

SAYS HUSBAND
ACCUSED HER
OF BEING FLIRT

Mrs. Brokaw Files Her
Amended Bill of Divorce
In New York.

ANOTHER TURN IN
THE FAMOUS CASE

Long List of Grievances Set
Out From Insults to
Threats.

(Special to The Citizen.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The amended complaint of Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw in her action against her husband for a divorce has just been filed and it gives details of the matters of which she complains. It recites alleged acts of cruelty and tells of the mental suffering caused the plaintiff by her husband's extreme jealousy during the time of their sojourn at their High Point hunting lodge, which caused a doctor who resides in Asheville to compel her husband to sign an agreement to cease his persecutions.

Called Her Bad Names.
The amended complaint alleges among other things, the following: "In November, 1907, soon after our marriage, my husband called me a fool, an idiot, a liar and worse, in the Hotel Seville, in this city, for no reason whatever."

"At the same place a little later, he was breaking his wife's heart by the use of the night for several reasons. There, and later in Baltimore, he was habitually intoxicated, habitually lied to me, and accused me with flirting with Dr. Martin, his physician, and others. He ran about hotel corridors in his pajamas."

"On Christmas, 1907, he accused me at Hotel Seville, of flirting with Jimmy Martin, his sister's son, and of talking too much to his uncle. He made me stay in my room all evening because I had a glass of champagne."

Accused Her of Flirting.
"In February, 1908, at High Point, N. C., his hunting lodge, he accused me of flirting with his friend, a doctor from Asheville, and said I liked the doctor better than I did him. The doctor made Mr. Brokaw sign an agreement to cease his cruelty to me; but he broke it very soon afterward."

"He forbade me at Fountainhead, France, to take luncheon with Mrs. Sands, an old friend, and her mother-in-law, Mrs. Vand'uit, telling them he was sick and needed me to care of him. He then drank heavily. "He broke into my room at Great Neck, L. I. in December, 1908, and accused me of misconduct. When he went to his shooting lodge he constantly sent telegrams accusing me of misconduct, and demanded names and initials of guests whom I entertained. "On December 15, 1908, he had his servants close the house at Great Neck and take away all the furniture, forcing me to go away from there, while he remained at High Point. He left me without any means of support."

GAVE DAUGHTER HER
LOVE FOR WEDDING

(By Associated Press.)
MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 23.—Miss Sylvia Green, daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, one of the wealthiest women in America, was married at noon today to Matthew Astor Wilks, who is about sixty-six years old, and is the great-grandson of John Jacob Astor. Mrs. Green and her daughter have been living in a modest apartment in Hoboken, but this morning came to this city with a wedding party of about thirty persons in a special car. In St. Peter's Episcopal church the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. William Sturges, the rector.

Mrs. Green appeared to be in the best of spirits at the ceremony. When asked if she approved of the marriage she said: "I am happy because my daughter is happy." She would not state definitely whether she had given the bride any wedding presents. "I gave her my love," she said, "and when I die, she will have a great deal more from me."

EVENING JOURNAL WRECKED.
(By Associated Press.)
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23.—Fire of unknown origin, early today completely wrecked the Evening Journal plant. The estimated loss is \$40,000, insurance \$31,000.

WINE AND DINE
THE SCATHLESS
NAVAL HEROES

Scene of Festivities Transferred to Richmond for the Day.

SPERRY TELLS OF
BENEFITS ACCRUED

Norfolk Will Entertain Saturday and Give "Jackies" a Chance.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 24.—Graceful homage was paid by the South today to the globe-girdling American battleship fleet in this quaint old city. "We welcome you to the hearts of a people who yield to no one in devotion to the American navy nor in loyalty to our flag."

This sentiment expressed by Mayor Richardson in welcoming Rear-Admiral Sperry and his officers to this city, found harmonious echo in the following words of the gallant Sperry: "On the world's cruise I have had about me a splendid corps of officers. In my personal staff of seven men, six of them are commonly known in the ships as 'arrant rebels.' Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, all are represented among my personal aides while my old sour apple state of Connecticut is left out entirely."

The visitors invited by the Richmond chamber of commerce, arrived here shortly before noon by train from Portsmouth escorted by a great committee. An informal reception at the famous old Confederate club, the "Westmoreland," followed. Then came the luncheon at the Jefferson. As the officers entered the hotel, they were flattered by a very pretty little attention from the women guests, who lined up on either side of the lobby, subjected the officers to a vigorous hand-clapping. The warriors doffed their caps gallantly.

"Nothing but the most earnest desire on our part to accept your hospitality could have brought us here today. I haven't read any official mail since arriving on the American side." Then as a faint smile curled his lip, he continued: "I don't know where the secretary of the navy is, and what is more I don't care."

Benefits of Cruise.
The admiral then undertook to impress upon his hearers that the voyage around the world was no junket, that it consisted of something more than entertainment and fetes. "Do you know," he asked, "that while we have been encircling the globe we have doubled the score of last year's target practice? You have not increased the efficiency of the fleet nor that its efficiency has increased twenty-five per cent. In economy of coal consumption, due to hard and faithful work of the men below decks. This item alone has greatly increased the efficiency in finding the enemy. For when a contest comes a navy must know how to get and how to stay there when it gets there."

"Now that the world is governed by the people and for the people, and since the people generally are only impressed by what they see, it is necessary, if you desire the peace of this world, that you show your feet." Captain W. Gordon McCabe presided as toastmaster and provided much of the wit and brilliance with which the luncheon abounded. In the absence of the governor, Adjutant-General Anderson represented the state.

STORM IN ROADS.
FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 23.—The bad weather which greeted the battleship fleet at the Virginia capes yesterday, the worst the sixteen ships have experienced in any port visited on their way around the world, continued today. Storm signals were hoisted on the beach, and during the afternoon a stinging rain set in, driving a one-half of the ships began coaling today in spite of the weather. All of the vessels came in with bunkers nearly empty after the long and stormy run from Gibraltar. It is hoped that the last of the ships will have been coaled by Saturday in order that the men may parade in Norfolk on that day.

The men have so far been kept aboard ship in anticipation of an inspection of each ship by Admiral Sperry.

(Continued on page four.)

In For Forty Days



FICKLE WOMAN
CAUSES SUICIDE

Young Lieutenant Comes Home from Philippines to Find Her Engaged.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Speculation was rife in army quarters over the motives which could have driven Lieutenant John J. Moller, of the Eighth infantry, U. S. A. to commit suicide by shooting himself late last night in a room at the Grand Union hotel. As a result a story was revealed to the effect that the young army officer had been jilted less than a year ago by a young woman with whom he had become acquainted while stationed at Governor's Island and to whom he had been attentive up to the time of his departure for the Philippines.

While stationed in the islands Lieutenant Moller was tried before a court martial on a charge of having condoned cruelties on the part of the Filipino chiefs, but the verdict of the court exonerated him and when he returned from the far East it was with the idea of renewing his suit with the young woman.

Upon landing at San Francisco, however, he learned that during his absence the lady had become engaged to another, and this preyed on his mind, his friends declare. She is said to have since married.

Three young women called at the morgue late tonight and requested to see the body of Lieutenant Moller. They declined to give their names or addresses. They appeared deeply moved when shown the body, and the youngest one inquired for a ring which she said the lieutenant had worn on his left hand. She was told that the ring was in the possession of the police.

Chaplain Smith of Fort Jay, Governor's Island, said today that four years ago a man servant of Moller's shot himself in exactly the same way that Moller had done. In both cases the bullet, he said, entered the right temple and made its exit on the left side of the head. The chaplain added that the lieutenant thought a great deal of this servant.

"ANGEL OF CHARITY"
FOR ALL GRAFTERS

(By Associated Press.)
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.—That there was a regular organization among councilmen, with Captain John F. Klein as the "Angel of Charity" and that money contributed by six banks was divided among eighty-eight members of councils was told by Klein to Robert Wilson, who worked up the graft cases, according to the testimony of Wilson, given today. When witness told Klein he seemed to have reduced the matter of controlling legislation to an art, he replied, so witness stated, "it is not an art, it is a science."

Tomorrow the jury will be taken to two hotels, to see holes in the doors through which Wilson says he heard negotiations and saw payment of moneys.

CHARGED WITH THEFT
FROM BANK'S VAULTS

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Gatherer C. Bodenhamer, twenty-six years old, who reached here today from New York and registered at downtown hotel under the name of "P. G. O'Brien," was arrested on a charge of having stolen about \$2,000 from the vaults of the Forsyth Bank and Trust company of Kernersville, N. C. The police allege that he made a written confession.

TO TAX COTTON OIL

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, Feb. 23.—The tariff commission at the close of its meeting today adopted an amendment restoring the old maximum and minimum rates for all oils, with the exception of cotton seed oil, which will pay a uniform rate of twenty-five francs per 100 kilos. It also maintained its decision with regard to chilled meat.

UPHOLDS BACON IN
ATTACK ON RAINEY

House by Party Vote Refuses to Take Action on Secretary's Letter.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Rising to a question of the highest privilege, Mr. Clarke of Florida, in the house of representatives today offered a resolution providing for an investigation by the committee on judiciary of the letter of Secretary of the State Bacon, of February 9, 1909, wherein the secretary deprecated the remarks of Mr. Rainey of Illinois regarding Panama canal affairs, in order to ascertain whether or not it was a violation of the privileges of the house and to make recommendation accordingly.

Messrs. Payne of New York and Overstreet of Indiana, sprang to their feet, demanding that the resolution be laid on the table.

Breach of Privilege

The letter of Secretary of State Bacon, he said, had been scattered broadcast over the world through the press. "There has been filed in the archives of the government—there to remain as long as the government stands," he said "an attack on a member of this house for what he may have said in debate on this floor. Mr. Rainey, he charged, had been denounced in that letter as having delivered an untruth in debate, was denounced by the secretary of state in the direction of the president" and denounced in an official communication to the representatives of a quasi-foreign power.

By a strict party vote of 186 to 129 the resolution was laid upon the table.

President's Trip.
The coming hunting trip of President Roosevelt to Africa was the subject of a short discussion. Mr. Garrett of Tennessee wanted to know how much of the expense of that expedition was to be paid by the government. Mr. Mann of Illinois volunteered the answer that no public moneys were to be used.

The fact that there remains an unexpended balance of \$225,000 of the \$350,000 fund appropriated last year for the enforcement of the interstate commerce laws stirred Mr. Fitzgerald of New York to a defense of the proposal by the committee last to appropriate only \$50,000. At that time, said Mr. Fitzgerald, President Roosevelt characterized the proposition as a sham and said that it would be better to repeal the law.

Brownsville Affair.
The president is authorized to appoint a court of inquiry to determine the qualifications for re-enlistment of discharged soldiers of the Twenty-fifth regiment who were accused of shooting up Brownsville, Texas, on the night of August 13-14, 1906. The Aldrich bill for this purpose was passed by a party vote of 56 to 25 except that the Senate, President Roosevelt characterized the proposition as a sham and said that it would be better to repeal the law.

The senate also passed the fortifications bill, with appropriations aggregating \$8,320,111 and the diplomatic consular bill, carrying \$3,645,386 of appropriations.

FIRE AT SPENCER

(Special to The Citizen.)
SPENCER, N. C., Feb. 23.—A cotton gin belonging to Kluttz and Lynn near Spencer was destroyed by fire shortly before daylight this morning entailing a loss of \$2,500 with no insurance. The owners believe the fire to have been of incendiary origin; the plant had not been operated for ten days, though there is no evidence that night riders had gotten in their work in Rowan county. A quantity of bald cotton and a lot of valuable machinery were destroyed. There is no clue to who fired the building.

TAFT MAKES PLEA
FOR NEGRO UPLIFT

Declares Education Badly Needed by Both White and Black in South.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Mr. Taft was the principal speaker tonight in the interest of Hampton institute, under the auspices of the Armstrong association at Carnegie hall. A drizzling rain failed to keep away a large throng, eager to hear Mr. Taft and learn of the industrial progress of the Hampton students.

Mr. Taft was given a hearty salvo of applause as he was escorted to the platform with William Jay Schiefelbusch, president of the association, Booker T. Washington and Bishop Greer.

Mr. Taft began his remarks with the statement that nine of the ten million negroes in the United States live in the Southern states. "Now if you read the congressional record," he said, and the audience smiled audibly, Mr. Taft also smiled out loud and he recalled the senator who wanted to make people read the record. "It was, he said, a source of instruction and amusement. This statement he applied to his subject by saying the record had contained a reference to moving the ten million negroes out of the country, backed by "the solemn, scientific statement that the races cannot live together."

"The answer was that they are living together and any attempt to take any number of negroes out of any community would create a riot."

Race Problem Exists.
"We have the problem and we have simply got to solve it," he asserted. "We have a race feeling. It does exist, and that's part of the problem. I believe in my heart you are going to work it out by realizing that it is not to the advantage of either to make it difficult for both to live together. The negro is absolutely essential to the South. Hence it is that the work of the Hampton institute has such tremendous prominence. It is the solution of the race question."

No unprejudiced person, Mr. Taft said, could read the statistics of the negro race in the past fifty years and not feel convinced that a solution was to follow.

"Why," he declared, "a race that can produce Booker Washington in a century ought to feel confident that it can do miracles in time."

"It is very difficult to speak in parliamentary language of the advocacy of the doctrine that we ought to keep the negroes in ignorance," he said.

Whites Need Education.
"One of the difficulties in the South is that it is not the negroes only that need education, and I mean that literally."

He eulogized the patriotic spirit of the negro and his love for the Stars and Stripes. It was his belief that the negro was going to work out his own salvation.

Mr. Taft spoke of the agonies of spirit which he said he knew the negro had to suffer in the face of the future to them in overcoming the obstacles was well worth the effort.

An appeal was made by Mr. Taft for funds, with the explanation that there was nothing so easy as for a man without money to tell one who had it what to do with it.

Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee institute also addressed the meeting.

SENATE AFTER
TRUSTS, HOUSE
AFTER MONEY

Unlimited Supply of Talk Turned Loose of Sub-section A Bill.

WEAVER WANTS TO DO
IT ALL OVER AGAIN

House Devotes Day to Raising License Fees on Various Businesses.

(Special to The Citizen.)
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 24.—The senate discussion of anti-trust legislation began today, continued for two hours and then went over until tomorrow when it will be resumed ad infinitum there were two speeches today, Senator Lockhart for his original sub-section "A" bill and Senator Bassett of the Blow-Bassett substitute which superseded the Lockhart bill in taking a favorable report at the hands of the judiciary committee.

Senator Lockhart claimed his bill alone would be effective in bringing trusts to terms if they would profit by North Carolina business claiming further that incipient movements for water power trust, leading to a cotton mill trust called for his bill as a curb.

Senator Bassett urged the substitute as being effective for punishing real offenders, "Conspirators," while Lockhart's bill might give serious trouble to innocent parties and with its term "agreement" operate against tobacco growers in keeping down price of raw-material when prices once were lowered.

Violation of the law should not be felony but remain a misdemeanor. The Lockhart bill opens the way for continual harassing corporations through power of the attorney general to make demands for proof of non-violation of law four times a year he claimed. He warned the legislature that the business interests of the state are not in a receptive mood for Texas and Missouri legislation of this sort.

House in Taking Mood

The house was in committee of the whole today for the reconsideration of the vote by which the Buncombe county prohibition bill was tabled last night, stating that he wished to offer a substitute enlarging the jurisdiction of the Asheville courts, in order that the people might get some relief from the near-beer establishment evil. Mr. Morton moved to table the motion, but withdrew it on the understanding that he was to be given a hearing on his bill tightening the state prohibition law by requiring individual licenses to keep liquor for personal use.

Weaver Wants Change

Mr. Weaver lodged a motion in the house today for the reconsideration of the vote by which the Buncombe county prohibition bill was tabled last night, stating that he wished to offer a substitute enlarging the jurisdiction of the Asheville courts, in order that the people might get some relief from the near-beer establishment evil. Mr. Morton moved to table the motion, but withdrew it on the understanding that he was to be given a hearing on his bill tightening the state prohibition law by requiring individual licenses to keep liquor for personal use.

BAD DAY IN COURT
FOR ALL REBATERS

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The verdict of the United States circuit for the Southern district of New York, imposing a fine of \$108,000 upon the New York Central railroad company on the charge of granting rebates to the American Sugar company was today affirmed by the supreme court of the United States.

The case of the United States vs. the New York Central and Hudson river railroad company, involving the question whether a railroad company, which is a party to a rebate transaction, but which was not the initiatory road can be criminally prosecuted for a violation of the Elkins anti-trust law was decided by the court against the company.

DUNCAN COOPER
TELLS STORY
OF TRAGEDY

Relates Events of Four Years Leading up to Carmack's Killing.

SENATOR WAS HIS
PROTEGE FOR YEARS

Flushes Angrily When the Insulting Editorials are Read Again.

(By Associated Press.)
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 23.—The sixth day of actual testimony in the case of Col. Duncan H. Cooper and Robin J. Cooper, and John D. Sharp, charged with the murder of former Senator E. W. Carmack, closed with the aged defendant, Colonel Cooper, on the witness stand. His own counsel were questioning him and when court adjourned they intimated that they were about half through. They had taken him over the trouble commencing four years ago and brought him down to the start from his son's office to the governor's mansion. It was during this walk that the senator was killed.

Colonel Cooper made an excellent witness. He appeared very cool, collected and almost disinterested. The only time he showed emotion was when counsel were reading the editorials which led up to the killing. Then his already florid face flushed more deeply and the scowl stole up over his bald head, accentuating the whiteness of what little hair is left him.

Colonel Cooper is short, heavy set, very florid, and somewhat bald, and his scanty hair, like his moustache is very white. His eyes are clear and hard. He is 64 years old. Cooper gave his war record with Forrest, where he got his title. Then he said: "I met Senator Carmack years ago at Columbia when he was quite young. I brought him to Nashville as editor of The American and he remained with me until 1892, when he went to Memphis."

Cooper said that in 1892 Carmack wrote an editorial thinking the witness for what he had done for him. It was Carmack's farewell, in which he expressed regret at leaving The American and gratitude to the paper and its friends. They maintained friendly relations until December, 1894. He said the relations between himself and Carmack were not cordial during the Carmack-Taylor senatorial contest. He said that the first offensive note appeared in The Memphis News-Seminator in 1895. Cooper supported Taylor then. Witness said that when he supported Patterson for governor, Carmack ceased speaking to him.

An editorial in The Memphis News-Seminator of March 15, 1898, was introduced in evidence in part as bearing on Cooper's mental condition. Cooper had been informed Carmack wrote it. The editorial referred to Colonel Cooper and Colonel Gates as "constant" bolters who got together in support of the only governor the Louisville and Nashville railroad in its history of crime and debauchery ever owned."

The state objected to the tone of voice in which Attorney Washington read the paragraph.

Bald Headed Angel

Colonel Cooper said in the joint debates between Carmack and Patterson his name was used very often, "constant" bolters who got together in support of the only governor the Louisville and Nashville railroad in its history of crime and debauchery ever owned."

THIRTEEN KILLED, MANY INJURED,
TOWN DEMOLISHED BY TORNADO

(By Associated Press.)
MARKED TREE, Ark., Feb. 23.—Thirteen persons were killed, more than a score were injured, several seriously, and practically every building in the town of Fisher was wrecked by a tornado which swept through the northwestern portion of the county early to day, according to meagre advices received here late this afternoon. Wire communication with the devastated district is completely prostrated and the only information received was a messenger who stated

that in the town of Fisher but two buildings are standing while the damage in the surrounding country is also great. The dead are J. S. Bass, Wade Prose, Mrs. Stone, two unidentified men and a child.

Because of the flooded condition of the intervening territory a relief party which started from Marked Tree this afternoon was forced to abandon the effort for the day. Many of the dead and injured, it is stated, are buried beneath the wreckage of the demolished buildings.

OCTOPUS OBJECTS TO JURY OF
FARMERS; COURT QUASHES PANEL

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The re-trial of the Standard Oil company of Indiana was unexpectedly delayed today when Judge Anderson, in the United States district court quashed the panel of 150 veniremen because of what he considered the singularly large proportion of farmers thereon.

It was a so-called "farmers" jury which brought in the verdict making Judge Landis' fine of \$29,240,000, in the original case possible, and John S. Miller, of the defense, was prompt in calling the court's attention to the fact that the panel presented for the new trial contained but three Chicagoans, although sixty per cent of the population within the jurisdiction of the court lives within Cook county. "It looks like design, or if not design it looks like a strange coincidence," commented Judge Anderson, whereupon T. McMullin and R. C. Jones, the jury commissioned, insisted with vigor that the latter was the case, that the panel had been drawn exactly as in the other cases. This the court later admitted to be a fact. The jury commission was ordered to produce the new panel Thursday.