

### CRITICAL STAGE FOR HARRY THAW

#### Lunacy Commission Has Completed Its Examination of White's Slayer.

### REPORT TO COURT TO-DAY

It May Mean Asylum for Thaw or Continuance of Trial—Thaw as Mentally and Physically Examined Yesterday.

(By Wire to The Morning Star.) New York, April 3.—Tomorrow brings another critical stage in the case of Harry K. Thaw, when the slayer of Stanford White will either be officially proclaimed insane and ordered sent away to a State asylum or his trial will be resumed before Justice Fitzgerald upon the findings of the lunacy commission that the defendant is at this time capable of rightly understanding his own position, of appreciation of the nature of the charges against him, and of rationally advising with his counsel. The commission completed its work tonight, and will be ready to report to Justice Fitzgerald tomorrow morning.

Thaw underwent a private mental and physical examination for more than two hours this afternoon. In this last crucial test he was entirely alone before the commission, even the District Attorney and the members of his own counsel being barred. When the three members of the commission—David McClure, Peter B. O'neal and Dr. Leopold Putzel—had completed their final examination, they shook hands with Thaw in a cordial manner. He went back to his cell in the Tombs with a light heart and declared later to his counsel that he felt the commission would surely declare him sane tomorrow. The attorneys shared their client's optimistic view of the situation. District Attorney Jerome would not commit himself in any way. Thaw's counsel declared they were ready to proceed with the case tomorrow, and believed that Mr. Delmas might beat his summing up address before noon. In that event, they said, Mr. Jerome would address the jury on Friday and a verdict might be expected before the week end.

There is little or no likelihood that the report of the commission which has inquired into Thaw's present mental state will ever be made public. If the decision favors Thaw, Justice Fitzgerald will merely order the trial to proceed without any reference whatsoever to the interruption which began two weeks ago.

Should the decision be against Thaw Justice Fitzgerald would have to quote but briefly from the formal findings of the commission in his order committing the young man to an asylum. If committed, Thaw would have to remain in the asylum until declared sane by the superintendent of the institution. Then he would be brought back to the city and tried again.

The last public session of the commission was held this morning to hear the testimony of two more alienists—Dr. Allen Rose Diefendorf, of Middletown, Conn., for the prosecution, and Dr. Charles G. Wagner, of Binghamton, N. Y., for the defense. Dr. Diefendorf gave a purely academic decision, based upon assumed facts and workings of the defendant, and declared Thaw was incompetent. Dr. Wagner said he had talked with the prisoner almost daily for nearly two months, and had been unable to find anything upon which to predicate an opinion of mental unsoundness at this time. He was willing to go on record, however, as specifically declaring Thaw to be in every sense a sane man. He said he had not sufficient facts before him or sufficient time, in which to reach positively a conclusion.

Dr. Wagner repeated many of his more recent observations with Thaw and gave the defendant's idea of his present predicament. Thaw declared that he realized his position today was a serious one. He thought, however, that his attorneys had made such good progress during the trial that he was in a much better position than when it was begun. He said he had no delusion now that his act was an act of Providence.

When the commission began its private examination of the defendant, all members questioned him particularly about this delusion and others from which it was testified he was suffering at the time he shot and killed Stanford White. Dr. Putzel, of the commission, conducted the brief physical examination, to which Thaw was subjected. He was given all of the standard tests of the reflexes, the pupils of the eyes, the Romberg test for evidences of locomotor ataxia, etc. Thaw is said to have undergone all of these tests in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The alienists who testified for the defense and who conducted a much more searching physical test than that undertaken by the commission today, declared they were unable to find any really abnormal traces. Dr. B. D. Evans said there was an unusual lump near the base of the skull and also told of Thaw's fluctuating pulse, declaring it was the most extraordinary he had ever met with in his medical experience. The rate of beats often would change four times in a minute.

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, attired again in the blue school girl costume of the early days of the trial, was present during most of the public session, and while Thaw was closeted with the commission for his last ordeal she sat in the corridor with members of her husband's counsel.

Attorney Delmas was not present today, but at the end of the inquiry Thaw sent him a note by special messenger telling him to be ready to proceed with his summing up argument tomorrow.

Read Star Business Locals.

### MR. ROOSEVELT AND HARRIMAN

#### President Yesterday Discussed With His Callers Features of This Controversy.

### REASON HARRIMAN IS MAD

Railroad Magnate Wanted to Root Senator Dewey Out and Be Senator Himself—Roosevelt Fools Himself About Subscriptions.

(By Wire to The Morning Star.) Washington, April 3.—President Roosevelt discussed with a number of his callers today various features of the controversy between Mr. Harriman and himself, growing out of the publication of the letters between them. He desired not to be quoted in the matter, however. To his friends, today, the President made it plain that his version of Mr. Harriman's visit preceding the election of 1904 was that Mr. Harriman wanted assistance from the National Republican Committee to help out Chairman Odell in the New York State campaign towards whose expenses he (Harriman) had appropriated \$10,000. The President promised to communicate with Messrs. Cortelyou and Bliss to see what could be done. He did in this case, he declared, just what he had done in other instances where he had been appealed to to help in campaigns. To some of his visitors the President referred to the statement made public last night by Judge Alton B. Parker in Albany, in which he said that it has never been denied that \$150,000 was turned over by the Equitable, Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies to Mr. Cortelyou's committee and that Congress had refused to make an investigation into the corporate contributions of 1904 or to pass a law prohibiting such contributions in the future. On this subject the President referred to a statement which he made on November 4, 1904, in which he said in part: "That contributions have been made to the Republican committee, as contributions have been made to the Democratic committee, is not the question at issue. Mr. Parker's assertion is in effect that such contributions have been made for improper motives, either in consequence of threats or in consequence of improper promises, direct or indirect on the part of the recipients. \* \* \* But there is not one particle of truth in the statement," etc.

Neither Mr. Parker nor his supporters, the President declared, have been able to traverse or question the statements made in that answer. The President said to his own knowledge about a dozen contributions offered by corporations had been declined by Chairman Cortelyou, but that others had been accepted. A contribution by the American Tobacco Company, he said, had been returned. A prominent man, he added, had made a contribution of \$20,000 to the Republican campaign fund. Subsequently this man had made known his desire for an appointment in the diplomatic service in the event that the President was elected. As soon as his motives were understood the National committee returned his contribution. The President asserted to his callers that none of the corporations that contributed to the campaign fund in 1904 had come to him for favors, either directly or indirectly. In this connection the President referred to the legislation enacted regarding corporations during the last two years as disproving any imputations that impropriety would be shown them for their contributions.

### 2,000 PREACHERS WANTED.

#### Pulpits Vacant for Lack of Men to Proclaim Christianity.

Cincinnati, April 3.—The refusal to merge the educational and home and foreign missionary societies of the church, and a plea for two thousand young preachers to fill the unoccupied pulpits, were the features today of a meeting of the American Christian Educational Society. Preliminary to the opening of the Congress a Conference of the American Christian Educational Society was held and the society merger proposition came before that meeting as a suggestion to simplify the business of the church by combining the American Christian Educational Society, the American Christian Society and the Foreign Christian Missionary Society. A negative decision was given almost immediately. It was asserted that it would be unwise to combine the management of the forty colleges of the denomination with the diverse interests of the two missionary societies.

**Bitten by a Spider.**  
Through blood poisoning, caused by a spider bite, John Washington, of Bosqueville, Tex., would have lost his leg, which became a mass of running sores, had he not been persuaded to try Buckler's Arnica Salve. He writes: "The first application relieved, and four boxes healed all the sores." Heals every sore. 35c. at R. R. Bellamy's, druggist.

### RATE QUESTION AND REGULATION

#### President Finley of Southern Railway Speaks at Banquet in Greensboro.

### SPOKE ON RAILROAD PROBLEM

Rates Cannot Be Fixed Arbitrarily, But Must Depend on Commercial Conditions and Demands—Over-Capitalization Misunderstood.

Greensboro, N. C., April 3.—At the annual banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers Club of Greensboro tonight, W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway Company, responded to the toast "North Carolina and Its Relations to the Railroad Problem." After discussing the interest of North Carolina in improved railway transportation and pointing out the need of additional railway construction in the State, Mr. Finley spoke of the identity of the interests of the public and the railways and showed what would be the effects upon both of some of the proposed legislation. He said:

"The interests of a railway and of the people dependent on it for transportation are so completely identical that I have no hesitation in saying that every legislative proposition that is inimical to the railroads will be found on careful examination, to be equally inimical, in its ultimate effects to the interests of the people of the territories served by their lines."

Mr. Finley said that, while the capitalization of each railroad must be considered on its merits, he was convinced that there was serious popular error in supposing that there is any considerable over-capitalization of railroads in the United States. He pointed out that some of the arguments as to over-capitalization were based on estimates of average cost of construction that might be ample for lightly built and lightly equipped roads in level or nearly level country, with few bridges and tunnels and without expensive city terminals. Continuing, he said:

"When the entire facilities of the carriers are considered, including rights of way through cities, towns, and elsewhere, terminals, yards, roadbed, tracks, tunnels, structures and equipment, I think it will be admitted by all persons acquainted with the cost of producing construction, that the property of these carriers could not, generally speaking, be reproduced at a cost equal to their capitalization. But, leaving aside the question as to whether the railroads of this country are over-capitalized, I wish to say to you that the idea that rates are controlled by capitalization is entirely without justification. Capitalization may affect the intrinsic value of a company's securities, and thus affect the investing public. It cannot control a carrier's rate and hence cannot affect the shipping public." He supported this statement by quotations from President Hadley, of Yale, and from Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Finley gave examples of the competition of carriers and of commodities to show that railway charges are the outgrowth of economic laws and commercial conditions. "No rate," he said, "can ever, with proper consideration for the business for the country or of the carriers, be made independent of these economic laws—not by legislation arbitrarily fixing the rate and not by capitalization of the carrier likewise arbitrarily fixing the rate. In a broad sense, therefore, the management of a railway is powerless to fix the rates. It must accept the rates that are the resultant of economic and commercial forces which are as absolutely beyond the control of its managers as are the tides of the ocean. That this is true is further shown by the fact that many railroads have never been able to pay dividends on all of their capital stock, while others are unable to pay any dividends at all, and still others are not able to pay interest on their bonded indebtedness. If a railway could adjust its rates to its capitalization there would be no reason why any road should not earn dividends on its capitalization, and thus forever abolish receiverships and bankruptcy."

"In all the discussion about the supposed relation between railway capitalization and rates, I have been unable to find that any one has attempted to formulate a comprehensive and practicable scheme for basing rates on capitalization. I am convinced that if any one should seriously undertake to work out such a scheme he would soon find it to be absolutely impracticable. Take the case of two railways competing for business between two common points. One of them may be a line constructed through comparatively level country at relatively small cost, but the other may be constructed through a mountainous country at very heavy cost. The capitalization of the mountain line may, very properly, be two or three times as great as that of the low grade line. If rates should be based on capitalization the rates on the mountain line would be two or three times those on the other, and the mountain line, because of its high rates, would be put out of business between the competitive points. The loss of its business between these points would probably make it impossible for it to earn, from non-competitive business, alone, enough to pay the interest on its bonds. It would go into the hands of a receiver with no prospect of ever getting out. This presents only one of the minor difficulties in the way of basing rates on capitalization. A perfect map of the most intricate problems would be presented, if it should be undertaken to adjust rates on different classes of commodities on any

such basis. Still another set of difficulties would be confronted in fixing the rates to and from different points, whether competitive or non-competitive.

The rate-maker would have to know in advance just the tonnage of each class of commodities that would be carried, not only as a whole, but the tonnage of each class to and from each station."

Referring to the arguments that rates are kept up in order to pay dividends on watered stock and that if these payments are not made earnings could go to improvements and betterments, Mr. Finley said that this was an entire misconception of the financial situation of the railroads, and he greatly feared that an exaggerated idea of the earnings and wealth of the carriers was at the bottom of much of the exasperated public sentiment and hostile legislation. "The Southern Railway Company since its organization, twelve years ago," he concluded, "spent or contracted to spend, and is in the act of spending more than \$26,000,000 for addition to its facilities, and far capitalized betterments and improvements. This means that on its present mileage it has spent, or thus contracted to spend, within a fraction of \$14,000 per mile, whereas if every cent of its net earnings, after the payment of interest and without paying one penny to surplus, had been expended for these purposes, it would have amounted to only about \$3,600 per mile upon its present mileage. The fact is that proper dividends should be paid, in order to create the credit on which a carrier can provide itself, in the money market, with the means to add to its facilities in those particulars which are essential, not only to its own interest as a carrier, but to the interest of the public at large."

### STAR BUSINESS LOCALS.

**THE STAR WILL SEND WITHOUT CHARGE, A. D. T. (WESTERN UNION) MESSENGERS TO YOUR PLACE OF BUSINESS OR RESIDENCE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS FOR OUR BUSINESS LOCALS DEPARTMENT. PHONE THE STAR OFFICE, NO. 51.**

**RATES—25 CENTS FOR EACH INSERTION OF TWENTY-FIVE WORDS, OR LESS. ADDITIONAL WORDS, MORE THAN TWENTY-FIVE, ONE CENT PER WORD IN ADVANCE.**

**THE A. D. T. MESSENGERS WILL ALSO CALL FOR TELEGRAMS FOR THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., OR FOR NOTES OR SMALL PACKAGES TO BE DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THE CITY. NO CHARGES FOR THE TELEGRAMS, AND BUT A SMALL CHARGE FOR NOTES. FOR THIS SERVICE CALL WESTERN UNION, PHONE 2. BUT FOR ADVERTISEMENTS ALWAYS CALL THE STAR OFFICE, PHONE 51.**

**WANTED—Active men and women to take orders from large mail order house. A necessity. Sells at sight. Guaranteed salary \$2.50 per day or commission. Address "Business," care Star. apr 4-2t**

**NOTICE—The annual egg hunt at St. John's Church will be held in the churchyard today (Thursday), April 4, at 4 o'clock. Admission 5 cents. apr 4-1t**

**THE OLD ESTABLISHED and reliable Wilmington Pressing Club is still serving its customers with its usual promptness and at moderate prices. Clothes called for and delivered. mch 31-1t**

**A STOUT BOY 13 to 14 years of age may obtain employment at the Star office if he is willing to work. m 30-2t**

**CAPE FEAR LODGE, N. 2, I. O. O. F.**

You are hereby ordered to assemble at lodge hall this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock to attend the funeral of our late brother, J. W. Hawkins. Members of sister lodges and visiting brethren are cordially invited.

**D. WILBORN DAVIS, Noble Grand. JAS. T. RILEY, Secretary. apr 4-1t**

**Masonic Temple, April 2, 1907. WILMINGTON LODGE, NO. 319, A. F. & A. M. Emergent Communication this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock for work in M. M. degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order W. M. THOS. F. BAGLEY, Secretary. apr 4-1t**

### ACADEMY

**SATURDAY NIGHT APRIL 6. ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY. MR. MAX FIGMAN IN "THE MAN ON THE BOX" SEATS ON SALE FRIDAY—SCALE to \$1.50. apr 4-3t**

### SALE THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

Garrett & Company's Scuppernon Wine. Finest Quality.

## 49 CENTS PER QUART.

# Morris Distilling Co.

No. 6 S. Front St., Wilmington. P. O. Box 243. Phone your order—We deliver the goods.

apr 4-1t

## EASTER STYLES

This will be one of the styles seen on the Feet of Good Dressers

### EASTER SUNDAY.

\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50

# Solomon's Shoe Store.

mch 29-1t

## PARTITION SALE

State of North Carolina, New Hanover County. In the Superior Court. Before the Clerk.

In the matter of Solomon Leque, James Francis Leque, and Louisa Leque, infant under 21 years of age by her next friend, George H. Howell. Ex Parte.

By virtue of an Order of the Superior Court in the above entitled special proceedings, the undersigned will on Monday, the 6th day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, in the City of Wilmington, N. C., sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following real estate:

**FIRST PIECE**—Beginning in the Eastern line of Seventh, 122 feet South of the Southern line of Church street and from thence running South in the said line of Seventh street 36 feet, thence East and parallel with Church street 165 feet, thence North and parallel with Seventh street 26 feet, thence West and parallel with Church street 33 feet, thence North and parallel with Seventh street 10 feet and thence West and parallel with Church street 132 feet to the place of beginning—the same being parts of lots 2 and 3 in block 93 in the city aforesaid.

**SECOND PIECE**—Beginning at a stake in the Western side of "Federal Point Road" 5 5-10 chains Northwardly from the Northeast corner of a ten-acre tract of land conveyed to Bunting and wife by J. V. Grainger and others, and running thence Northwardly along said road 5 25-100 chains to a stake, thence North 88 degrees, 15 minutes West 19 chains to a stake in the Mill Pond to the Southern line of the Gafford place, thence Southwardly along said Gafford's line 3 3-16 chains to a stake, and thence 88 degrees, 15 minutes East 21 chains to the beginning, containing 10 acres, in the county aforesaid, and about a mile and a half from the city of Wilmington.

N. B.—This property will be sold at private sale if full value offered.

S. M. EMPIE, Commissioner.

apr 4, 11, 18, 25 may 4.

## Blue Ribbon Beef

ON SALE AT THE

# Palace Market

TO-DAY.

### Also Dressed Chickens.

PHONE NO. 72.

J. W. BATSON, Prop.

apr 4-1t

## J. M. SOLKY & CO.

THE CLOTHIERS.

apr 3-1t

## TOMATOES.

906 DOZ. 3-POUND TOMATOES	\$1.00
320 DOZ. 1-POUND TOMATOES	\$0.58
760 DOZEN NEW SALMON	\$1.00
418 DOZEN 1-POUND BEEF	\$1.00
260 DOZEN POTTED HAM	\$1.00
219 CASES MENDLESON LYE	\$2.25
107 CASES P. & M. POWDER	\$1.80
428 DOZEN 1-POUND OYSTERS	\$1.00
115 DOZEN 2-POUND TRIPE	\$1.65
286 DOZEN PICKLES	\$0.90
198 DOZEN SUGAR CORN	\$0.90
106 DOZEN CHIPPED BEEF	\$0.90
290 DOZEN PIE PEACHES	\$1.00
310 DOZEN TABLE PEACHES	\$1.50

## W. B. Cooper,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

apr 2-1t

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C., April 2, 1907. Sealed proposals for 20,000 tons, more or less, of Rip Rap Stone, will be received at this office until Noon on May 2, 1907, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Joseph E. Kuhn, Major of Engineers.

apr 2-1t

# Spring Suits

It's about now that all sorts of Spring Suits will be offered at all sorts of Clothiers.

It will certainly be a good idea for every Man that cares anything about the kind of

## Clothes he wears

or what he pays for them, keep both his eyes open and his hand on his pocketbook until he is sure that he is on the right track.

The Man that comes here for his Suit will surely not go wrong, and

## He Can Bank On It

Nothing but the best of Clothing ever comes in or goes out of this store.

The New Spring Styles are now ready in great variety and we take pleasure in showing them.

## Suits at \$10, \$15, \$20 to \$25.

If you are dissatisfied with the Suit after you get home, you can come right back and get your money. That's the way we do things.

## ACADEMY of MUSIC

Matinee and Night.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13

SECOND TRIUMPHAL TOUR OF THE SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.

# GEORGE H. BRENNAN

PRESENTS

# The Clansman

By THOMAS DIXON, JR.

From His Two Famous Novels, "The Leopard's Spots" and "The Clansman"

Direct from record-breaking engagements in New York City and Chicago.

Metropolitan cast of forty principals, small army of supernumeraries and troop of horses.

Splendid new scenic production.

## WARNING

Order your seats by mail, sending remittance with order. In this way you will avoid having to pay excessive prices to speculators, as was the case last season with this attraction.

Prices: Night, 50 to \$1.50. Matinee, 25 to \$1.00.

apr 4 5 6 9 10 11 12 13-1t