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OPPOSITION BASED ON STATE'S RIGHTS

PALMER BILL PASSES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY THE VOTE OF 232 TO 44.

PURELY A CHILD LABOR ACT

Would Bar Products Made in Whole or in Part by Children From Interstate Commerce.

Washington.—The Palmer bill to bar products of child labor from interstate commerce was passed by the house 232 to 44 after a lively debate and the issuance of a writ of arrest for absentees to suppress a filibuster.

Opposition to the bill, led by Representative Byrnes of South Carolina, was based on the contention that it interfered with the state's rights.

The measure declares it unlawful for producers, manufacturers or dealers to ship or deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the products of mine or quarry made wholly or in part by children under 16 years old, or products of mills, canneries, workshops, factories or manufacturing establishments made by children under 14 or those between 14 and 16 who work more than eight hours a day, or more than six days a week or after 7 o'clock at night.

Inspection by the Department of Labor would be authorized and fines of from \$100 to \$1,000 or imprisonment from one month to a year, or both imposed for violation. When Representative Palmer proposed suspension of the rules to pass the bill several Southern members protested and started a filibuster marked by repeated points of no quorum, roll-calls and rulings.

JANUARY EXPORTS OF COTTON.

300,000 Bales More Exported This Year Than During Last January.

Washington.—Cotton exports were beyond normal proportions during January. The quantity was more than 300,000 bales greater than last year, according to the monthly report of the census bureau.

Cotton used was less than the usual January total, as 500,000 fewer spindles were operated during the month. Manufacturing establishments held less cotton January 31 than they did a year ago but in independent warehouses, the quantity on hand was greater by 1,800,000 bales.

Exports included 585,534 bales to the United Kingdom; 217,982 bales to Italy; 99,913 bales to Germany, 70,901 to France and 397,845 bales to all the other countries. Total exports for the six months ending January 31 were 2,500,000 bales less than during that period last year.

England Causes All Trouble.

Washington.—Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, presented to the state department a note from his government, announcing that Germany will consider recession from its announced intention of attacking the British merchantmen, if Great Britain will withdraw its efforts to prevent foodstuffs from reaching Germany's civilian population.

The note declares that Germany's plan to attack British merchantmen was a retaliatory measure adopted because of alleged violations of international law by Great Britain in trying to starve the non-combatant population of Germany and that the latter government is ready to withdraw from its purpose as expressed in the naval war zone decree as far as it applies to merchant vessels as soon as Great Britain, either of its own volition, or as a result of representatives from neutrals expresses her willingness to return to the usual practices of international law on the question of foodstuffs.

Germany Replies Friendly.

Berlin.—By wireless to Sayville.—"The German reply to the American note is reported to be firm in tone, though friendly in form," says a statement issued by the Overseas News Agency.

War Costing Allies \$10,000,000,000.

London.—In a statement explanatory of the arrangement made at the recent conference between the finance ministers of France and Russia, and himself in Paris, David Lloyd George told the House of Commons that the expenditures of the allies during the current war would be two billion pounds sterling (\$10,000,000,000) of which Great Britain was spending more money than her two allies. The present war, Mr. Lloyd George said, was the most expensive in material, men and money ever waged.

MRS. FANNIE CROSBY



Fannie Crosby, well known hymn writer, died a few days ago at her home in Bridgeport, Conn. She was in her 95th year and continued to write hymns until a short time before her death.

HAS A COMPROMISE BILL

SHIPPING BILL IN AMENDED FORM TO BE PUT THROUGH HOUSE.

And Will Press it to Last, Even to Extent of Calling Extra Session.—The Compromise Plan.

Washington.—A compromise proposal designed to extricate the Administration ship-purchase bill from the deadlock that has blocked its passage in the Senate and to avert an extra session was put forward by House Democrats through Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, chosen majority leader of the next House.

The new plan, which proposes the passage of the shipping bill as a temporary emergency measure was developed at conferences on the House side of the Capitol while the Senate marked time with both opponents and supporters of the measure sparring for advantages. An adjournment of the Senate advanced the plans of the Democratic leaders to force a cloture rule that would end the determined filibuster.

As announced by Representative Kitchin the compromise contemplates passage through the House next week of the bill suggested by Senator Gore with an amendment that would terminate the Government's activities in the shipping business two years after the close of the European war. Despite President Wilson's announced determination to stand by the Senate bill in its present form, Representative Kitchin said House leaders, anxious to avoid an extra session, proposed to put this measure before the Senate and give the President an opportunity to accept it in the event of the failure of the pending bill.

The desire of both Republicans and Democrats to avoid an extra session, Representative Kitchin thought, probably would give the proposed plan sufficient support to get it through before March 4.

DACIA FINALLY SAILS.

Expects to Be Captured During Voyage Across Seas.

Norfolk, Va.—The American steamer Dacia finally sailed with her cargo of cotton for Germany, which goes via Rotterdam.

Great Britain has threatened to seize the ship, questioning her transfer from Germany registry and she already has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Great Britain. It generally is expected a British cruiser will take her somewhere before she arrives in European waters, and that the case will be fought out in a prize court.

Germany Needs More Money.

London.—Germany financiers have been summoned to a conference in Berlin with the finance minister who considers that a new loan of \$1,200,000 is required for the continuance of the war, says an American dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph. It is hoped that a large portion of this loan, the message adds, will be subscribed by the Krupp and other leading German firms in exchange for new army contracts.

Investigate Mexican Situation.

Washington.—Commissioner as President Wilson's personal representative to investigate conditions in Mexico, Duval West, of San Antonio, Texas, was on his way to the southern republic.

GERMANY WANTS FOOD UNHAMPERED

HINTED BY AMBASSADOR THAT WARFARE ON MERCHANT SHIPPING BE RELAXED.

BUT ONLY ON CONDITIONS

Conditional Contraband Designed For Civil Population is Not to Be Molested.—War Zone Measures.

Washington.—The importance which the German Government attaches to the unrestricted shipment of foodstuffs for its civilian population was emphasized at the State Department by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who conferred with both Secretary Bryan and Counselor Lansing. While no formal statement regarding the Ambassador's call was issued by the Department, it was said afterward that he had hinted that warfare on merchant shipping might be relaxed if Germany could be assured of a continuous food supply for her non-combatant population.

The position of the German Government, it was explained, is that the proclamation of a war zone and campaign against enemy merchant ships was simply a retaliation against England's alleged violations of the Declaration of London in hindering conditional contraband for civilians from reaching Germany. This, according to the German Ambassador, is no less inhumane than the campaign on merchant vessels.

While declining to authorize any statement, officials admitted that the American note to Germany was open to the construction that no vessels, either belligerent or neutral, should be sunk unless previously visited and an opportunity given for the taking off of passengers. It was reiterated that while the rules of international law clearly compelled such steps, the position taken was based largely on humanitarian grounds.

An official who helped prepare the American note to Germany pointed out that the strong warning tone of the communication was not intended as a threat, but was a friendly act in a spirit of precaution lest the sinking of an American vessel with Americans aboard inflame public opinion in the United States to a degree which could not be estimated in advance.

ENGLAND CELEBRATES VICTORY

Great Britain Has Advised Using American Flag for Emergency.

London.—Berlin is celebrating the evacuation of East Prussia by the Russians, which is hailed in the German capital as another great victory for Field Marshal von Hindenburg; England is not attempting to hide her elation at the success of her armistice raid on the German positions in Belgium, and all Europe is eagerly discussing the American notes to Great Britain and Germany and contemplating what the replies will be.

Great Britain has already intimated that, British merchant ships have been advised to use neutral flags only in case of emergency, and no general use of such flags is anticipated. The German minister of the Hague has issued another warning to neutrals to the effect that in view of the alleged declaration of all the British ports as war ports and the use of neutral flags by British ships it would be dangerous for neutral merchantmen to visit the proscribed waters after January 18.

Serbian Fortress Blown Up.

Berlin.—By wireless to Sayville.—The Overseas News Agency says that according to Italian newspapers, the Serbian fortress of Semendria has been blown up by the explosion of its powder magazine after being shelled by Austro-Hungarian artillery.

Smallpox in County Jail.

Charleston, W. Va.—The Kanawha county jail here was quarantined when four cases of smallpox were found among the prisoners. Seven prisoners were taken to the state penitentiary at Moundsville after having been exposed to the disease here.

Albanians Invade Serbia.

London.—A large force of Albanians have crossed the Serbian frontier into the Department of Prisrend, forcing the Serbian troops and local authorities to withdraw, according to a Reuter dispatch from Nish, Serbia.

Cotton From Wilmington.

Wilmington, N. C.—The Greek steamer Elinia sailed from this port for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,550 bales of cotton taken on here. She arrived here from Savannah with a part cargo to complete loading.

J. W. RAGSDALE



J. W. Ragsdale, congressman from Sixth District of South Carolina is faithful to his post at Washington during discussion of ship purchase bill, although his wife is very sick at their home in Florence, S. C.

SENATE WORKS 56 HOURS

REPUBLICANS SUCCEED IN FORCING ADJOURNMENT AFTER 56 HOURS SESSION.

Democrats Discuss Several Plans But it is Generally Believed Bill Cannot Be Brought to a Vote.

Washington.—Republicans and Democratic insurgents fighting the Government ship bill, with the aid of Senators Norris and Kenyon, Progressive Republicans who have supported the measure, forced the Senate to adjourn after the longest continuous session in its history. Debate had lasted 54 hours and 11 minutes.

This made more uncertain than ever the fate of the bill which the Administration has pressed so urgently on Congress. Many members of both houses concluded that an extra session seemed inevitable. There were some, however, who still hoped there yet might be time to dispose of appropriation bills and the ship-purchase measure in some form before March 4.

Adjournment came on a motion made by Senator O'Gorman, carried 48 to 46 after Senator Norris, deploring the filibuster, had proclaimed his conclusion that opponents of the bill could filibuster it to death.

Though disappointed over the loss of support from the Progressive Republicans, Administration leaders of the Senate would not admit the cause was lost. Anticipating a break in the Senate, President Wilson had conferred throughout the day with House leaders on plans to get the bill before the House and such a course may be taken, though Senate Republicans insist their fight will continue until the end of the session no matter what the Administration forces may accomplish in the House.

Insurgent Democrats led by Senator Hardwick, sought a compromise with their colleagues by which the party could be united in a renewed effort to pass the bill. The plan suggested was that the warring Democrats hold a conference after their commitment of the bill. Some of the insurgents then would propose that the bill be amended to provide that the proposed Government ship-purchase enterprise should terminate at a stated period after the close of the European war, and that purchase of interned ships of belligerents be prohibited.

SHIPS SEEK "SAFETY FIRST."

Another British Ship Flies Stars and Stripes to Protect Passengers.

New York.—Passengers on the Cunard liner, Britis Steamer Orduna, which arrived here from England, said the Orduna flew the American flag for nearly 24 hours on January 31 while passing through the Irish sea.

The Stars and Stripes, they said, were hoisted Sunday, an hour after the Orduna left Liverpool and were not hauled down until early Monday. The Orduna was to have sailed from Liverpool Saturday, January 30, but did not depart until 10:30 the next morning. Passengers heard the delay was caused by presence of a German submarine in the vicinity. The American flag was raised, they said, shortly after Orduna cleared the Mersey.

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN GET NOTES

DIPLOMATS AND OFFICIALS AT WASHINGTON ARE DEEPLY INTERESTED.

WAITING FOR THE REPLIES

Believed That Great Britain Will Give Assurances She Will Not Sanction Use of Neutral Flags.

Washington.—Reading of the official texts of the two notes from the United States to Germany and Great Britain developed in intense interest among officials and diplomats in the question of what would be the nature of the replies from the two belligerent Governments.

That Great Britain would give assurances of no intention to sanction the general use of neutral flags by British merchant ships was the belief of many officials. But the widest sort of speculation, based on a variety of conceptions of German's plans to wage a submarine war on merchant ships, was heard as to the probable response of the Berlin Foreign office.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, declined to discuss the note to Germany as he had received no advices from Berlin concerning it. The British Embassy also was silent. What excited most attention in Congress and among diplomats, however, was the serious tone of the notes even though qualified by the polite terms of diplomatic usage. The determination of the United States Government to have the American flag used only by ships entered to fly it and the warning that Germany would be held "to a strict accountability" if American lives or vessels were lost in the attacks on merchant vessels in the newly-delimited sea zones of war, practically were the sole topics of discussion in executive and congressional quarters as well as among the Ambassadors and Ministers of belligerent and neutral nations.

RUSSIAN INVASION CHECKED

Moving Back From German Territory, Also in Poland.

London.—The Russian incursion into east Prussia appears to be as short lived as were the previous Russian raids into German territory. German's superb equipment of strategic railways have enabled her within a few days to throw immense bodies of troops against the invaders.

In the present case the German soldiers appear to have been rushed into east Prussia from both Poland and interior points.

The situation in the Carpathians looks favorable to the Russians who in spite of snow blocked roads, are pressing against the Austrian defenses at three of the most important passes. Berlin admits the Russians have entered Hungarian territory at several points in the Carpathian district but declares these positions were most dearly bought.

Big Spectacular Aerial Attack.

London.—Aerial warfare was waged on the largest scale in its history and under adverse circumstances from the standpoint of the weather. British airmen, buffeting snow in the air, swept over cities of Northern Belgium held by the Germans, and dropped bombs on Ostend, Bruges and other places.

Thirty-four aeroplanes and sea-planes of the British navy took part in the operations and all returned to their base, without casualties to their drivers, although two machines were damaged. The raid was made to prevent the development of submarine bases and establishments which might further endanger British warships and merchantmen.

Although no submarines were seen the British admiralty statement indicates that the raid had satisfactory results for considerable damage is said to have been done to German positions, railway lines and railway stations.

Citrus Fruit Record Broken.

Tampa, Fla.—Shipments of citrus fruits from Florida this season total more than 20,000 carloads, according to figures announced here. Present estimates indicate this year's crop will break all previous records.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

Capt. Brewer of the American steamer Wilhelmmina, bound for Germany with a food cargo, said that the voyage from New York was the roughest he had known in 25 years experience.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Movements Due and Their Local Effects For the Cotton States Feb. 21 to 28.

Carothers Observatory Forecast Sunday, February 21; Monday, Feb. 22.—The week will open with warm weather in the South; minima ranging from 40 degrees along the Mason & Dixon line to 60 degrees on the Coast, with maxima generally in the 70s. It will be generally unsettled.

Tuesday, Feb. 23; Wednesday, Feb. 24; Thursday, Feb. 25.—A cool wave will develop in the South Tuesday, bringing minimum temperatures around 40 degrees, but actual frosts are only expected in Eastern Cotton Belt Wednesday or Thursday.

Friday, Feb. 26; Saturday, Feb. 27; Sunday, Feb. 28.—General rains will immediately set in, with probably tornadic storms in parts of the South. A cool wave will overspread Western Cotton Belt Friday and the remainder of the South Saturday, with clearing weather and light frosts over the cotton Belt, except on the immediate Coast.

JANUARY TOBACCO SALES

Winston-Salem Heads the List Almost Doubling Any Other Market in State.

Raleigh.—The leaf tobacco warehouses of the state last month sold, according to reports filed with Major Graham, commissioner of agriculture, 22,997,399 pounds of tobacco.

Winston-Salem took the lead with 4,848,912, practically double that of Wilson, which lead the markets in the east.

The size of the sales of other towns which sold more than 1,000,000 were made in the following order: Durham, Oxford, Rocky Mount, Henderson and Greenville.

Town	Total
Winston-Salem	4,848,912
Wilson	2,477,641
Durham	1,477,854
Oxford	1,289,242
Rocky Mount	1,048,653
Henderson	821,478
Greenville	822,504
Reidsville	857,518
Roxboro	853,506
Mt. Airy	821,478
Stoneville	530,592
Zebulon	526,756
Greensboro	430,612
Farmville	475,355
Kinston	430,906
Farmville	430,846
Burlington	430,846
Walnut Cove	390,294
Louisburg	386,519
Warrenton	379,149
Madison	322,186
Apex	317,447
Wendell	257,258
Credmoor	241,439
Youngsville	232,371
LaGrange	208,251
Sno Hill	206,485
Elkin	195,099
Pilot Mountain	182,859
Mebane	159,949
Smithfield	168,463
Goldboro	131,256
Statesville	131,148
WWarsaw	42,805
Robersonville	41,142
Washington	35,579
Spring Hope	17,997
Total	22,997,399
Total for January, 1914	9,833,478

MARKET REPORTS.

Cotton, Cotton Seed and Meal Prices in the Markets of North Carolina For the Past Week.

As reported to the Division of Markets, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and Department of Agriculture, Raleigh.

Town	Price of mid-price of cotton	Price of cotton seed per bushel	Cash price of meal per ton	Price of meal per ton
Farmville	7 3/4-8 1/4	42-45c	30.00	
Jacksonville	7 3/4-8 1/4	40c	28.00	1900
Kelford	7 3/4-8 1/4	35-40c	26.00	
Moyock	7 3/4-8 1/4	35-40c	26.00	
New Bern	7 3/4-8 1/4	24-30c		2000
Windsor	7 3/4-8 1/4	30-36c		
Winterville	7 3/4-8 1/4	40-45c	30.00	2000
South Eastern North Carolina				2000
Fayetteville	7 3/4-8 1/4	40-45c	30.00	2000
Maxton	7 3/4-8 1/4	35-40c	27.00	1950
North Central North Carolina				2000
Battleboro	7 3/4-8 1/4	40-42 1/2	30.00	2000
Louisburg	7 3/4-8 1/4	35-40c	27.00	2000
Raleigh	7 3/4-8 1/4	42c	30.00	2000
Smithfield	7 3/4-8 1/4	42-44c	27.00	2000
Tarboro	7 3/4-8 1/4	40-43c	28.00	
Tarboro	7 3/4-8 1/4	40-45c	30.00	2000
Wilson	7 3/4-8 1/4	45c	30.00	2000
North Central North Carolina				2000
Charlotte	7 3/4-8 1/4	35-39c	29.00	2000
Cleveland	7 3/4-8 1/4	32-40c		2000
Concord	7 3/4-8 1/4	38c	29.00	2000
Gilsum	7 3/4-8 1/4	36-45c	30.00	2000
Monroe	7 3/4-8 1/4	40-43c	29.00	2000
Newton	7 3/4-8 1/4	35-40c	28.00	1900
Mooreville	7 3/4-8 1/4	30-35c	29.00	1900
Statesville	7 3/4-8 1/4	35c	29.00	
Norfolk, Va.	8-8 1/4c			

RETAIL PRICES OF CORN FOR THE PAST WEEK.

Town	No. 2 White	No. 2 Yellow or Mixed
Charlotte	90-95c	78-95c
Elmore	1.00	
Greensboro	1.00	99c
Maxton	1.00	
Monroe	1.10	
Moyock	80c	
New Bern	1.00	
Newton	1.00	
Raleigh	1.00-1.05	95-100
Scotland Neck	95c	85-90c
Smithfield	1.00	
Tarboro	1.00	
Wadesboro	97c	
Wilson	95c-100	