

MURDER PLANNED EVIDENCE SHOWS

Testimony at Inquest That Allison Had Said He Intended to Kill McGee—The Woman's Story.

FIVE DEADLY SHOTS FIRED BEFORE HAMMER WAS USED

Person Said He Would Either Be Hanged or Sent to the Penitentiary for a Life Term.

F. M. McGee came to his death at the hands of J. B. Allison. That was the concise verdict of the coroner's jury yesterday afternoon... The investigation into the murder of McGee was conducted before Coroner Morris late yesterday afternoon.

THE POSITION OF PATROL WAGON DRIVER

The trouble—rather the recent trouble—probably started a week or ten days ago when McGee and Porter Webb began involved in a difficulty and Webb was struck over the head with a chair by McGee.

FIVE BULLETS TOOK EFFECT

The coroner's investigation showed by autopsy that five bullets had penetrated the body, either of which would have produced death and that the skull was fractured as a result of blows from the two-pound hammer.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER TO BE BURIED FRIDAY

Funeral Services Were Held Today in Sorrento, Many Distinguished Persons Present.

Mr. Bowden's Testimony

T. C. Bowden, employed in the shoe-shop, testified. He was standing in the shoe-shop talking to McGee when he saw a hand grasping a revolver and about six or eight inches of an arm thrust through the door.

THE WOMAN'S STORY

The star witness before the coroner was the "woman in the case," Clara Wheeler. She testified that about two weeks ago Allison said to her: "I am going to kill McGee."

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES NAMED

Each Candidate For Supreme Court Justice Gets His Pro Rata of the Delegation.

While it is apparent by the returns from the various county conventions throughout North Carolina that Judge James S. Manning will be named by the democratic state convention next week to succeed himself as associate justice of the Supreme court of North Carolina, the friends of Judge W. R. Allen have not given up hope and the fight for nomination will be made on the convention floor.

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CYCLONE STRIKES CIRCUSES

One Man Is Killed, a Score Are Injured, Tents in Ruins and Two Horses Killed.

ST. PAUL, July 6.—A Watertown, S. D., special, says one dead and a score injured.

St. Paul, July 6.—A Watertown, S. D., special, says one dead and a score injured. The main and managerie of a big circus in ruins, and two horses killed is the result of a cyclone storm last night.

DEADLOCK HOLDS IN FIFTH DISTRICT

Democrats at Greensboro Had Taken 91 Ballots For Congressional Nomination at Noon.

Special to The Gazette-News. Greensboro, July 6.—The deadlock in the democratic congressional convention for the Fifth district, begun on the first ballot yesterday afternoon, continued until 1 o'clock today when adjournment was taken for dinner.

There are four candidates with Major Steadman of Guilford in the lead. The other candidates in order of strength are ex-Judge E. E. Jones of Winston-Salem, General B. S. Royter of Oxford and Dr. George A. Mcbane of Rockingham.

The convention adjourned last night after the eighth ballot, which was as follows: Stedman 145,991; Jones 99,84; Royter 92,84; Mebane 68,33.

Faison Wins in Third on 47th Ballot. Gazette-News Bureau, Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Holleman Building, Raleigh, July 6.

Dr. G. M. Faison was nominated for congress at Goldsboro at 7:30 this morning on the 47th ballot after a continuous session since 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

At midnight after nearly twelve hours of hard fighting with five candidates in the field, the convention of the Third congressional district was as far from a choice of a man to head the ticket in the next campaign as when the convention convened.

At midnight the 39th ballot saw George E. Hood of Goldsboro in the lead with less than 90 votes when a fraction over 11 1/2 is necessary for a choice. Dr. John M. Faison of Warsaw is second with about 55 votes and Congressman Thomas follows third with less than 50 votes.

BLUNDER OF DISPATCHER WAS CAUSE OF BIG WRECK

So Says Engineer J. J. Wall and General Superintendent Partially Confirms This.

Cincinnati, O., July 6.—A statement from J. J. Wall, pilot engineer of the Big Four train which Monday crashed into a freight, resulting in the killing of 29 passengers and the injuring of many others, that blame for the wreck lies with Train Dispatcher Smith at Dayton, O., was partially confirmed by E. A. Gould, general superintendent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. Mr. Gould was unwilling to go further than to say that "some such reason was responsible for the accident."

The engineer of the freight train showed me order No. 69, supposed to have been issued after our train (the Big Four Limited) left Dayton and to have been handed to us at Carlisle, between Dayton and Middletown. This order gave the freight until 10:07 to make the siding at Post Town, north of Middletown.

"Smith revoked that order so that it was not delivered to us at Carlisle, but failed to revoke the same order issued to the freight. Our train made up time after leaving Dayton and this brought us to the Post Town siding earlier than 10:07.

"We had no warning of anything in the way and supposed we had a 'clear line.'"

Wall also exhibited four train orders, not one of which gave any indication that the flying passenger train was to meet any other train at Post Town or any other station between Dayton and Cincinnati. These orders, Wall added, were all that he had to guide him on the day of the wreck. Local officers of the Big Four are not yet willing to account officially for the wreck.

"A misunderstanding of orders was mentioned by some, but whose misunderstanding it was they were not prepared to state.

WOMAN AND BULL FIGHT; WOMAN'S WEAPON A HATPIN

Mrs. Thomas Douglas Is Fatally Injured, but the Victorious Animal That Attacked Her Is Nearly Blind.

Fulton, Mo., July 6.—Mrs. Thomas Douglas was fatally injured and the animal nearly blinded in a battle with a vicious bull. A hatpin was the woman's weapon. She was attacked by the bull while passing through a field.

INSTRUCTION CAMP A SUCCESS

Gettysburg, Pa., July 6.—The United States camp of instruction has been declared a great success. Under the guidance of regular army officers Maryland and Virginia soldiers were given experience in the art of manoeuvring. Today's program called for problems in attack and defence.

BOARD OF TRADE ANNUAL MEETING

Held Last Night in City Hall—Eleven New Directors Chosen For The Ensuing Year.

INTERESTING REPORTS MADE OF YEAR'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

President Nichols Not Satisfied With Material Progress of Asheville During Past Year.

The annual meeting of the board of trade in City hall last night, was full of interest, and reports of commercial advancement for Asheville.

Much important business was transacted, reports read, and plans discussed. The board of directors for the following year were elected as follows: H. W. Plummer, J. A. Nichols, Geo. S. Powell, Dr. C. P. Ambler, Geo. L. Hackney, F. Stikleather, Judge J. C. Pritchard, W. Vance Brown, M. H. Fletcher, D. C. Waddell, Jr., E. L. Brown, Jr. The eleven directors were elected from a list of 22 names chosen by a nominating committee.

President John A. Nichols, in his annual address, touched on some matters of very great import to the city of Asheville. Mr. Nichols stated that he was not satisfied with the material progress made by Asheville during the past year; that conventions had not been so numerous as during the preceding year, although it was certain that these conventions could do a great deal of good to be spent here.

He spoke of the Auditorium and the creditable way in which the aldermen had handled the matter. He seemed to think that the Southern railway was trying to help Asheville, in directing the attention of tourists in this direction. The board is now working for two more railway connections for Asheville, one from Greenville, S. C., and one from Clinchfield, to connect with the Asheville and East Tennessee railroad.

Mr. Nichols touched on the wolf course and on the commission form of government, saying that they were both important, and he then mentioned the failure of the city in the matter of securing the Methodist chautauqua for Weaverville, and also the failure to raise money for the aid of the Y. M. C. A. chautauqua at Black Mountain, up to this time.

According to the report of the secretary there were 271 members of the board of trade; that 52 new members have been added during the past year.

The various committees then reported. The report of the committee on real estate showed \$300,000 spent for new building, and real estate transactions to the amount of \$1,514,094. The committee on advertising recommended that during 1910-11, 1-30 of one per cent of the amount assessed for taxes be used for advertising and that half of this be used for resort advertising and the other half be used toward inducing manufacturers to come here.

The statement of the advertising account showed that there had been received from the city: \$1,736.22; from hotels, \$750; from merchants, \$512; a total of \$2,998.72. The expenditures were: \$1,771.48 to Dorland advertising agency; \$200 for religious syndicate advertising; \$288.22 for land, Southern railway; balance \$41.04; total \$2,998.72.

FEDERAL BANKRUPT LAWS CONSIDERABLY CHANGED

Appeals in Forma Pauperis May be Taken to the Higher Courts, a New Statute Also Provides.

Clerk W. S. Hyams of the United States court has received copies of a law recently passed by congress through the instrumentality of Senator Overman which means much to paupers who may have litigations hereafter in the United States courts. The new law provides if a person makes oath that he is unable to pay for the costs of an action in the United States courts, he has the right to commence or defend any suit, criminal or civil, and to carry it up on appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals or United States Supreme court without prepaying the fees or giving bond for costs.

This practically brings the matter of costs on the United States courts to the same basis as the North Carolina courts so far as a pauper is concerned.

Several changes of interest were made in the bankruptcy laws. One of these provides that no petition may be discharged without giving notice to all creditors. This prevents a man after filing a voluntary petition, or some firm filing a petition asking that a firm be adjudged bankrupt, withdrawing the petition without notice.

The new law also provides that 30 days notice must be given to all creditors before a bankrupt can be discharged, whereas the old law provides for only ten days notice.

There has been a change in the allowances to trustees in bankruptcy. The scale is graduated, allowing 5 per cent on \$500 assets and 4 on \$1,000 to \$15,000; 2 per cent on \$15,000 to \$100,000 and 1 per cent on \$100,000 or upwards.

BOUNDARY LINE HEARING RESUMED BY E. B. NORVELL

Most of the Testimony Is That of Older Residents of North Carolina and Tennessee.

The taking of testimony in the suit of North Carolina against Tennessee, involving the boundary line between these two states, was continued this morning before Special Examiner E. B. Norvell of Murphy at the federal court room in the government building. The hearing was begun some time ago at Murphy and adjourned to be continued here. Later the attorneys and the special examiner will go to Knoxville to take further evidence.

The suit is an original action brought in the United States Supreme court. Several thousand acres are involved in the controversy. The question seems to be whether the line traverses on mountain or another.

The State of Tennessee is represented by Assistant Attorney General T. E. H. McCroskey and John Franklin Shields of Philadelphia, while North Carolina is represented by General T. P. Davidson, F. A. Bondley and Duff Merrick.

The chief witnesses in the case are old residents of Tennessee and North Carolina, who are called upon to tell what they know of the location of the line by the surveys many years ago. The hearings are by no means devoid of interest as some of the oldest inhabitants in relating of early days in the Smoky Mountain region tell some thrilling incidents.

DROUGHT AT AN END

Sioux City, July 6.—Drought in this section was broken by a heavy rainfall last night.

NEGRO QUESTION BEFORE MEETING

Eloquent Pleas Made Today For Spiritual and Moral Advancement of the Race.

The lecture of Rev. John Little, which he delivered last evening, illustrating the same with stereoscopic views, was one of the most interesting features so far on the program of the Young People's Missionary conference. Mr. Little is a Presbyterian minister, and for the past 10 years he has devoted his entire time to work in the interest of the evangelization of the colored people in Louisville, Ky. This work is conducted as a mission of the southern Presbyterian church. The work which Mr. Little is doing is being crowned with success, the work of mental, moral and spiritual uplift among the negroes having been so marked that it shows decided progress along all these lines. Mr. Little makes his appeal for this work from this three-fold standpoint: Because the negroes are sinners, for whom Jesus Christ died to save; because they are poor, and until Christians carry the gospel to the poor they are not doing their full duty; finally, the transforming power of the gospel applies to the negro, and unless Christians have lost faith in this transforming power, they must believe this.

He showed that while many of the negroes among whom he works were formerly of the most unreliable class, they have become so transformed that they have become well trained servants, careful students and faithful Christians.

This morning Mr. Edmund D. Soper spoke again on the subject of "Christian Giving." He treated the subject from the three-fold standpoint of the principle of stewardship; the principle of sacrifice, and the principle of definiteness. He placed special emphasis upon the fact that when a man reaches the point where he will ask himself how much he can sacrifice in order to give more to the Lord, he has solved the question of Christian giving.

Rev. John Little spoke again at the platform meeting this morning. The first suggestion he made was that in order to deal properly with the problem of the negro in the south, interested people should be thoroughly informed before passing judgment, that they should visit negro churches, schools and homes, and study them carefully, making more than one visit. He recommended work among the negroes upon the ground that what has been done for other races with beneficial results is good for the negro race as well.

He recommended also that advantage of small beginning in this work and of work among the children, especially at a beginning made in this way can be made without fear of opposition, and, as has been proven already, grows into a larger work.

The other speaker at this meeting was Rev. S. H. Chester, D. D., secretary of the executive committee of foreign missions of the southern Presbyterian church. Dr. Chester made a visit a few months ago to Mexico and South America, and he told interestingly of the people and the work of Christian missions in these countries. He called special attention to the ignorant worship of the people of these countries, and of their great need of the religion of Jesus Christ.

Dr. Chester is a man who is thoroughly in touch with foreign missions, and one of the best informed of the secretaries of any mission board.

Those who attend the session of the conference this evening will have the privilege of hearing reports from the world missionary conference, held recently in Edinburgh. Edmund D. Soper and Harry Wade Hicks, both of whom attended the conference, will make the reports this evening.

COLONEL OPPOSED TO MR. BALLINGER

Roosevelt Standing Squarely For His Conservation Policy—Will Support Pointdexter.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 6.—Theodore Roosevelt has made it clear not by direct statement but by implication so strong that it admits of no misinterpretation that he will support Representative Miles Pointdexter in his fight for a seat in the United States senate from Washington. They had luncheon together and a conference at Sagamore Hill yesterday and Mr. Pointdexter departed jubilant.

In endorsing Pointdexter for the senate Colonel Roosevelt places himself squarely in opposition to Richard A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior, whom President Taft has so warmly defended, and it is the only stand he has taken bearing directly or indirectly on the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. Mr. Pointdexter is opposed to Secretary Ballinger from first to last and hopes to unseat Senator Pilex of Washington, who seeks another term and who has Secretary Ballinger's support. The secretary and Mr. Pointdexter are from the same Seattle district.

After the controversy Mr. Pointdexter said: "I found Colonel Roosevelt unchanged, he is just the same as ever. He and I have worked together all ways and he assured me that we always should work together. I am delighted with the result of the visit."

Colonel Roosevelt spoke of his talk with Mr. Pointdexter in a manner which showed plainly the pleasure which the meeting had given him. This is what he had to say: "Representative Pointdexter and I went over the political situation in the West. He assured me that he was in hearty sympathy with my conservation policy."

"Mr. Pointdexter is a candidate for the United States senate and is politically opposed to that wing of the party headed by Mr. Ballinger, the secretary of the interior."

That was all the colonel wanted to have put in quotation marks. What he said otherwise made it quite clear that he had given assurance to Mr. Pointdexter that he would support him in his attempt to unseat Senator Pilex. Coincidentally Secretary Ballinger and President Taft had a conference at Beverly today in which they discussed the reclamation service. There Mr. Ballinger denied with emphasis a rumor that he was to resign. "I am not a quitter and never have been," he said.

Allen Pointdexter is an out and out insurgent whom the people of the state of Washington elected on a radical platform. He has been a firm supporter of Roosevelt policies, especially as relate to conservation of national resources.

At luncheon with the colonel they discussed the Ballinger-Pinchot incident in detail in the course of their talk on the political status of the northwest.

While the general opinion here is that Colonel Roosevelt is still "feeling his way" as regards his ultimate attitude toward the Taft administration his stand today is considered the most striking indication of his present frame of mind. And he will still fight hard for the conservation movement which inaugurated while in office he made plain to interviewers when Mr. Pointdexter had gone.

There have been two important insurgent conferences at Sagamore Hill since the colonel's return and more are coming. One of the most potential of these is arranged for next week, Governor Hughes either Thursday or Friday morning for the long expected conference on New York state politics.

New York, July 6.—Ex-Governor Andrew J. Montague of Virginia was among the callers on the former president after his arrival from Oyster Bay. Mr. Roosevelt also received a Pittsburgh delegation in his editorial office, promising to make an address in Pittsburgh this fall.

EFFORT TO BRIBE JUROR IN BROWNE CASE CHARGED

Fresh Sensation Breaks Out in The Illinois Legislative Bribery Scandals.

Chicago, July 6.—A fresh sensation in connection with the legislative bribery scandals arose today when State Attorney Wayman stated that an indictment had been granted charging John M. Malloy, a grocer, with attempting to corrupt Oscar T. Merford, a juror, in the recent retrial of Lee O'Neil Browne, the democratic leader in the state legislature.

First Woman Ever Jailed in That Parish. Tallulah, La., July 6.—Mrs. C. E. Dunn, placed in jail here, is the first white woman ever imprisoned in this parish. She is charged jointly with Dr. T. W. Loper, an optician, with administering poison to her husband with intent to murder.

BRAZIL ORDERS SUPER-DROUGHTS

London, July 6.—Brazil has ordered the Armstrong company a super-drought of 22,000 tons.

A FIGHT AGAINST MOVING PICTURES

Cities Throughout Country Take Action to Prevent-Jeffries Johnson Picture Shows.

OFFICIALS THINK THE RISK OF TROUBLE IS TOO MUCH

Christian Endeavor Starts Movement to Have Pictures Suppressed in All Parts of World.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 6.—In response to a request of Mayor Davis the city commission has passed an ordinance prohibiting the exhibition of Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures here.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 6.—Mayor Meals has issued an order prohibiting the showing of Reno prize fight pictures in this city. The mayor does not intend taking chances of disturbances.

At the National Capital—No. Washington, July 6.—Moving pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson fight cannot be shown here. The district commissioners have instructed the superintendent of police to prevent an exhibition of the films. The proprietors of 100 theaters are warned. The commissioners are convinced that the pictures would cause a repetition of the riotous scene of the night of July 4, when the police made 236 arrests and quelled many street disturbances.

Louisville, July 6.—Mayor Head announces that exhibition of the Johnson fight pictures would be prohibited in Louisville. The mayor fears race riots.

Governor Hadley Makes a Provision. Jefferson City, July 6.—Governor Hadley says if the Johnson-Jeffries fight pictures start race riots or produce public disturbances in the state he will prevent their display as public nuisances.

Nothing Doing in Providence. Providence, R. I., July 6.—The police will not allow exhibition of the Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures in Providence.

Not Be Allowed in Savannah. Savannah, July 6.—Mayor George W. Tideman states that under no circumstances would he permit the showing of the fight pictures in Savannah.

The Ban in Portsmouth. Portsmouth, Va., July 6.—Mayor Reed declares he will forbid the exhibition of Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures, believing it might engender race feeling.

Christian Endeavor Society Active. Boston, July 6.—Mayor Fitzgerald says Boston ought to take the lead in banishing pictures of the Reno fight and he does not think the pictures will be exhibited here. The Christian Endeavor society inaugurated the movement and urgent telegrams were sent to all branch societies throughout the world to continue agitation against the pictures.

Cut Out of Lexington. Lexington, Ky., July 6.—Police Judge Southgate has issued a statement declaring moving pictures of the fight will not be exhibited.

Statement From Governor Mann. Richmond, July 6.—Governor Mann stated that he will request officials of every city and town in Virginia to prohibit showing the fight pictures. Mayor Richardson emphatically declares he will use every means to prevent the pictures being shown here.

Other Cities. Baltimore, Md., July 6.—Backed by the authority of the board of police commissioners, Marshal Farnam will request Mayor Mahool to prohibit the proposed exhibition in Baltimore of the moving pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson fight. The mayor says that with formal complaint before him he will stop the pictures.

The action of the police commissioners was taken yesterday following the submission by Marshal Farnam of reports showing the widespread rioting all over the country, including Baltimore, and the frequent clashes between the whites and blacks.

Cincinnati, O., July 6.—Mayor Schwab said yesterday he will not allow the Johnson-Jeffries fight pictures to be shown in this city. He declared the pictures would promote race hatred and for that reason he would bar them.

Atlanta, July 6.—The Jeffries-Johnson prize-fight pictures will be barred from Atlanta. This announcement was made last night by Mayor Maddox. Today an ordinance prohibiting the presentation of living pictures of prize fights will be introduced in the city council and is expected to have little opposition. Mayor Maddox said that there would be danger of trouble between the races if the pictures were put in Atlanta.

"I sincerely hope the Reno fight is the last ever staged in the United States," he added. "The fight was unfortunate to say the least."

Capetown, July 6.—There is widespread demand here for the prohibition in South Africa of the Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures, owing to the effect upon the natives. Signs are already evident among them of excitement because of the negro's victory.

Portland, Me., July 6.—The exhibition of prize fight pictures in Maine is prohibited by a law passed by the legislature in 1887.