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GREAT SHORTAGE IN MEAT SUPPLY

DECREASE OF 19,000,000 IN THE MEAT ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

COMPARASIONS ARE MADE

Amazing Drop Since 1910 Reported
by the Department of
Agriculture.

Washington.—Shortage of meat animals in the United States was strikingly demonstrated by comparative figures made public by the department of agriculture. The report showed that there are nine less beef cattle, seven less sheep and three less hogs now for each 100 persons in the country than there were in 1910. This means that it would take 18,259,000 more cattle, sheep and swine to give the present population the same supply that the census of 1910 showed to exist.

While the population of the country is estimated to have increased from 91,972,000 to 98,546,000 in the past three years, the number of beef cattle has decreased 12.9 per cent, and of sheep 5.2 per cent. The number of swine increased slightly, 1.3 per cent, but it did not keep up with the proportional growth of population.

"This increase in value, however," the department pointed out, "does not necessarily mean that farmers or stock raisers are making more, if any, profit. On the contrary, the cost of production has probably increased more rapidly than the increase in the selling price of livestock. Producers of farm products are the last to receive any benefit from higher prices paid by consumers, yet they are among the first to increase production if there is a prospect of realizing better returns."

"The very fact that there is a present shortage of nearly 19,000,000 meat animals in the United States since the census of 1910, indicates clearly that the business is not profitable to producers."

"The scarcity of meat animals is attributed by department experts to the encroachment of farms upon range territory, lack of a proper range leasing laws, shortage in the corn and forage crop in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, increase in the value of land and higher cost of labor and stock feed; decline in stock raising on farms in the East and South because of poor marketing facilities, the temptation to sell livestock at prevailing high prices and enormous losses from hog cholera."

FREE SILVER EDICT ISSUED

Rebel Leader Decrees Free Coinage of Silver.

Chihuahua, Mexico. — Currency issued by the Bank of Sonora, the Bank of Minero and other banks established under the Diaz regime will be treated as counterfeit money after February 10, under a decree issued by the rebel government. The free and unlimited coinage of silver will be offered as a means of providing ample money.

The embargo against the old bank currency, which is frowned on as a survival of the centrifugal days, when the Creels and Terrazas were in power, will render worthless in the rebel territory millions of dollars in paper money.

The offer of free coinage will be extended to the bullion owners, but it has not been indicated to what extent the offer will be accepted. The rebel government already is in possession of much bullion which will be coined to enrich the treasury. It also was announced that a large American smelting interest, which controls industries in Colorado and other parts of the United States, has entered into an arrangement for the immediate opening of a smelter in Chihuahua, which has been closed for many weeks.

H. H. Rogers Left \$40,000,000.
New York.—A detailed appraisal of the estate of the late Henry H. Rogers, Standard Oil magnate, who died nearly four years ago, shows that the estate is worth about \$40,000,000 net, or some \$5,000,000 more than the value originally estimated, it was learned.

19 Sailors Are Lost

Falmouth, England.—Captain Loring, commanding officer, and seventeen of the crew of the German bark Hera, of Falmouth, Chile, to Falmouth, lost their lives when the vessel struck a rock as she had almost concluded her voyage. The remaining five men were saved. The Hera encountered a gale at the entrance to the English channel. She lost her course and struck the rocks near Port Halls Light. The vessel immediately filled and the men took to the boats, which capsized. Eight succeeded in getting back.

MRS. C. BRACKETT BISHOP



Mrs. C. Brackett Bishop of Chicago has a theory that if children are given the same opportunities their minds will develop alike. To prove this, she will start in February on a trip around the world to gather babies of all races and place them on a farm in America.

TICK QUARANTINE RAISED

MORE TERRITORY IS FREED FROM CATTLE TICKS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

Over 17,000 Additional Square Miles in Eight Southern States to Be Released From Quarantine.

Washington.—The territory in the South freed from cattle ticks and released from quarantine has been increased by 17,106 square miles by an order issued by the acting secretary of agriculture, effective February 16, 1914, releasing additional portions of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas. This action has been taken as a result of further progress made in the extermination of the ticks which spread splenic or Texas fever of cattle. The total area released since the beginning of the work in 1906 now aggregates 215,908 square miles, and amounts to about 30 per cent of the territory infested at the time the work was undertaken.

Tennessee is the first of the states extensively infested by the ticks to be entirely freed from this pest and released from quarantine.

The portions of the several states to be released from quarantine on February 16 under the order mentioned are as follows:

In Virginia: The county of Sussex and the balance of the county of Greensville.

In North Carolina: The counties of Moore, Hoke, Scotland, Robeson and New Hanover.

In Georgia: The counties of Morgan and Franklin.

In Tennessee: The remainder of Marion county.

In Alabama: Portions of the counties of Jackson and Sumter.

In Mississippi: The counties of Clay, Jasper, Smith, Scott and Leflore, the remainder of the counties of Lowndes, Holmes, Madison, Attala, Rankin, Noxubee, Chickasaw, and portions of the counties of Claiborne, Warren, Yazoo, Sharkey, Bolivar, Newton, Grenada, Leake, Monroe, Jones, and LaFayette.

In Oklahoma: The county of Cotton and the remainder of the counties of Tillman, Grady, Craig and Ottawa, and portions of the counties of McClain, Osage and Delaware.

Condemned Foodstuffs Fill Warehouses

Washington.—Foodstuffs seized by the federal authorities and held as evidence of adulteration or misbranding in violation of the pure food and drugs acts are rapidly accumulating pending court action, the department of agriculture announces. Several warehouses scattered throughout the country at various shipping ports are practically filled with condemned products. Relief, however, is promised, the department states, as the trials are shortly to be held.

Taft Warns Against Plutocracy

Toronto, Canada.—"I sincerely hope our experience may give you warning and cause you to take prompter measures to prevent plutocracy reaching the danger point," said former President William H. Taft here in an address before the Literary and Scientific Society of the University of Toronto. The former president had dwelt on the industrial expansion of Canada and the probability that its people would come face to face with conditions of corporate control existing in the United States.

43 PERSONS MEET DEATH ON OCEAN

NINETY-ONE ARE BROUGHT BACK TO LAND BY THE M. & M. STEAMSHIP NANTUCKET.

VESSEL IS RAMMED AT SEA

Many Unable to Leave the Staterooms.
No Time Was Given to Adjust
Life Preservers.

Department of Commerce
Orders Probe of Wreck.

Washington. — A thorough investigation of the circumstances resulting in the collision between the Nantucket and Monroe was ordered by the department of commerce. Assistant Secretary Sweet instructed the steamboat inspection service to make an exhaustive inquiry.

Norfolk, Va.—The story of how 43 souls went down to death in the chill waters of the Atlantic when the Nantucket rammed and sank the steamer Monroe, was brought to port by 91 survivors of the sunken ship's passengers, rescued and brought to shore by the Nantucket.

It was a story of awful and sudden death, sweeping out of the dark and fog, and taking unawares the doomed half hundred with the heaviest of sleep still upon them. It told how the stricken Monroe, with her side gored deep by the knife-like steel prow of the Nantucket, rolled rapidly, rolled over on her side, and in a few minutes turned completely over and then plunged to the bottom, carrying with her the ill-fated passengers and members of the crew who had failed to get clear of the wreck.

Thrilling are the stories told by those rescued from the jaws of death when the Old Dominion Steamship Company's steamer Monroe, bound from Norfolk to New York, turned turtle at sea within ten minutes after she had been in collision with the Merchants and Miners' transportation company's steamer Nantucket in a dense fog off the Virginia coast. Revised lists put the loss of life at forty-three, of which number nineteen were passengers and twenty-four members of the Monroe's crew. It was as if they had come from the dead when eight of the Monroe's passengers, whom wireless reports had put in the list of the lost, walked or were borne from the steamer Nantucket when the latter landed the rescued at Norfolk.

There were notable deeds of heroism by Assisting Engineer Oscar Perkins and First Wireless Operator Ferdinand J. Kuehn. Perkins when the inrush of water put on the main dynamo and left the Monroe in complete darkness, rushed below and put to work an emergency dynamo. He is among the rescued.

Wireless Operator Kuehn gave the first S. O. S. call and after adjusting a life preserver which would doubtless have saved his own life, removed this from his body and put it on a girl. Kuehn was lost. His assistant, R. L. Etheridge, was saved, and walked into the arms of his wife, who stood to greet him as the Nantucket docked with the rescued.

C. W. Poole, en route from Gray, Va., with his wife and two and a half-year-old boy to visit in Massachusetts, had his wife and child washed from his arms over the rail of the sinking Monroe. Poole, completely crushed, told the story of his great loss and sorrow. He will return to his Virginia home.

Ed Gorman of New York told of harrowing scenes of women screaming for help in the cabin of the Monroe. Walking upon the side of the careened sinking ship, Gorman met a girl whom he begged to jump with him into the sea. The girl refused and perished. Gorman was at the place picked up by a passing lifeboat.

J. G. Gorman, second officer of the Monroe, gave his life preserver up to a lady who had none, and after being washed into the water saved himself by grabbing a floating ladder.

\$10,000 in Bills Left on Car Seat

Macon, Ga.—Conductor Walter Little picked up a package in a seat of a Central of Georgia railway car at Columbia, Ala., which later was found to contain \$10,000 in bills. The name of J. C. Kountz appeared on the package and it was found that the money belonged to a Boston bank with which Mr. Kountz is connected. The money was in possession of a messenger, who left the train at Columbia. It was returned to the bank. The money, along with several other packages, had been placed in a hand grip.

SENATOR ASHURST



Senator Ashurst of Arizona is author of the resolution calling for a senatorial investigation of the Michigan copper mine war.

OPPOSES FREE CANAL TOLLS

PRESIDENT HOLDS EXEMPTION TO AMERICAN COASTWISE VES- SELS VIOLATES TREATY.

Question of Panama Canal Tolls is
Subject Discussed About Capitol
in Washington.

Washington.—How to dispose of the Panama canal tolls question was the subject uppermost in discussion about the capital when the attitude of President Wilson, outlined in the senate foreign relations committee, became public. The president's position was asserted to be that the provision of the Panama canal act granting toll exemption to American vessels is in violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which proclaims that the canal shall be free and open to all nations "on terms of entire equality" and that "charges of traffic should be just and equitable."

Three courses are open to congress. Great Britain, which persistently has opposed the toll exemption for American ships, has offered to arbitrate the question as to its being a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The majority in congress, it is believed, opposes this, maintaining that the United States should settle the issue for two years, the operation of the provision exempting American ships from the payment of tolls. Should this be adopted, diplomatic negotiations could continue in the meantime. The third proposal is that congress repeal the free toll provision.

WHITE TEACHERS BARRED

By Measure Passed by South Carolina House of Representatives.

Columbia, S. C.—The lower house of the South Carolina general assembly passed to third reading a bill prohibiting white people from teaching in negro schools or negroes in white schools under penalty of a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not exceeding twelve months. The passage of the measure was recommended by Governor Blease.

The bill was amended to include the "intimacy of the races in houses of ill repute."

Another amendment provides that the bill shall not be regarded as prohibiting the teaching of the Bible to negroes.

Sensational speeches were made, and at times the discussion became most bitter.

In urging the passage of the bill Mr. Fortner of Spartanburg declared: "The negroes have their Booker T. Washington. Let the negroes run their own business and their schools."

Earthquake Shocks Cause Panic

Buenos Aires, Argentina. — Earthquake shocks at Mendoza caused a panic. Mendoza is the capital of the province of Mendoza, lying about sixty miles distant from the volcano of Aconcagua. In 1861, Mendoza was overthrown by an earthquake.

Probe of Strikes Ordered

Washington.—A sweeping investigation of strike conditions in the coal fields of Colorado and the copper district of Michigan was authorized by the house. By a vote of 181 to 15 the house adopted the resolution of Representative Keating of Colorado, empowering the mines and mining committee to make inquiry as to conditions in Colorado and Michigan in which the federal government might be concerned. Hearings will be conducted in the strike regions by a sub-committee, or sub-committees.

NAVAL YEAR BOOK FIGURES JUGGLED

CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST EXPERTS OF THE NAVY DE- PARTMENT.

SEC'TY DANIELS IS GRILLED

Congressmen Say Statistics Show Our Navy Below Germany's Standing and That This is Not True Accord- ing to Investigation.

Washington.—Representatives Witherspoon of Mississippi and Hensley of Missouri, charged that experts of the navy department juggled the statistics of the 1913 navy year book to make the American navy appear inferior to the German navy. This action, they declared, set the United States down from second to third place as a naval power. Both congressmen are members of the house naval affairs committee.

With Secretary Daniels before the committee to explain the naval program for the coming year, the two congressmen, who are strongly opposed to a "big navy," questioned him at length on what they declared were omissions and faulty comparisons in the year book. The ex-secretary explained that he was not an expert in comparing navies, and said he had relied on what experts in the navy had advised him about the facts.

In their questioning the Congressmen brought out that three American battleships, the Oregon, Massachusetts and Indiana, which are of the same tonnage and of heavier armament than 10 listed German battleships, are left out of the United States list altogether; and that the year book instead of giving the United States 36 battleships built and building, compared with Germany's 35, should have credited the United States with 39 battleships of heavier total tonnage and armament than Germany.

They also developed that the Navy statisticians this year for the first time have taken out of the dreadnought class the battleships South Carolina and Michigan, which have dreadnought armament, and have put into the German dreadnought class four ships of 11-inch gun armament. The year book's comparison gives Germany 13 dreadnoughts and the United States seven, while the Congressmen insisted that the correct figures should give Germany and the United States nine dreadnoughts each.

Slow to Respond

Washington.—President Wilson is surprised at the lack of responses from business men to the invitation for suggestions on pending trust legislation.

The president does not know whether business men approve the tentative measures or whether they have not yet taken notice of the hearings. It was suggested that business men might fear being branded as "lobbyists" if they came to Washington in that connection.

Opposes Increased Rates

Washington.—Opposing the 5-per cent increase in freight rates sought by eastern railroads, J. C. Forester, representing the Interstate Commerce Association of North Carolina, told examiners of the interstate commerce commission that to grant the advance would be to burden the public for roundabout and illegal routes of shipment and for the support of "improperly financed and inefficiently managed properties."

Judge Ventress Burned to Death

Gadsden, Ala.—Judge Thomas Ventress, prominent in Alabama politics, was burned to death in a fire which destroyed two buildings in Atalla, Ala.

Women Disappointed

Washington.—President Wilson gave no encouragement to a delegation of 300 working women who marched on the white house with a brass band to ask his support for a constitutional amendment enfranchising women.

Develop Southern Water Power

Washington.—Remarkable development in the South's water power resources is related in a statement by the federal geological survey. At any reasonable valuation per horsepower, it is stated, the undeveloped power of important streams in the Southern states is an important industrial asset. In Georgia and the Carolinas more than 100,000 horsepower has been developed and it is being used by the cotton mills alone and public service corporations are developing 300,000 to 400,000 additional horsepower.

DOCTORS MEETING

TENTATIVE PROGRAM IS AN- NOUNCED FOR TRI-STATE MEDICAL CONVENTION.

BE HELD IN WILMINGTON

Many Prominent Physicians With National Fame Will Read Papers at the Meeting in Wilmington on February 18th and 19th.

Wilmington.—A great deal of interest throughout this section centers in the sixteenth annual session of the Tri-State Medical Association of the Carolinas and Virginia which is to be held in Wilmington, Wednesday and Thursday, February 18 and 19. The preliminary announcement of the program has been made which is intended only for information. It is stated that eight or 10 prominent surgeons will read papers at this meeting and that two or three from New York and several from Chicago will also attend. The tentative sketch of the program indicates that the meeting will be one of the most interesting in years. The Tri-State Association, embracing three states, always attracts a number of the leading physicians and specialists in the country. Charlotte will send a large delegation to this convention and several will read papers, including Drs. A. J. Crowell, J. P. Monroe, John Hill Tucker, William Allan, Addison G. Brenizer, A. N. Whisnant and others.

The officers of the Tri-State Medical Association are: Dr. Spughte Leigh, Norfolk, Va., president; Doctors Augustus B. Knowlton of Columbia, S. C., Alfred L. Gray and Andrew J. Crowell of Charlotte, vice presidents, and Dr. Rolfe E. Hughes, of Laurens, S. C., secretary and treasurer. On the Executive Council are: Drs. J. Shelton Horsley of Richmond, R. B. Epling of Greenwood, D. A. Stanton of High Point, James H. Culpepper of Norfolk, Samuel Lile of Lynchburg, A. E. Baker of Charleston, Charles T. Harper of Wilmington, W. W. Fennell of Rock Hill and J. Howell Way of Waynesville. The North Carolina chairman of sections are: Dr. E. C. Register, medicine; Dr. D. T. Tayloe, surgery; Dr. Joseph Graham, gynecology; Dr. D. A. Stanton, obstetrics, and Dr. H. W. Carter, eye, ear, nose and throat.

Reorganize Toxaway Power Co.

Asheville.—Developments of the reaching importance to western North Carolina are presaged by the reorganization of the Toxaway Power Company, a corporation chartered about a year ago with an authorized capital of \$1,500,000. When the company was chartered the incorporators were H. S. Mitchell and W. E. Moore of Hillsboro and George H. Wright of Asheville. At that time the company intended to do extensive electrical development along the various rivers of this section of the state, but the project hung fire for a time and finally was apparently abandoned. The new company owns or controls extensive water rights and property in Western North Carolina, and it intends to develop power projects along the Toxaway River in Transylvania county, the Green River and other streams on the southern side of the Blue Ridge. All rights, properties, options and agreements held by the former incorporators have been transferred to the new company.

Sanders Negro Subject

Raleigh.—Worth Sanders, the negro who so narrowly escaped being lynched and took refuge in Wake county jail and was subsequently transferred to the State's Prison, has made admissions of guilt that make his conviction much more certain, according to statement made by Sheriff Sears. He says that Sanders told Jailer Jordan that he was out at the Lynch place when Mrs. Lynch was killed by Wilson and that he helped him put the body in the brush, but that he was too drunk to have any clear recollection of just what did happen. Sheriff Sears has another prisoner in jail, who occupied the cell with Sanders, and says that Sanders made much the same statement to him.

Establish Training School

Greensboro.—A movement is on foot here to get the County Commissioners to establish a training school for boys who get into the city courts of Greensboro and High Point for minor infractions of the law. The Legislature authorized the commissioners to make an appropriation for such a school. The idea is not to make of it a reformatory, but a real school. Boys sent there will be educated and taught useful occupations. It is believed that the commissioners will undertake the school.