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## SENATOR BACON PASSES TO BEYOND

STATE AND NATION IN DEEP  
MOURNING FOR SENATOR  
BACON OF GEORGIA.

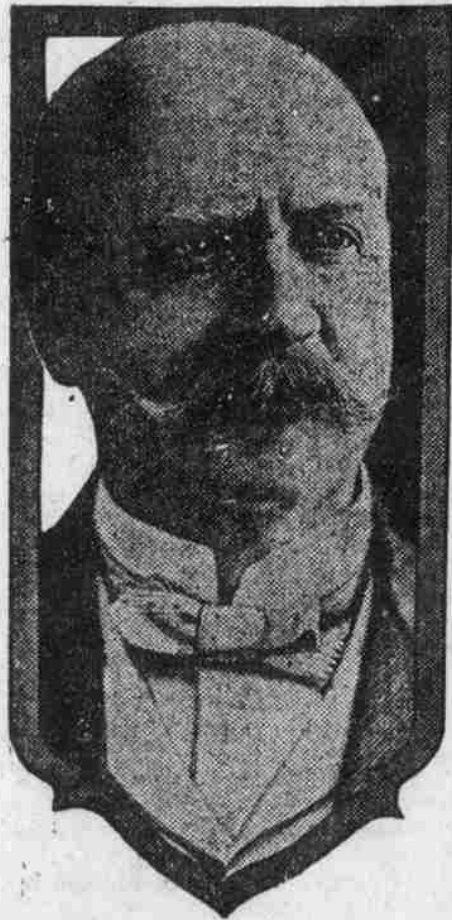
### GEORGIA PAYS HIM HONORS

Passing of Senator Causes President  
Wilson to Lament and Moves  
Colleagues Almost to Tears.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Passing of Georgian  
\* Lamented by Wilson.  
\*  
\* Washington.—When President  
\* Wilson heard of Senator Bacon's  
\* death, he wrote the following  
\* statement:  
\* "All who knew Senator Bacon  
\* will sincerely deplore his death.  
\* It deprives the senate of one of  
\* its oldest and most experienced  
\* member; a man who held, with  
\* something like reverence, to the  
\* traditions of the great body of  
\* which he was so long a part, and  
\* who sought, in all that he did,  
\* to maintain its standards of  
\* statesmanship and service. The  
\* great state of Georgia will miss  
\* her distinguished son and serv-  
\* ant. My own association with  
\* him had been of the most cor-  
\* dial, and, to me, helpful sort. I  
\* particularly profited by his expe-  
\* rience in foreign affairs."  
\*\*\*\*\*

Washington.—Senator Bacon is dead. While Washington was wrapped in the white mantle of the first snow-storm of the season, the soul of this great statesman and modest soldier, who had defended Georgia on the bat-

### AUGUSTUS O. BACON



tlefield and in the halls of congress, passed away.

The end came at Garfield hospital with a suddenness that astounded his physicians, his intimate friends and the world of official Washington. At noon his condition was not thought alarming. Shortly afterwards he had a sinking spell, and at ten minutes after two he was gone. An infected clot of blood, which reached the heart, caused his sudden death.

President Wilson issued a statement expressing his deep regret. Vice President Marshall, members of the Georgia delegation and intimate friends in the senate, hastened to the hospital to show their respect and to urge that all the marks of a great nation's honor be accepted by the bereaved relatives.

Following the official funeral, the body was taken to Georgia, accompanied by an honorary escort of senators and representatives. The funeral was in Macon Thursday.

Northeast in Grip of a Blizzard.  
New York.—A snowstorm, said to rival in severity the famous blizzard of 1888, raged to the accompaniment of zero weather in the upper Hudson valley, the Mohawk valley and the northern and western parts of New York state, tying up smaller railroad trolley lines and paralyzing communication generally. All mails were delayed. Four deaths were caused in New York City by the storm, and the total fatalities due to the cold spell and stormy conditions numbered seventeen.

### MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW



Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, wife of a New York banker, who in company with her husband has just started on the first conjugal cruise—"hike" in the history of the suffragist movement in this country. Mrs. Laidlaw is the chairman of the suffragist movement in Manhattan and has been an indefatigable worker for the cause. During her visit to the western coast she and her husband will attend the annual state convention of the "Suffra" at Reno, and will investigate the alleged attempted intrigue of the anti-dealers against the suffragist cause.

### EXPLAIN INCOME TAX LAW

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY IN-  
COME TAX PAYERS OF  
COUNTRY.

Treasury Officials Issue Booklet to  
Clear Up Misunderstanding  
About Law.

Washington.—After weeks of study of the complexities of the income tax law, treasury officials issued a 90-page booklet, christened it "Regulations No. 33," and sent it forth to collectors of internal revenue in the expectation that it will clear up many of the misunderstandings concerning the law which have arisen throughout the country.

It takes twenty-three pages of the book to set forth the law itself, but sixty pages are used in telling how the net income to be taxed is ascertained by the taxpayer, when and where tax must be paid, what penalties will be imposed for non-payment, what exemptions and deductions will be allowed. Many pages are devoted to an explanation of that part of the law imposing a 1 per cent. tax on the income of all corporations, which replaces the old corporation tax.

Although officials are confident that this booklet will prove a guide to taxpayers which will settle many apparently difficult problems, there will be other regulations in the future when new points are raised. The book does not contain a new set of regulations, but is a compilation in compact form of the ones already issued, with explanations of points never before discussed.

Under the law, partnerships are not subject to the tax, but the regulations provide that annual profits from a partnership paid to members shall be included in their returns, and where such profits are undistributed and unpaid they must be ascertained and included in the individual's returns for taxation just the same.

When persons taxable refuse to make the proper list or return or makes false return, the regulations provide that the proper collector of internal revenue shall, after due notice, make the return for such person and the tax shall be assessed on this return, with a 50 or 100 per cent. penalty added. Returns must be verified by oaths or affirmation. Returns shall be sent by collectors to the commissioner of internal revenue in Washington by registered mail. Taxes unpaid after June 30 shall bring a penalty of 5 per cent.

Flirting Banned in Zion City.  
Zion City, Ill.—An ordinance for the "promotion of public morals and the regulation of the conduct of citizens" was enacted by the city council. The first section of the ordinance makes it unlawful to do any act, suggest any conduct or say any word that is profane, vulgar or immoral, or that has a tendency to offend public decency. The second section makes it unlawful for any person in a loud or boisterous tone to ask any other to accompany him or her for aride or walk.

## URGES CHECK TO JAPANESE MENACE

COMMISSIONER GENERAL WANTS  
EARLY ACTION ON ASIATIC  
IMMIGRATION.

### ARE SPREADING OVER U. S.

Claim Japanese, Chinese and Hindus  
Threaten the Entire  
Nation.

Washington.—Despite a general understanding that, in deference to the administration, Asiatic exclusion legislation would not be agitated in congress pending diplomatic negotiations with Japan, Commissioner General Caminetti of the immigration bureau addressed a house committee urging early action "to check the menace of Asiatic immigration."

"The Chinese and the Japanese," said Commissioner Caminetti, "had become so acclimated to the United States that Asiatic immigration is a serious menace to the entire country. The danger is greatest, of course, on the Pacific coast, but it is general as well."

"The Chinese have spread rapidly all over the country and now the Japanese have become so acclimated that no part of the country is immune from the invasion. There can be no question but that the Japanese are coming in surreptitiously. The number of Japanese in the country has doubled in the last five or six years."

"New laws to prevent smuggling of immigrants are an urgent need. They should be passed at the present session of congress. Japanese, Chinese and Hindus cross the border illegally. I should like to see legislative action at the earliest possible moment on the question to check the menace to the Pacific coast and the whole country."

"The people of California have waited patiently for the diplomatic settlement of the Japanese question and I believe they do not want to wait again for diplomatic negotiations on the Hindu problem. If you throw down the bars to the 330,000,000 Hindus, the southern United States as well as the Pacific coast will get its share of the immigrants."

Predictions of "the fiercest revolution the world has ever known," if the British government approves the Hindu exclusion policies of its colonies, were made before the house immigration committee by Dr. Sudhindra Bose, a professor the University of Iowa during an argument in which he contended that the Hindus were an Aryan people, entitled to naturalization in the United States.

### VICE ADMIRALS BILL PASSED

Secretary of the Navy Daniels Pleased  
by the Action.

Washington.—Six vice admirals for the American navy would be authorized under a bill passed by the senate, after an extended debate, in which senators told of how the commander of the battleship fleet in Mexican waters might have to take orders from a ranking foreigner. The navy has been appealing for years for a revival of a higher grade than rear admiral.

Secretary Daniels was highly pleased by the senate's action and expressed confidence that the measure would certainly pass the house promptly and be signed by the president.

"The ablest, best and most resourceful officers will be chosen for the new grade," he added, "not necessarily the present seniors in rank."

Under the terms of the senate bill four vice admirals on the active list of the line would be appointed within one year after the measure becomes law, the other two to be named as soon as practicable.

Another amendment adopted, submitted by Senator Bristow, would fix the retirement age of 65 years, instead of 62, as provided in the original bill, introduced by Senator Bryan of Florida. In urging this amendment, Senator Bristow declared that he had endeavored repeatedly to increase the general retirement age to 65 years, and that this bill presented an excellent opportunity for congress to set a precedent. The age limit in other grades, he predicted, would be advanced before many years.

\$2,250,000 Tax to Be Levied on John D. Cleveland, Ohio.—Harry Weiss, internal revenue collector for northern Ohio, mailed to John D. Rockefeller at Tarrytown, Ky., tax blanks for the listing of the oil king's income for federal taxation under the income tax law. Mr. Weiss said he would proceed to collect about \$2,250,000 income tax from Mr. Rockefeller unless he pays the money to the revenue collector. "It hasn't been decided whether Rockefeller's legal home is Ohio or New York, so I've sent him blanks to be on the safe side."

### MRS. JOHN S. WILLIAMS



One of the most attractive women brought to Washington by the Wilson administration is Mrs. John Skelton Williams, wife of the new comptroller of the currency.

### SEISMIC SHOCKS IN NORTH

EARTH TREMORS FELT IN NEW  
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND  
OTHER STATES.

Movement Was From Northwest to  
Southeast, Converging to a Point  
in the Atlantic.

New York.—An earthquake lasting from fifteen to thirty seconds and disturbing particularly what are geologically known as the Devonian and Silurian sections of the northeastern parts of the United States, took place. It was especially severe in the central and northern parts of New York state. Virtually all of New York state, including this city, felt the shock, and New England generally, lower eastern Canada and parts of New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania were shaken. Tremors were recorded as far south as Washington and as far west as St. Louis.

At Albany the shock was severe enough to shake pictures from the walls of the capitol, and at Birmingham a laborer was killed by the caving in a trench in which he was working. At Fort Plain the heavy doors of a bank vault shook under the influence of the quake and from other parts of the state the falling of chimneys, swaying of houses and destruction of fragile objects was reported.

### BLACKS FOR AFRICAN UTOPIA

Scores of Negroes Ready to Sail for  
Dark Continent.

New York.—A ship load of negroes, mostly farmers and their wives from Oklahoma, waited here for Alfred C. Sam to lead them to a negro Utopia on the gold coast of Africa. The negro farmers were induced to come here, they said, by Sam, who had been collecting colonizers from Oklahoma, Texas and Mississippi. More negroes were expected from Galveston and the west, and it was said that eighty-six were coming from Boston.

The steamer in which the negroes expected to seek the gold coast was the old Curityba, of the Munson line, which formerly plied between New York and Cuba. An officer of the Munson line said that Curityba was sold a short time ago to the Akim Trading company of this city, in which Sam is supposed to be interested.

Weteetka, Okla.—Between five hundred and seven hundred negroes from various parts of Oklahoma are gathered here, the headquarters of Chief Sam's African colony.

Mobs Attack Jap Parliament.  
Tokio, Japan.—The Japanese house of parliament was attacked by a mob. It was driven back by the police only after the entrance gates had been broken down and scores of people injured. The rioting followed a big mass meeting at which resolutions were passed to impeach the cabinet for its attitude in connection with the graft charges against naval officers, several of whom are accused of receiving commissions for influencing the allotment of admiralty contracts in favor of a German firm.

## EDUCATION BOARD APPORTIONS FUND

FOR EXTENSION OF SCHOOL  
TERM TO SIX MONTHS.—TEN  
COUNTIES NEED NO HELP.

### DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Doings and Happenings That Mark  
the Progress of North Carolina People  
Gathered Around the State  
Capitol.

Raleigh.

Apportionment was made by the state board of education recently of the fund provided by her last regular session of the general assembly for the equalizing of the terms of the public schools of North Carolina. The total fund amounted to \$401,015.72, and was distributed among ninety counties of the state which needed assistance in extending their school terms to six months. The counties named above already had school terms of a longer period of time than six months, and consequently needed no money from the state treasury, these being Buncombe, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Halifax, Haywood, Mecklenburg, Nash, New Hanover and Wilson.

State officials declare that this is one of the most progressive steps that has been taken by North Carolina in her history, as it puts in reach of every child in the state the opportunity of attending school at least six months during each year. The law making possible the six months school term was passed by the general assembly of 1913, and was enacted in the face of a deficit which grew larger when the fund was set aside, but was enacted by men who knew all the while they were legislating in favor of the children of the commonwealth and for those who would soon be the future generation.

The action of the state board of education was taken under the provision of Chapter 33, Public Laws of 1913. The apportionment was the first to be made under the new law creating the equalizing school fund, and will provide this year from the state and county funds, exclusive of all funds raised by local district taxation, a minimum school term in every school district in the state of one hundred and three and three-tenths days, or five months and nearly one week. This is twenty-three and three-tenths days, or one month and three and one-third days more than the minimum school term ever heretofore provided in this state.

The law provides that it shall be a misdemeanor, imposing a fine and imprisonment, for any school official to use or to permit to be used, any part of the equalizing fund apportioned to any district, for any other purpose than the payment of the teachers' salaries for the designated period.

All of the counties of the state which have heretofore had only a four months, or an eighty-day school term, the number of which last year amounted to fifty-seven, will not have a school term of twenty-three and three-tenths days longer in every district this year. All the other counties, except the ten which did not need it, will have their school terms lengthened to a minimum of one hundred and three and three-tenths. This will give every county of the state a considerably longer term in every district of the county than it has ever had before.

### Report on Silk Mills.

"The silk mills reporting show the employment of 26,599 spindles, 472 looms, 1,410 horsepower. The approximate amount of raw material used in 270,000 pounds; estimated value of the yearly output, \$375,000. The total number of employes reported is 445. Of these 196 are males and 280 females. The estimated number dependent on these mills and on the 445 employes for a livelihood is 500. The per cent of employes who read and write is given as 95.5."

"The mills report steam and electric power."

Craig Appoints New A. & M. Trustees  
Effective April 1, Governor Craig issued commissions recently to a number of new members of the board of trustees of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. They follow: Fleetwood W. Dunlap, Wadesboro; Matt H. Allen, Goldsboro; J. E. Swain, Asheville; W. L. Vaughan, Washington; W. P. Stacy, Wilmington. These gentlemen take the place of the following, who retire from the board: W. J. Newberry, Magnolia; W. D. Siler, Siler City; C. M. Hughes, C. G. Rose, Fayetteville; C. C. Cranford.

### North Carolina Crop in Epitome.

The department of agriculture issued an epitome of the North Carolina crop for 1914 and places the products at \$241,533,870.

Corn leads all with the grand total of 55,282,000 bushels which bring up a total of \$65,000,000 with the forage thrown in. Cotton plays a good second with 800,000 bales valued at \$50,000,000. The yield of corn an acre is 20 bushels and cotton 315 pounds to the acre. Tobacco is third with \$31,000,000 with 670 pounds to the acre. The poundage is estimated at 167,000,000.

The value of pasturage is placed at \$30,000,000 and cotton seed comes fifth with \$10,000,000. Wheat stands sixth with 7,073,000 bushels, worth \$3,500,000. The average is 11.7 to the bushel. Hay ranks seventh with its 1.31 tons to the acre, 320,000 tons or \$6,914.00 and peanuts are placed eighth with \$6,000,000.

Rye yields 10.3 an acre, 474,000 bushels and \$474,000. Buckwheat with 10 bushels an acre, 174,000 bushels and \$474,000 duplicates rye. Irish potatoes are listed at 80 bushels an acre, 2,400,000 bushels and \$1,938,000; sweet potatoes 10 bushels to the acre, 3,000,000 bushels and \$4,850,000 for the crop. Rice was scant, 25 bushels to the acre, 7,000 bushels and \$9,000 in money.

Peas are estimated at \$1,500,000 for the crop of soja beans at \$1,000,000; grass and other seeds and green forage at \$2,000,000, garden vegetables at \$2,500,000, apples at \$2,044,670; peaches, pears and grapes at \$1,500,000, truck \$2,500,000, dairy \$2,000,000 poultry and eggs \$9,000,000 and wool \$100,000.

The poultry and eggs items are not divided and are therefore not listed in the order of single products. It is presumed that they are about evenly matched.

### Invitations to Good Roads Meeting.

State Geologist Joseph Hyde Pratt is mailing a letter to the road engineers, road superintendents and chairman of the board of county commissioners in the various counties of the state asking their attendance upon a statewide meeting to be held in Chapel Hill on the dates of March 17, 18 and 19. The letter addressed to the good road promoters of the counties expresses as the purpose of the gathering that of threshing out the road problems confronting the engineers and superintendents.

Anticipating the development of this meeting into one of the state-wide significance and of annual occurrence, the state geologist hopes that the institute may become a clearing house for solving the various road problems that arise in connection with county road work. Lectures and discussions on the sundry troubles of the road engineer as well as the road superintendent will be given during the three days' session of the institute. So enthusiastic is Doctor Pratt as to the value that will be derived from this institute that he suggests that the road commission of each county authorize its engineer and superintendent to attend.

### Tobacco Marketing Falling Off.

While the earlier months of the present tobacco season showed record-breaking marketing of leaf tobacco, there was a marked falling off in sales on all the markets of the state during January compared with January last year and with the earlier months of the present season. The sales of January amounted to only 9,333,476 pounds, compared with 12,438,857 pounds for January of last year. Prices are still high and it is estimated that the bulk of the present crop is already marketed.

Winston-Salem led with 1,080,194 pounds and Oxford has second place with 895,925 pounds. Other markets are: Henderson, 858,571; Wilson, 781,271; Roxboro, 644,289; Rocky Mount, 617,284; Reidsville, 342,522; Greensboro, 33,87; Greenville, 310,168; Burlington, 263,741; Mount Airy, 301,626; Durham, 300,478; Lenoir, 264,261; Warrenton, 321,433; Apex, 176,033; Walnut Cove, 126,536; Stoneville, 148,923; Creedmoor, 136,577; Pilot Mountain, 85,076; Statesville, 78,459; Wendell, 67,804; Smithfield, 62,325; Fuquay Springs, 45,445; Madison, 42,648; Youngsville, 42,846; Kinston, 30,510.

### New North Carolina Enterprises.

The following charters for new corporations were issued by the Secretary of State:

The Rowan Baptist Association, Winston-Salem, chartered without capital stock.

### Uncle Sam Asks For Special Rate.

The corporation commission recently a petition from the Interstate States government for a special rate to be put in force for the freight delivery of crushed rock at Elizabeth town, on the upper Cape Fear River to be used in the installation of locks and dams with which to improve the navigability of the Cape Fear from Wilmington to Fayetteville. The petition came through Major Stickle, United States engineer at Wilmington. S. G. Ridley was here to present the case.