

# The Wilmington Messenger.

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FIVE CENTS

## RESTORED TO ARMY

### Decision of Supreme Court in Dreyfus Trial

### JUSTICE AFTER 12 YEARS

### Former Captain will Be Given the Rank of Brigadier General

All the Accusations Against the Accused Fall to the Ground and the Judgment in Condemnation is Annulled, Without a New Trial—Exclamations of Approval in the Court Room, When the Decision Was Read, Sternly Repressed—Dreyfus When Informed of the Decision Said He Had No Word to Say Against His Accusers.

Paris, July 12.—Alfred Dreyfus was today completely acquitted of the charges on which he was condemned as a traitor, dismissed from the army and imprisoned on Devils Island, and regarding which France has been torn for years by the most bitter political and racial agitation. His vindication is twofold, the supreme court first announcing its decision and establishing the entire innocence of the accused man, and the ministry later deciding to present an urgent bill in parliament restoring Dreyfus to the army with advanced rank, and otherwise giving the government's most ample reparation. The decision of the court was a foregone conclusion, as exhaustive inquiries had completely demolished the fabric of the accusation against Dreyfus showing that the real culprit was Major Count Esterhazy. The decision therefore annulled the condemnation of the Rennes court-martial and ordered that the acquittal be posted and published throughout France.

Paris, July 12.—The supreme court today announced its decision annulling the condemnation of Dreyfus without a retrial. The effect of the decision is a complete vindication of Dreyfus entitling him to restoration to the army as though he had never been accused, with the rank of brigadier general. In the course of an interview today, after the announcement of the supreme court's decision in his favor, Dreyfus said:

"This has been a long and terrible ordeal. I began to feel it would never end. It is clear that the decision restores me to my old place in the army, but I am not aware of the intentions of the government concerning my advancement in rank."

"I have nothing to say against my accusers. Being again an officer I am obliged to obey the army regulations of silence, and I am inexpressibly thankful to all who assist in the maintenance of the truth."

The decision of the court was read by the presiding judge, M. Ballot-Beaupre, president of the court of cassation, immediately on the resumption of the court today. The palace of justice was thronged by an eager crowd seeking admission to the court room. Among those present were Mathew Dreyfus, brother of Alfred Dreyfus, and many others who have figured in various stages of the celebrated case. Captain Dreyfus was not present.

The court holds that three new facts have been established:

First. That the document from General Mercier's secret papers presented at the Rennes court-martial, in which the initial "D" was substituted for a "P" was a falsification establishing the strong presumption of Dreyfus' innocence.

Second. That another document from the secret papers in which Dreyfus was allowed to have been shown to have delivered to Germans the plans for the railway mobilization never reached the war department authorities, and therefore Dreyfus could not have secured possession of it.

Third. That the Rennes court-martial failed to hear essential testimony calculated to establish the fact that Dreyfus was innocent.

After a lengthy review of the document in the case known as the Bordereau, the decision says it was written by Major Count Esterhazy, and that the accusations connecting Dreyfus with the Bordereau rest only on hypothesis and conjecture.

The court, therefore, holds that, as all the accusations against the accused fall to the ground, there is no necessity for a new trial and consequently the judgment in condemnation is annulled as unwarranted by the evidence.

Deep silence prevailed as the presiding judge read the lengthy decision, minutely reviewing the series of sensational events of the last twelve years, and completely discrediting Dreyfus of all wrong doing, freeing him of the accusation of being the author of the famous incriminating document on which the entire charge was founded, and ordering the annulment of the judgment of the Rennes court-martial, with the publication of the final announcement of his innocence in fifty newspapers to be chosen by Captain Dreyfus.

As the final determination was announced there was a buzz of excited comment, and some exclamations of approval which the court officers sternly repressed.

Mathew Dreyfus hastily dispatched a messenger to bear the good news to Captain Dreyfus and Mme. Dreyfus.

In the chamber of deputies today the decision of the Dreyfus case was postponed owing to the assurance of Premier Sarrien that Dreyfus will immediately be restored to the army with the rank of brigadier general.

### TO INCREASE PRICE OF ICE

Action Brought Against Washington Companies for Conspiracy in Restraint of Trade.

Washington, July 12.—The grand jury of the District of Columbia today returned indictments against the American Ice company, and their local officers on the charge of entering into a conspiracy to increase the price of ice. At the request of District Attorney Baker, Judge Wright immediately issued warrants for the arrest of the indicted officials.

In addition to the two companies named, indictments were returned against Samuel A. Kimberly, local manager and agent, and George F. Hoover, superintendent of routes of the American Ice Company, and Arthur A. Chapin, president and Samuel C. Redman secretary and treasurer of the Chapin-Sacks company.

The proceedings are under the Sherman anti-trust law and the indictments charge "a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce."

The American Ice company and the Chapin-Sacks company transact about 75 per cent. of the ice business in the District of Columbia and while these two companies were formerly competitors it is charged that on the 20th of April last they entered into a combination agreeing not to sell to dealers who should sell less than 40 cents per hundred. This combination is alleged to have had the effect of destroying competition not only between the two principals but also among the smaller dealers.

The indicted men gave bond in the sum of \$2,000 each. Their trials cannot take place until next October.

### KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Passenger Train Smashed Into Machine in Which Robert Shaffer Was a Passenger—Body Was Hurled 30 Feet Into a Ditch.

New York, July 12.—Robert Shaffer, uncle of John S. Phipps and brother-in-law of Henry Phipps, the Pittsburgh steel millionaire, was instantly killed today when a Long Island railroad train smashed the automobile in which he and a chauffeur were riding at the crossing a half mile east of Sayville, L. I.

Andrew Peters, the chauffeur, was so badly injured it is believed he will die.

The body of Mr. Shaffer, who was about 55 years old, was left in the ditch beside the tracks for several hours until the coroner arrived. The pilot of the engine caught the body of the automobile, and hurled it and its occupants far ahead of it on the tracks and smashed again into the debris in which the two men were caught. Mr. Shaffer's body was tossed thirty feet into the muddy and marshy ditch bordering the tracks. Peters, who was jammed between the bent steering wheel and the shattered seat, was thrown with the wreck to the other side of the track.

Mr. Shaffer was associated with his brother-in-law and with Andrew Carnegie in the steel business at Pittsburgh until the formation of the steel trust, since which time he has been retired from active business.

### SEVEN CHILDREN DROWNED

In Effort to Rescue Young Girl, Six of Her Companions Also Find Watery Graves.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, July 12.—Seven girls were drowned today in Cedar River only three blocks from home, while wading. The smallest child slipped into a deep hole, and in trying to rescue her six others were drowned. Ruth Kiersey was the only one in the party to escape. The dead are:

Lucille, Hazel, Gladys and Josie Sweeting; Ruth and Cora Coyle and Clara Usher.

The girls ranged in age from 7 to 16 years. The Sweeting children lived with their father near Ellis Park, on the outskirts of Cedar Rapids. Clara Usher was the daughter of Sweeting's housekeeper, and the Coyle children were her nieces, who were on a visit from Sioux City yesterday. Four of the bodies were quickly removed from the water, but it was too late to resuscitate them. The other bodies were recovered later.

### Malaria Makes Pale Blood.

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, drives out malaria, and builds up the system. Sold by all dealers for 27 years. Price 50 cents.

Go to Gaylord's Tinware sale today 25c Water Buckets 10c at Gaylord's.

## JEROME AGAIN IN NEW YORK

### Plunges at Once Into the Thaw Murder Case

### IN CONFERENCE WITH GARVAN

Neither Would Say What Had Transpired, but Important Developments are Expected Soon—Mrs. Thaw Appears in Fine Spirits and Exclaimed That She Had Fine News for Harry.

New York, July 12.—District Attorney Jerome returned to New York today from his summer home in Lakeville, Conn., and plunged into the Thaw murder case. With Assistant District Attorney Garvan he spent several hours up town, and it is said the two prosecutors had interviews with important witnesses. Neither Mr. Jerome nor his assistant would discuss their conference when they returned to the criminal court building, but it was rumored that important developments soon are expected.

Mrs. Harry Thaw made her usual daily visit to her husband in the prison today, remaining with him about an hour and a half. From the prison she went to Judge Olcott's office where she remained in conference with the attorneys for more than an hour. Then she hurried out to her cab and directed the coachman to drive to the Tombs as quickly as possible.

"I have good news for Harry," she said.

She remained in the Tombs about ten minutes, and as she was leaving a newspaper man said to her:

"You look particularly happy today."

"Yes," she replied, with a smile, "today I am happier than I have been for some time."

Mrs. M. Y. Schwartz, who is expected to be one of the important witnesses in the Thaw-White murder case, did not appear at the district attorney's office today in answer to a subpoena which was served upon her yesterday. Instead, her attorney called upon Assistant District Attorney Garvan and told him that Mrs. Schwartz was ill. "She is sick in bed," said the attorney, "and I don't know when she will be able to see you."

"Very well," replied Mr. Garvan, "we will continue the grand jury subpoena against her until she is restored to health."

He sent a detective sergeant to the Pierpont, where Mrs. Schwartz lives to remain on duty until further notice. It had been planned to question Mrs. Schwartz about a story to the effect that Harry Thaw, while a guest at a dinner in her apartments eight months ago, flourished a revolver and declared that he would shoot White with it.

### MADE AWAY WITH \$145,000

Financial Embarrassment of Cotton Firm of Alexander & Alexander in Augusta, Due to Discrepancies in Accounts of Thomas W. Alexander, Head of the Firm.

Augusta, Ga., July 12.—Revelation of the financial embarrassment of the firm of cotton factors of Alexander & Alexander, one of the largest in the state, developed discrepancies of about \$145,000, following the disappearance of Thomas W. Alexander, head of the firm, and member of one of the most prominent families in Georgia.

Mr. Alexander left Augusta Saturday after borrowing \$200 from a friend, saying he was going to New York. The following night his brother, Bishop Alexander, the junior member of the firm, received a telegram from him asking that his office desk be opened and three letters found there be delivered. One of the letters was to his partner, in which a statement was made of the financial embarrassment of the firm, and saying that if Mr. Alexander was not back in Augusta by Wednesday he would never be seen again. Another was addressed to a local cotton mill president, and a third to Mr. Alexander's wife.

The manner in which the money was secured has not been made known by three banks who are the losers, except that it was in the shape of loans. The Georgia Railroad bank sustains a loss of \$115,000, which was marked off its books today and charged to the surplus and undivided profits account. The National Bank of Augusta loses \$7,000 and the National Exchange bank \$2,000. The available assets of the firm amount to about \$80,000 while the personal liabilities of T. W. Alexander in addition to the amount of loans is about \$25,000.

In his letters T. W. Alexander stated that he alone is responsible, that his brother knew nothing of the financial end of the business and had nothing to do with it.

### General Regalado Killed in Battle.

Washington, July 12.—General Regalado, former president of Salvador, and the leader of the Salvadorean troops in the present conflict with Guatemala, was killed in battle today. The announcement of his death reached the state department through a dispatch from United States Minister Merry at San Salvador. The dispatch did not indicate what the result of the battle was.

Go to Gaylord's Big mid-summer sale now on.

## EVIDENCE IN THE HARTJE CASE

### Sensational Testimony Given by Handwriting Experts

### COUNSEL ASK FOR MORE TIME

Evidence of Mrs. Hartje, Which Was Later Corroborated by Handwriting Experts Disconcerted Counsel for the Prosecution, Who Asked for Time to Determine Their Course Under the Circumstances—A Recess Only Was Granted.

Pittsburg, July 12.—Mary Scott Hartje, who is contesting a suit for divorce brought by her husband, Augustus Hartje, the millionaire paper manufacturer, was the first witness when the case was taken up today after a week's adjournment to allow counsel for both sides to examine handwriting with experts, in the letters that Mrs. Hartje is alleged to have written and which figure prominently in the case. Mrs. Hartje threw the counsel for her husband into a somewhat disconcerted attitude when she flatly contradicted her testimony of last week and denied that she ever wrote the Susie Wagner letter, known as exhibit No. 6. After an examination of the letter during the week's recess she said she had come to the conclusion that the handwriting was not hers.

"I wrote Susie Wagner a letter," the witness continued, "in which there were many of the same expressions, but the sentence to the effect that I wanted Susie on my side was never written by me."

This letter is one of the "standards" in the case and formed a large part of the premise in the case from which the handwriting experts for her husband argued that she wrote the famous forty letters alleged to have been written by her to "Tom" Matine, the coachman co-respondent in the case.

The sensation thus produced was further heightened when David M. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, was called for Mrs. Hartje and declared on the stand that the torn and mutilated exhibit No. 25, on which the case is in part based, was a "forged and mutilated document." He said he had noted three distinct handwritings in the exhibits.

Mr. Hartje's lawyers asked for an adjournment that they might determine their course under the circumstances. An adjournment was refused, but a recess was taken.

When the case was resumed at 2 o'clock Carvalho went on the stand and reiterated his testimony, adding that the card board letter was "fabricated," and was not in the handwriting of any one whose penmanship had been exhibited in the case. Dr. Marshall D. Ewell, the Chicago handwriting expert, followed Carvalho on the stand and corroborated him. Both said the letters they had examined were in the same handwriting as the Wagner letter.

Court adjourned for the day with Mr. Ewell on the stand. Both Carvalho and Ewell will be called to the stand again tomorrow when the court resumes and each of the forty letters will be taken up separately.

### KILLED BY HIS SISTER

George Mitchell, Who Shot His Sister's Betrayer, Later Murdered in Cold Blood—Two Brothers the Only Witnesses to the Tragedy.

Seattle, Wash., July 12.—George Mitchell, a youth who recently shot and killed Franz Edmund Creffield, a "holy roller prophet" and was acquitted of the charge of murder on a plea of insanity, today was shot and killed by his sister, Esther, in the Seattle union station.

Esther Mitchell joined the "Holy Roller" sect at Corvallis, Oregon, and was one of the most ardent of Creffield's followers. When her brother pursued the leader of the "Holy Rollers" to Seattle and shot him in the street he pleaded in justification that Creffield had deluded and wronged his sister. George Mitchell was acquitted of the charge of murder on Tuesday, and nearly all of the following day he spent in searching for Esther in Seattle lodging houses. She refused to be comforted after the death of Creffield.

Esther Mitchell, when found, finally agreed to see her three brothers off to their home in Oregon. The Mitchell brothers George, Perry and Fred were sitting with Esther on a bench in the station waiting room talking, apparently on the best of terms. When the Oregon train was announced George Mitchell rose and started for the door. His sister stepped to his side and pointing a revolver at his head, fired a fatal shot before any one else in the room realized what was happening. Shortly after her brother fell dead by her hands. She had refused until today to have anything to do with her brother since he shot Creffield to avenge Creffield's treatment of Miss Mitchell.

Last night Charles Mitchell, the father, and his daughter Esther reached a reconciliation, the girl for several days having refused even to see her father.

After the shooting Perry and Fred Mitchell were arrested as witnesses. They were found together on a bench in the station sobbing on each other's shoulder.

Lumina Restaurant under management of Mrs. Mayo.

## PRESENT PROBLEMS

### Bryan Discusses Questions Now Before Country

### CHANGE IN CONDITIONS

### Responsible for Waning Importance of Money Question

Other Questions However Have Forged to the Front and Same Principles Applied to the Money Question Must be Applied to These—The Democratic Leader Claims That the Party Policies are Conservative, in That They Embody Old Principles Applied to New Conditions—All Who Agree on Present Issues Will be Welcomed Into the Party.

London, July 12.—William J. Bryan having had the opportunity of reading American newspapers consented today to discuss some of the questions which have been raised since he has again become prominent as a presidential possibility. He said:

"I notice that I am now described as 'a conservative' and in order that there may be no misunderstanding on that subject permit me to say that in one sense I always have been a conservative. The democratic policies are conservative in that they embody old principles applied to new conditions. There was nothing new in principle in either of the platforms on which I stood. We were accused of attacking property, when in fact the democratic party is the defender of property, because it endeavors to draw the line between honest accumulation of honest methods on the one side, and predatory wealth and immoral methods on the other. It is to the interest of every honest man that dishonesty should be exposed and punished; otherwise the deserving are apt to suffer for the undeserving. If however, by the word conservative they mean that I have changed my position on any public question, or moderated my opposition to corporate aggrandizement they have a surprise waiting for them. I am more radical than I was in 1896, and have nothing to withdraw on economical questions which have been under discussion."

"The only question we discussed in 1896 upon which there has been any apparent change is the silver question, and that has not been a change in the advocates of bimetalism, but in conditions. We contended for more money and urged the free coinage of silver as the only means then in sight of securing it. The increased production of gold has brought in part the benefit we expected to secure from the restoration of silver. The per capita volume of money in the United States is almost 5 per cent greater now than it was in 1896, and the benefits brought by this increase have not only vindicated the quantitative theory of money but have proven the benefits of the larger amount of money. No advocate of the gold standard can claim the triumph of his logic."

"I believe in bimetalism, and I believe that the restoration of silver would bring still further prosperity, besides the restoring to par in exchange between gold and silver-using countries, but I recognize, as do all other bimetalists whom I have met abroad that the unexpected increase in gold production has for the present removed the silver question as an issue."

"While the money question has waned in importance, other questions have been forging to the front, and to these questions we must apply the same principles we applied to the money question, and seek to secure the greatest good to the greatest number by legislation which conforms to the doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges for none."

"On the new questions many will act with us who were against us on the money question, for notwithstanding the discussion of that question many did not understand it and were frightened into opposition. We cannot expect support of any one who is interested in taking advantage of the people either through trusts or through any other illegitimate form of business. Our efforts should be to distinguish between those corporations which are legitimate and those aggregations of wealth which are organized for purposes of public plunder and appeal for support to those only who are willing to have the government protect each person in the enjoyment of his own earnings."

"The newspapers have been trying to create friction between what they call 'old friends' and 'new friends' in politics. Those are friends who are working towards a common end, and

each campaign brings to some extent a new alignment. In 1896 the party lost many democrats and was recruited by a great many who had been republicans up to that time and we welcomed them. In 1900 some came back who were against us in 1896, and we did not shut the door against them. I have no idea that the party will require tickets of admission in the coming campaign. Usually parties are so anxious to secure recruits that past differences are not emphasized, if there is a sincere agreement on present issues. I do not know that we can find a better plan than the plan which admits the eleventh hour comer to a place in the vineyard, and to share the reward with those who began earlier. I think this is sound politics as well as sound religion, provided the new recruit comes to work and not to interfere with the other laborers. But of course when an overseer has to be elected, experience cannot be left out of consideration. The worker who came late would, if honest, be too modest to assume an attitude of superiority over those who had toiled during the earlier hours. While the question is one of purpose, a man who recognizes the dangers that threaten our country and is anxious to avert them will not find it difficult to establish friendly relations with those who saw dangers at an earlier date."

"If the differences between the sincere and the pretended friends of reform cannot be discovered before, they will become apparent when the platform is written; for, if present indications count for anything, that platform is likely to be so plain that no one can mistake it and so strong that no enemy of democratic principles will be drawn to the party."

Mr. Bryan added that he would discuss the trust, tariff, railroad and labor questions, imperialism and other issues at length when he reached America.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were the guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Reid at luncheon at Dorchester House today. Among those invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, the Bishop of Ripon, the Rev. William Boyd Carpenter and Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, Charles Page Bryan, D. O. Mills and Secretary Ridgely of the American embassy.

### TESTIMONY IN OIL INQUIRY

Investigation of Practices of the Alleged Monopoly Resumed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Pennsylvania Railroad Official on the Stand.

Washington, July 12.—The interstate commerce commission today heard further testimony in its investigation of the oil industry and practices of the alleged monopoly. The proceedings were had under the Gillespie-Tillman resolution adopted by the last session of congress. R. W. Cull, of Baltimore, represented the Standard Oil Company and George B. Gordon, of Pittsburg, the Pennsylvania railroad.

George L. Peck, general manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg was examined concerning the contract the road had with the Galena Oil Company of Franklin, Pa., for the lubrication of rolling stock. It was brought out that the western lines of the Pennsylvania railroad pay by contract 8.73 cents per thousand miles for passenger coaches and 5.9 cents for freight cars per thousand miles. This was said to amount to only about 1-3 of the invoice price for lubricating oil, which is 27.3 cents per gallon, which other railroads were said to pay. Mr. Peck said he had heard that other roads had similar favorable contracts. The cost to his lines, he said, was about 10 cents per gallon and the cost in the open market would have been 12.98 cents per gallon. The saving to his road, therefore, was shown to be a little more than 2 cents a gallon. Under the contract \$1.30 per thousand miles is paid for the lubrication of locomotives which Mr. Peck said is only about one-half the amount it cost to lubricate engines before the contract was made.

Mr. Peck testified that the terms of the contract are now in operation, though the contract expired March 1, 1906, and could not be renewed because vitiated by the Pennsylvania railroad rule against issuing free transportation. The oil company now renders to the railroad a bill for transportation of employees.

By the testimony of Mr. Peck it was shown that the Pennsylvania railroad, by its contract, received oil at a less figure than has been paid by other roads and therefore the other contracting roads have had opened for them an opportunity for recovery of the price paid in excess of the cost to the Pennsylvania lines.

The proceedings were adjourned at the conclusion of Mr. Peck's testimony.

### Still Investigating the Tobacco Trust.

Nashville, Tenn., July 12.—The federal grand jury is still investigating the alleged tobacco trust. Many witnesses have been examined and the investigation is expected to continue for several days. Congressman John W. Gaines, of this district and Congressman South Trimble of Kentucky arrived today and will go before the jury. Congressman J. O. Stanley, another Kentucky congressman telegraphed today that he would be here tomorrow prepared to give evidence.

40 inch White Lawns 12 1/2 and 15c kind 10c Friday at Gaylord's Big sale now on.