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LABOR WAR ON PACIFIC COAST

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD MAKE TROUBLE IN WESTERN CITIES.

ALL ORIENTALS ARE BARRED

Union Men in Pacific Coast Cities Demand the Recognition of Their Organization.

San Francisco.—With the events of the last week, the struggle between the employers of the Pacific coast and the Industrial Workers of the World has narrowed down to two issues.

A manifesto issued by the San Diego Free Speech League is making the fight to spread the open shop propaganda. The question of higher wages and shorter hours has been eliminated—at least, temporarily, in the Northwest—by the stand of the strikers on the sole issue of recognition of the industrial workers' organization.

San Diego has been beset by the free speech agitators since January 1, and the announcement was made that an army numbering 10,000 industrial workers would mobilize at San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton and march to the Southern city.

San Diego special deputies and citizens assert they will meet the reinforcements of industrial workers, now headed southward, and will drive them back.

The struggle in the Northwest centers around six thousand striking railroad laborers in British Columbia, and 14,000 sawmill workers in Southwestern Washington. The first strike of the Industrial Workers of the World in British Columbia was called late in March, when the laborers on construction work on the Canadian Northern railroad quit.

Premier Richard McBride refused to aid the employment of Orientals to take the place of the strikers.

The Washington strike began March 15 with a strike of about 1,500 sawmill workers. Rioting began almost immediately and 150 men were arrested. The strike spread to Raymond, Aberdeen, Seattle and the Hump Tuwips river district. At Grays Harbor the employers granted the demands of the strikers for a minimum wage of \$2.25 a day. This brought the reply that the workers would demand the recognition of their organization, regardless of any other grants made by the employers.

MADERO RUINING MEXICO

So Charge the Special Commissioners of Orozco.

New York.—The three special commissioners from General Orozco, leader of the Mexican revolutionists, who arrived here to present to the American people the revolutionists' side of the present trouble in their country, in a long statement, given out by Manuel L. Lugan, head of the commission, bitterly assailed the administration of President Madero and declared that his tactics in the government of Mexico are slowly wrecking the nation.

Madero is charged with violating every oath he made to the men that helped him to overthrow the reign of Diaz. He is charged with misuse of government funds, with making it impossible to walk the highways of Mexico in safety, and with not protecting the interests of foreign business and the people of his own country.

"The present revolution is not a new one," the statement says; "it is merely a continuance of the revolution which began when the rule of President Diaz became unbearable. It is intended to carry out the reforms that it was hoped would result in the success of the revolution a year ago, the failure of which is a sad disappointment to patriotic Mexicans."

Madero, by what was almost his first official act, violated the very thing he had sworn by his use of the army he not only committed congress into disrepute, but also invited the opposition to accomplish his work.

Stolen. Recently with into the and private cor- Wilson regard- ery will out who- ed corre- appoint- what ing me

MISS JOSEPHINE NICOLL



The critical illness of Miss Nicoll, daughter of De Lancey Nicoll, the famous New York counsel, halted the trial of John E. Parsons and Washington B. Thomas, indicted sugar trust officials.

AMERICAN LEADS MEXICANS

SOLDIER OF FORTUNE DIRECTS THE GUNS WHICH SHELL PARRAL FOR INSURRECTOS.

Samuel Drebin of Philadelphia Commands Artillery in Mexican Army.

Jimenez, Mexico.—General Campa has reformed his insurrecto army and, according to a courier, who arrived here after being in the saddle a long while, has begun to shell Parral, where General Villa, the victorious Federal leader, is entrenched.

A dispatch from General Fernandez, one of the rebel leaders, said that the insurrectos has succeeded in surrounding the city and cutting off the food supply. Troops under General Salazar of the rebel forces destroyed portions of the national railway which runs into Parral, preventing armored troop trains from entering. The Federal generals, Vila, DeSoto and Urbina, have defended the city with resourcefulness and daring. They have turned the tallest of the adobe and stone buildings into blockhouses with artillery mounted on the roofs.

The number of dead in the city from cannon and mortar shells is not known, but the rebel dead and wounded in the fighting is said to be nearly four hundred.

Samuel Drebin, a soldier of fortune, whose home is in Philadelphia and who has fought in many revolutions, is in command of the rapid-fire battery in the rebel artillery and has established himself on Prieta Hill, according to last reports sent.

A number of women are fighting in the rebel ranks, although General Orozco has given orders that none of them be allowed on the firing line. The majority of them are soldiers' wives.

COTTON ACREAGE REDUCED

Commissioners of South Place Reduction at 15 to 25 Per Cent.

Columbia, S. C.—Commissioners of agriculture of seven of the principal cotton states, making report to E. J. Watson, president of the Southern Cotton Congress, placed the estimate of reduction of acreage at from 15 to 25 per cent. This reduction, in the opinion of Mr. Watson, has been brought about by the working of the Rock Hill plan and the wet season. The information was furnished as a result of a letter sent out a week ago by Mr. Watson to all cotton states. Replies were received from Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas and Tennessee. A similar condition, he says, exists in South Carolina.

Socialists Lose in Milwaukee

Milwaukee, Wis.—With a flood of non-partisan ballots, Milwaukee voters swept from office the city's Socialist administration. Installed a non-partisan mayor, board of aldermen and county board of supervisors and probably eliminated every national political party from participation in future municipal elections in the state of Wisconsin, because, as a result of the non-partisan victory in Milwaukee, the state legislature, soon to be convened, is expected to pass a non-partisan city election statute.

LEVEES BROKEN BY MISSISSIPPI FLOODS

REELFOOT LAKE EMBANKMENTS BREAK AND WATER COVERS 150 MILES OF COUNTRY.

SITUATION IT VERY GRAVE

Workers Battle Against Waves Until Collapse, and Then Are Forced to Flee for Their Lives.

***** SUMMARY OF SITUATION. *****

Reelfoot Lake levee has collapsed. Flood water spreading over several counties in Kentucky and Tennessee. Estimated 150 square miles will be inundated.

River distance affected, central district, 638 miles. Lies between Columbus, Ky., and Vicksburg, Miss.

River distance through which strain is heaviest ever known, 318 miles. Lies between Columbus, Ky., and Helena, Ark.

Crest of flood not in sight, according to official statements.

Rise beginning to be felt as far south as Natchez, Miss.

Farming land flooded, unprotected by levees, 300,000 acres.

Farm land endangered, submit to immediate overflow if levee break at important points, 900,000 acres.

Damage already estimated, \$1,500,000.

Lives endangered by marooning of householders in central district, twenty.

Number so far rescued from perilous places, 3,000 or more.

***** Memphis, Tenn.—With one main levee gone, water lapping the crest of the embankments at half a dozen points and several breaks believed to be only the question of hours, Major Clark S. Smith, United States engineer directing the fight against the water's encroachment, described the Mississippi river flood situation as grave. The Reelfoot Lake levee, west of Hickman, Ky., was the first of the main embankments to go.

Golden lake, 50 miles north of Memphis, and the levee on the Arkansas side, eight miles below this city, are regarded as in imminent danger. At both points sandbags have been piled on the surface of the revetments to a height of one and a half feet, and the water is washing over. At Mount City, Ark., and at Holy Bush also the levees threaten to cave.

Pitiful cases of destitution, have been relieved in various parts of the wide stretches of country embraced in the central section of the valley. Hickman, Ky., houses about 3,500 refugees, partly in tents, and these include some 2,000 or more employees of factories living in 900 or more houses flooded in Hickman. Columbus, Ky., New Madrid, Mo.; Dorena, Mo., are the towns seriously affected by the invading waters. Thousands of town people have sought higher ground. Hundreds of head of live stock have perished, while many times the number were taken to points of safety before the rise.

FOSS QUILTS THE RACE

Governor of Massachusetts Orders His Name Taken From Ballots.

Boston.—Gov. Eugene N. Foss withdrew his name from the presidential preference primary ballot. In a letter accompanying the withdrawal, he asked that delegate candidates pledged to him consider themselves as unpledged.

In explanation of his action, Governor Foss says he had learned representatives of one or more of the avowed candidates for president were preparing to withdraw their names out of courtesy to him. He asks that those representatives be urged to permit the names of their candidates to remain, as if only one name appeared no chance would be given for an expression of popular preference, which would defeat the purpose of the preferential primary.

Virginia Outlaws Refused Food.

Hillsville, Va.—According to "Sug" Smith, who lives over Mount Airy way, toward the Carolina line, Sidney Allen and Wesley Edwards, the two courthouse assassins, came to his cabin and begged for food. Allen came to his door, he said, and Edwards stood guard. Allen declared neither had taken food that day. They got none from Smith. The posses are posting copies of Governor Mann's proclamation, calling upon all citizens to withhold aid from the fugitive outlaws.

BENJAMIN TILLMAN.



Mr. Tillman is senator from South Carolina and one of the Democratic leaders in the upper house.

AVIATOR RODGERS KILLED

FIRST AVIATOR TO CROSS AMERICAN CONTINENT IS KILLED AT LONG BEACH, CAL.

Biplane Began Frightful Descent and Crashed Against Surf, Rodgers Being Mangled in Wreck.

Long Beach, Cal.—Calbraith P. Rodgers, the first man to cross the American continent in an aeroplane, was killed here almost instantly when his biplane, in which he had been soaring over the ocean, fell from a height of 200 feet and buried him in the wreck. His neck was broken and his body badly mangled by the engine of his machine. He lived but a few moments.

Rodgers, for a week past, had been making daily flights here and had taken up with him many passengers, both men and women. He started from his usual place and soared over the ocean, crossing the pier and then turned and dipped close to a roller coaster in a beach amusement park.

Seeing a flock of gulls sporting themselves among the great shoal of sardines just over the breakers, Rodgers again turned and dived down into them scattering the sea fowl in all directions.

Highly elated with the outcome of his dive, Rodgers then flew farther out to sea, all the time gradually rising until he had reached a height of about 200 feet.

Making a short turn, he started at full speed for the pier, then suddenly dipped his planes and his machine began a frightful descent. Rodgers was seen by hundreds of persons on the pier to relax his hold on the levers and then seemingly realizing that he was in danger, he made strenuous efforts to pull the nose of his machine into a level position.

Falling in this, he managed to turn his craft further in shore and an instant later the craft crashed into the edge of the surf, not 500 feet from the spot where, on December 10, last, he had finished his ocean-to-ocean flight. Many men rushed to his aid. Ernest Scott and James Goodwin, life guards, were the first to reach him. They said Rodgers' head was hanging over one wing of the machine, the heavy engine was on his back and his feet were drawn up nearly doubling over his shoulders. Blood was flowing from his mouth.

Rodgers was lifted from the wreck and hurried to the bath house hospital. He died on the way.

Mrs. McRee Is Free.

Opelousas, La.—Mrs. Zee Runge McRee, who shot her young friend, Allan Garland, to death in her home here September 21 last, was acquitted by a jury of the charge of manslaughter. Holding her golden-haired little daughter, Vallera, in her arms, and with tears streaming down her cheek, Mrs. McRee arose as soon as the foreman had announced the verdict and thanked the jury. All smiles and all tears, husband and wife embraced.

Tariff Revision by Tariff Board.

Washington.—President Taft, in an address to the members of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, renewed his plea for revision of the tariff only by a tariff board that would make revision possible upon scientific lines. Sanitary improvements in Southern cotton mills attitude one of the most important changes in cotton mill construction according to T. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C. Healthful working terms at taking the place of unhealthful buildings, he said.

GRANVILLE COUNTY TOBACCO CULTURE

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE DEMONSTRATION WORK BEING DONE.

WORK OUTLINED BY MR. MOSS

Finest Grades of Tobacco Cannot be Grown Successfully on Rich Soil.—Experiment Station in This County is Located Near Oxford.

Raleigh.—A special from Oxford states that an interview with E. C. Moss, assistant in the Federal tobacco experiment work, brought out some interesting facts about the demonstration work in Granville county. This experiment station is located about two miles west of Oxford and is now entering upon the second year of its operation. It is conducted jointly by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture. There are two similar stations in the state, one in Rockingham and the other in Pitt county.

The purpose of this work is outlined by Mr. Moss. It is a well-established fact that the finest grades of tobacco can not be grown successfully on rich soil. Wherever this is attempted the quality becomes impaired. This necessarily holds the yield down to a very low average in pounds. As an illustration no successful farmer will attempt to raise a fine grade of tobacco after a crop of cowpeas or clover. The excessive amount of nitrogen produces a coarse plant that sells at a very low price on the market. This Granville station, therefore, has for its distinctive purpose the discovery through experiments of a way to increase the yield without affecting the quality of the tobacco.

The procedure is going forward along three distinct lines: fertilizer experiments, crop rotations, and variety tests. In the fertilizer tests the different sources of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are being tested out separately in order to find those that will give the largest yield without lowering the quality.

After being first sentenced to death and then, after a new trial was procured by appeal to the Supreme Court and assigned to the penitentiary for seventeen years Charles Murphy of Yancey county began serving his sentence, being committed by Sheriff Edwards of Yancey county. He killed John Simmons because Simmons would not give him some whiskey when he stopped him in the public road and asked for it. On the second trial evidence of irresponsibility of Murphy through the effects of epileptic fits was injected into the evidence and submitted to the jury thereby saving Murphy from the electric chair.

Was Saved From Electric Chair.

Commence Work on Norfolk-Southern Surveyors have commenced work on a direct line for the Norfolk Southern railroad from Mount Gilead to Charlotte. This is a new route from the one surveyed recently by way of Albemarle, Mount Pleasant and Concord and is said to be about 10 miles shorter. Great difficulty was experienced in getting from Mount Gilead and Troy across the Yadkin valley into Albemarle by reason of some heavy construction. In fact the report comes that it was necessary to deflect the line about six miles to get through at all.

A Deal in Pasquotank Dirt.

A deal in Pasquotank dirt of considerable interest has been consummated here when a deed transferring 2,500 acres of timber land in Newland to a ship from C. L. Hinton and brother sons of the late John Louis Hinton, noted for his eccentricity and devotion to the Foreman-Bladen Lumber party of Elizabeth City was in the office of the registrar. The consideration being \$2,500, the land contains some valuable timber.

To Operate Auto.

J. H. Lehman recently acquired a new automobile. He is one of the many who are taking advantage of the new law which allows anyone to operate an automobile without a license.

BEAUFORT SCHOOL MATTERS

Recent Meeting of County Association of School Committeemen and What Was Done.

Washington.—The Beaufort County Association of School Committeemen recently held a meeting in the court house here. The association was organized last fall by Superintendent W. L. Vaughan and Prof. L. C. Brogdon, and at that time it was decided to hold two meetings during the school year for the discussion of such school questions as might be of interest to the county at large.

The meeting was called to order by the president, B. D. Rowe. Roll call by the secretary, Superintendent W. L. Vaughan, showed a good number of the districts represented.

Mr. Rowe, who is a farmer from the Small school district and himself a committeeman, and one of the most enthusiastic school men in the county, made some opening remarks, telling the purpose of the meeting and the good which he expects to come from the organization. He said that few committeemen are familiar with their duties and he hoped this association will arouse them to a greater effort to perform their duties. He emphasized the need of better schools in the country districts, and longer terms, thus giving the country child an equal advantage with the city child. The future of the county and state rests upon the shoulders of the fathers and mothers and teachers of this generation. Everything worth while must necessarily have a price, and men must learn if they would give their children advantages they must pay for them.

He ended his remarks by making a plea for better attendance, and said if men will not have their children attend the regular public school they should be forced to do so by the law.

North Carolina State Fair.

Col. Joseph E. Pogue, secretary of the North Carolina State Fair, says the circuit organization of the chain of fairs for Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina is well adjusted again after threatened disruption that grew out of a misunderstanding of the desires of the South Carolina fairs as to their dates. In the final adjustment the North Carolina State Fair retains its original dates. He says the outlook is for an eminently successful fair this fall. The executive committee is determined to put the present buildings and equipment in the best of condition for the fair. There is still a possibility, too, that public-spirited citizens may come to the aid of the fair and at the same time make a fine investment for themselves by floating a bonded debt that will enable the directors to erect another modern fire-proof building.

North Carolina New Enterprises.

Charters are issued for Carolina Amusement & Investment Co. of Asheville capital \$20,000 authorized and \$1,200 subscribed. Princeton Cotton Mill Company, Salisbury, capital \$20,000 by M. L. Jackson, W. B. M. M. Gilbert F. Hamblin; the Carolina Appliance Company, capital \$25,000 by G. S. Call and John T. Fleenor; the Eastern Drainage Company, capital \$50,000 by C. W. Hodge and others. Polk county Waterworks, capital \$25,000, by F. Foster and others. Towns with Mercantile capital \$10,000 by Myer.

Gypsies Pass.

A party of gypsies, engaged in the business of fortune telling, passed through the county recently.

To Operate Auto.

J. H. Lehman recently acquired a new automobile. He is one of the many who are taking advantage of the new law which allows anyone to operate an automobile without a license.