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NO. 2.

SENATE CONFIRMS 3 BOARD MEMBERS

MR. WARBURG MAY ASK PRESIDENT TO WITHDRAW HIS NAME.

MR. JONES IS QUESTIONED

He Goes Before the Investigating Committee and Tells About Relations to Harvester Company.

Washington.—The nominations by President Wilson of three of the five members of the Federal Reserve Board—Charles S. Hamlin, W. P. G. Harding, and A. C. Miller—were confirmed by the senate.

The nominations of Paul M. Warburg of New York and Thomas D. Jones of Chicago have not been acted upon by the Banking and Currency Committee and probably will not be for a few days. It was stated that Mr. Warburg would ask the President to withdraw his nomination, but Acting Chairman Hitchcock of the Banking Committee telegraphed an invitation for him to appear and submit to the committee's questions. It was suggested, however, that Mr. Warburg probably would decline the invitation and that this would be followed by an announcement from the White House that the nomination had been withdrawn.

Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Miller and Mr. Harding take the oath of office within a few days and the work of setting in motion the new Federal banking system can begin at once. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency are ex-officio members of the board, which consists of seven members. The five will constitute a quorum to do practically all preliminary business.

Mr. Jones was before the committee for nearly four hours to tell about his relations with the International Harvester Company and the New Jersey Zinc Company, both so-called trusts. He was questioned at length by the members. No proposal was made to vote on a report to the Senate on his nomination, but it is regarded as probable that if approval is given it will be by a close vote.

Senator Hitchcock was authorized to give out information secured from Mr. Jones. His report in substance was:

"Mr. Jones was asked about his relations to two large business enterprises, one of which was the International Harvester Company. Mr. Jones said he became a director of that company in April, 1909, purchasing one share to qualify, at the request of Cyrus H. McCormick, an old friend. He said he fully approved all the actions of the company since he became a director and believed that they were proper and within the law. Mr. Jones also announced he is in accord with the company's policy and said he had nothing to lose or gain by the decisions of the courts in the anti-trust suit in the Harvester case.

"Prior to 1897 Mr. Jones told the committee he owned and was president of a zinc company at Mineral Point, Wis.

WILL BE 200 CADETSHIPS.

To Be Filled at Naval Academy in 1915.

Washington.—Upwards of 200 cadetships at the West Point Military Academy are to be filled in 1915. In response to numerous inquiries on the subject from all over the country, the War Department announced the list of cadetships for which cadets are to be appointed to the academy on the nomination of senators and representatives in Congress. Entrance examinations are to begin in March.

Appointments are to be made by Senators from 27 states and by representatives from 31 states. The senators who are to make appointments include Overman of North Carolina.

The congressional districts from which cadetships are to be filled on the nominations of representatives include North Carolina, first, fifth, ninth and tenth districts; South Carolina, sixth and seventh districts, and Virginia, fifth and tenth districts.

President Secures Release.

Trenton, N. J.—Through the personal efforts of President Wilson, a woman who was employed in his Princeton home as a domestic 10 years ago will be released from the Mercer County jail to which she was committed on a charge of habitual drunkenness. The woman's name is being withheld at the request of the President, who desires to give her a new start in life. Her predicament was found by a former Princeton school teacher, Miss Katherine Welsh, who wrote to the President.

GENERAL BLANQUET



General Blanquet, minister of war in Huerta's cabinet, is supposed to be the only man in Mexico of whom the dictator is afraid. As commander of the army he was the main factor in raising Huerta to his present position.

MEDIATORS THINK PROGRESS IS MADE

TROUBLE BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND MEXICO VIRTUALLY SETTLED.

AMBASSADOR DaGAMA TALKS

He Thinks More Favorable Atmosphere Has Been Created in American Politics and Policies.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—Ambassador Da Gama of Brazil formally announced the virtual settlement of the conflict between the United States and Mexico. The Ambassador explained that while mediation would take an indefinite recess awaiting the outcome of efforts by representatives of the two Mexican factions to solve the internal problems of Mexico the task of mediation was not yet concluded, though an essential part of its work had been accomplished.

The Ambassador spoke at a luncheon given by the three mediators to newspaper correspondents. The American and Huerta delegations were present and the remarks of Mr. Da Gama, after careful revision, were made public later, constituting a formal statement of the mediation work thus far.

CHARLOTTE FIREMEN KILLED.

Chief Wallace and Captain Glenn Die From Explosion at Fire, Others Injured.

Charlotte.—William B. Glenn, captain of fire station No. 2, was instantly killed, Chief J. H. Wallace, of the Charlotte fire department, was so badly injured that he died in three hours; Firemen Randolph Erwin and Clyde F. Todd were seriously injured; Fireman Bob Barnes was slightly injured and half a dozen others were slightly bruised, by an explosion of dynamite at 8:45 o'clock, when they answered a call to extinguish flames in a barn belonging to J. B. Hawkins, a railroad and grading contractor, at No. 309 South Cedar street.

But for the fact that the chief, when he arrived on the scene to direct the fire-fighting, ordered several firemen back some distance from the barn to straighten out a kink in the hose line several other firemen might have been killed and injured. Windows were broken and plaster was knocked off the walls and ceiling in houses for several blocks surrounding the scene of the explosion. A number of bystanders were struck by flying pieces of timber that went in every direction, but none were seriously hurt. Canned goods and other materials in two grocery stores near the scene of explosion were knocked into a heterogeneous mass on the floors.

Villa and Carranza Confer. El Paso, Texas.—The conference designed to settle differences between General Carranza and General Villa will be composed entirely of military men. Representatives of the Eastern, Central and Western military zones will meet soon, probably at Torreon to discuss the situation that threatens the well-being of the Constitutionalist revolution. This was learned from persons coming from Monterey and Saltillo. They said the proposed conference resulted from an exchange of telegrams.

Want \$10,000 to Fight Plague. Atlanta, Ga.—The State Board of Health, it was announced a few days ago, has asked the General Assembly, through Governor Slaton, for an appropriation of \$10,000 with which to fight possible entrance of bubonic plague into Georgia seaports. In requesting the appropriation the health officials announce they wish to make an investigation, following the recommendation of Surgeon General Rupert Euse, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service now at New Orleans.

PRESIDENT TALKS OF INDEPENDENCE

AMERICANS SHOULD MANAGE THEIR OWN AFFAIRS IN WAY TO HONOR FOUNDERS.

CRITICIZES THE KNOCKERS

Facts, or Alleged Facts, Being Given Out Do Not Always Tally, Says President Wilson.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Advocating the modernizing of the Declaration of Independence by applying its principles to the business and politics and the foreign policies of America, President Wilson thrilled a huge crowd assembled in Independence Square within a few feet of where the original declaration was signed.

The president touched on Mexico, the Panama tolls repeal controversy, his anti-trust program, business conditions and his ideas of modern patriotism. Pounding his fist on the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, he declared Americans today must manage their affairs in a way to do honor to the founders of the nation. "There are men in Washington today," he declared, whose patriotism is not showy but who accomplish great patriotic things. They are staying in Washington, doing their duty, keeping a quorum in each house of Congress to do business. "And I am mighty glad to stay there and stick by them," he added.

Touching on business conditions of the country, President Wilson said a great many allegations of facts were being made, but that a great many of these facts do not tally with each other.

"Are these men trying to serve their country or something smaller than their country?" the president asked. "If they love America and there is anything wrong it is their business to put their hands to the task and set it right."

Eighty-five per cent of the Mexican people, the president said in touching on Mexico, never have had a right to have a "look-in" on their government while the other 15 per cent were running it.

"Now, the American people have a heart that beats for them just as it beats for other millions," Mr. Wilson continued. "I hear a great deal about the property loss in Mexico, and I regret that with all my heart, but I back of it all is a struggling people. Let us not forget that struggle in watching what is going on in front."

"I would be ashamed of the flag if we did anything outside this country which we would not do in it," the president declared.

Speaking of Panama tolls, the president said the treaty with England might be a mistake, but its meaning cannot be mistaken and he believed in keeping the nation's obligations. He believed in keeping the name of the United States unquestioned and unswayed.

Before the president got his speech well under way the crowd surged forward in such confusion that a panic was threatened. Two companies of marines and sailors stood before the speaker's stand and the president was forced to stop several times but finally got the crowd under control.

TROOPS MOVE TO CAPITAL.

Federals Are Recruiting and Preparing to Attack Mexico City.

Eagle Pass, Tex.—Information brought by messengers from Saltillo was that troops from the division of the East have been ordered by General Pablo Gonzales to proceed immediately to Queretaro. This move is regarded as significant of the part the division of the East intends to play in the final assault on Mexico City as the final stand of the Federals probably will be made at Queretaro.

The movement to Queretaro, it is thought here, also was precipitated by the withdrawal of Federal troops under General Pascual Orozco from the Queretaro garrison to reinforce the Mexico City garrison.

MME. GOLEJEVSKI



Mme. Golejevski, wife of the military attaché of the Russian embassy at Washington and one of the handsomest women in the city's colony, sailed recently, with her two children to spend the summer with her mother, Lady Grove, in Wiltshire, England.

MEDIATORS TAKE INDEFINITE RECESS

DECIDE TO STOP PROCEEDINGS ON HEARING FROM GENERAL CARRANZA.

THEY MAY NOT MEET AGAIN

While Adjournment Was Not Taken There Will Not Likely Be Another Meeting as Mediators Leave.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—An indefinite recess of mediation was decided on by Ambassador Gama of Brazil, and Ministers Suarez and Naon of Chile, and Argentina, respectively.

This action followed the receipt of a note from General Carranza, expressing an inclination to participate in informal conferences with Huerta delegates for the solution of Mexico's internal problems, but asking for more time in which to consult his subordinate generals. The Constitutionalist chief declared he wished to get full authority from the signers of the plan of Guadalupe, the platform of the Constitutionalist movement, so that delegates might be clothed with plenary powers.

In the meantime Ambassador Da Gama announced he would leave at once for his summer home in Long Branch, N. J. Minister Naon departed for Washington and Minister Suarez said he would leave at once for Washington. The Huerta delegates will decide soon whether they will wait here for the Constitutional delegates or go to some summer resort. The American delegates will be the last to leave. They are awaiting definite instructions from Washington. The mediators explained that mediation had not adjourned, but that perhaps the last formal meeting had been held. Communication hereafter will be carried on by telegraph.

COLD COMFORT FOR WOMEN.

President Tells Women He Thinks Suffrage is Matter For States.

Washington.—Five hundred members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs marched to the White House and drew from President Wilson a final refusal to accede to demands that he support the movement for a woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. The President reiterated his statement to previous delegations that his party had not embodied this question in its platform and then for the first time announced his personal conviction that the suffrage issue was one for settlement by the state and not by the Federal Government.

Senate Differs on Lever Bill.

Washington.—The senate refused to agree to the Lever cotton futures bill, adopted by the house, as a substitute for the senate bill by Senator E. D. Smith and sent the measure to conference. The Smith bill, passed by the senate several weeks ago, would debar from use of the mails all cotton exchanges which failed to submit to certain regulations designed to eliminate gambling in futures. The Lever substitute proposes a tax on future sales which fall to meet these regulations.

WILSON CONFERS WITH J. P. MORGAN

FIRST OF A SERIES OF CONFERENCES PLANNED WITH THE BUSINESS MEN.

MEETING IS VERY CORDIAL

President Expects Business Men to Learn That They Have Nothing to Fear.

Washington.—For nearly an hour President Wilson discussed business conditions with J. P. Morgan at the first of a series of conferences which will bring to the White House men foremost in American industry and finance. It was one of the very few occasions during the 16 months of his administration that the President has received one of the recognized leaders of "big business."

Officials said that while the Administration's greatest legislative projects were underway—the tariff act, the currency bill, and while the trust program was being perfected—the President felt there should be no opportunity for a charge that they were receiving inspiration from business or financial centers.

Now that two of the Administration reforms have been completed and a third is in a final stage the President is said to feel that an exchange of thought and information with captains of industry will be conducive to the business revival he expects to see along lines which the administration holds to be legal.

Soon Henry Ford, Detroit manufacturer, will confer with the President and after that a delegation from the Chicago Association of Commerce, including representatives of six corporations with Nation-wide interest, will come for a conference.

Out of these exchanges the President expects business men to learn that lawful enterprise has nothing to fear from the Democratic administration; that the trust program having reached a point where he foresees its successful completion, business shall have the rest many of its leaders have been asking; and that under the "constitution of freedom," as the President has christened the trust legislation commerce and finance respecting the laws will not be harassed by the Federal government.

Whether Mr. Morgan came at his own request or at the invitation of the President was not established. That point often is left in doubt as to important White House conferences. Officials said Mr. Morgan asked for the engagement. Another version was that mutual friends arranged for Mr. Morgan to "talk things over." The two men have been acquainted for some time and Mr. Morgan knew the President at Princeton and the personal element in the call was a large one.

LESS WHISKEY CONSUMED.

But More Beer is Used and More Cigarettes Smoked.

Washington.—Americans drank less whiskey during the past 12 months than they did the year before, but they consumed more beer and smoked more cigarettes.

Reports to the commissioner of internal revenue made public showed that receipts for the fiscal year just closed totaled \$846,069 less than for the previous year, and most of this decline was due to the marked decrease in taxes collected on distilled spirits. Detailed statements for the month of June are not yet available, but in the first 11 months of the fiscal year there was a decrease of \$3,734,857 in the income from the manufacture and sale of distilled liquor, due in part to reduction in the number of licenses. Estimates on the June receipts indicated the total decline in distilled liquor tax for 12 months will probably be \$4,250,000.

Receipts from tobacco taxes showed an approximate increase of \$2,800,000 over last year. This gain is due almost entirely to a phenomenal increase in the cigarette trade. The gain in receipts from fermented liquor, beer, ale and the like was about \$860,000.

Commercial Agt of South.

Washington.—W. A. Graham Clark was appointed by Secretary Redfield to be commercial agent of the department of commerce for the Southern States. Mr. Clark, who has been connected with the department since its organization and is regarded as an expert on questions of the cotton textile industry, will make his headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. He will be in charge of the department's investigation for promotion of commerce in the territory from Virginia to Louisiana inclusive.

TRAVIS CONFERS WITH RAILROADS

LITTLE TROUBLE IS EXPECTED IN ADJUSTING INTERSTATE RATE SCHEDULE.

WILL CONFER WITH C. & O.

To Take Up Change of Rules Regarding Shipment of Grain and Grain Products into North Carolina.

Raleigh.—Chairman E. L. Travis, of the corporation commission, in Asheville in conference with the traffic managers of the railroad companies that do interstate freight business in this state with a view of adjusting a number of discrepancies between the details of the compromise interstate rates that were agreed upon by the railroad companies and the state authorities and the published schedules of these railroad companies and placed in effect June 20. These differences are in some minor matters and there is no anticipation of any serious complications in bringing about the adjustment.

Also Chairman Travis will take up with the C. & O. and possibly the N. & W. the matter of a change in the rules governing freight on grain in transit, and grain products, whereby it appeared to the North Carolina commissioners that the railroad company had changed the rule to the detriment of the interests of the North Carolina dealers since the adoption of the reduced rates. It was first announced that the Norfolk & Western had changed the rule just as the Chesapeake & Ohio had, but it now appears that this was not the case.

Chairman Travis expects to remain in Asheville to be at the hearings before the Interstate Freight Commission, Judge M. H. Justice chairman, that is to hold the final hearings as to the reasonableness of the reduced rates prescribed by the Justice act of the legislature and to declare a just and reasonable schedule of intrastate freight rates.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS INCREASE.

Wilmington Customs House Makes A Good Showing For Year.

Wilmington.—The report for the fiscal year ending June 30 of the customs house in Wilmington makes a good showing, in spite of the fact that for eight months of the 12 the Democratic tariff law was in effect. The number of entries of merchandise for 1913 was 154 against 231 for 1914. The receipts of the customs service at Wilmington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, were \$24,934, while for year just closed the receipts were \$29,214, an increase of a little over 17 per cent. The value of imports for 1913 was \$3,460,419; for 1914, \$4,194,745, an increase of approximately 33 1-3 per cent. The value of the exports for 1913 was \$19,510,926 as against \$25,870,851 for 1914, an increase of 32 per cent.

Storm Lifts Roof of Big Building.

Charlotte.—The immense brick building occupied by the International Harvester Company on South Cedar and West Fourth streets was flooded with water recently when the tin roof covering the structure was lifted by a terrific gust of wind and simply torn from its fastenings. The four floors were drenched and the big office, in which all of the administrative details of this large agency were handled covering the greater part of the Carolinas was deluged. The damage to the machinery will not be great owing to the nature of the stock but it will be substantial. The injury to the office will be more substantial for correspondence files were soaked and the delicate machines employed there were drenched.

\$3,000 For Schools.

Greensboro.—The county board of education appropriated \$1,500 a year for two years to the city of Greensboro to assist in erecting school buildings for the city. This is the first appropriation of the kind.

Warsaw Gets Union Station.

Warsaw.—As a result of the conference held here recently between the officials of the Atlantic Coast Line and Atlantic & Carolina Railways and a committee appointed by the Board of Trade plans and specifications have been presented by the railroads and accepted by the citizens for a new union station to be erected here. The passenger department will be of a commodious size and contain modern conveniences. A baggage department of ample size will also be built.