

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ARRAIGNED BY SENATORS BAILEY AND TILLMAN

Allison's Amendments to Rate Bill Adopted

PARTY LINES WERE DRAWN

Sensational Features Were the Order of the Day

Democrats Charged With Doing Little to Meet the Demands of the People for Railroad Legislation—Bailey's Criticism of the President Was in Response to a Speech by Mr. Carter Contrasting His Course With That of the Texas Senator—Senator LaFollette Continued to Vote With the Democrats—The Debate Will Prob- ably Continue Through Next Week.

Washington, May 12.—The senate proceedings today were devoted exclusively to the consideration of the railroad rate bill and they included many interesting and some sensational features. Of the latter class was a statement by Senator Tillman covering the details of his and Senator Bailey's negotiations through ex-Senator Chandler with the president regarding the rate bill and Senator Lodge's reply to the president to the statement. Scarcely less exciting was an attack made upon the president by Senator Bailey and a defense by Senator Carter. In his statement Mr. Tillman said that the president had referred slightly to Senators Knox, Foraker and Spooner, and in his answer Mr. Lodge said that the president had characterized the statement as a falsehood.

Senator Bailey's criticism of the president was made in response to a speech by Mr. Carter lauding the chief executive in high terms and contrasting his course with that of the Texas senator and other democrats who had, he said, done comparatively little to meet the demands of the people for railroad legislation. Mr. Bailey accused the president of variability and said that instead of being a man of iron he is a man of clay "and very common clay."

The actual accomplishments of the day consisted in the completion of the consideration of the Allison amendments covering the questions of a review by the courts of the orders of the interstate commerce commission. There were several of these provisions, and all were accepted as presented or suggested by the Iowa senator, showing an almost perfect agreement among republican senators. Indeed, one of the noteworthy features of the day was the practical unanimity of the republicans. They not only voted almost solidly for the Allison amendments, but were just as nearly united against opposing propositions. Senator LaFollette continued to act with the democrats. The session began at 11 o'clock and continued until almost 6, and when an adjournment was reached there was still a prospect of much debate for the next week.

Senator Bailey's speech was one of the bitterest attacks that has been made upon President Roosevelt during the debate on the railroad rate bill. Senator Bailey charged that the executive had surrendered his position advocating "an effective measure" and had abandoned his demands for tariff revision.

The speech was in reply to Senator Carter, who had defended the President against criticism, saying that no one could charge him with cowardice. In the course of his remarks Senator Carter referred to the democratic party as a party of negation and nothing more. He declared that the party had been frightened into a chill at the prospect of action. He charged that neither Senators Bailey nor Raynor, in all their congressional career had done anything to secure effective railroad rate legislation.

When Senator Bailey gained the floor he charged that the Montana Senator's ebullience was due to the fact that he had been mentioned by Senator Raynor in his speech yesterday as one of the president's special ambassadors. He defended his own record on the ground that during his congressional service his party had been in power only the first four years. If, during the time the democrats were in the minority, he had introduced a bill to regulate the railroads, the senator said, he would have been performing an act of unbecoming. He repeated charges of inconsistency on the part of the president in his legislative programme saying that the absolute rate, first contended for had been deserted for the "maximum rate" and that the president had changed his position on

the subject of suspension of rates pending a reversal by the courts. Taking up a statement made by Senator Carter that the president had during his campaign for the presidency displayed matchless courage in defying the railroad power of the country, Senator Bailey said of the president's attitude in that election:

"Has the senator from Montana examined the record on that question? As he did the record of the senator from Maryland and myself? What will the senate say when I tell the senator from Montana that in his messages of 1902 and 1903 the president was as silent as the grave upon the question of regulating the railroads; that standing in the presence of the American people pending the great contest of 1904, he spoke never a word in its favor, either in his letter of acceptance or in his speech of acceptance."

"Only after his election in 1904 did he challenge the railroad power in mortal combat; did the senator from Montana know that when he declared that the president had exhibited the merest courage in defying it prior to his election?"

Senator Carter replied that in a public address delivered in the city of Minneapolis before his nomination the president had in clear, distinct and unequivocal terms announced his position upon the subject and likewise upon necessary anti-trust prosecutions and legislation.

In reply Senator Bailey said he did not know the president had discussed the railroad question in his speech at Minneapolis, but he had examined the president's public messages prior to the election and had found nothing of that character in them.

Senator Bailey said that the president's secretary had written to the editor of a publication known as "Freight" in the summer of 1904, declaring that in his letter of acceptance the president would "speak out" on the railroad question. He said the president's promise had not been redeemed. Continuing, he said:

"I do not say that the president put it in his letter and then when his astute political advisers told him that the railroads would not contribute, that he cut it out. I will not say that although there are many men uncharitable enough to say it. I only put before the senate and the country the fact that his secretary said the president would speak on it and he did not speak on it."

"Perhaps these insurance companies which were contributing the trust funds of widows and orphans to secure his election owned so many of those railroad bonds that they deterred the president, but the president's adviser's in incorporating in his letter a message of hostility against the railroads immediately preceding the election."

Mr. President, I love a brave man. I love a fighter and the president of the United States is both on occasion, but he can give up with as much alacrity as any man who ever went to battle either civic or political. He fights furiously when it is a physical contest, I grant you, because that is a question of courage as well as endurance, but he seems to have no endurance in these political contests here. Why he was going to revise the tariff and his friends called him off, and then that great voice that was filling the nation with a demand for tariff revision suddenly sank into the gentleness and weakness of a whisper.

"Then he was going to have the railroads regulated and it was announced that congress would be convened in extraordinary session to deal with it, but the great leaders assembled with the president, prayed with him a little while, and no call was issued for an extraordinary session of congress. He waited until the regular session and five months of that has elapsed and still no legislation. And when we do get a bill, God save the country from such a bill as it will be."

"If the president had been this heroic figure which the senator from Montana would have us believe he was, you know what he would have done. He would have summoned these republican leaders to a conference, from the house and the senate, and he would have said to them:

"Gentlemen, I am not talking to you now as the president of the United States; I am talking to you as Theodore Roosevelt, the republican. I am talking to you as a republican. I want to tell you that I happen to have learned that unless you pass a good bill the president of the United States intends to veto it. And they would have passed a bill fulfilling in some degree the laudable expectations of this people. If congress had failed to do it and he had vetoed the bill they passed and then convened them in extraordinary session to pass a good one, he would have written his name side by side with the names of Jefferson, and Jackson, and Lincoln, and others among his illustrious predecessors."

"But, Mr. President, let us have no more talk in the senate and talk in the country about this iron man. He is clay, and very common clay at that."

be surprised to know that he had been in conference with the president. He then, contrary to his usual practice, read a statement of his negotiations regarding the bill as follows:

"On Saturday, March 31, I was informed by ex-Senator William E. Chandler that President Roosevelt had sent to him a note asking him to call at the White House that evening; that he had obeyed the call and had been told by the president that he desired through him to get into communication with me as the senator in charge of the railroad rate bill and, with Senator Bailey representing the democrats of the senate for the purpose of ascertaining whether there could be such united action among the friends in the senate of the Hepburn bill as would make a sure majority in its favor and against injurious amendments. Mr. Chandler said the president named various republican senators who he thought were true friends of the bill, but said that it might require all the democrats to defeat obnoxious amendments. Mr. Chandler said the president had stated that he had come to a complete disagreement with the senatorial lawyers, who were trying to injure or defeat the bill by ingenious constitutional amendments, naming Senator Knox in addition to Senators Spooner and Foraker; that the president stated carefully and deliberately the basis upon which he thought there should be co-operation, viz., an amendment expressly granting a court review, but limiting it to two points: (1) an inquiry whether the commission had acted beyond its authority ultra vires and (2) whether it had violated the constitutional rights of the carrier. Mr. Chandler stated that the president repeated that he had reached a final decision that the right of review should be thus limited; that thus far he would be unalterable."

Proceeding he said that Mr. Chandler had said that the president had assured him that he would be in favor of a restriction against the issuance of expert injunctions to meet the wishes of Senators Tillman and Bailey.

After informing Mr. Bailey of the purpose of the Chandler interview, Mr. Tillman said that on the next day he had told Mr. Chandler that in his and Mr. Bailey's opinion there would be no difficulty in coming to an understanding on the basis proposed by Mr. Chandler. Mr. Chandler told me he had so assured the president and asked him not to be disturbed by the newspaper items growing out of the talk about Senator Long's amendment published in the newspapers as one agreed upon at the White House conference on Saturday."

He then said that he and Mr. Chandler had continued their conferences and on April 5th the ex-Senator had gone to the White House to make a favorable report to the president. On April 8th Mr. Chandler told him that he had conferred with Senator Allison, asking him to intervene in the conferences then in progress and that the Iowa senator had agreed to do so.

Later Mr. Allison had seen the president. On April 13th Mr. Chandler had advised that he (Mr. Tillman) and Mr. Bailey see the attorney general. Consequently they had met that official on the 15th, finding themselves in perfect accord with him except as to a small difference in the matter of injunction.

"There was absolute accord from the first on the proposition that the court review should be limited to the inquiry whether the commission had exceeded its authority or violated the carriers' constitutional rights."

Mr. Moody had then agreed to supply the senators with a memorandum of his views and had done so, "and we have the original of it," said Mr. Tillman.

The next day, Mr. Tillman said, he had seen Mr. Moody and had assured him that twenty-six democratic votes could be secured for the compromise proposed and had told him that it would be necessary to get twenty republican votes. "It was understood that we should work together to get the votes necessary to pass the compromise. The attorney general had expressed doubt of getting enough republican votes to assure the acceptance of the Bailey non-suspension proviso, but had said that he felt sure of the Overman amendment. Mr. Moody had, he said, assured him that it was the fixed purpose to insist upon the Long amendment and he (Mr. Tillman) had had no suspicion of a change of front until May 4th when the president had his interview with the assembled newspaper men.

The reading of the statement evoked many sallies and some laughter from senators. There was especial merriment over a statement of assurances by the South Carolina senator that the president need not be alarmed over newspaper reports. He had, he said, told the attorney general that there was the danger of the result as to the bill if the president should adhere to his plan. He then had the clerk read the Moody memorandum covering the points agreed upon as the basis of amendments.

Mr. Tillman's time expired before he had completed his statement. He was permitted to proceed by unanimous consent. He said that he and ex-Senator Chandler had been informed at the same time of the president's change of attitude. They had gone together to Mr. Bailey and all three had repaired to the residence of Mr. Moody, "the fourth conspirator," and had found him apparently entirely innocent of knowledge of the change.

He admitted that he had hesitated about entering upon the negotiation with the president because of his "just indignation for a past wrong," but he had concluded to pocket his pride in the interests of a great cause. He also said that Senator Allison had promised

IMPORTANT FEATURE DISCUSSED

Revision of the 25 Articles of Religion of the Church

SENTIMENT IS MUCH DIVIDED

Debate Unfinished When Hour of Ad- journment Arrived—Election of Three New Bishops Recommended by Committee—Rule to Prohibit Use of Tobacco by Young Pastors.

Birmingham, Ala., May 12.—The feature of today's session of the Methodist Episcopal General conference was the further discussion of the most important question that has so far come before the body. It is proposed to name a commission with one of the bishops as chairman who shall confer with similar representatives of other branches of Methodism looking to a revision or re-statement of the 25 articles of religion of the church.

The debate began yesterday and today it was so animated and the sentiment seems so divided, that it is premature to make any predictions as to the probable action. Dr. W. A. Lambuth, missionary secretary of the church took a decided stand in favor of the commission for revision. He extended Dean W. E. Tillett of Vanderbilt theological school, chairman of the committee which submitted the recommendation.

C. M. Bishop of Columbia, Missouri, Dr. R. Blackwell, president of Randolph-Macon college, J. E. Godbey, of Little Rock, and George R. Stuart were among the prominent men who favored the resolution while such men as Collins Denny, instructor in Philosophy in Vanderbilt, Dr. F. Richardson, of Fountain City, Tenn., R. H. Mahone, of Memphis and Dr. W. B. Murray, of Jackson, Miss., President of Millsaps college were vigorous in their opposition. The debate was unfinished when the hour of adjournment was announced.

The Episcopacy committee recommended the election of three new bishops and the temperance committee presented a report which calls upon pastors to do all in their power to stop the spread of the tobacco evil and calls for a rule which will prohibit the use of tobacco entirely by young pastors. All local protestant pulpits will be occupied by visiting pastors tomorrow. At today's meeting of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, the committee on Episcopacy today made a report recommending the election of three new bishops. The report, it is thought will be taken up Monday. The committee recommended the continuation of Bishop John C. Granberry and O. P. Fitzgerald on the superannuated list. The committee also recommended a twelve months exemption from active duty for Bishop A. Coke Smith because of poor health. The salaries of active bishops were fixed at \$4,000, superannuated bishops at \$2,000 each and widows of deceased bishops at \$1,000 each.

Rev. E. F. Lipscomb, of Petersburg, Va., conducted the opening devotional exercises and Bishop A. Coke Smith took the chair for the day. A message of felicitation from the Epworth League Union, of Washington, was read.

The committee on education in a report regarding Vanderbilt University, Nashville, says:

OIL MILL FOR MAXTON

The Mill to be Built This Summer.

The Scottish Chief is authorized to state that a cotton oil mill will be built in Maxton this summer, and will be ready for operations by the first of next season. The site has been purchased, and the necessary stock subscribed. The company will be capitalized at \$50,000, and the capacity sixty tons. It will be located on the Seaboard Air Line and A. C. L. railroads, on the 5-acre lot purchased during the past week from Dr. J. D. Croom—Scottish Chief.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE

The Only Way to Make Prohibition Effective.

"Eternal vigilance is the thing," says a Lumberton man who is a close observer. He says that on Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week a negro came up from Wilmington, a valise in hand. It did not take a Sherlock Holmes to tell from his actions that the valise contained whiskey. Now, this negro is selling this whiskey in small quantities in town and by this means is making his living. It is the duty of every law-abiding citizen to see that an end is put to such conduct as this. The town officers will greatly appreciate any information about the matter.—The Robesonian.

The Southern Baptist Convention, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 12.—The Southern Baptist convention today devoted several hours to the affairs of the Sunday school board. The remainder of the session was given up to the welfare of the seminaries under the jurisdiction of the convention.

STANDARD OIL CO. AND RAILROAD

Witnesses Disclose Tricks of the Company

TO BREAK DOWN COMPETITION

Employees of Railroads and Manufacturing Companies Bribed—Wire and Nail Mill Compelled to Shut Down Because of Grit Placed in Oil Purchased of an Independent Company.

Chicago, May 12.—Investigation of the interstate commerce commission into the relations between the Standard Oil Company and the railroads was concluded this afternoon, as far as this is concerned and will be resumed in Cleveland on May 24.

F. S. Hibbs, of Peoria, who was for 13 years in the employment of the Standard Oil Company today how the agents of the Standard Oil Company tricked customers into thinking that the product of their company was superior to the product of independent companies. He gave the names of men whom he had bribed to give information of the business of competitors, and on cross examination declared "the Standard Oil Company is doing all of those things today." Other witnesses told of bribing employees of railroads and manufacturing companies and one instance was related where a wire and nail mill in Indiana was compelled to shut down because grit had been placed in the oil, purchased of an independent concern, at the instance of a salesman of the Standard Oil Company.

Illustrating a number of tricks which he said were used by salesmen and agents of the Standard Oil Company, witness Hibbs said:

"In testing the oil of a rival company," said Mr. Hibbs, "we used a new chimney and the magnesia in the glass makes the chimney look cloudy. For our own use we had an old chimney with the wick perfectly dried out and not too long. We used to rub a moistened finger across the wick of the competitor and after it burned a short time the damp spot would be reached, the light would grow dim and there would be sputtering. All this time our light would be burning brightly. Our wicks were trimmed so as to make a thin flame and those of the competitors we trimmed so as to make a thick flame. The thinner the flame, the whiter the light. Then we would often bend down the lower part of the burner and let air in under the chimney which would cause the lamp to smoke. Some times we would fill up some of the ventilating holes around the burner with chewing gum."

"I resorted to those tricks only when a competitor was selling oil in a town and I wanted to get rid of him."

The witness named five towns in Illinois where he had convinced customers that the oil of the Standard Oil Company is superior while as a matter of fact it was inferior.

The witness gave specific instances where he had bribed railroad employees while he was in the employ of the Standard Oil Company to get information regarding shipments made by the Royal Oil Company, he said he had paid a freight hand of the Iowa Central railroad \$2 a month to get him certain information. He said the company always urged agents never to remember names or facts connected with the obtaining information about rivals. The witness then detailed a plan he had used to make trouble for the Standard Oil Company. He would induce a business man to give him a fake order for oil and then show it to the agents of the Standard Oil Company, who would give him a present to get him to buy oil from the Standard Oil Company.

NO JUNIOR ORPHANAGE

The Law Committee of the National Council Decides Against It.

State Secretary S. E. Vance today received report from the law committee of the National Council Junior Order United American Mechanics, on the amendments to the state constitution as passed at the last meeting of the North Carolina Council in Salisbury, last February. In its report the National committee approves articles 2, section 2, making junior past state council and state treasurer members of the executive boards, but disapproves and declares the amendment to article 5, section 2, increasing the per capita tax for the purpose of building and maintaining an orphan's home in the state illegal and unconstitutional. The committee cites various articles and sections of the national law, as well as the opinion of Judge Audefried, of common pleas court, in the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Woods et al. vs. Wobensmith et al. It appears that the building and maintaining of an orphan's home is unconstitutional from the fact that, it is not one of the objects of the order and the members can not be taxed to pay anything that is not so named by the council. The national council has for one of its objects the building and maintaining a national orphan's home and can therefore tax the state councils for such purpose.—Winston Special to Greensboro Telegram.

Mr. T. E. Brown has gone on a business trip to Chicago.

A MURDER MYSTERY

Body of An Aged Woman Found in Trunk

DEATH BY STRANGULATION

Wilhelm Meyer and a Woman Ar- rested for the Crime

The Victim Was a Mrs. Vogel of Wil- dunger—The Trunk Was Left With an Express Company at Frankfort- on-the-Main With Instructions to Keep it for Three Months—Meyer is a Furniture Dealer and a Native of Germany—The Man Refused to Talk and the Woman Was Apparently Ignorant of the Crime for Which She Was Arrested.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, May 12.—The details of a mysterious and revolting tragedy, for which Wilhelm Meyer and a woman named Christiani will be arrested on the arrival of the Hamburg-American Line steamer Graf Waldersee at New York today, were revealed this afternoon. Meyer left Frankfort, April 24 and left a trunk and other baggage with an express company, saying that the trunk contained clothing and that he wanted it kept for three months, as he was going abroad. The trunk was finally opened by the police and found to contain the half decayed body of an aged woman, covered with chloride of lime. The body turned out to be that of a Mrs. Vogel, of Wildungen, in the Principality of Waldeck, who had been missing since the disappearance of Meyer from that place.

She came from San Francisco to Wildungen with Meyer two years ago. The latter is a furniture dealer 31 years of age born in Germany. Mrs. Vogel was reputed to have been very rich. Lately she quarreled with Meyer and asked for police protection. The murder was committed by strangulation.

Meyer spent several days in Frankfort and wrote to the Christiani woman who comes of good Wildungen family to meet him here whence they disappeared together. Inquiries made by the police established the fact that the couple sailed for New York from Hamburg April 29, registered as from New Orleans.

New York, May 12.—Meyer and the woman were arrested by federal officers at Hoboken when the Graf Waldersee reached her dock today. They were at once brought to this city and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields who had issued warrants for their arrest. The man refused to talk and the woman professed not to know why they had been arrested.

Meyer and the woman were both committed to jail without bail, until Monday when the German consul in this city will appear against them. The Graf Waldersee was met at the dock by Deputy United States Marshal Bernhard and another deputy who at once put Meyer under arrest. He made no resistance when the handcuffs were placed on his wrists. The woman who accompanied him was registered on ship board as his wife but confessed to the authorities that her real name was Christiani. As soon as she realized what had been done she began asking the marshal the reason for the arrest and from her questions it seemed as if she was entirely ignorant of the crime of which Meyer is accused of having committed.

CADETS ENTERTAIN GOV. GLENN

Charters Granted to Companies at Dunn and Lumberton—Insurance Commissioner Young Returns From Richmond.

Raleigh, N. C., May 12.—Charters were today granted to the Dunn Commission and Supply Co., Dunn, N. C., with an authorized capital stock of \$25,000, and with L. J. Best, F. Smith, Jr., Mrs. R. S. Best and E. S. Smith, incorporators.

The Alluvial Land and Lumber Co., Lumberton, has total capital stock of \$25,000, and is incorporated by W. B. and A. Barker and W. D. Neves, all of Lumberton.

Hon. J. R. Young, insurance commissioner of the state, has returned from Richmond, Va., where he delivered an address before the Virginia Association of Fire Insurance Agents.

Governor Glenn was last evening host to a party of 40 young men, cadets at the Agricultural and Mechanical college, who are members of his Sunday school class at the Presbyterian church.

The Southern's Double Track

The Southern Railway double track going southward is in town. The force has laid the iron to the lower crossing and can be used a little later when the ballasting is done. In the meantime the grading is being done in sections between High Point and Spencer and this end of it will be almost completed by fall.—High Point Enterprise.

Mr. R. F. DeVane, of Red Springs, is registered at the Orton.