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FIFTEEN PASSED FROM FIFTY NINE

THIRTY-SIX WHITES AND EIGHT OF THE NEGROES FAIL ON PHARMACY.

ONE WOMAN SUCCESSFUL

Held Examination in Hall of House of Representatives—Conducted by the State Board of Pharmacy—Names of Those Who Passed.

Raleigh.—The State Board of Pharmacy made its report as to the examination of applicants for license to practice pharmacy in North Carolina, and the report is that of the fifty-nine who made application only fifteen passed, forty-six having failed.

In the list of successful applicants there are ten whites and five negroes, one of these a woman. The failures number thirty-six whites and eight negroes, and this percentage of failures is larger than usual.

The examination was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives and lasted for two days, being conducted by the State Board of Pharmacy, this consisting of Messrs. E. V. Zoeller, of Tarboro, president; F. W. Hancock, of Oxford, secretary; W. W. Horne, of Fayetteville, I. W. Rose, of Rocky Mount, and J. P. Stowe, of Charlotte. In speaking of the examinations, and that several of the negroes, perhaps four, who passed, had tried the examination at other times. The papers are inspected by numbers and no names are known until the papers have been passed upon.

Those who passed the examinations are: R. E. L. Wheelers, of Spring Hope; T. J. Andrews, of Durham; J. N. Pittman, of Oxford, F. F. Fetzer, of Wadesboro; C. A. Brady, of Newton; C. V. Knight, of Greensboro; V. O. Hopkins, of Saluda; J. N. Stinson, of Morganton; G. A. Westbrook, of Greensboro; I. O. Wilkerson, of Durham; B. J. Burnett, (col.), of Greensboro; J. B. Christian (col.), of Winston-Salem; C. W. Dunston (col.), of Raleigh; Malevia E. Dye (col., woman), of Charlotte.

The Baptist Convention Adjourns.

With a mass meeting in the interest of the work of the Baptist Young People's Union in which a number of short, but interesting, addresses was delivered the eighty-first session of the Baptist state convention came to a close. It had been a happy session, enlivened with good feeling and fellowship, magnificent reports and eloquent addresses, a fitting culmination to a year of marked success in every department and along all lines. The entertainment has been superb and every desire of the hundreds of delegates and messengers from every section of the state anticipated by the people of the church and community.

Forestry Association Held Meeting.

Through the efforts of Mr. A. C. Stroup, vice president of the North Carolina Forestry Association, a meeting was held in the court house at Gastonia to consider the ways and means for carrying out the methods recommended by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology for the control of the Southern pine beetle. This insect has done enormous damage to the pine forests of Gaston and surrounding counties, and the people have begun to realize that something must be done, if possible, to prevent further depredations.

North Carolinians Granted Patents.

Messrs. Davis & Davis, Washington patent attorneys, report the grant to citizens of North Carolina of the following patents: W. G. Bulgin, Franklin, smelter smokewasher; H. M. Parker, Willets tilling machine; J. F. Frather, Mount Airy, display and storage cabinets for shirts, etc.

Monroe.—Work of doctoring the acoustic conditions in the Monroe court house was begun.

Farmers Fight The Meat Trust.

The Farmers' Union of Guilford county has inaugurated a fight on what it calls the meat trust of Greensboro, and has called a meeting of the members of the union in the county to be held in the court house Dec. 16 to consider the advisability of establishing a market for themselves. A committee was appointed some time ago to consider the matter and this committee will be ready to report. The farmers say that the wholesale and retail men of Greensboro have entered into an agreement.

BEAUFORT HOT AFTER TIGERS

Latest News of Interest to the People That Has Been Collected From Over the State.

Washington.—A large moonshine distillery was captured in this county near Latham's Crossroads by Deputy Collector C. C. Fagan, M. L. Wood and Deputy Marshal J. A. Potter who had received information that a distillery was located somewhere in that vicinity. The officers after searching for sometime located a large 75-gallon distillery which they took possession of and brought back to this city. A number of empty barrels were found near the still house, but no booze, evidently preparations for a flourishing business during the Christmas holidays. No arrests were made as there was no one in the vicinity of the still house. The county authorities it is understood believe that there are several other moonshine distilleries in the county and efforts will be made to destroy these also.

Recorder W. D. Grimes and the local police force under the able command of Chief George N. Howard have been conducting a very successful campaign against blind tigers and vagrants during the past two weeks. There have been fifteen blind tiger cases up before the recorder for trial and a number of vagrant negro women. At present there are several prisoners in the city jail on these charges awaiting the judgment of the recorder. There have already been several convictions of blind tigers and the recorder and the police are determined to exterminate them all in this city.

Farm Demonstration Work.

For the past few days Mr. E. S. Millsaps, of the United States Agricultural Department, district agent for Western North Carolina, has been in this section with the view of establishing a farm demonstration movement, thereby educating our farmers to better methods of farm work. For the present the corn crop is the only crop in this section they want to keep a record of. Mr. G. M. Goforth, a successful farmer, who resides about a mile west of town, is the local representative, and will have charge of the work in Catawba county. The western district comprises the counties west of Guilford. Mr. Millsaps has recently visited many of the counties in the mountain section of the state. Mr. L. S. Denton, of the United States Agricultural Department, recently made a trip through this part of the state, and is very enthusiastic over the apple culture in this section. There has recently been an appropriation by the government for the purpose of testing soil and investigating climatic conditions in Western North Carolina to ascertain the exact conditions of soil and climate, relative to apple culture.

Has Retracted His Statement.

In the session of the State Board of Agriculture Commissioner W. A. Graham made a statement retracting as not fair or just to State Chemist B. W. Kilgore and Entomologist Franklin Sherman for him to have referred to them as he did in his annual report to the board, each ably and acceptably filling the positions they occupy on the board. They had been designated by the board six months ago to report as to means of eliminating duplicative experimental and other work by department divisions, a work that Commissioner Graham is insisting is his prerogative. He referred to the two gentlemen as "imported regulators."

North Carolina New Enterprises.

There were filed in the office of the secretary of state the following charters: The Asheville Timber Company, is chartered with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000 subscribed, \$1,500, by J. Montgomery Smith, John B. Anderson and Henry Stevens. The McLean Grocery Company, of Raeford, with an authorized capital of \$25,000, will begin business with \$1,800 by Hubert S. McLeand and others. The Bowles and Martin Furniture Co. of Hickory, begins business with a paid in capital of \$25,000, the incorporators being: J. C. Martin, J. W. Bowles and J. A. Sellers, all of Hickory.

Raleigh.—Apex has just voted a bond issue of \$10,000 for street improvement and for a market house.

Attorney Took No Pros in Case.

In Federal court at Greensboro District Attorney Holton took a nol pros in the case of W. W. Moss, charged with impersonating a revenue officer. Moss came to the city last spring and visited a number of tobacco dealers, saying that he was a special revenue officer and exhibiting a badge of that department. He was given admission to the stores and he broke open a number of packages. Finally he wound up with an inspection of the Elks club and it was while there that he was arrested.

100 MEN KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION

DUST EXPLOSION IN TENNESSEE COAL MINE CAUSES DEATH OF MANY MINERS.

RESCUE WORK USELESS

Rescuers Who Penetrate Workings of Mine Found Only Dead and Mangled Bodies.

Brieville, Tenn.—Somewhere in the depths of the Cross Mountain coal mine probably one hundred men lie dead while their sorrow-stricken families kepe vigil at the mouth of their tomb, hoping against hope that their loved ones may be alive when rescuers reach them.

Eight torn and mangled bodies had been brought forth when search was abandoned for the day. Outside of the immediate families of the entombed men no one in this little mountain village believes that any living thing in the mine survived the terrific explosion of coal dust that wrecked the workings.

For more than thirty-six hours every surviving miner in this region had toiled with no thought of food, sleep or pay, to remove the debris and force fresh air into the innermost recesses of the mine. They practically have penetrated to the main entry head, nearly three miles in. They expect to be ready to work the cross entries in which the other bodies have undoubtedly been cast by the force of the blast.

Black damp developed and retarded progress, but the silent force pushed dauntlessly on, some of them till they were carried out overcome by the noxious gases.

Thousands of the morbidly curious flocked into the village and crowded about the main entry of the mine. They saw nothing because there was nothing to see but the pitiable grief of the stricken families.

It is generally believed that the disaster was due to a "dust explosion," which it is claimed is occasioned from the presence of an excess of fine coal and mine dust upon the floor of the mine. When the combination of gas and dust are ignited an explosion and concussion follows, with terrific force and terrible effect.

M'NAMARAS ENTER PRISON

Dynamiters Arrive at San Quentin to Serve Their Sentences.

San Quentin, Cal.—The McNamara brothers entered San Quentin penitentiary, where James B. is condemned to spend the remainder of his life for his confessed crime of murder in connection with the Los Angeles Times explosion, and where John J., secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, is sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for dynamiting. The men entered the prison, it is fairly authenticated, believing they had achieved much for the cause of union labor and had been misunderstood in their efforts and the results they obtained.

Whirled from Los Angeles on a fast train, the men were taken from it, at sunrise, put on a little river steamer and landed, two hours and a half later, at San Quentin prison wharf on the shores of San Pablo bay.

As the prison clock struck 10, John J. stepped over the threshold of the jail door, with his brother directly behind him. In five minutes James B. had become convict 25,314 and John J. number 25,315. They were measured for jail clothing, photographed in two positions, given a carbolic tincture bath, put into stripes, shaved and cropped and re-photographed within an hour.

Cell 18, into which they were locked, adjoins the tier in which condemned murderers are kept and the balcony outside is cut off by a little grate. Further down the row toward the other end is the cell of Abraham Ruef, serving a 14-year sentence for bribery in connection with the San Francisco cases.

Postal Service Shows Surplus.

Washington.—The annual report of Postmaster General Hitchcock states that the first time since 1883 the annual financial statement of the post-office department shows a surplus instead of a deficit. The revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, amounted to \$237,879,823.60 and the expenditures to \$237,660,705.48, leaving a surplus of \$219,118.12. At the beginning of the present administration in 1909 the postal service was in arrears to the extent of \$17,749,770.47.

HURRY UP!



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M'NAMARAS ARE SENTENCED

JAMES B. McNAMARA GOES UP FOR LIFE WHILE JOHN J. McNAMARA GETS 15 YEARS.

Judge Bordwell Bitterly Denounced Brothers When Passing Sentence Upon Them.

Confession to the Court by James B. McNamara.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The confession which James B. McNamara had written out and which was read in court before he was sentenced, follows:

"I, James B. McNamara, defendant in the case of the people, having heretofore pleaded guilty to the crime of murder, desire to make this statement of facts: "And this is the truth: On the night of September 30, 1910, at 5:45 p. m., I placed in Ink Alley, a portion of The Times building, a suit case containing sixteen sticks of 80 per cent. dynamite, set to explode at one o'clock the next morning. It was my intention to injure the building and scare the owners. I did not intend to take the life of any one. I sincerely regret that these unfortunate men lost their lives. If the giving of my life would bring them back I would gladly give it. In fact, I plead guilty to murder in the first degree, I have placed my life in the hands of the state."

"JAMES B. McNAMARA."

Los Angeles, Cal.—James Boyd McNamara and John J. McNamara, brothers, natives of Cincinnati, Ohio, felt the strong hand of justice which they long had sought to evade. James B. McNamara was sentenced to imprisonment for life for murder committed in dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building and killing twenty-one persons, and his brother to fifteen years in the penitentiary for blowing up the Llewellyn Iron works.

It was the retaliatory action of the law against those lawless methods which John J. McNamara, secretary and treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, pursued in fighting employers who kept open shops.

Though the younger brother, James B., in formally presenting his confession to the court, declared that he intended no murder when he placed sixteen sticks of dynamite beneath The Times building on October 1, 1910, John J. McNamara, recounting to his attorneys his principles, broke down as he muttered that he fought against great odds.

A few hours after the sentence was pronounced by Judge Bordwell, word went forth that subpoenas would be issued for both McNamaras to appear before a Federal grand jury to divulge further details of their dynamiting conspiracies.

The United States government will demand of them information concerning interstate trafficking in dynamite.

Mexicans Lynch Eleven Men.

Mexico City.—"Che" Gomez, whose rebellion at Juchitan resulted in a clash between President Madero and the governor of Oaxaca, was lynched at Rincon Antonio. Ten of Gomez' partisans met a like fate. Gomez, who was on his way to the capital accompanied by ten of his followers, was taken from the train at Antonio, and placed in jail by order of Governor Juarez, in spite of the fact that he had been promised safe conduct by the president.

PLAN TO FIGHT BOLL WEEVIL

A Number of Articles Are Restricted When They Originate Within the Quarantine Area.

Atlanta.—Following a session of the entomologists of the South, who in company with a number of transportation men and prominent manufacturers, have been discussing the best possible way to quarantine the boll weevil, a permanent organization was formed by the entomologists and a number of recommendations were adopted.

The recommendations, designed to meet modern conditions, remove lint cotton from the quarantine list, one of the most important changes effected since the first agreement between the Southern entomologists, made in 1892. Dr. W. E. Hinds of Alabama will be the permanent president of the organization, while A. F. Conradi of South Carolina will be secretary. The last meeting was held in the office of State Entomologist E. Lee Worsham.

The association adopted the following recommendations for articles to be restricted, when originating within the quarantine area:

1. Seed cotton.
2. Cotton seed.
3. Seed cotton sacks, cotton seed sacks, cotton pickers' sacks which have been used within eight months.
4. Cotton seed hulls between August 1 and December 30.
5. Spanish moss and corn in shuck between October 1 and June 30.
6. Household goods containing any of the foregoing during the period of quarantine apply to each.
7. Living weevils in possession of any person outside of the infested territory except a qualified entomologist.

It adopted these recommendations for articles not to be restricted, when originating within the quarantine area:

1. Bales of cotton, flat or compressed, with no restriction as to season.
2. Linters and loose cotton lint.
3. Cotton seed meal, cake and oil.
4. Corn shelled or shucked or with shucks removed, oats or any other seed except cotton seed.
5. Cotton seed shown by affidavit to have been sacked nine months or more.
6. Cotton seed for planting purposes only after fumigation with carbon bisulphide by competent entomologist.
7. Hay.
8. Empty cars.

The following principles of law were decided upon:

1. Legislative enactment to provide for quarantine under an official board of not over five, to constitute responsible body which shall be charged with formulations against insect pests and plant diseases.
2. The law should provide competent state entomologists of proper training for quarantine under an official board of not over five, to constitute responsible body which shall be charged with formulations against insect pests and plant diseases.
3. All specifications of dangerous insects, plant diseases, etc., and all regulations relating thereto shall be adopted and published by said board and subject to change under proper public notice and announcement.
4. Law should provide suitable means of prosecution of violators of regulations and fix penalties therefor, including fine or imprisonment.

Russian Treaty Hotly Attacked.

New York.—Abrogation of the treaty of friendly relations between the United States and Russia made in 1832 was urged in speeches delivered by a dozen or more men of national prominence and in resolutions adopted at a meeting held here. The meeting was under the auspices of the national citizens' committee, which plans a series of similar demonstrations in protest against discrimination by Russia in her refusal for many years to honor the passports of Jewish-American citizens.

MAINE BLOWN UP FROM OUTSIDE

NAVY DEPARTMENT ISSUES A SHORT STATEMENT OF DESTRUCTION OF SHIP.

WAS DESTROYED BY A MINE

An Exterior Explosion Caused Six-Inch Reserve Magazine to Explode.

Washington.—The battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor by an explosion from the outside.

This is the gist of a short statement issued by the navy department based on findings made by the joint army and navy board, which spent several months in Havana harbor investigating the wreck. The statement was as follows: "The board finds that the injuries to the bottom of the Maine were caused by the explosion of a charge of low form of explosives exterior to the ship, between frames 23 and 31, strake B, port side. Secretary Meyer announced that there might be a further statement on the report of the board after it had been considered by the president. One member of the board was of the opinion that the report never would be published in full, but would be kept in the confidential archives of the navy department.

The declaration that a "low form of explosive" was used in the outside explosion, indicates a belief that a mine, and not a dirigible torpedo, was the instrument of destruction.

This only deepens the mystery of the destruction of the Maine. A mine charged with sufficient gun powder to blow in the bottom of the ship must have weighed several hundred pounds. To plant such a mine and lay the electric connections necessary for its discharge would have required the services of a number of men.

TOBACCO TRUST DISSOLVING

Stock Has Been Divided Among the Common Stockholders.

New York.—The American Tobacco company announced that the various percentages of stock in its old subsidiary companies is to be divided among the trust's common stockholders. Announcement was also made that the holder of each share of common stock in the trust would be entitled to purchase at par 214964-401824 of a share of stock of the P. Lorillard company, two of the new companies. For each share of common stock in the American Tobacco company, it was announced the shareholders will receive the following proportions of stock of the trust's subsidiaries:

For each share of common stock in the American Tobacco company, it was announced, the shareholders will receive the following proportions of stock of the trust's subsidiaries:

- "American Snuff company, common stock, 75908-401824; preferred stock, 23764-401824; George W. Helm & Co., 27602-401824; Weyman-Bruton company, common stock, 27602-401824; MacAndrews & Forbes Co., common stock 21129-401824; J. F. Young company, common stock, 7043-401824; Conley Foll company, 4950-401824; Johnson Tinfoil & Metal company 1800-401824; R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company, 500000-401824; Corporation of the United Cigar stores, 60000-401824; Porto Rican American Tobacco company, 13236-401824; British-American Tobacco company, limited, 527082-401824 shares of a par value of one pound sterling."

Manchus Slain by Thousands.

Pekin.—The first direct and uncontroverted news received from Sian Fu since the outbreak there was brought here by messenger. It consists of letters to the British and American legations and the director of posts. The letters say 8,000 Manchus were slain by Chinese and that there was much looting. Several mission houses in the province were destroyed and eight foreigners, some of them children, were killed. Four of the dead were Americans.

McNamaras Will Tell Nothing.

Los Angeles.—The scope of the investigation undertaken by the Federal grand jury here and the one in Indianapolis, Ind., so far as could be learned, has not been sharply defined. Government officials, it is thought, will be able to determine only after testimony of witnesses has proceeded further, whether to return indictments here or in Indiana. James B. and John J. McNamara remained in their cells, reiterating that they would tell nothing, even if called before the grand jury.