

CROMWELL, FARNHAM AND C. P. TAFT CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION IN CANAL DEAL

Permitted to Rob Republic of Panama and U. S., Says Rainey. INFAMOUS RAILROAD DEAL, HE DECLARES

Startling Appeal For Congress to Investigate the Canal Purchase. (By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Charging that William Nelson Cromwell, Roger I. Farnham, Charles P. Taft and others are parties to the "most infamous railroad proposition ever submitted to any government" and that they "are being permitted not only to rob the republic of Panama but indirectly the treasury of the United States," Representative Rainey, of Illinois today directed the search-light of publicity upon affairs in the canal zone in a startling speech in support of his resolution providing for an investigation by congress of the Panama canal purchase.

NINE JURORS AND CHARGES AGAINST TWO

Second Venire of 500 Talesmen Exhausted in Cooper Trial. HEARINGS TODAY AGAINST JURORS

Improbable That Twelve Men Will Be Sworn Until Next Week. (By Associated Press.) NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26.—When the second venire of five hundred talesmen was exhausted today without the completion of the jury to try Col. Duncan Cooper, Robin Cooper and John D. Sharpe for the slaying of former Senator E. W. Carmack, Judge Hart announced that he would divide tomorrow to the hearing of charges against Jurors Leigh and Jackson. Meantime he drew another venire of five hundred names and the sheriff is summoning them for service of 9 a. m. Friday.



That the candidate always tries to leave the impression that he doesn't care for the office, but his friends insist and he just had to run.



And at the same time is so anxious for it, he is nearly breaking his neck.

LEGISLATURE GETTING DOWN TO REAL WORK STATE DEPT IS WORRIED BY JAP QUESTION

Bills of Vital Importance to State considered in Both Houses. WEAVER INTRODUCES BILL FOR A BRIDGE

Any of The Three Bills Now Pending Might Cause Serious Rupture. SCHOOL MEASURE MOST DANGEROUS

Committee on Federal Relations Will Report Favorably 3 Bills. (Special to The Citizen.) RALEIGH, Jan. 26.—The house today, after a long and at times rather warm argument, let the solicitor's salary bill pass the second reading with an amendment by Mr. Gordon of Guilford, reducing the salary provided for in the Koonce bill, \$2,750 to \$2,250. The vote on the amendment was sixty-five to thirty-three. Mr. Koonce himself voted against his bill after the amendment had been adopted. It had come from the committee without prejudice. The bill went over for its third reading on objection by Mr. Connor, who discovered a technical error in providing the method by which the fees as paid now are to be collected and turned in to the state treasury. The debate lasted about two hours. It is difficult to tell what will be the final fate of the bill. An effort, led by Senator Graham, was made to postpone final consideration to wait and see if the committee on judicial districts, of which Mr. Doughton is chairman, will bring in a bill for the re-districting of the state as to judicial districts, in order to equalize as much as possible the work for judges and solicitors, but this was so strongly opposed by Chairman Stubbs, of the judiciary committee number 2, having the bill in charge, and others that it was voted down.

Another Bill Would Bar Japs From Officiating In Big Corporations. BY TAFT. (Special correspondent of The Citizen) WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The department of state is much concerned by the persistent activity of the anti-Japanese agitators on the Pacific coast. Three bills are now pending before the California legislature and each and all are strenuously objected to by Japan. The first empowers municipalities to segregate and control Japanese and Chinese populations. It is designed especially to permit San Francisco to keep the Japanese within the bounds of Chinatown, thus preventing them from renting property in good residence districts, as they have done since the fire. A second bill prohibits Japanese from attending public schools. A third bill provides no Japanese shall act as director of a corporation. The California legislators' attention will be directed to the fact that the passage of any one of the three measures would cause not only serious, but grave embarrassment to the diplomatic representatives of the two countries. Should the second bill, providing against the admission of Japanese to American schools, become a law, it is believed Japan would immediately break off all relations with this country. Danger of Rupture. This is the point that severely strained relations between the United States and Japan immediately after the San Francisco earthquake in 1906. At that time the Mikado issued an official statement in which he declared he would consider such a condition an insult to the Japanese people. He has not since indicated a change of heart on the question. Japan's position, briefly, is that all Japanese in the United States shall be accorded the same privileges as the subjects of any other first-class nation. "If the Japanese and Chinese are singled out and made to attend a separate school," says the Japanese, "it means a violation of the treaty. Germans, French Scandinavians and Italians are not made to attend a separate school. If they were we would make no objection. But we must be treated to the same privileges allowed subjects of other nations." Roosevelt Gave In. When this question was up in 1905 San Francisco, at the urgent request of President Roosevelt, gave in to the Japanese. The real reason for San Francisco's objection to the presence of Japanese in public schools was not understood completely at the time. San Francisco parents did not object to Japanese children mingling with their children, but did not believe it advisable to permit Japanese men in the same classes with American boys and girls of tender ages. Sentiment against the Japanese on the Pacific coast is hurrying along with a seven-league-boots stride. At first only California was against the Japanese. Next came Oregon and Washington. Nearly every state west of the Rockies is now in line. It is not hard to understand why the western working man is antagonistic to the Japanese. The latter is content to work 14 hour days for \$1 to \$1.50 per day. As soon as he is in a position to demand more, he takes advantage of the opportunity, being ever ready to strike. That the little brown men could actually "show" Americans out of their own homes could scarcely be understood by those who have not actually lived neighbors to Japan. Yet it can be done and is being done now. The writer recently made a careful investigation of the subject, visiting every city having any considerable Japanese population from San Diego to Vancouver, British Columbia, being in the latter city when the anti-Japanese demonstrations occurred there in September, 1907.

Primary Bills. Representative Cox, of Wake, introduced in the house and Senator Dockery in the senate in the expected general primary bills providing for the holding of primary by all parties on the same day. All officers are included, except president and vice president of the United States, the posts of primaries to be paid an expense of general elections are over. A resolution to repeal the tax on peddlers of manufactured tobacco and encourage competition in the sale of it was introduced by Representative Connor. Speaker Graham's promised bill on the divorce question was put in. It provides that when a wife abandons her husband and makes a written declaration of reconciliation, witnessed by two persons, together with an offer of support and the wife still persists in remaining separate and apart from him for five years after such offer, she loses her dower interest in his real property. The senate devoted two hours to the discussion of the Empire bill, to prohibit the sale of quail for two years and it went over without a vote as special order for Wednesday at noon. Mr. Weaver's Bill. Two bills were introduced by Representative Weaver today; that section 210 of the penal code not apply to W. R. Guider, acting justice of the peace in Buncombe county and to authorize the commissioners of Buncombe to build a bridge over the French Broad river and lease bonds therefor. Representative Connor's bill requiring additional qualifications for the practice of medicine met with favor at the hands of the house committee on health. The principal charge is that the applicant for license must show graduation from a high school of the state and a four year course of equipment prior to taking up the study of medicine. The bill does not affect those who have already begun the study of medicine under the present law. The bill of Representative Perry, of Bladen, for the better protection of the traveling public by removing livery and boarding houses by screen dining and sleeping rooms, secured three and four-fifths majority. The bill provides for the creation of a waterways commission and another for the issue of \$500,000 for the improvement of waterways. The former bill provides that the commission shall consist of four representatives elected by the speaker and seven others to be appointed by the president, of whom two shall be

Members of the engineer corps of the army; two civil engineers; two citizens of experience in transportation; and one other citizen. The members term is fixed at three years and the salary of those not in the employ of the government at \$4,000 per annum. This commission is to investigate problems of water transportation and make recommendations to congress. The bond bill limits the amount to be issued in any fiscal year to \$50,000,000. The bonds are made redeemable ten years from the date of their issue, and they are to bear interest at the rate of two per cent.

SALE OF MAJORITY OF THE INTEREST IN C. AND O. RAILWAY CO. Negotiations With Edwin Hawley and Associates Nearly Concluded. 240,000 SHARES. (By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Negotiations for sale of a majority interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway company to Edwin Hawley and associates were practically concluded here today. John, Loeb & Co., sold the new interests about 240,000 shares of common stock which they had purchased from the Pennsylvania Railroad company over two years ago and it is understood that other large amounts of stock are included in the deal. Associated with Mr. Hawley in the purchase of Chesapeake and Ohio are Frank Trumbull, who is soon to be re-elected from the presidency of the Colorado and Southern railroad, recently sold by Mr. Hawley to the Chicago Burlington and Quincy road, and E. W. Scott, of Scott and Stringfellow, bankers at Richmond, Va. The price paid for the John, Loeb holdings is not disclosed, but is believed to be about \$60 per share. The stock was very active in today's market, selling as high as 67 and closing at 62 1/2. Chesapeake and Ohio owns and operates through lease about 1,850 miles of road. Its chief points of contact are from Newport News, Va., and Washington, D. C., to Cincinnati and Louisville with numerous branch lines. After encountering many financial difficulties Chesapeake and Ohio was reorganized about four years ago in 1888 at which time the extension to Cincinnati was built. Its capital stock there is outstanding \$43,000,000 in common shares with only a nominal amount of preferred stock. Its bonded debt is very large and was recently increased by the issue of an additional \$10,000,000 for this last amount, however, only \$11,000,000 had been placed on the market. The proceeds of which are to be used for refunding maturing obligations. It is regarded as significant that Messrs. John, Loeb & Co., through whom control of the property was secured are the financial agents of the Great Northern railroad.

HONOR PAID TO CAPT SEALBY OF REPUBLIC People Cheer Captain and Wireless Operator of Fated Ship. STATEMENT OF COLLISION GIVEN Florida's People Say Republic Was at Full Speed Through Fog. (By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Editors of the day in the aftermath of the Nantuxet collision, which resulted in the loss of the White Star liner Republic, the serious damage of the Italian liner Florida, the death of six persons and the injury of several others, were the honors extended to Captain I. Sealby, wireless operator of the Republic, and a statement by the Florida's people as to how the collision occurred. The White Star people proposed their version of the cause of the collision today. Upon the landing at the White Star pier of Captain Sealby and operator E. Burns a large crowd cheered them heartily, while a score of enthusiastic admirers pressed the men to their shoulders and thus carried them to the steaming offices on the Florida above. Captain Sealby, of the Florida, gave out a statement regarding the collision. The feature of the case is direct charge that the Republic was running at a high rate of speed through the fog. It also related reports that the quartermaster of the Florida was the blame, and that the captain saved the man. The statement was as follows: "The Florida was proceeding slowly when the fog whistle of another steamer was afterwards proved to be the Republic. We heard by the officers' and skouts off the starboard bow of the Italian steamer. Engines Reversed. "The engines of the Florida were reversed and ran astern for three or four minutes, blowing, indicating that the engines were going astern. The ship's speed, nevertheless, took possession of the Florida striking the port side of the Republic somewhat aft of amidships, causing serious damage to both ships. "When the Republic became visible through the fog she was steaming the bow of the Florida from starboard to port, her bowing at a high rate of speed. The helm of the Florida was put over to starboard, being to starboard of the Italian vessel in avoiding the collision. The other steamer was, however, passing so fast that the vessel could not be avoided. (Continued on page three.)

REACH DECISION THAT PRESIDENT NEED NOT GIVE ANY INFORMATION In Connection With Absorption of Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. WHO KNOWS ALL? (By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—That the senate has no right to call upon President Roosevelt for information which he may have obtained from the United States steel corporation when he contemplated that concern's absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company is the opinion of the special committee judiciary appointed to investigate the merger. The situation is proving decidedly embarrassing to the judiciary committee, regardless of this fact, it has been decided to proceed with the inquiry and report to the senate whether the president had authority to permit its merger. When the committee called upon Attorney General Bonaparte to appear before it at a recent meeting a reply was received declining the invitation. This invitation was not made public. It is now known that Mr. Bonaparte directed the committee attention to the act to establish the department of commerce and labor and argued that it is a bar to any demand for such information as the president may have acquired concerning the necessity of the absorption of the Tennessee concern. Under that act the commissioner of corporations is empowered to gather from corporations engaged in interstate commerce such information and data as will enable the president to make recommendations to congress for regulation. This provision of law, concludes as follows: "And the information obtained or as much thereof as the president may deem it proper to disclose shall be direct shall be made public." The data supplied to the president by Judge E. H. Gary, and H. C. Frick as to the necessity for the merger, according to Mr. Bonaparte, comes within this clause of the commerce and labor act. Without this information it is difficult for the committee to proceed. The suggestion has been made that all of the information required could be given by Messrs. Frick and Gary, but his decision to subpoena those men has been reached.

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Attacked the Obaldin. He also was unpopular in his attack upon Don Jose Domingo de Obaldin, president of Panama, who he said, represented "as no other Spanish-American statesman in his generation all that is corrupt in Spanish-American politics." "Without Obaldin," he stated, "Cromwell's career would have been impossible, without Cromwell Obaldin would have been impossible. Against President Taft, now enemy to the canal zone, Mr. Rainey directed the accusation that on the occasion of his last trip to Panama in May "he did nothing on the isthmus except to openly push the candidacy of Obaldin for the presidency." He asserted that a very thin yal-obaldin to seize the republic if Obaldin were not elected was contained in a letter written by Mr. Taft to the president, Amador and that to prevent this, Amador, Obaldin's opponent, withdrew. Reference to President Roosevelt's recent attack on Senator Tillman was made by Mr. Rainey in asserting that Senator Lodge of Massachusetts was responsible for the expenditure on January 1 last of over one million dollars for the purchase of the steamships Shawmut and Trenton for the Panama Railroad company, which the canal commission did not want and did not need, but which were bought (Continued on page six.)

BANKRUPT FOR E. H. HARRIMAN (By Associated Press.) ALBANY, Ga., Jan. 26.—At a banquet in his honor, given by the Augusta chamber of commerce at the country club grounds tonight, Mr. E. H. Harriman, the railroad king, outlined the policy of his railroads in the state of Georgia. There is a new hearing the entire dispute will come up on its merits and be heard by that tribunal and be finally carried to the United States supreme court. Pending final adjudication the two-cent passenger rate will obtain in the state of Virginia, in accordance with the contract made between the governor and the state officials and the railroads some time ago. The decision of the court today in refusing to grant the appeal was on the ground that the roads had not complied with the law of the state by making the application within the prescribed one year provided by the constitution.

FOR WELFARE OF NEGLECTED CHILD (By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Advanced steps of far-reaching significance to the future well being of the children of the country were taken at the concluding session of the conference on the care of the dependent children held in this city. Voicing the unanimous sentiment of nearly two hundred delegates the conference adopted a comprehensive report of its conclusions as to the most practical plan for promoting the welfare of the neglected child. One of the most important recommendations contained in the report was submitted to President Roosevelt at a notable subscription dinner given by the conference at the New Willard tonight, requested the president to send a message to congress urging the establishment of a federal children's bureau, one of whose objects shall be to disseminate accurate information in regard to child caring work and the needs of the children.

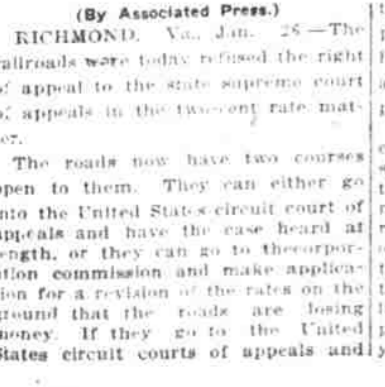
VA. RAILROADS CANNOT APPEAL TO STATE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS (By Associated Press.) RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 26.—The railroads were today refused the right to appeal to the state supreme court of appeals in the two-cent rate matter. The roads now have two courses open to them. They can either go into the United States circuit court of appeals and have the case heard at length, or they can go to the incorporation commission and make application for a revision of the rates on the ground that the roads are losing money. If they go to the United States circuit courts of appeals and

members of the engineer corps of the army; two civil engineers; two citizens of experience in transportation; and one other citizen. The members term is fixed at three years and the salary of those not in the employ of the government at \$4,000 per annum. This commission is to investigate problems of water transportation and make recommendations to congress. The bond bill limits the amount to be issued in any fiscal year to \$50,000,000. The bonds are made redeemable ten years from the date of their issue, and they are to bear interest at the rate of two per cent.

CHARLES BROWN, Fort Worth Joseph J. Vaughan, St. Louis I. E. PETTET, Houston, Texas. The most seriously injured are D. B. Manning, of Dallas, Texas, and W. B. Stegall, and wife, and Miss Lou Alexander, of this city. The fire originated in the explosion of a gasoline stove and the flames spread very rapidly. The bodies of the men were found near a window which they were evidently endeavoring to reach when overcome by the smoke. Manning was injured while attempting to rescue the men. Except Pettit all four men were railroad employes. Besides the hotel six other buildings were heavily damaged. (Continued on page four.)

FOUR MEN BURNED TO DEATH IN HOTEL (By Associated Press.) FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 26.—Four men guests of the Southern hotel were suffocated or burned to death when the building was destroyed by fire today. Several other persons suffered more or less serious injury by jumping from windows in an endeavor to escape from the burning building. The dead MELAM HAMILTON, Cleburne, Texas. CHARLES BROWN, Fort Worth Joseph J. Vaughan, St. Louis I. E. PETTET, Houston, Texas. The most seriously injured are D. B. Manning, of Dallas, Texas, and W. B. Stegall, and wife, and Miss Lou Alexander, of this city. The fire originated in the explosion of a gasoline stove and the flames spread very rapidly. The bodies of the men were found near a window which they were evidently endeavoring to reach when overcome by the smoke. Manning was injured while attempting to rescue the men. Except Pettit all four men were railroad employes. Besides the hotel six other buildings were heavily damaged. (Continued on page four.)

BILL FOR ISSUE OF \$500,000 FOR IMPROVEMENT OF WATERWAYS (By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A bill toward the carrying out of the plans agreed upon by the recent waterways conference in this city was taken today when Representative Hamilton of Louisiana, Moore of Pennsylvania, Stover of Kentucky, and Bartholomew of Missouri, jointly introduced a bill for the creation of a waterways commission and another for the issue of \$500,000 for the improvement of waterways. The former bill provides that the commission shall consist of four representatives elected by the speaker and seven others to be appointed by the president, of whom two shall be



FAIR WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Weather North Carolina fair. Temperature will remain about the same.