

"PEACE DAY" IN NC  
CELEBRATED HERE  
To be Annual Feature in  
Raleigh Schools  
A SERIES OF ADDRESSES

"Peace Day" Exercises in North Carolina Schools Was Inaugurated Yesterday in the Public Schools of Raleigh and Eloquent Speakers Dwelt Upon the Significance of Its Meaning to the World.

Inaugurating the celebration of "Peace Day" in North Carolina, the public schools of Raleigh yesterday held exercises in observance of the day that were full of interest to the young folks of the schools and to the visitors who were attracted by the events.

In each of Raleigh's public schools the day was fittingly observed, this being the tenth anniversary of the great Peace Conference held at The Hague on the eighteenth of May, 1899, and this celebration of a great world movement was most appropriately begun in North Carolina in the progressive public schools of the Capital of the State.

The idea of the celebration in Raleigh was to bring closely home to the young people of the city the ideas and the ideals of Peace, as set out in The Hague Conference, and to show how well the world may go forward on its missions without the call to War. It was a celebration in which Peace and its blessings were set in direct contrast to War, and to ennobled mankind, the other as a curse and menace to it.

There were addresses of interest at each of the public schools in the city, and at each of these beautiful Peace flags, miniature of the great Peace flag given the State, were in evidence, and at the High School, draped across the back of the stage in the auditorium, was that Peace flag, which, presented to the State by Mr. Hayne Davis, the secretary of the American Peace Society, was so eloquently accepted in the name of the State by Glenn. The smaller Peace flags at the other schools came through the thoughtful remembrance of Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, the Regent of the North Carolina Daughters of the Revolution.

The inauguration of "Peace Day" in the Raleigh schools has been a happy idea, that it is to be made an annual event, and it will be one to be looked forward to with keen interest, with the exercises of yesterday taken as an index of their value. At the various schools there were addresses in which the importance of the celebration was told, the speakers being Rev. George W. Lay, rector of St. Mary's School; Prof. J. A. Bivens, of the Department of Public Instruction; Col. J. C. L. Harris, Dr. Charles Lee Smith, and County Superintendent of Schools Z. V. Judd.

At the High School, Rev. George W. Lay, in his address, made an intensely practical and interesting talk in favor of the great peace movement of the world. He began by explaining the part taken by America and North Carolina in the peace movement, and how the various international disputes have been settled by arbitration since 1794 and 60 treaties for international arbitration are now in force. Ten men are practically in control of the question of peace or war in the world, and it would be difficult to pick a flaw in the argument of the Russian terrorists, who justified the removal by violence of one or two men if we try at the same time to justify the wars of the past, which have caused the death of millions of men, the loss of millions of property, and broken the hearts of innocent women and children for causes often unjust and in many cases trivial at the whim of perhaps a single man.

He next took up the economic aspect; Lincoln proposed at one time to pay for the slaves \$100,000,000, since he said that the war was costing one million dollars a day, and that the war would surely last one hundred days. For all practical purposes, the expense of the Boer war to Great Britain was \$800,000,000, and it cost Japan and Russia an equal sum. The same amount was spent by the United States in the last ten years in preparation for war, or as a result of previous war. This sum would give to each person in forty cities the size of Raleigh, \$1,000. It would give \$10 apiece to every inhabitant of the United States.

When the San Francisco fire destroyed one-half a billion dollars of property we could all see that it was actually destroyed. If Raleigh should burn down, we know we should all be very poor for a considerable time. We do not realize the undoubted fact that the expense of a war means the actual destruction of just so much value, just as really as the destruction of a great city by fire. The recent panic was caused by overwhelming destruction of property in the Boer war, and the war between Japan and Russia.

The peace movement is a movement to apply in the near future to the relation between nations the same enlightened principles that have, through long ages grown up between individuals. He showed the absurdity of the survival of the fittest of nations, and the survival of the fittest of the dual in questions of honor, almost to our own day, both being survivals of a former age, out of place in the civilization of their day. The appeal today to the so-called unwritten law in affairs involving honor

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without recourse to the machinery of justice was a reversal of the path of progress, and a backward step toward a more barbarous age.

The final end of the peace movement is an international league to establish international laws for all nations with the power to enforce them, and at the same time establish international courts to interpret the law and administer justice and to prevent the causes of war as well as adjust such causes when they have arisen, and thus fulfill the angel's song, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

Today we observe the anniversary of the first International Peace Conference held at The Hague in 1899. This is a unique hour in the history of the Raleigh schools, for students and teachers have assembled not to study the lessons of history, but to emphasize the blessings of peace.

The Hague Congress did not represent a new movement. The history of civilization, in its ultimate analysis, is the story of the world's struggle to create a universal peace, and national as it may seem, every great war has hastened the coming of that longed-for event. In the fullness of time peace will come. Every progressive step in the history of the world, whether it be political or economic, has been a result of the protestant revolution men secured recognition for their rights, and more religious wars, as result of political revolutions the principal nations have secured political freedom and there will be the same occasion for the struggle for the future of the world, which will result in economic freedom. This will tend to guarantee permanent peace.

The greatest act of President Roosevelt was that of making peace between Russia and Japan. While the representatives of these two countries were in conference at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, trying to arrange the terms of a peace treaty, before the city of Mukden there were more than a million men—armed with all the modern implements of war, ready at a word, to destroy each other. What a tragedy that would have been. What slaughter of human life would there have been. While these men stood there in battle, for President Roosevelt to have induced the Middle East to make peace, will stand out as the one act that added more lustre and renown to the reputation of the President than any other act performed by him while President. An enemy, who would have brought about a terrible result will reap the promise of our Saviour who said: "Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God."

Heroic Work of County Home Saves Buildings of that Institution.  
The fire in Raleigh in 1819 that first broke out at the County Home, North Carolina, just ten years after the organization of the New York Peace Society under the inspiration of William Lloyd Garrison, the "Mediator of the Kingdom of This World." It is very proper, therefore, that the Raleigh schools should be the first in North Carolina to celebrate the anniversary of the first Hague Peace Conference which met in 1899.

At the Willey School, the speaker at the Willey School was Superintendent of County Schools Z. V. Judd. He made an address that was given close attention for it was full of interest.

Mr. Judd spoke in part as follows: It was in Raleigh in 1819 that the first act of the Society was organized in North Carolina, just ten years after the organization of the New York Peace Society under the inspiration of William Lloyd Garrison, the "Mediator of the Kingdom of This World." It is very proper, therefore, that the Raleigh schools should be the first in North Carolina to celebrate the anniversary of the first Hague Peace Conference which met in 1899.

when we remind ourselves that an entire national educational budget for the year 1905-'06 was only a little more than \$1,000,000, we are reminded of our appropriations for war.

"It contributes safety and stability to the society of nations. When the world is at peace, the world is developed. Individuals found it necessary to arm themselves for protection, and step by step greater protection became necessary. At last a legalized government assumed the responsibility and order was preserved. In the old days, when the family defended its rights there was neither peace nor order. The State undertook to preserve the peace to the benefit of all. May not the Central American States to the reliance upon an International Code to preserve the peace of nations?"

"It is the spirit of the twentieth century. Today more than ever before the nations are striving to be 'brotherly keepers.' The attitude of the United States toward Cuba is illustrative, like the toast of President Roosevelt when he introduced the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan to the Board of the Board of the 5th 1905: 'Gentlemen, propose a toast to which there will be no answer, and which I ask you to drink in silence, standing. I drink to the welfare and prosperity of the world, and to the hope that representatives have met one another on this ship. It is my most earnest hope and prayer, in the interest not only of these two great powers, but of all civilized mankind, that a just and lasting peace will be concluded between them.'"

At the Centennial School, Prof. J. A. Bivens talked to the children informally about the Peace movement, telling them of the work of the League of Nations and of some of the disputes that had been settled by arbitration since the movement began. His remarks were full of interest and were greatly enjoyed.

At the Thompson School, Mr. Judd spoke to the children of the different nations, then it will not be many years before arbitration will be universal, and the nations will even disarm, and they will study the peace implements of peace.

At the close of Prof. Bivens' remarks, Mrs. E. E. Moffitt presented the children with the Peace flag. The event was an interesting one and the young people gave intelligent and close attention to the address.

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RALEIGH'S STEADY PROGRESS  
Mr. Leonard Tufts Heard  
by Chamber of Commerce

The Business Men of Raleigh Will Invite Co-operation of All the Towns and Villages For the Route Through the Southern Capitals.

Raleigh took steps last night to secure the co-operation of all interested in the Capital Automobile Route. A good meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, presided over by Dr. Hubert Royster, had the pleasure of hearing a wise and practical address by Mr. Leonard Tufts, of Pinehurst, who has recently been over the route in an automobile from Apex to Camden, S. C., and who has acquainted himself with the character of the road and the work necessary to be done to make the roads in proper shape for automobiles.

He spent yesterday morning at Sanford and found the Board of Trade in this place alive and ready to co-operate. He had already visited Rockingham and found Capt. W. I. Everett, Mayor Everett, and other citizens ready to do all they could to secure the route. He reached Raleigh at noon and spent the day as the guest of Mr. Joseph Daniels and left on the midnight train for New York where he will have an interview with the New York Herald's automobile editor, that paper being the promoter of the plan of the route.

Introduced fittingly by Dr. Royster as a gentleman who had done much for North Carolina, Mr. Tufts talked with fullness of information about the value of securing the coming of the automobile to the Southern States. He pointed out the advantages of the route through the National Capital and the State capitals of the South Atlantic States. He had facts and figures at his tongue's end. He knew the character of the road, either by personal examination or through correspondence, of the suggested routes.

He knew the character of the road, either by personal examination or through correspondence, of the suggested routes. He had learned that the route in North Carolina through the Virginia line to Apex was in good condition, or in such condition that the people in each county were glad to do the work necessary to put it in good condition. There were upwards of 200 miles from the Wake line through Chatham and there was no large town to greatly help there, but he thought the people in that section would act and that outside help could be secured to supplement local effort so as to put the road through Chatham in good condition.

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not only for those from other places but of those in the city as well. The secretary referred to the building development now in progress in Raleigh, including three stores, a garage and over eighty dwellings, not to speak of numerous other improvements. The Warborough House is to be remodeled with its front and in various other ways. Work is in progress on the new dormitory at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and two dormitories at St. Mary's School, and at the Hospital for the Insane ten buildings are in course of erection and contract is let for a dining hall, at a cost of \$27,500.

The Wake Water Company has extended its mains to the Soldiers Home and to St. Augustine's Normal School. At the latter the St. Agnes' Hospital, of granite, will be dedicated next Tuesday, its cost, complete, is \$40,000. A party of twenty-five people of prominence from New York, Philadelphia and other cities will come here in a private motor to attend the dedication and will be here two days. The hospital will be equipped with eighty-five beds.

The fertilizer business has been very satisfactory. The Raleigh Company has an output of 30,000 tons, an increase of ten per cent over the previous season. The work on the Rex Hospital is all advanced. The enlargement will probably be necessary at two or three years. There is now a movement to secure more land adjoining the hospital, on which to erect a building for the doctors and the State medical schools.

The secretary said he had letters from various gentlemen, including Mr. Leonard Tufts, Mr. W. H. Williamson and Mr. H. H. Hall, the secretary of the Henderson Board of Trade, on the subject of the automobile highway to pass through Raleigh with route between Washington and Atlanta. The matter of replacing the Belgian block pavement with litholithic, and to lay other streets with this admirable material, so largely used in Asheville and Charlotte.

The secretary urged that after the new market is built that the sale of fresh meats and fish be not allowed save in the market. The corn contest for Wake would have many participants. This is under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and all the farmers in the county have been secured for this corn show at the State fair.

The electric power now in use in the various plants developed at Buckhorn Falls, gives complete satisfaction. The secretary made a plea for more industries.

Several Girls Have Narrow Escapes  
A fire in the building had a narrow escape. Firemen were in danger from falling walls. There were upwards of 200 employees in the building when the fire was discovered. The blue started in the basement and the occupants of the block had plenty of time to escape. Although the young women were thrown into a panic, no injuries were reported. Because of the fire is unknown.

Among the occupants of the building, the Pop Glove Company, the Korach Skirt Company, the Akron Candy Company, the Egg Baking Powder Company, the Smith Pattern Company, the American Ceres Company, the Lombard and Replogle Engineering Company and the Neal and Armstrong Company.

The losses of these companies will run from \$25,000 to \$35,000 each. Both the Goodrich Rubber Company and the Diamond Tire Company had many thousands of dollars worth of automobile tires stored in the building. The tires are a complete loss.

There is about \$800,000 insurance on the building and its contents.

Reveals Innermost Secrets of Graft Prosecution  
CALM AND UNDISURBED

Though Under a Cross-examination Replete With Stinging Inferences and Insinuations—Tells of the Infamous Propositions Made by the Ruff.

San Francisco, May 18.—Rudolph Spreckels, millionaire, whose name has been blazed into the record of every day's proceedings in the trial for bribery of President Patrick C. Schuyler of the United Railroad, begged more than five months ago, was witness again today.

Through a cross-examination replete with stinging inferences and insinuations he set undisturbed, disclosing the innermost secrets of the graft prosecution, reciting the substantial payments he has made to his officers and agents and disclaiming utterly the motives imputed to him by Attorney Earl Rogers, who conducted the inquiry for the defense.

Late in the day Mr. Spreckels was excused until tomorrow, his understanding that he would produce in court his personal account of the more thousands of dollars he had paid to the State in behalf of the graft prosecution.

Mr. Spreckels admitted that he had paid the rent and expenses of Mr. Henry's private law office for a long time, but he refused to disclose the amount, which he estimated to be between \$500 and \$600 a month. It was likewise admitted that Mr. Spreckels had for a long time paid a cordial sum to Charles W. Cobb, Mr. Henry's partner, to whom, in pursuance of an agreement made at the outset for the prosecution, Mr. Spreckels is to pay \$20,000 more.

"Did you make the agreement with Mr. Henry to pay him a salary for his services to the city?" was asked by the defense. "No; I knew that such was the case, but I never saw Mr. Henry personally volunteer his services," said the witness.

The witness said he had requested Attorney General Langdon to appoint Mr. Henry a member of his staff after he had obtained from the prosecutor an agreement to accept. Further, he said, he had authorized Mr. Henry, and Assistant Attorney John O'Garra to employ additional persons, who engaged Efram Johnson, whom Mr. Spreckels paid. Assistant District Attorney Henry went into the motives that actuated the witness in his opposition to the United Railroad's plans of street railway development. The inquiry had been in progress but a few minutes when a violent altercation arose over the street car strike of 1907. Mr. Henry was defending his right to introduce conversations between third parties, as he claimed the motives of a witness were attacked.

"The witness is expected to be telling the truth," said Mr. Henry, in stinging tones as he rose from his seat and faced Attorney Rogers of the defense. "Do you expect us to be limited by your dirty insinuations?" he asked.

"I don't know why you should refer to dirty insinuations unless it is because of your inner consciousness," interrupted Attorney King, of Georgia, and as other attorneys in his opposition to the United Railroad's plans of street railway development. The inquiry had been in progress but a few minutes when a violent altercation arose over the street car strike of 1907. Mr. Henry was defending his right to introduce conversations between third parties, as he claimed the motives of a witness were attacked.

Charges Forwarded to Department of Justice  
That Is What the Petition Alleged and Defense Ask That Gregg Be Prevented from Trying the Case—Say Attempt Was Made to Influence Grand Jury.

Tulsa, Okla., May 18.—Charges against District Attorney Gregg and Sylvester R. Rush, special assistant to the Attorney General, made today by the defense in Muskogee town lot fraud cases, were forwarded to the Department of Justice at Washington on the suggestion of Judge Marshall, who is hearing the trial.

The petition of the defense asking that Gregg be prevented from trying the case. The petition alleges that improper influences had been brought to bear on the grand jury, which was organized in Muskogee town lot fraud cases, were forwarded to the Department of Justice at Washington on the suggestion of Judge Marshall, who is hearing the trial.

The court had paid no attention to the charges in Gregg's motion, but had discharged the grand jury because of the right of the government to change a grand jury when it so desired.

Charges against Gregg should be filed the Department at Washington, where he was appointed. The court did not comment upon the petition of the discharged grand jurors.

One of the petitions presented is signed by nine members of the grand jury that was discharged on Saturday last by Judge Marshall upon motion of District Attorney Gregg, who asserted that the jury had been subjected to improper influences. This petition refutes this charge and in turn makes allegation against Messrs. Gregg and Rush. It alleges misconduct before the jury, efforts to intimidate and coerce the jury to return indictments against Governor Haskell and the other defendants regardless of and contrary to proof presented, and petitions the court to investigate the jurors' allegations.

The defendants also filed a response to the motion of District Attorney Gregg disputing the charges of improper influence. This response alleges that Gregg has been subjected to improper influences. This petition refutes this charge and in turn makes allegation against Messrs. Gregg and Rush. It alleges misconduct before the jury, efforts to intimidate and coerce the jury to return indictments against Governor Haskell and the other defendants regardless of and contrary to proof presented, and petitions the court to investigate the jurors' allegations.

Proceedings Suspended. Washington, D. C., May 18.—After receiving a long telegram sent yesterday by Henry E. Asp, counsel for the defendants in the Oklahoma land fraud case, Judge Curtis, of Kansas, and forwarded by the latter to the Department of Justice, Attorney General Wickersham today decided to suspend further proceedings in those cases pending receipt of testimony in support of charges relating to proper conduct on the part of the government attorneys.

The Attorney General also decided that the best interest of the government and other counsel for those now conducting the cases.

In commenting upon the matter, Wickersham stated that it was his firm conviction that the government attorneys were performing their duties faithfully and efficiently and that at this long range, he certainly could not interfere with their efforts. He recognized that the government attorneys were conducting those cases under adverse circumstances and no doubt were doing their full duty and doing it well, and should be sustained.

\$1,500,000 FIRE  
IN AKRON, OHIO

Several Girls Have Narrow Escapes

A fire in the building had a narrow escape. Firemen were in danger from falling walls. There were upwards of 200 employees in the building when the fire was discovered. The blue started in the basement and the occupants of the block had plenty of time to escape. Although the young women were thrown into a panic, no injuries were reported. Because of the fire is unknown.

DR. AKED CANNOT COME

President Kilgo, of Trinity, will give literary address at Wake Forest.

A telephonic message from President Potot of Wake Forest College, conveys the disappointing information that Rev. Dr. Aked, the eloquent Baptist divine, of New York city, cannot deliver the address on Thursday. However, President Potot promises all visitors a treat, for President John C. Kilgo, of Trinity College, has agreed to take the place of Dr. Aked, to deliver the address. Here is Dr. Aked's telegram:

"New York, N. Y., May 18. 'President Potot, Wake Forest, N. C., influenza, which is epidemic here, holds me prisoner. Impossible to leave home. Deeply grieved to break faith and much distressed at thought of inconvenience to you.' 'CHAS. F. AKED.'"

Jeffreys in Limelight Steps on Scales for First Time Since Retirement. Chicago, Ills., May 18.—James J. Jeffreys has jumped on the scales in public for the first time since he came out of retirement, and in the presence of a few interested persons tipped the beam at 243 pounds.

How Raleigh Goes Forward. The report of Secretary Olds largely referring to the remainder of the quarter of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, fitted up completely, not only for their use but for minor meetings, conventions, etc., and which will be largely used by the Woman's Club. There is also a special room for ladies, for use as a rest room.

Immigration Commissioner

William Williams' Nomination Sent to the Senate. Washington, D. C., May 18.—Late this afternoon the President sent to the Senate the nomination of William Williams, of New York, to be Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York.

William Williams is a practicing attorney of this city. He was Immigration commissioner for two years during the Roosevelt administration, but resigned because of a disagreement with Mr. Roosevelt.

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Deafness Cannot be Cured. By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment, which is done by the Kuntzschian Tube. When this tube is inflated with a rubber suction or trumpet as directed, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

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All Run Down? Pale? Nervous? All run down, easily tired, thin, pale, nervous? And do not know what to take? Then go direct to your doctor. Ask his opinion of Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla. No alcohol, no stimulation. A blood purifier, a nerve tonic, a strong alternative, an aid to digestion. Let your doctor decide.

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Governor of Alaska. Name of Walter E. Clark sent to the Senate. Washington, D. C., May 18.—President Taft sent to the Senate today the nomination of Walter E. Clark, a Washington newspaper man, as Governor of Alaska to succeed Governor Hoggatt, resigned.

Jamestown Races. Large Attendance and Great Volume. Norfolk, Va., May 18.—In the races on the Jamestown Jockey Club's track today, the bookies had all the best of it. Four odds-on choices—Tom Melton, Secret Service, Takahira and High Tangle, going down to defeat. The attendance was the largest of the meet and the volume of money handled in the books was likewise the largest yet. The weather continues superb. There has been no rain during the meet thus far. The Norfolk people are taking great interest in the gentlemen jockey event for Saturday.

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