

THE REIDSVILLE REVIEW.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

THE NATION'S NEWS

The News Taken Hot From the Telegraph Wires.

A Record of Late Happenings of the Country Since Our Last Issue The Most Important Recent Happenings.

It has been decided that the Navy department may continue all Southern navy yards in active service by a new specialization policy.

Hoke Smith retires as Governor of Georgia and will go to Washington next month to fill the seat once occupied by Senator Ben Hill.

Vessels will be allowed to pass through the Panama canal before the official opening which has been set for January 1, 1915, according to Major F. C. Fox, of the United States corps of engineers.

In a majority opinion of the Commerce court formally handed down at Washington Tuesday in the pan-continental rate cases, it is held that the long-and-short-haul provision of the Interstate Commerce Act is constitutional.

The National Municipal League in session in Richmond this week was addressed by a number of prominent speakers. In a humorous address by Thomas M. Pittman, of North Carolina, New Englanders were invited to emigrate to North Carolina.

The indicted Chicago meat packers are making efforts to avoid trial and a petition Tuesday charged the Sherman anti-trust law unconstitutional; that the act violates the sixth amendment to the constitution it is also charged that the act attempts to establish as a crime acts that are not criminal.

President Finley, of the Southern Railway Company, announces that, in recognition of the value of their service and their loyalty to the interests of the company, the management has authorized an advance in the salaries of its clerical employees heretofore receiving \$70.00 per month or less. This advance is to be effective at once.

The grandparents of Ross French, the Cherokee Indian who is in the murderers' row of the State prison under sentence to be electrocuted at Raleigh Nov. 24 for the murder of Miss Ethel Shuler, in Swain county, applied to the prison authorities for tickets of admission to the death chamber to witness the electrocution. The grandparents of the condemned young man are aged full-blooded Cherokee Indians.

"Felon's stripes," as a punishment for "trust criminals" in the United States, to end "commercial piracy" under benevolent "rules of reason," are proposed in a bill amending the Sherman anti-trust law drafted by Representative Henry of Texas, to be introduced in the House upon the opening of Congress next month. Its introduction will probably mean its passage in the House.

Plans for the distribution of the 34 subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to conform with the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States have been made public and show that the holders of one share of Standard Oil of New Jersey stock will receive varying amounts in these separate companies in fractions of one share. These stocks will be ready for distribution on December 15.

MAY DELAY DISINTEGRATION.

Independent Tobacco Dealers File Petition in American Tobacco Company Disruption.

New York, Nov. 15.—After a petition was filed here today by independent tobacco dealers asking intervention in the government's dissolution suit against the tobacco trust, it was learned that representatives of the independent interests had previously endeavored to obtain the personal intervention of President Taft. Telegrams were sent to the President on November 6 and 7. In the first he was asked to direct the Attorney General to request the Circuit court to withhold its decision until the President could make further inquiry and to ask the Attorney General to withdraw the government's answer and file a new one "which will carry out your views as to the plants owned by the combination being distributed into different and differing ownership."

After a reply had been received from Secretary Hiller that the matter was in the hands of the Attorney General and that the telegrams which reached the President at Cincinnati would be repeated to Mr. Wickorham by wire, the second message was sent renewing the independent's request that the tobacco matter receive the personal attention of the President.

District Attorney Wise, acting upon direction of Attorney General Wickorham, opposed the petition, and Felix H. Levy, counsel for the independents, interpreted his opposition, as an indication that the Circuit court will not grant the petition. The next move in the case, in this event, Mr. Levy said, would be an application to the United States Supreme Court of a writ of certiorari.

The filing of a petition by the independent dealers today asking intervention makes certain an appeal from the plan to the United States Supreme Court and may delay the disintegration of the trusts in the opinion of counsel in the case.

Should the independent's petition be granted by the Circuit court the case will be taken to the Supreme Court by the trustees, who would then be parties to the suit. Mr. Levy declared should the Circuit court deny the independent's plea, they will take it to the higher tribunal notwithstanding. In addition, the petitioners suggest "as friends to the court," that the Circuit court embody in its forthcoming decree a clause that the decree shall be brought, as speedily as possible, before the Supreme Court for review. The petition bears the signatures of the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association and the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America.

Members of Cambridge, Mass., Baptist church have received a second letter from the Rev. Richeson, under indictment charged with the murder of Miss Avis Lunell, urging the acceptance of his resignation as pastor. The text of this letter follows: "Dear Brethren: I cannot express how deeply I am touched at your loyalty and manifestations of confidence in me in this, my great hour of trouble, but I cannot but feel that the welfare of the church might be prejudiced while its minister is placed in his present position. I therefore, notwithstanding my grateful appreciation of your kindness, feel that the church should accept my resignation, of course leaving it entirely with you when the matter should be carried into effect."

Governor Mann Refuses To Commute Sentence of Henry Clay Beattie

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15.—With the frank and emphatic statement that he believed absolutely in the prisoner's guilt, Governor Mann today declined to grant a respite to Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., convicted in Chesterfield county for wife murder. The Governor's refusal to interfere with the sentence which the Supreme Court declared on Monday to be plainly right, means that Beattie will die in the electric chair at the State penitentiary on Friday, Nov. 24.

Being aware that a final decision would be reached in his case today, Beattie, in the death cell, waited expectantly for some word from the Governor's office. His gray-haired father, utterly broken in spirit and strength, who notified him on Monday that an appeal had been denied, was spared the ordeal of conveying a second message that all hope was lost. Rev. Benjamin Dennis, an Episcopal minister, who had interceded in the young man's behalf, went quickly and quietly to the prison to inform him that every possible effort to save him had failed. Beattie heard the announcement in silence, though he was visibly affected. Later in the afternoon his father, his brother and his young sister called to see him.

Unlike the Supreme Court which filed no written opinion in refusing a writ of error, Governor Mann gave out a statement in which he said that Beattie's appeal was made with the purpose, if possible, of averting the consequence of a crime, of which he knows he is guilty.

The Governor also stated that the so-called affidavit of Paul Beattie was not worthy of consideration as evidence.

In a signed statement to Beattie's lawyers and the public, Governor Mann said:

"While I sympathize very profoundly with the father of H. C. Beattie, Jr., and would be glad to help him if I could do so with the proper regard for the public interests, I cannot with any consideration for those interests interfere with due execution of the sentence of the court in the Beattie case.

"I followed the case during the

trial and as its horrible facts were developed regretted that a crime so cruel and malicious should have occurred within the confines of this State. In the decision of every question which was presented to the able jury and impartial judge who presided at the trial, he was careful to give the benefit of every reasonable doubt to the prisoner; his instructions were as favorable as counsel for the prisoner could have expected; that he did not err in the admission or exclusion of evidence or in his instructions given to the jury is shown in the refusal of the Supreme Court of Appeals to grant a writ of error.

"There is no question of the honesty and fairness of the jurors trying the case, nor is there any question that the defense made by lawyers of character and ability obtained for H. C. Beattie, Jr., every advantage guaranteed by law to persons charged with crime.

"That Beattie is guilty of the wilful, deliberate and cruel murder of his young wife I have not the slightest doubt, nor is it insisted that there shall be any greater relief offered than the commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life.

"I do not think the affidavits of Paul Beattie printed in the papers, or any other evidence or consideration brought to my attention sufficient for the purpose. Nor do I question the wisdom, I might add the necessity, of capital punishment in cases where human life has been quickly and deliberately taken. On the contrary I believe that this punishment is necessary for the protection of society, and if on a jury would not hesitate in a proper case to agree to a verdict requiring life for life.

"To grant a respite in so plain a case would be to set a precedent, would be to temporize with the law and to encourage appeals to the Supreme Court with the sole purpose of gaining time. I believe the best way to prevent such crimes as this is to punish them adequately, certainly speedily. Therefore the judgment of the Circuit court of Chesterfield will be carried into effect without interference from me."

UNCLE SAM WILL OPEN LINE.

Regiment of Troops Will Be Dispatched to Chingwangtao, Near Peking, China.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The State Department has practically decided to send a regiment of troops from Manila to Chingwangtao, a seaport in China about 250 miles from Peking, on the Gulf of Pechili. The purpose is to perform an international duty under the Boxer treaty in keeping open the line of communication between Peking and the sea.

It was said at the State Department that the request for the troops has not yet been made on the War Department, but it was momentarily expected. The officials were careful to make it appear that the dispatch of these troops to China would be absolutely without any political meaning and the movement was not to be construed as intervention.

Under the treaty which terminated the Boxer troubles, the United States with other powers, was accorded the privilege of maintaining a military force along the line of railway between Peking and the sea in order to guard against such an event as the siege of the legations during the Boxer uprising.

The fact that the force to be dispatched will be limited to one regiment is in itself an indication that there is no intention on the part of the United States government of indulging in any large military demonstration in China or of taking sides in the present great struggle for supremacy between the imperial forces and the revolutionary party, and it is declared that no designs upon Chinese territory are entertained.

The main consideration that prompted the State Department to act is said to be the fact that the ports of the Gulf of Pechili are closed by ice about this time every year and it will be necessary to land the troops now if they are to be employed at all during the winter in China.

The transport Sherman is now being chartered, having been ordered there at the suggestion of the State Department. It will contain four companies of troops and a regiment of Chinese.

Wild Silk. Chinese wild silk is said to be practically indestructible. It can be used for a year without great ill effect.

THANKSGIVING THE 30TH.

Governor Kitchin Issues His Annual Proclamation.

Although President Taft has already decided that Thanksgiving day this year shall fall as usual on the last Thursday in November, there still seems to be a misunderstanding as to the time. Because the month this year has five Thursdays, not a few people had the idea that the President would proclaim the fourth Thursday as the holiday and not a few calendars indicate Thursday of next week as the holiday.

The fifth Thursday in November, 1906, was the usual holiday, and that November has had five Thursdays frequently in the past, has shown that this has occurred just twelve times in the past thirty years. To be more exact, this condition in that time has happened in 1882, 1888, 1889, 1893, 1894, 1899, 1900, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1911, and it will happen again in 1912, 1916, 1917 and 1918, not to recount its repetition after that.

Governor W. W. Kitchin has just issued his annual Thanksgiving proclamation. It is as follows:

"In obedience to law, I hereby proclaim Thursday, November 30, 1911, a day of thanksgiving so that the people may cease from work and assemble in their accustomed places of worship and return thanks to Almighty God for the blessings which they, individually and as a people, have enjoyed during the year. In our thanks let us forget not with our charity the poor, needy and afflicted.

"We have enjoyed freedom from calamity and disaster; we have been blessed with harvests and material comforts sufficient for our needs, and progress has been made in quickening the public conscience to a higher sense of moral responsibility and civic duty. In our gratitude let us determine to strive in the coming year not only for the products of the soil and the fabrics of the hand, but also more deeply to realize our dependence upon the Almighty and our solemn duties to Him and to all His creatures."

Sunday Elections. In several European centers, including France and Belgium, elections are always held on Sunday.

Patentine and New York. Patentine is about one-fourth of the size of New York.

THE T. A. R. CLUB.

The Study of "Midsummer Night's Dream" Concluded.

With Mrs. Scott Fillman as hostess, the T. A. R. Club held a very enjoyable meeting on November 14. The literary program consisting of three interesting papers concluded the study of "Midsummer Night's Dream." "An Ideal Setting for a Dream" was the subject of Miss Scates' paper in which she gave the story and setting of the play to far-away Athens, a country sufficiently remote to admit of his taking many liberties with customs and national traits with little fear of criticism, yet the forests of the poet's native Warwickshire were undoubtedly responsible for the description of the Athenian wood; for Hermea's "faint primrose beds" and Oberon's "bank whereon the wild thyme blows, where oxlips and the nodding violet grows." For the tune, Shakespeare selected the far distant, dim, mythological days of Theseus, the renowned duke of Athens and once we are carried back to those days of myth and poet's fancy the introduction of fairies—O. Titania the gentle queen, of jealous Oberon, and mischievous Puck, seems quite natural. There is little in modern Athens to suggest, in the remotest fashion, the Athens of the play which was supposed to have been in 1200 B. C., yet Miss Scates gave an interesting account of how the city might look from the Acropolis 300 B. C., describing the King's palace with its many corridors, porticoes, banqueting rooms, picture galleries and libraries, with the ever present altar to Zeus, their God.

From the side of plot, Miss Sallie McGehee treated the play in a very interesting paper entitled "A Perfect Web of Poetic Fancy." The plot is very simple, there being little or no development of character; very little portrayal of passion, nor much dramatic movement, hence it is almost as difficult to analyze as it would be to analyze the fragrance of a flower, the song of a bird. The play must be studied not so much in the bare light of facts as with the imagination. From beginning to end, it is a perfect festival of whatever dainties and delicacies poetry may command—a continued revelry and jollification of soul where the understanding is lulled asleep that the fancy may run riot in unrestrained enjoyment.

Miss Gerlie Harris' paper on "The Trickster Puck" told of the part which the fairies played in this "Midsummer Night's Dream." The characteristic attributes of the fairy people are probably best represented in Puck, whose powers and aptitudes for mischief are quite unshooked by any gentle relentings of fellow feelings, in whatever distresses he finds or occasions he sees much to laugh at, nothing to pity; to ease and vex poor human sufferers, and then to think "What fools these mortals be," is pure fun to him. Yet, notwithstanding his mad pranks, we cannot be choosers but love the little sinner; his sense of the ludicrous is so exquisite, he is so fond of sport and so quaint and merry in his mischief, while at the same time such is the strange web of his nature as to keep him morally innocent. In all, he answers perfectly to the best idea of what a little dream god should be. King Oberon is the sovereign who presides over the world of dreams, Puck is his prime minister; all the other denizens of Fairydom are his subjects and the agents of his will, in this capacity. The whole play is indeed a sort of ideal dream, and it is from the fairy personages that its characters are such mainly proceeds.

Mrs. Harris gave a short quiz on the last act of the play after which Mrs. Fillman, assisted by Miss Scates, served a delightful salad course. The club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Alvis Harris Nov. 21.

Ancient Sachets. Egyptian ladies carried little pouches of odoriferous gums similar to those still fashionable in China.

Turks and Thirteen. So great is the dislike of the Turks to the number 13 that the word is almost expunged from their vocabulary.

MILLIONS FOR ROADS

Southern States Got Goodly Sum During Year.

United States Bureau of Good Roads Stimulating Nation-Wide Movement for Better Highways With Demonstration Work.

A special from Washington says: Speaking of the advantages of good roads and of what is being done in that direction, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson declared today that nearly \$44,000,000 was expended during the present year for good roads in the Southern States alone. The Secretary will speak on the subject at the Good Roads Congress to be held next week in Richmond.

"Through its bureau of good roads," the Secretary continued, "the Department of Agriculture has been stimulating the nation-wide movement for better highways, sending out experienced engineers to conduct demonstration work and a force of trained men to give illustrated lectures.

"Reports to the Department show that the forty-four millions spent during the first ten months of this year was divided as follows: Alabama \$3,484,000; Arkansas \$2,450,000; Delaware \$430,000; Florida \$1,505,000; Georgia \$2,500,000; Kentucky \$2,500,000; Louisiana, \$1,132,000; Maryland \$2,250,000; Mississippi \$2,130,000; North Carolina \$4,500,000; Oklahoma \$1,505,000; South Carolina \$1,100,000; Tennessee \$3,900,000; Virginia \$4,004,000; Texas \$7,600,000 and West Virginia \$1,625,000.

"The Department is co-operating with State or local authorities in practically every State and reports show that over 200,000 miles of roads were built during the past twelve months.

"A few years ago the Department conducted an investigation to determine the condition of roads throughout the country. The result showed 2,151,570 miles of public highways, of which 7.14 per cent. were improved, while there were in the sixteen States of the South 685,151 miles, of which only 27.18, or 3.87 per cent. were improved.

"Since 1904 the annual expenditure of money for road improvements in the nation has doubled and in the South it has more than doubled. The movement for good roads is going to benefit the farmer in getting his products to market expeditiously in all kinds of weather at a reduced cost, is going to increase the value of his lands, and will give his children better school facilities. Good roads will particularly prove beneficial to the farmer of the South, where, apart from the staple crops, the soils will produce almost every known crop, and especially late winter and early spring varieties when transportation from farm to railroad is rendered difficult owing to the cut up and rough condition of unimproved roads.

"For demonstrating purposes the Department recently laid over 1,000,000 square yards of object lesson roads of nearly every type of road, and our road experts are constantly at their work in all parts of the country, while the laboratories are testing all kinds of possible road materials in order to secure the best improved materials for road construction."

President Finley, of the Southern Railway Company, announced yesterday that the company has contracted for 1,700 all-steel 50-ton double drop bottom gondola cars, 500 steel under-frame 30-ton ventilated box cars, and 250 all-steel 51 flat cars. These additions to the freight equipment of the company are all in addition to the purchase just consummated of seven Mikado engines, 600 all-steel coal cars, and 65 steel under-frame box cars for the Virginia and Southwestern Railway Co.



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