denunciation of the Laurier government by Joseph Martin, M. P., for London, England, former attorney general of Manitoba, and ex-premier of British Columbia. Martin is strong for reciprocity. "Reciprocity will undoubtedly mean more money for Canada, and more money for Canadians, and would be a good thing for Canada in this respect," said Martin.

AIRMAN ATWOOD FINISHES FLIGHT

AVIATOR COMPLETES 1,265-MILE TRIP IN 12 DAYS, AN UNPRECEDENTED FLIGHT.

HE SOARS OVER NEW YORK

Atwood by Flying From St. Louis to New York Breaks All Long Distance Records.

SUMMARY OF ATWOOD'S ST. LOUIS-NEW YORK FLIGHT

Distance covered in air line 1,265 miles.

Total distance, including detours around New York and other places, 1,365 miles.

Started from St. Louis 8:05 a. m., August 14.

Finished at Governor's Island 2:30 p. m., August 25.

Flying time for entire trip, 28 hours 31 minutes.

Number of flights en route, 20.

Average distance of each flight, 63 1-4 miles.

Beats previous world's record by 101 miles, not crediting him with the extra 100 miles, which he claims for detours.

Final trip began at Nyack, N. Y., 25 miles north of Forty-second street, New York, at 1:53 p. m.; finished at Governor's Island at 2:38 p. m.

Flying time for final trip, 46 minutes.

New York.—Sailing serenely over New York's myriad water craft, Harry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, arrived here in his aeroplane, the first man in history to travel 1,265 miles in a heavier-than-air machine.

Atwood's safe landing on Governor's Island after flying down from Nyask, N. Y., above the Hudson river through a fog which made him only dimly visible to the million eyes that watched him, was a notable incident in the annals of aeronautics. He not only broke the world's record, covering 1,265 miles in an air line.

Atwood's flight is comparable only to that made by fast trains, for he covered the distance in an actual flying time of 28 hours and 31 minutes.

Atwood's final lap in his long journey was a glide of 25 miles from Nyack, N. Y., where he had stopped overnight. He landed, dapper and smiling, hatless and hungry, in the arms of a handful of United States army officers and men, who hailed him as America's greatest aviator.

Atwood said that he may retire permanently from aviation, and his projected coast flight may never be made. Of his reward for his flight, he said:

"Many imagine that I am making a huge sum out of this trip. I am not. The only sum that is actually coming to me is the $10,000 already paid, offered by Victor J. Evans of Washington. Out of this I must pay a forfeit of $4,000 to my financial backers for failing to stop at all the twenty cities scheduled on the route."

VETERANS DIE IN WRECK

40 Killed and 80 Injured in Wreck on Lehigh Valley Railway.

Manchester, N. Y.—Speeding eastward behind time, Lehigh Valley passenger train No. 4 ran into a spread rail on a trestle near here and two day coaches from the rear section of the train plunged downward 40 feet, striking the east embankment like a pair of projectiles. In the awful plunge and crash at least forty persons were killed and more than eighty injured. The injuries of several are so serious that it is feared they will die.

The wreck was the worst in the history of the Lehigh Valley line in this state and one of the most disastrous ever recorded on the system. Crowded with passengers, many of whom were war veterans and excursionists from the G. A. R. encampment at Rochester, the train was made up of fourteen cars and drawn by two big mogul engines.

Birmingham to Have Saloons.

Birmingham, Ala.—Voters of Jefferson county declared for the open saloon and rejected the plan to establish a dispensary in this city. The "wet" majority is estimated at something over 1,000 votes. The county beats gave the dispensary a small majority, but this lead was soon killed when votes in the city wards were counted. Under the Smith liquor law Birmingham will have saloons to be controlled by an excise commission to be appointed by the governor.