

RATE HEARING ON AGAIN

EVIDENCE SHOWS BIG TRAVEL. The State Endeavors to Show That Travel Increased, Especially on Trains Out of Greensboro. Since New Law Means an Effectual Restriction of Witnesses Support This—

Observer Bureau, The Halloman Building, Raleigh, Oct. 1.—The hearing in the Southern Railway case was resumed to-day before Standing Master Montgomery. The examination developed a purpose to show that travel on the Southern Railway, particularly on trains running out of Greensboro, was very heavy and beyond the capacity of the trains to handle with comfort, and also that travel had increased very much since the 2-1-4 cent rate law went into effect. The testimony of witnesses thus far has been in support of this theory.

At the afternoon session V. C. H. Ireland, a wholesale hardware dealer of Greensboro, testified as to discrimination in freights against North Carolina points in favor of points in other States, giving a number of instances. Judge Montgomery intimated an opinion that the evidence was not germane to the inquiry but let it go into the record.

Representatives of the State say they expect First Vice President Andrews to be present on the witness stand to-morrow. Also, Business Manager George B. Crater, of The Raleigh Evening Times.

STATE AND HIGH RATE.

Other witnesses that were examined were W. C. Bain, F. A. Brooks, Mr. Hunt, W. S. Diffe and E. W. McNairy. The State's point was to prove that high rates are responsible for the small volume of intra-State business and that these high rates drive people to buy from other States from which rates are cheaper in this State than they are on intra-State business. A number of striking examples of the ways in which this was introduced further to show that the growth of enterprises along the Southern Railway is hampered by high rates and by inadequate transportation facilities, including shortage of cars.

ATCOCK'S CONTENTIONS.

Atcock said that on the 11th day of March, when the rate bill passed, the Southern knew quite well it was going to fight the law and began right then to get together material for that fight; that it and it alone had access to all records; that it alone knew what was the cost of operation and everything else as regards the conduct of the road; that the State did not know these things and, of course, depended upon the records of the railway to find them out; that there is vast difference between looking in to the books of private corporations and those of a quasi-public corporation like the railway or any other common carrier; that the Southern had complete knowledge of everything and knew whether the rate was confiscatory or not. It was master of all figures, yet it turns upon the State and asks why it is not ready to try the case now. The State wants to look at the books. The road tried to prevent any examination of them but the special master had said they should be seen. The Legislature acted on reports made by the road.

THOM RIDICULES HASTE.

Thom ridiculed what he termed "Atcock's haste," saying that in July in Superior Court before Judge Long, when he (Thom) desired time, Atcock considered a two hours delay generous allowance. The State desired that he whip and spur to him in July. Thom said he had had the hardest time of his life since this rate matter came up.

THOM RIDICULES HASTE.

The special master reserves his decision to the 11th day of October. This evening United States Marshal Dockery served another subpoena on J. B. Martin, president of the Martin Hosiery Mill here, and for many years with the Seaboard Air Line.

NEWSPAPER FOR LAW.

W. P. Mangum Turner, city editor of The Raleigh Evening Times, was to-day admitted to practice law in Superior Court, by Judge Long. He received license recently. He says he will leave the paper this month, take a few weeks' rest and then begin his practice at some point in the State.

A charter is granted the Cherryville Bottling Company of Gaston county, capital stock \$5,000. Other is to the Southern Excelsior Company, of Lexington, which will work up timber into excelsior, make other wood products, etc., capital stock \$10,000. Demond Shemwell and others being stockholders. The Consolidated Brick & Tile Co., changes its headquarters from Winesboro to Pine Hall, Stokes county. The Farmers' Alliance Exchange, of Bear Creek, Chatham county, increases its capital stock to \$10,000.

Darlington Man Buys Spartanburg Drug Business.

Spartanburg, S. C., Oct. 1.—J. A. Whitlington, of Darlington, a well-known druggist of that city, to-day purchased the drug business of the Becker-Thomas Drug Company, one of the largest drug houses in Spartanburg. The transaction was a cash sale and a change of the business.

TO LIMIT FEDERAL POWER

OBJECT OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Strong Resolutions, Which Seek to Put a Stop to the Interference by Federal With State Courts Adopted by the St. Louis Convention—A Permanent Organization of Attorneys General is Effectively Committee Appointed to Draft Scheme of Anti-Trust Legislation—The Full Text of the Resolution, Which is to be Sent to All States, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1.—Action, that may have far-reaching effect in anti-trust and corporation litigation and which may bear fruit in almost every State, was taken by the convention of Attorneys General in its final session here to-day. A committee was appointed to draft a scheme of anti-trust legislation to be sent to all Attorneys General and as a climax the Attorneys General adopted a resolution, which is expected to aid in removing a thorn in the flesh of the State officers, the interference by Federal circuit courts with the operation of State laws.

Formal action was also effected under the name of the "National Association of Attorneys General of the United States," a united front will be presented in legal actions brought by different States against the same corporation or trust.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

The resolution is as follows: "Whereas, the efficient administration as well as the preservation of our dual system of government requires that each sovereignty be permitted to exercise its functions as defined by the Federal constitution unhampered by the other; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the convention of Attorneys General of the several States here assembled, that we earnestly recommend to the favorable consideration of the President and the Congress of the United States the enactment of a law providing that no circuit court of the United States or any judge exercising powers of such circuit courts, shall have jurisdiction in any case brought to restrain any officer of the State or any administrative board of a State from instituting in a State court any suit or other appropriate proceeding to enforce the laws of such State or to enforce any order, made by such administrative board, but allowing any person or corporation to sue in any State court in a State court any right arising under the constitution or any law of the United States; and the decision of the highest court of such State reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States as now provided by law.

CAN'T GET ENVELOPES.

Morganston Business Men Have to Wait Long Time on Uncle Sam For Special Stationery—Many Go to Jamestown. Special to The Observer. Morganston, Oct. 1.—Numerous complaints are being made by the business men over the failure of the Post-office Department to fill their orders for special request stamped envelopes. It seems that the department has let the contract for the supplying of these envelopes to a printing concern at Dayton, O., and that firm has "blift off" more than it can deliver. One Morganston firm has had in an order for a thousand envelopes for more than two months. This work was formerly done at Hartford, Conn.

FORAKER GEORGIA'S CHOICE.

Republican State League Favors Ohio Senator or Any Man Who Can Beat Roosevelt—Want Plank Denouncing Disfranchisement Laws. Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 1.—At a largely attended mass meeting under the auspices of the Republican State League of Georgia here to-night to select candidates for delegates at large to the Republican national convention, Senator J. B. Forsaker, of Ohio, was put forward as a presidential nominee. The resolution adopted said: "The league was for Forsaker first, and if he could not be nominated, then the league stood for any man who could defeat Roosevelt. Taft, or any man named by Roosevelt."

GOV. COMER'S ULTIMATUM.

Dulles Railroads Adopt Rates Proposed by the Revenue Alabama Legislature. He Will Call That Body in Extraordinary Session and Do Things to Them. Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 1.—Gov. B. B. Comer to-day issued an ultimatum to certain railroads of Alabama, which have so far declined to put in force the new rates provided by the recent Legislature. He says unless they fall into line by October 7th the Legislature will be called in extra session to deal with them. The Governor's ultimatum is: "My statement of August 1st remains in force and the railroads will be made about October 7th, unless the reduced rates are sooner made effective by the Louisville & Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis and Central of Georgia Railroads."

TRIAL OF ROWLAND SLOW

EIGHT WITNESSES YESTERDAY

More Than a Hundred Are to Testify on the Two Sides of the Case—Evidence Tended to Show Strange's Health Good, That Rowland and Mrs. Strange Had Good Intimate Relations and That She Had Gone to the Doctor's Office at Night—Engineer Mike Tighe Most Important Witness of Day—He Followed the Two Through the Streets Several Times, Wanting to Find Out if Reports He Heard Were True—Rowland Visited Roundhouse Office. Observer Bureau. The Holloman Building, Raleigh, Oct. 1. In the trial of Dr. Rowland and his wife for the murder by poison early last April of Engineer Strange, whose wife Mrs. Rowland, then was, eight witnesses testified to-day. The evidence was that Strange was not afflicted with heart disease, the defense combating the idea that medicine given him by his wife made him sick; that Dr. Rowland and Mrs. Strange had been intimate before Strange's death; that she had gone to his office at night and that he had been seen in the neighborhood of her home after midnight when Strange was out of town.

Two witnesses, James T. Strange, of Indiana, brother of the dead man, and his wife, testified to-day that Engineer Strange was a healthy man; that they never had heard of his leaving work at night and that on visits to them his wife had given him brown tablets which made him sick. They detailed a conversation with Mrs. C. R. Strange, now Mrs. Rowland, in which she spoke of purchases going away with a richer man and of her meeting for the first time Dr. Rowland in the surf at Portsmouth, when he is said to have offered to teach her how to float.

ENGINEER TIGHE'S TESTIMONY.

Engineer Mike Tighe, of the Seaboard Air Line, said he saw Strange walk out at night, and that he followed them through various streets to Rowland's office, this being about three weeks before Strange's death. He also saw her another night wearing a dark hat and an automobile cap and followed her, watching her carefully, and she again went to Rowland's office. Tighe was immediately behind her and when she went up the steps she turned to the right, where Rowland's office was, and he followed her several weeks before Strange's death. She went to Rowland's office twice alone and once with Rowland, but the time she went with Rowland they parted one block from his office. On the night after the death of Strange he and some other engineers saw Rowland pass, followed him, and saw him enter the Strange house. One of the men in the party following Rowland called to him to get off the porch and get into the car. He was hurrying. Strange was good man physically and healthy and never complained of sickness, but on one occasion spoke of having an operation performed and was told by Tighe that it would be dangerous, to which Tighe replied that he thought he could take either all right, for if he had a heart trouble he did not know it. This conversation occurred about a month before Strange's death.

ENNIS WATCHED HER ALSO.

C. L. Ennis, a Seaboard Air Line engineer, said he met Mrs. Strange one night on the street. He had heard she had been going to Rowland's office and followed her. He saw her get up the steps to Rowland's office. On cross-examination Ennis said the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was at the bottom of the prosecution of this trial. Attorney Argo, for the State, and one remark that Ennis made paid counsel for the prosecution and had paid them very liberally. Ennis said in conclusion that he had spied on a woman since Mrs. Strange's roundhouse foreman at Raleigh, of the Seaboard Air Line, said his duties were to run out the engines and see work was done on them, the names of the engineers being posted on a blackboard and a record kept of all the board showing what engineers had come out on runs. Strange was strong and healthy and at the time of his death was doing extra passenger service.

LOOKED AT BULLETIN BOARDS.

Claude Jones, yard clerk at the Seaboard roundhouse testified that he had seen Rowland there several times at night between October 1 and October 7. He said he saw Rowland look at the bulletin board and looked at the register and bulletin board. Alderman T. E. Moore swore Mrs. Strange last January and February

CAPT. FRANKLIN IS MAYOR

MR. J. W. WADSWORTH PRO TEM.

Charlotte Aldermen Chose New Mayor at Special Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—Mr. Tompkins Was Not a Candidate and No Name Was Considered Other Than Captain T. S. Franklin—Mr. J. W. Wadsworth Is Elected Mayor Pro Tem by 1 Vote—New Mayor Makes Brief Speech in Which He Thanks the Aldermen for the Honor and Pledges His Best Efforts for the Good of the City. Captain Thomas S. Franklin was by acclamation elected mayor of the City of Charlotte at the special meeting of the board of aldermen yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. At the same time Mr. James W. Wadsworth, alderman from Ward 1, was chosen mayor pro tem, to succeed Captain Franklin. The event was not unexpected by those who were in close touch with the situation.

The announcement in yesterday's paper of the expected election aroused intense interest in the result and at the appointed time, every alderman save one, Mr. W. C. Maxwell, besides numerous spectators and several newspaper men were on the field of action. The occasion was one not often duplicated in Charlotte's municipal life, and the aldermen themselves fully appreciated the fact and appeared to enjoy the situation. Even though among themselves the main contest was probably understood, yet have been settled, nothing official had been done and the exhilaration of electing a mayor and placing the stamp of highest approval and confidence on one of their fellow citizens was still in store for them.

MR. DAVIS PRESIDES.

To call to order a meeting which was to approve or disapprove his receipt candidacy for the office of mayor was the embarrassing task of the mayor pro tem. After stating the confidence which he had in the mayor, he stated that he thought it more proper under the circumstances that Mr. T. J. Davis should preside. The latter took the chair and declared the election of a successor to the late mayor, Mr. S. S. McIninch, in order. The roll call had previously sound Aldermen Bann, Griffin, Caves, Franklin, E. Howard, Kirkpatrick, Kloude, Henderson, Hart, Gairdall, McDowell, Severs, Shelor, Scott, Smith, E. S. and C. A. Williams, Davis and Wadsworth on hand.

THE FLOOR WAS MR. JAMES W. WADSWORTH'S.

"In conversation with Mr. D. A. Compkins this morning," he said, "I stated to me that he was in no sense a candidate for the office of mayor and could not accept it. Since his name is thus eliminated, I move that we nominate Capt. T. S. Franklin for mayor of Charlotte by acclamation."

MAYOR FRANKLIN SPEAKS.

"It is hardly necessary for me to tell you that I appreciate such an honor as this which I have just received at your hands," he said. "But what I appreciate far more is the confidence which you with whom I have been associated in the past have shown in me. I have naught but the best of feelings toward all of you and if you will give me your cooperation, as I feel you will, the people will be glad in the end that the Business Men's League won. We must not form a clique, we must cast aside petty differences and work only for that which makes for the good and substantial upbuilding of the whole city. I am sure that we have none but the best of men on this board and that we will make of the administration a success."

AS THE APPLAUSE DIED AWAY AND IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE OFFICE OF THE mayor pro tem, Mr. J. W. Wadsworth, had been declared vacant, Alderman Edward McDowell nominated Col. Thomas LeRoy Kirkpatrick. Mr. Hart nominated Mr. James W. Wadsworth. A vote by ballot was then taken. At the close of the first ballot, which was the only one necessary, the vote stood, Wadsworth—10 and Kirkpatrick—5. Mr. Wadsworth's name next appeared on the commission and a railroad expert, the railroad commission endorsing this recommendation. This expert, it is contended, should be elected not by popular vote, but should be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Legislature, as should the attorney. It has long been contended that the law should set some standard of ability, and it is argued that it will take an expert to see that the roads carry out these specifications.

NINE PARDONS REFUSED.

Governor Ansel yesterday passed upon nine pardon petitions, refusing all. Some of these petitions have been on his desk for many weeks and the day's output represents several months of painstaking work in reading through a mass of papers. The most important petition he has before him just now is that of Robert Jones, who has served nearly a quarter of a century on a life sentence for the murder of the Presleys in Edgefield, and whom every Governor in that period has refused clemency. All the papers in the case are not yet in, and action is deferred on that account.

AN OUT-OF-THE-ORDINARY CASE PASSED UPON WAS THAT OF ROBERT GUNNELLS, THE SON OF A GREENVILLE POLICEMAN, WHO WAS CONVICTED IN SEPTEMBER, 1903, OF CRIMINALLY ASSAULTING A NEGRO GIRL, AND GIVEN 11 YEARS FOR THE OFFENSE. GUNNELLS HAD BEEN ON A PROTRACTED DUNK AT THE TIME. AMONG THE PARDON PAPERS IS A LETTER FROM DR. DAVID FURMAN, WHO RECOMMENDS PARDON ON THE GROUND THAT GUNNELLS IS AN EPILEPTIC AND SHOULD BE IN THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE IMBANE.

TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE A FAILURE IN CANADA.

New York, Oct. 1.—The general office of the Western Union Telegraph Company were to-day advised at a meeting held in Toronto, on Sunday, the few operators remaining on strike there declared the strike a failure in Canada and agreed to apply for reinstatement. He went to his store many times at night, called up No. 24 on the Inter-State Telephone and talked in a very low voice but he heard her say: "He has gone," then again: "He has come," and yet again: "About 11 o'clock, his curiosity was aroused and he found No. 24 was Rowland's telephone, which was corroborated by the telephone foreman. At this point court adjourned till to-morrow. The State has 52 witnesses and the defense says it has as many.

PALMETTO CAPITAL NEWS.

WINTHROP NEEDS MORE ROOM

The Legislature Will Be Asked For a New Dormitory—Mr. Will Will Speak at Columbia the 8th—Commissioner Watson Discovers Negro Believed to Be 122 Years Old—Representative Stillwell Not Candidate For Railroad Commissioner—Governor Ansel Refuses to Grant Nine Pardon Petitions—Superintendent Surprised at Telegraph Conditions at Charleston. Observer Bureau, 1422 Main Street, Columbia, S. C., Oct. 1. The Winthrop trustees will ask the next Legislature for a new dormitory with capacity to accommodate 250 more girls, the estimated cost of this new building being \$50,000 with the present cost of material. Winthrop doubled its capacity by the erection of a new dormitory a few years ago, but the demand for accommodation is growing steadily more insistent each year. The college has just begun its fall session with 426 dormitory pupils on the rolls, which fills up every available space. There were over 900 applicants for admission, and President Johnson says that fully 250 of these were qualified to enter. The total enrollment is over 500, there being nearly 100 day pupils from Rock Hill and vicinity. The college this year had to turn away a larger number of applicants from other States, particularly North Carolina and Georgia, because of the rule to accommodate South Carolina girls first. There are also applicants from Alabama, Florida, Texas, Ohio, New Jersey and as far west as California and as far North as Canada.

Secretary Thomas E. Will, of the American Forestry Association, will address the people of Columbia on the subject of forest reserves on the evening of the 8th. The lecture was made by the oldest living member of the chamber of commerce through Commissioner Watson. Mr. Will is expected to speak at a number of other points in the State on his present trip. South Carolina, on account of its grand living plant life and its opportunities for further development along this line, is greatly interested in the subject. Mr. Will will discuss Governor Ansel and others will give him every assistance and encourage him in every way possible.

PARDON BOARD MEETS TO-DAY.

The fall meeting of the pardon board will be held to-morrow, when it will be asked by the Governor to pass upon a number of important continued cases. These are life-term cases: George Hayes, Orange, Bamberger, murderer; Walter Allen, Greenville, murderer; William Lewis, Chester, rape.

ANOTHER OLDEST MAN.

Commissioner Watson has discovered in the person of Alfred Smith, a negro living near Killian Station, this county, what he believes to be the oldest living person in the South, and has made a photograph of the old man to show to immigrants how continued living in this climate preserves health and strength. Before putting out the remarkable story of Smith and his old family, he has one daughter still living in this county. He was above road duty age before the war broke out.

REPRESENTATIVE J. G. STILLWELL, OF ABBEVILLE COUNTY, WHO HAS BEEN EMPLOYED BY THE STATE IN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AS AN EXPERT, WAS HERE TO-DAY, AND IN CONVERSATION WITH HIS CORRESPONDENT MORE EMPHATICALLY DENIED THAT HE WAS A CANDIDATE FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER, AS SEVERAL NEWSPAPERS HAVE REPORTED. HE SAID THAT HE HAS BELIEVED IN AN EXPERT TO INVESTIGATE THE RAILROADS.

FOR AN EXPERT.

It seems likely from recent comments made by both members of the committee and of the commissioner, as should the attorney. It has long been contended that the law should set some standard of ability, and it is argued that it will take an expert to see that the roads carry out these specifications.

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DIAZ CORDIAL TO MR. ROOT

MEETING A UNIQUE DISTINCTION

Three Secretary of State the First American Cabinet Officer to Be Received by President Diaz—Mr. Root Presented by the Foreign Minister and Receives Words of Kindly Greeting From the Mexican Cabinet Officers—Crowds in the Streets Cheer Him as He Speaks to the Palace in an Automobile—Banquet Tendered Him in the Evening. Mexico City, Oct. 1.—With all the members of the Mexican Cabinet present, President Diaz received Secretary Root at 11 o'clock this morning in the hall of Ambassadors in the national palace. The meeting between the two statesmen was most cordial. Mr. Root, who was presented to President Diaz by Ignacio Mariscal, the foreign minister, said he was delighted to meet the man who had made Mexico one of the foremost Latin-American countries and he hoped for a continuance of the good relations arising to-day from the cordial relations between the United States and Mexico. President Diaz, in reply, said Mr. Root's zealous work for a better understanding between the United States and Latin America was well known and appreciated and he welcomed the Secretary in the name of the Mexican nation. Mr. Root was then presented to each member of the Cabinet, who all spoke words of greeting and good will.

Mr. Root went from Chapultepec to the national palace in an automobile. He was accompanied by David E. Thompson, the American ambassador. The crowds in the street cheered him as he sped by. To-day was the first time an American cabinet officer has been received by President Diaz in Mexico.

EXPRESSES REGRET THAT THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB REFUSED HIS CHALLENGE—INDITES LENGTHY LETTER TO ROYAL IRISH YACHT CLUB.

Dublin, Oct. 1.—Sir Thomas Lipton again has expressed his deep regret at the refusal of the New York Yacht Club to accept his challenge to a race for the America's cup, and in a lengthy letter to the Royal Irish Yacht Club he sets forth his reasons in detail. The committee of the club met to-night. "I have already competed three times under the conditions of the deed of gift with the modifications arranged under the mutual agreement clause," writes Sir Thomas, "and my personal experience of the contests is that I consider that the hands of the America's cup have been gradually developed during the recent years and which shall be of sufficiently light construction, yet capable of being taken with safety on its own bottom across the Atlantic, entirely precluding the possibility of competing on an equal basis with a vessel which is not compelled to make this ocean voyage. "I recognize that the members of this club are well within their rights in deciding as they have done, yet I am sorry that they have not been able, under the circumstances, to meet me on my wish to have clause under their own universal rule, which, in my opinion, encourages a very wholesome and desirable type of yacht. "In view of their attitude, however, there is nothing left but to abandon the idea of a contest for the present although I am always prepared, under mutually satisfactory conditions, to arrange a race."

WOMAN INJURED IN NEW YORK FIRE.

New York, Oct. 1.—One woman was seriously injured and the lives of several hundred other persons were endangered by the fire which gutted a ten-story floor of the six-story tenement house in East Third street this morning.

ON 3 MONTHS IN THE LEXINGTON JAIL FOR GAMBLING, ASKED THAT THEY BE GIVEN THE OPTION OF PAYING A FINE, BUT THIS WAS REFUSED. MITCHELL WAS A DEFENSE WITNESS IN THE TILMAN MURDER TRIAL. HE HAS BEEN BEFORE THE COURT AS A DEFENDANT SEVERAL TIMES SINCE.

THE OTHER PETITIONS MARKED "PARDON REFUSED" ARE THESE:

J. B. Anaker, Orangeburg, 2 years for conspiracy; John and Neely Patterson, Anderson, 18 months from last May for keeping a bawdy house; Alonzo Darrow, Darlington, 10 years from June, 1900, for manslaughter; Stiles Moore, Coconoe, 14 years from June, 1905, for drunkenly knowing a child under 14 years of age; Mack Timmons, Lee county, \$50 or 30 days for petty larceny; Jonas Henderson, Spartanburg, 18 months from the spring term of last year's court, for assault and battery.

SURPRISED AT CONDITIONS.

In a letter to the railroad commission Superintendent Dillon, of the Western Union, who is stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., expresses great surprise that such conditions should prevail in Charleston as are complained of by the commission of Mr. John T. Leonard, the broker. Mr. Dillon says that his information is that the business has for some time been handled entirely satisfactory to patrons in Charleston, and he thinks there must be some mistake on the part of Mr. Leonard. He promises to investigate the matter more closely.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH NOTABLE

Iowa City Puts on Gala Attire and Gives the Chief Executive a Cordial Reception—The President Discusses Federal Control of Corporations, the Navy, Good Citizenship and Industrial Education—Makes Frequent Departures From His Manicuring—Negroes Present Him With a Gold-Headed Cane—Factors Touch the Chief Executive—Embarks on a Steamer Before Noon For a Trip Down the River to St. Louis, Where He Speaks To-Day. Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 1.—Keokuk put on gala attire to receive the President of the United States when he arrived here at 9 o'clock to-day. The city was assisted in its reception of the Chief Magistrate by a notable gathering of distinguished men, including the Governor of Iowa, the United States Senator from Iowa, members of both houses of Congress and the inland waterways commission. The occasion of the President's coming was the movement for a deep waterway down the Mississippi river to the Gulf and this city was selected as the point of embarkation for his voyage down the river to Memphis, where he arrives Friday. He made a noteworthy speech to thousands of auditors. The reception to the President was excellent in every respect. He was an excellent speaker. He embarked on the steamer Mississippi a few minutes before noon. The boat is scheduled to reach St. Louis at 9:45 p. m. to-morrow. He was accompanied by his cabinet officers, including Secretary of War, and Seth Bullock, of the Black Hills.

DEPARTS FROM MANUSCRIPT.

As at Canton, the President did not deliver his speech here just as he had prepared it and given it to the press. He did not omit any feature, but frequently turned from his manuscript to insert extemporaneous remarks for emphasis and elaboration. Before beginning he insisted that the ropes be let down so as to admit enough persons in front of him to see that a man and woman and a child were present. He directed that they be given chairs. Again as on yesterday his theme was the sickle and again he took occasion to point his story with familiar colloquialisms. "Isn't this good doctrine?" he asked after stating his proposition, addressing the Grand Army group in front of him, and he received a shout of assent, he added that he was always willing to help a man who stumbles and falls, but not to carry the man who "lies down."

PRAYSE FOR AMERICANS.

That the American people can "whip the world," he conceded, but contended that they would have a hard time doing it if not prepared. He would have both men and women do some work that was worth while and he announced his contempt for the woman who would shirk her duty as a wife and mother. "Considerable rain fell during the speech but the President did not allow it to interfere. After he had concluded he was presented with a gold-headed cane by the negroes of Keokuk. The presentation speech was made by a negro plasterer, who assured the President that the negro population of Keokuk was every confidence in his administration and in his determination to treat the black race with fairness. The incident seemed to touch the President. He grasped the speaker's hand and held it tightly while he made reply, saying that he accepted the present with great pleasure and adding that in dealing with the black man, as in dealing with the white, he believed the national principle to be the only sane principle, that of treating every man according to his merits as an individual, regardless of race. The President said, in part: "THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. Men and Women of Iowa: I am glad indeed to see you and to speak to you in this thriving city of Iowa with all my heart in the people of Iowa, for I think that you are good, typical Americans, and that among you there has been developed to a very high degree that body of characteristics which we like to regard as distinctly American. The people of the last few years of the United States have been forced to consider very seriously certain economic problems. We have made a beginning in the attempt to deal with the relations of the national government to the people of the country, to the large and wealthy corporations, controlled for the most part by a few very rich men, which are engaged in inter-State business—especially the great railway corporations. You know my views on this matter. You know that I believe the national government, in the interests of the people, should assume much the same supervision and control over the management of the inter-State common carriers that it now exercises over the national banks. You know further that I believe the national government and control should be exercised in a spirit of rigid fairness toward the corporations, exacting justice from them on behalf of the people but giving them justice in return."

OBEEDIENCE TO LAW

One way of exercising such control is through the laws of the land. Ours is a government of liberty, but it is a government which believes that the law comes by and through the honest enforcement of and obedience to the law. At intervals during the last few months the appeal has been made to me not to enforce the law against certain wrongdoers of great wealth because to do so would interfere with the business prosperity of that kind of man. Under the aspects of that kind of right which when sufficiently acute we call panic, this appeal has been made to me even by men who ordinarily behave as decent citizens. One newspaper which has been strongly advanced this view says prominently to the statement of certain men of great wealth to the effect that the so-called financial weakness was due entirely to the admitted intention of President Roosevelt to punish the large and wealthy corporations. I admit that this has been the case in some cases of our business troubles, but I do not admit that it is possible that it has been a contributory cause. If we have

KEOKUK'S WELCOME ROYAL

Iowa City Puts on Gala Attire and Gives the Chief Executive a Cordial Reception—The President Discusses Federal Control of Corporations, the Navy, Good Citizenship and Industrial Education—Makes Frequent Departures From His Manicuring—Negroes Present Him With a Gold-Headed Cane—Factors Touch the Chief Executive—Embarks on a Steamer Before Noon For a Trip Down the River to St. Louis, Where He Speaks To-Day. Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 1.—Keokuk put on gala attire to receive the President of the United States when he arrived here at 9 o'clock to-day. The city was assisted in its reception of the Chief Magistrate by a notable gathering of distinguished men, including the Governor of Iowa, the United States Senator from Iowa, members of both houses of Congress and the inland waterways commission. The occasion of the President's coming was the movement for a deep waterway down the Mississippi river to the Gulf and this city was selected as the point of embarkation for his voyage down the river to Memphis, where he arrives Friday. He made a noteworthy speech to thousands of auditors. The reception to the President was excellent in every respect. He was an excellent speaker. He embarked on the steamer Mississippi a few minutes before noon. The boat is scheduled to reach St. Louis at 9:45 p. m. to-morrow. He was accompanied by his cabinet officers, including Secretary of War, and Seth Bullock, of the Black Hills.

DEPARTS FROM MANUSCRIPT.

As at Canton, the President did not deliver his speech here just as he had prepared it and given it to the press. He did not omit any feature, but frequently turned from his manuscript to insert extemporaneous remarks for emphasis and elaboration. Before beginning he insisted that the ropes be let down so as to admit enough persons in front of him to see that a man and woman and a child were present. He directed that they be given chairs. Again as on yesterday his theme was the sickle and again he took occasion to point his story with familiar colloquialisms. "Isn't this good doctrine?" he asked after stating his proposition, addressing the Grand Army group in front of him, and he received a shout of assent, he added that he was always willing to help a man who stumbles and falls, but not to carry the man who "lies down."

PRAYSE FOR AMERICANS.

That the American people can "whip the world," he conceded, but contended that they would have a hard time doing it if not prepared. He would have both men and women do some work that was worth while and he announced his contempt for the woman who would shirk her duty as a wife and mother. "Considerable rain fell during the speech but the President did not allow it to interfere. After he had concluded he was presented with a gold-headed cane by the negroes of Keokuk. The presentation speech was made by a negro plasterer, who assured the President that the negro population of Keokuk was every confidence in his administration and in his determination to treat the black race with fairness. The incident seemed to touch the President. He grasped the speaker's hand and held it tightly while he made reply, saying that he accepted the present with great pleasure and adding that in dealing with the black man, as in dealing with the white, he believed the national principle to be the only sane principle, that of treating every man according to his merits as an individual, regardless of race. The President said, in part: "THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. Men and Women of Iowa: I am glad indeed to see you and to speak to you in this thriving city of Iowa with all my heart in the people of Iowa, for I think that you are good, typical Americans, and that among you there has been developed to a very high degree that body of characteristics which we like to regard as distinctly American. The people of the last few years of the United States have been forced to consider very seriously certain economic problems. We have made a beginning in the attempt to deal with the relations of the national government to the people of the country, to the large and wealthy corporations, controlled for the most part by a few very rich men, which are engaged in inter-State business—especially the great railway corporations. You know my views on this matter. You know that I believe the national government, in the interests of the people, should assume much the same supervision and control over the management of the inter-State common carriers that it now exercises over the national banks. You know further that I believe the national government and control should be exercised in a spirit of rigid fairness toward the corporations, exacting justice from them on behalf of the people but giving them justice in return."

OBEEDIENCE TO LAW

One way of exercising such control is through the laws of the land. Ours is a government of liberty, but it is a government which believes that the law comes by and through the honest enforcement of and obedience to the law. At intervals during the last few months the appeal has been made to me not to enforce the law against certain wrongdoers of great wealth because to do so would interfere with the business prosperity of that kind of man. Under the aspects of that kind