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NO. 1.

TO MAKE END TO TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

TO TAKE LAST STEP TO CRUSH WORLD TRADE IN OPIUM.

TWELVE POWERS AGREE

Other Habit-Forming Drugs Also to Be Barred by The Hague Conference.

Washington.—With the purpose of taking the last step necessary to crush out the international traffic in smoking opium, cocaine and other noxious and habit-forming drugs, representatives of nearly all the nations of the world will gather at The Hague to continue the international conference which adjourned in that capital January 23, 1912.

The purpose of the present gathering is to ascertain whether a sufficient number of powers will join in ratifying the international convention looking to the suppression of the opium traffic, drafted by that conference, to insure its successful operation.

Opium has long been a cause of serious international conflict, China and Great Britain having gone to war on the subject in 1840, when the "opium war" finally resulted in the cession of Hong Kong to Great Britain. The recent movement for the suppression of the trade in habit-forming drugs is American in origin. Beginning in 1906 a systematic effort to secure this result by international action the state department succeeded in the creation of the international commission which met in Shanghai in 1909 and paved the way for the more official gathering of delegates at The Hague in December, 1911. This conference, after two months' hard work, agreed upon the form of a general convention, which, broadly speaking, was calculated to put an end to international dealing in harmful drugs.

There were twelve powers party to this agreement—America, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Siam and Persia.

It was pointed out that it would be useless for these countries, the largest producers and users to agree to radical measures for the international control of habit drugs, so long as it was open to the citizens of states not represented at the conference to continue or take up the production and traffic.

TO TAX COTTON FUTURES

Amendment to Tariff Bill Designed to Prevent Gambling.

Washington.—Postponement of the date on which the new sugar tariff shall go into effect until March 1, 1914, and a change of date when the income tax shall be operative from January 1, 1913, to March 1, 1913, were agreed upon by majority members of the senate finance committee.

The committee also adopted an amendment which would put a stamp tax on all cotton sold for future delivery; declined to reconsider its action in repealing the act of 1890, which released sweet wine manufacturers from payment of the full internal revenue duty on brandies used in fortifying wines, and adjusting several rates on articles referred back by the Democratic caucus.

Extension of time on the sugar schedule, Chairman Simmons announced, was agreed to in order that sugars purchased under the Payne-Aldrich rates can be disposed of without the handicap of the effect of reduced tariff rates. The date upon which the income tax can be computed for the first year was changed to March 1 for the reason that the date in the bill, January 1, 1913, would make the section unconstitutional.

Hail Stones Last Five Days.
Thomasville, Ga.—Wonderful tales come from Grady county of hail which fell in certain sections and lasted without melting five days, and that with the mercury playing around the hundred mark, too. Some of the hail was gathered up and carried to the homes, where ice cream was frozen with it. Crops in the immediate section where this hail fell are reported as having been badly damaged. Chickens were killed and window glasses broken.

Thousands of Veterans in Gettysburg.
Gettysburg, Pa.—Gettysburg stepped fifty years backward into the halo of history and looked again upon an army of blue and an army of gray, meeting at her doorstep to join in the semi-centennial celebration of the greatest battle of the Civil war and to show the world that scars are not so deep as the feeling of American brotherhood. Veterans in blue and gray trooped into the little town which has slept as peacefully among its hills since Lee and Meade turned their legions southward so long ago.

FRED E. LEWIS



Fred E. Lewis is the new Republican congressman from Allentown, Pa.

FREE SUGAR COMES IN 1916

PRESIDENT WILSON'S TARIFF POLICY IS OVERWHELMINGLY APPROVED.

Approval of Schedules Comes After a Debate in Caucus by Democrats.

Washington.—Free sugar in 1916 and free raw wool are now established in the tariff revision bill, having been approved by the Democratic caucus of the senate. The sugar schedule as reported by the majority members of the finance committee and practically as it passed the house was approved by a vote of 40 to 6. Free raw wool as submitted by the majority and just as it passed the house swept the senate caucus by a vote of 41 to 6.

This ratification of President Wilson's tariff policy, he having insisted upon the wool and sugar propositions before the ways and means committee in the beginning, came after a long series of developments since the tariff bill passed the house in which the president had an active participation.

When the fight of the anti-free sugar and anti-free wool Democrats was getting hot the president issued a public statement declaring that any suggestion of compromise on the wool and sugar schedule ideas was absolutely out of the question and later he stirred all administration leaders to action when he made his charge about the existence in Washington of an "insidious lobby" investigation, of which has brought results regarded as favorable to the tariff bill.

The six Democratic senators who voted against free sugar on the final vote approving the schedule were Hitchcock, Nebraska; Newlands, Nevada; Ransdell and Thornton, Louisiana; Shafroth, Colorado; Walsh, Montana.

The six who opposed free raw wool to the end were Chamberlain of Oregon; Newlands, Nevada; Ransdell and Thornton, Louisiana; Chafroth and Walsh.

BUDGET PLAN IS DEFEATED

Hardwick Leads Fight Against Reform in Senate Caucus.

Washington.—House Democrats, in caucus, agreed upon the abolition of the commerce court as a party policy and, turning deaf ears to pleas from their leaders, rejected a plan for the creation of a budget committee to control all appropriations.

Representative Broussard of Louisiana, champion of the commerce court, precipitated caucus action on the mooted question by offering a resolution to authorize hearings on the Sims bill to abolish the court. Speaker Clark denounced the tribunal as useless and expensive and Representative Adamson of Georgia, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the caucus that the court be abolished during the present session, due care being taken to protect and provide for jurisdiction over pending and future litigation.

Pigeon Flies From Brazil 4,200 Miles.
Jeannette, Pa.—The record flight of a homing pigeon from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, is reported by Stephen Krupa, a local fancier. Last April he shipped "Sunny Jim" and two other racing pigeons to a Rio Janeiro fancier, who liberated them on May 8. "Sunny Jim" put in an appearance after forty-eight days' flight. Krupa declares that a pigeon never before "homed" from a point below the equator. The air line distance from Rio Janeiro to this city is about 4,200 miles, nearly half of the distance being over water.

200 TONS OF OIL EXPLODE ON SHIP

EXPLOSION HEARD FOR MANY MILES—SCORES WERE BLOWN OVERBOARD.

STEAMER MOHAWK WRECKED

Five Killed and Six Injured When Tank Steamer Blew Up in New York Bay.

New York.—Two hundred tons of fuel oil on board the steel tank steamer Mohawk, owned by the Standard Oil company, exploded with a terrific roar and a burst of flame while the vessel was at anchor off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, in New York bay, killing five persons and injuring six others. A dozen more are unaccounted for, but are believed to have been rescued. Two bodies were seen floating in the hold while the fire boats were still pouring streams of water into the wrecked steamer.

Carelessness of a machinist's helper was reported to have caused the explosion. Fifteen men, including the crew and twenty machinists, who were making repairs preparatory to the Mohawk's departure for Tuxpan, Mexico, were on board. A helper was declared to have dropped a washer into the hold below the fire room. Seeking to recover it, he is believed to have carried a lighted candle, which caused combustion among gases generated in the hold.

The explosion was heard for many miles. A 200-foot flash of flame, a column of smoke, the detonation, a volcano of debris and the Mohawk settled aft while fire boats, wrecking tugs and other harbor craft hurried to the scene from all directions.

A score of men who were blown overboard were rescued unhurt. Others clung to the stanchions and rails or huddled in the bow, whence they were dragged in safety on boats.

The fire was later controlled and the crew return on board and began pumping the vessel out. The stern was completely under water, but it is believed the steamer can be got into dry dock for repairs.

STARS AND BARS TO WAVE

Gettysburg Gaily Decorated With Blue and Gray for Reunion of Veterans.

Gettysburg, Pa.—That the stars and bars as well as the stars and stripes will appear at the big camp of veterans during the anniversary celebration was indicated by announcements from the office of the anniversary commission that "there is nothing to prevent the wearers of the gray from bringing along their battleflags."

At the same time, it was said that the Confederate flag would not be used in official decorations over which the commission has control. Residents of Gettysburg and Union veterans are extending a royal welcome to arriving Confederate veterans.

The town itself never has been so gaily decorated. Every business block is gay with the national colors and practically every home displays at least one flag. The stars and bars appear in a number of places, while the use of both the blue and the gray is a favorite method of decoration at many buildings.

Large pictures of both Union and Confederate generals are much in evidence. The town is gay with martial music. Many of the veterans have brought their fife, drums and bugles and the calls of war times are sounded in the streets, in some instances by the very men who did the same thing during the exciting days of the Gettysburg campaign half a century ago.

Finishing touches were put on the camp. Equipment was distributed to the 5,000 tents, all of which are now up and everything is in readiness for the fifty thousand old soldiers to attend the celebration.

Sixty Lamas Burned.
St. Petersburg, Russia.—Sixty Mongolian lamas were burned to death in a pagoda at Kwei Hwacheng, in the Chinese province of Shanso, on the border of Mongolia, according to a dispatch received here. They had barricaded themselves in the building against a number of Chinese pursuers.

Blalock's Nomination Confirmed.
Washington.—A. O. Blalock of Fayette was nominated by President Wilson as collector of internal revenue of Georgia. The nomination was later confirmed by the senate. The position of collector will be more important and profitable under the new tariff law than it has ever been before, even before Georgia became a dry state, for the collection of income taxes will also devolve upon the collectors of internal revenue. It will be a highly complicated and difficult task to inaugurate the new system.

SENORA CHAMORRO



Senora Chamorro, wife of the new Nicaraguan minister, has come to Washington with her husband.

DEMAND COTTON REFORMS

BETTER METHODS FOR BALING AND PACKING OF COTTON FOR SHIPMENT WANTED.

Subject is Taken Up by House Committee on Interstate Commerce. Georgian is Chairman.

Washington.—Legislation looking to better methods of baling and packing cotton for shipment in interstate commerce, to prohibit wasteful methods of sampling, and unfair deductions for cotton tare, as well as regulations for deductions for "country damage," was taken up by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

Representative Adams of Georgia, chairman of the committee, declared that congress undoubtedly has power to regulate this subject where the cotton is to be shipped outside of the state. Innumerable complaints have been made by farmers that the arbitrary 6 per cent. tare deduction is unjust. This is denied by the cotton merchants and exporters, who say that thirty pounds of bagging and ties is the average.

Reference was made to the practice of the Southeastern railroads in accepting for shipment ungnained cotton and ginning and baling it en route. Even if the railroads can only carry 25,000 pounds of ungnained cotton in a car, whereas they can carry six 500-pound bales in the same car, they are enabled to make a difference in the transportation receipts through controlling the gins at certain points. A bill to require uniform tare was introduced at the last session of congress by Representative Burleson of Texas, now postmaster general.

FOUR KILLED BY EXPLOSION

By Puffing of Dust Death and Destruction Are Dealt.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Four men are known to be dead, sixty were injured, some fatally, and four are unaccounted for, as the result of an explosion in the elevator and grain storehouse of the Husted Milling company.

Sixty were taken to hospitals, some in a serious condition, from burns and broken legs and arms. That many of the injured cannot survive and that the ultimate death list may number fifteen is an estimate reached by a canvass of the hospitals.

The explosion was caused by the puffing of dust accumulated in the feed house, and was of frightful force, tearing out one wall of the wooden structure and breaking windows for a quarter of a mile around. John Conroy, engineer of a switch engine, was blown from his cab and received internal injuries, which caused his death.

The body of Henry Vetter was blown 50 feet and was found under a box car nearby badly burned. A boy, while running to the fire, was run down by an automobile and killed.

No Torn Battle Flags Wanted.
Philadelphia.—Word has gone out to veterans of both armies all over the country not to bring their tattered battle flags to Gettysburg for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, for they cannot be flown to the breeze in the encampment. Every precaution will be taken to prevent the stirring up of animosities and feeling on the part of the old soldiers, and this is one of the precautions considered necessary. The only flag which will be allowed in the encampment is the stars and stripes.

MULHALL CHARGES CAUSE GREAT STIR

LOBBY COMMITTEE TO PROCEED AT ONCE TO INVESTIGATE RECENT DISCLOSURES.

WANT SEPARATE HEARING

House to Be Heard.—President Wilson Had No Idea That Investigation Would Take Such Wide Scope When He Started It.

Washington.—Investigation of lobbyists and lobbies by the senate will be reopened with a number of prominent Wall Street men as witnesses. Chairman Overland of the Lobby Committee decided after a talk with President Wilson and informal conferences with his committee assistants, to renew activity at once instead of waiting until July 8 as he had planned.

Claims of Marin M. Mulhall of Baltimore, that as lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers he had for years maintained close relations with members of Congress and financed their campaigns for reelection have so intensified the feeling in congressional circles that the Lobby Committee has determined to proceed at once and to interrogate all persons connected with any of the recent lobby disclosures.

Witnesses include Paul Cravath and Lewis Cass Ledyard, prominent New York attorneys, and David Lamar, a Wall Street financier. The investigation will center about the charges made recently by Robert S. Lovett of the Union Pacific Railroad, that many New York financiers and lawyers had been approached over the telephone by lobbyists and persons representing themselves to be members of Congress.

Until this branch of the inquiry is disposed of, the committee probably will not take up the more recent disclosures of Mr. Mulhall which have thus far appeared only in newspaper reproduction of his personal statement and facsimiles of letters he claims to have received, containing references to the efforts to control and influence members of Congress. Mulhall is under subpoena to appear July 8.

Steps already have been taken by the committee to get possession of the letters and papers Mr. Mulhall preserved, bearing upon all alleged operations as a lobbyist.

More Trouble With Suffragettes.

London.—Four men arrested while participating in the militant suffragette's raid on the official residences in Downing street of Premier Asquith and Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George were brought up at the police court and fined \$10 each with the alternative of fourteen days imprisonment.

Bulgarians And Greeks Battle.

Sifa, Bulgaria.—More Fighting occurred between the Greek and Bulgarian troops some distance east of Saloniki. According to the Bulgarian account the Greek soldiers tried to cut the Bulgarian communications along the railroad from Zeres to Drama but were driven off by Bulgarians.

Appropriation For Red River.

Washington.—The war department recommended to the house an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for the improvement of the Red River from its mouth to Fulton, Ark., conditioned upon the state raising \$4,500,000 additional. Chief Engineer Bixby reported that the Red river could be made a great waterway at little cost of maintenance.

Hurries Tariff Discussion.

Washington.—Finishing touches to the schedules of the tariff bill were considered by the senate Democratic caucus which is endeavoring to finish its work that the revised measure may go to the entire finance committee and be reported to the senate within the next few days.

To Increase Pay In Navy Yards.

Washington.—Increase in wages of employes of navy yards on the Atlantic coast are likely to be recommended within a short time by Secretary Daniels, in a conference with the naval committees of senate and house the secretary announced his purpose of giving the laboring men in the navy yards adequate representation on the boards which fix the wage scales and indicated to the congressional committee that appropriations would be asked for next year to provide wage increases.

NEWS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Short Paragraphs of State News That Has Been Condensed For Busy People of State.

Wilson.—George Parker, the idiotic colored boy, who was run over by a southbound freight train on the Atlantic Coast Line, near this city, died at the Wilson Sanatorium.

Washington.—Messrs. Davis and Davis, Washington patent attorneys, report the grant to Henry J. Palmer, of Greensboro, of a patent for a strap lock.

Raleigh.—State Treasurer Lacy received orders for \$11,000 state bonds of the issue of July 1. This makes just \$236,000 bonds sold of the \$1,143,500 issue authorized by the recent legislation.

Henderson.—The stables of Mr. W. A. Hunt, at the back of his residence on Charles street, caught fire recently and burned down. His horse, one of the handsomest in Henderson, was burned up and other things destroyed. Cause of fire is not known.

Goldsboro.—An early morning fire in the southern part of the city destroyed three dwelling houses belonging to Mrs. E. S. Sherman. A fourth house, adjoining those burned was also badly damaged. The loss will be between \$5,000 and \$6,000, fully covered by insurance.

Wadesboro.—Ground has been broken by the contractors, J. W. Stout & Co., of Sanford, for the Anson county sanitarium and the contract calls for the completion of the building by November 15. The structure is to be of red-pressed brick, fitted with all modern conveniences and will cost in round numbers \$16,000.

Raleigh.—Dr. W. M. Allen, state food chemist, has returned from Mobile, Ala., where he attended the annual convention of the National Association of State Food Chemists, of which he is secretary. He has been re-elected to serve a fifth term. The new president is Dr. James H. Wallace of Idaho.

Durham.—The health officer is making a special effort to get the dairies of the county to observe the health regulation in regard to selling adulterated milk. The laws have been on the statute books for a number of years, but for the most part they have not been enforced except in regard to the selling of milk that came from diseased cows.

Wilmington.—After two days of uninterrupted possession of the City of Wilmington and Wrightsville Beach the members of Oasis Temple of the Ancient Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine brought their summer pilgrimage to a close with an elaborate banquet served on the beach at the point of the island north of the Oceanic Hotel.

Raleigh.—Chief Justice Clark announces that there is in hand now sufficient funds in money and pledges for the erection of the statue of Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin in Capital Square and W. F. Ruckstuhl, who has made a number of fine busts for the state, has been selected as the artist to model the statue, which will be of bronze.

New Bern.—New Bern will have the greatest Fourth of July celebration that has been attempted in the section of the state for a number of years. The railroads are offering special rates for this occasion and the sands will avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing some of the greatest speed events ever advertised to take place in North Carolina.

Statesville.—Commissioner of Agriculture Graham; Mr. C. B. Parker, director of farmers' institutes; Dr. B. W. Kilgore, director of state farms, and seven members of the state board of agriculture visited the Iredell Test Farm recently. The farm was inspected and work for the coming year discussed. The experiments being made are developing valuable information for the agriculturists.

Raleigh.—Charters are issued for the Smathers Dentists (Incorporated) Asheville, capital \$2,000, subscribed by Wexler Smathers, B. C. Smathers and C. N. Malone for dental work and a dental supply depot. Another charter is for the Standard Storage Warehouse, Henderson, capital \$50,000 authorized, and \$3,000 subscribed by J. H. Parham, R. C. Gary and others for general storage warehouse business.

Raleigh.—Governor Craig ordered the release of L. H. Smith at Rockingham because of the tardiness of the South Carolina authorities in sending a requisition to take him to Chesterfield county where he is wanted on a charge of embezzlement.

Kinston.—Plans are forming in this city to send a delegation to Morehead City to appear before the legislative constitutional commission and protest against the sale of the state's stock in the Atlantic & North Carolina railroad to E. C. Duncan, who made a proposition to the last general assembly.