

THE WEATHER TODAY.
For North Carolina:
Fair, cooler.
For Raleigh:
Fair, cooler.

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE;
Temperature for the
past 24 hours:
Maximum, 84.
Minimum, 72.

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LOOMIS GIVEN A VINDICATION

Bowen Retired From the Dip- omatic Service

GETS SEVERE ROASTING

President Roosevelt Says Some Un- pleasant Plain Things in His Review of the Findings—Loomis Receives an Admonition for Im- prudence in Official Administration

Washington, June 20.—Herbert W. Bowen of New York, United States minister to Venezuela, was today discharged from that office and from the diplomatic service of the United States by order of President Roosevelt for having preferred charges against Secretary Taft's assistant, Secretary of State Loomis, which Secretary Taft reported to the president as having been made by Bowen and for having instigated attacks in the newspaper press upon the character of Loomis. Secretary Taft, to whom the president entrusted the duty of investigating Bowen's charges against Loomis, and Loomis' counter-charges against Bowen, examined Loomis so far as the allegations affecting his integrity were concerned, but admonished that official Bowen for his personal participation in business affairs in Venezuela while serving as the United States minister to that government.

In approving Secretary Taft's report, President Roosevelt gave a brief outline to the findings and conclusions of Mr. Taft with reference to Loomis, saying briefly that he agreed with Bowen and had nothing to add thereto. President Roosevelt devoted thirteen handwritten pages to his review of the report made by Secretary Taft. He advised Bowen without gloves, holding that he had been guilty of attempting to tamper with a telegraph operator, with endeavoring to obtain certain documents by surreptitious means, "in plain words, of stealing," to quote the president, disloyalty to the diplomatic service, falsehood, making loose and reckless charges, and corrupt dealing. In the documentary evidence of this sensational case it is shown that President Roosevelt felt very kindly toward Bowen until the charges of the latter against Loomis became a subject of investigation; had, in fact, intended to promote him. A telegram sent by Secretary Taft to Bowen informing him of his recall from Venezuela contained a promise that if Bowen were cleared of the charges preferred against him by Loomis he would be appointed minister to Haiti, and subsequently ambassador to Brazil.

Like the president, Secretary Taft did not mince words in his reference to what had been shown by the evidence concerning Bowen's conduct, and he was very frank but kindly in the admonition which he delivered to Loomis. Taft's position as the investigator of the Bowen-Loomis scandal was particularly delicate and delicate from the fact that he was a classmate and old friend of Bowen and a fellow townsman of Loomis, with whom he had also been intimately acquainted for many years.

The president has intended all along that if Loomis were vindicated he should be given a promotion in the government service, and the understanding was that he would be sent to Mexico as ambassador or to Japan as minister. Whether, in view of Secretary Taft's opinion that Loomis, while he had not been guilty of anything reflecting upon his character, had nevertheless taken part in business transactions while minister to Venezuela, which was likely to give rise to complications reflecting upon the government of the United States, the president will let that Loomis is entitled to a promotion in order to emphasize his vindication, has not been disclosed, but it is believed that Loomis will be appointed to another position which will be in the nature of a compliment.

Secretary Taft, in referring to the alleged wrongful transactions of Loomis, said:
"No one can read this evidence without being convinced that Mr. Loomis has been most unethically slandered in the charges against his integrity and sincerity as a public official and as a man; but in the very great satisfaction that we find in his complete exculpation from all charges of dishonesty we cannot be blind to the fact that his failure to hold himself strictly aloof from any personal participation in plans for investments and speculation of the country to which he was accredited and from allowing himself to take personal interest in transactions in which he or his legal adviser might also have to act as in a trust capacity, have possibly lent their aid to the aspersions upon his character which his enemies have been only too willing to make and support. I cannot say, because I do not think that the record of Mr. Loomis as minister in Venezuela as shown in

this record, is such as to disqualify him from service as minister in the diplomatic service of the United States, but I sincerely hope that his bitter experience in this case makes it unnecessary further to point the moral that one who occupies the position of minister of the United States can not afford in any country to which he is accredited, in which business enterprises must more or less be affected by government favor and concession, to make personal investments of any sort, or to leave the slightest doubt as to the absence of all personal interest in any matter which he may bring before the governments to which he is accredited."
In his review of Secretary Taft's report, President Roosevelt starts off with the assertion that "I agree with all your findings and conclusions regarding Mr. Loomis and have nothing to add thereto."
The president then proceeds to consider the case as it affects Bowen through Loomis' counter charges. The attack upon Loomis and that he "true" statements of Bowen, that Messrs. Russell and Buchanan had been appointed, respectively, ministers to Colombia and Panama, through the influence of Mr. Loomis. "Mr. Loomis," says the president, "had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of either Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Russell."
In one letter Bowen spoke of having submitted documents with reference to Loomis and that a year passed without action upon them by Secretary Hay, which, comments the president, "by implication, at least, looks as if Mr. Bowen were accusing Mr. Hay also of misconduct."
The president quotes also statements of Bowen that he was justified in securing the publication of the newspaper attack upon Loomis and that he did so because Loomis "seemed likely to bring still further disgrace on our government."
"It is disingenuous for Mr. Bowen repeatedly to use such language," says the president. Bowen furnished his charges against Loomis and some of the documents thereto to representatives of a New York newspaper. The names of the representatives of the newspaper to whom he furnished this information were John Grant Dater and Nicholas Biddle. Dater said in an-

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GONE TO THE BAY STATE

President Roosevelt to Attend College Commencements

He Is to Receive the Degree of Doctor of Laws and Will Deliver Two Addresses—Be Back in Washington Early Friday Morning

Washington, D. C. June 20.—President Roosevelt left Washington at 9 o'clock tonight on his trip to Worcester and Williamstown, Mass. He will be away two days. He was accompanied only by Secretary Loch, Surgeon General Rixey, M. A. Latta, his stenographer, and three press representatives. The party is traveling in a special train on the Pennsylvania road to Jersey City, whence the train will be transferred by steamer to the tracks of the New Haven road. The route will be by way of New Haven, Williamstown and Putnam, to Worcester, where the president will arrive tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.
Mr. Roosevelt will attend the commencement exercises at Clark University and will deliver an address. After a brief visit to Holy Cross College, the president will leave for Williamstown, arriving there at 6:30 in the evening. He will dine with President Hopkins of Williams College tomorrow evening, and Thursday will attend the commencement exercises and receive the degree of Doctor of Laws. After a brief address to the public, the president will leave for Washington at 10:30 in the afternoon. The president's train is scheduled to reach Washington at 3 o'clock Friday morning.

STEEL IS ALL RIGHT

The Industry in Sound Condition According to Charles M. Schwab

New York, June 20.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, returned to his office today after a two weeks' vacation, and had this to say concerning iron and steel conditions:
"Steel conditions look exceptionally sound, and I can see nothing in sight that would warrant the statement that the prosperity of the industry is now entering a falling off in demand for pig iron and certain classes of light finished steel, but there is no significant change in this. It is reasonable. Of course one can always look for adverse developments in any branch of business, but I can see nothing in sight at present that would warrant the least apprehension so far as steel is concerned."
Mr. Schwab denied reports that he is seeking control of certain iron and steel plants for the purpose of organizing a combination second only to the United States Steel Corporation in its magnitude.

MAXIMO GOMEZ LAID TO REST

A Great Throng at the Cuban Hero's Funeral

CEREMONIES IMPOSING

Military Honors Conspicuous in the Procession—Crowds Fought for Admission to the Cemetery—By Order of President Palma There Was No Speech-making

Havana, June 20.—The funeral of General Maximo Gomez, which was held today, was very imposing. About 40,000 persons lined the streets for two miles to Principe Castle. In addition to these an enormous crowd accompanied the body to the cemetery, which is an hour's walk from the palace where the procession began. The body was lying in state, and where it had been lying in state, and was placed on the gun carriage by the sons of the dead commander. Immediately behind followed the horse that was ridden by General Gomez during the war. On either side of the gun carriage, which was drawn by eight mules, walked the ex-members of General Gomez's staff.
The cortege started from the palace punctually at 3 o'clock. As it started a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Cabana fortress, across the bay. General Rodriguez, chief of the rural police, with his staff officers, led the procession, which included six hundred artillerymen, a hundred mounted rural guards and four hundred police. At the cemetery the police, after having allowed probably ten thousand persons to enter before the arrival of the body, started to keep out others, which caused a semi-riot. Clubs were freely used to keep back the crowd, many of whom, however, climbed the railings. One policeman was thrown from his horse by the eager crowd. It was finally decided to allow anybody to enter the cemetery.
The body was met at the entrance of the cemetery by Bishop Estrada. There was a short service in the chapel, after which relatives carried the body to a vault, which will be used temporarily until a mausoleum is erected.
As the body was being lowered into its temporary resting place three volleys were fired by the soldiers outside the cemetery, after which a bugler sounded "taps" and the priests sang a chant, which ended the ceremonies. The crowd then quietly dispersed. Nearly all the houses in the city were draped in black and innumerable flags were displayed at half mast. Freemasons took part in the procession. All the arrangements were in the hands of the executive, who forbade speeches at the grave.

JAPANESE WILL DRIVE A WEDGE

Russians are Anxious About Oyama's Movement

Big Battle Expected

The Japanese Operations on an Un- precedented Scale—Success of Oyama Will Force Linievitch Westward and Isolate Vladivostok. Fighting Due to Begin

London, June 20.—A dispatch to the Standard from St. Petersburg says that many good observers are inclined to believe that Field Marshal Oyama is prepared to insert a wedge between Kirin and Vladivostok, driving General Linievitch west. The situation is watched with anxiety.
Paris, June 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Temps says that stupefaction has been caused by intelligence of the operations in Manchuria, and hopes of approaching peace are being abandoned. The present operations are unprecedented. They extend over a front of 500 versts from the Korean to the Mongolian frontier.
London, June 21.—According to the Tokyo correspondent of the Telegraph the Japanese are continuing their victorious advance in Manchuria. The Russians are completely outflanked on both wings. Joyful news is shortly expected. The Japanese have considerably more than half a million men in the field. The preliminary operations began as far back as May 20. The Russians occupying the outer works southeast and west of Harbin and the forts on the Sungari river number 54,000, with more than 300 guns. Numerous mines have been laid. A train leaves Harbin for St. Petersburg daily and one arrives daily from St. Petersburg. One train is dispatched daily to Vladivostok.

REDDOCH PLEADS GUILTY

Defamer of Claude Kitchin Gets a Year in the Penitentiary

St. Louis, Mo., June 20.—Special "Guilty," pleaded M. L. Reddoch today in the United States district court when the specific charge of trumping up charges against Congressman Claude Kitchin of the Second North Carolina district was read. Reddoch was sentenced to serve a term of one year in the Missouri state penitentiary at Jefferson City and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.
Crowds thronged the court room despite the downpour of rain. President Roosevelt's investigation of Reddoch's charges against Kitchin having brought the case to almost everybody's notice. Congressman Claude Kitchin and his brother, Congressman W. W. Kitchin, were in court and attracted perhaps as much attention as the prisoner. The spectators seemed anxious to look at the faces of brothers and decide for themselves whether Reddoch's charges had been with or without foundation. But Reddoch's plea of guilty settled all doubts.
Reddoch had been notified to answer today in the criminal court of correction. The state charge against him was a corrupt oath, but in view of his conviction by the federal court the state case was continued. Reddoch was taken to Jefferson City this afternoon by Deputy Marshal Williams.
The St. Louis postoffice authorities believe Reddoch assisted Elmer Smith, the drug clerk, who stole \$62,000 between October, 1904, and January, 1905.

Run on a Bank Forces Suspension

Jamestown, N. Y., June 20.—The State Bank of Forestville, an institution organized in 1833 with \$25,000 capital, was compelled by a fierce run to close its doors at noon today. The institution had affiliations with the Fredonia National Bank, and as soon as it was known that the latter had failed the depositors commenced to clamor

EARLY MEETING NOW EXPECTED

Peace Commissioners May Assemble in August

LOOKING FOR REPLIES

The President Wants to See the Movement Accelerated—He May Throw Out a Hint to That Effect. There Will Be No Armistice Before the Plenipotentiaries Meet

Washington, June 20.—Advices have reached President Roosevelt from both Russia and Japan that an early meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries is desired, and indications now are that the opening meeting of the conference in Washington will be held early in August. The Japanese minister, Mr. Takahira, has indicated to President Roosevelt that the Japanese envoys can reach Washington some time during the early part of August, and the Russian government has made similar representations.
While President Roosevelt has taken an attitude of making no haste in the negotiations, it is more than likely that he will, if he has not done so already, suggest to each of the belligerent plenipotentiaries that they respectively be selected as speedily as possible and started to Washington for a meeting early in August. It is not likely, however, that the actual discussion of the terms which will end the war will be entered into before the middle of the month. The work of organization will take many days, and further delay will be made necessary if the plenipotentiaries are forced to leave Washington for some cooler place if the heat here is excessive.
Mr. Takahira left Washington early today for Boston. He will deliver the commencement address at Tufts College and will receive the degree of Doctor of Laws from that institution. He will not return to Washington until Friday, the day of President Roosevelt's return. It is understood that in the meantime he will visit several summer resorts in the north with a view of finding a place which would be acceptable to Japan as the northern meeting place of the plenipotentiaries. Whatever might be Mr. Takahira's intention on this point it will not be final, as Russia's consent must be given to any meeting place which may be chosen. Mr. Takahira is also looking for a summer home for the Japanese legation. He will take his entire staff with him, wherever he goes, and conduct the business of the legation in its new quarters.
It is not unlikely that a decision as to the date of meeting will have been reached by the time President Roosevelt returns to Washington. Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, and Mr. Takahira are both in communication with their governments on this subject as well as on that of the choice of plenipotentiaries.
It is now well established that there are no negotiations on for an agreement to an armistice. It was said authoritatively today that the question of a cessation of hostilities would come up after the plenipotentiaries had been designated.

AN ASSASSIN CONFESSES

A Negro Hired to Kill White People

Heartless Murder of a Boy and Girl—Three Young White Men Participated With the Negro in the Double Crime

Valdosta, Ga., June 20.—The confession of Alf Moore, a negro, arrested for complicity with J. G. Rawlings and Rawlings' three sons in the assassination of the son and daughter of W. L. Carter, has been made public.
Moore alleges that the elder Rawlings, who is white, employed him, and that he and Rawlings' sons went to the father and mother and eldest son, set fire to the house and kill the children as they ran out. The boy came out at the sound of the dogs' barking, and one of the Rawlings boys shot him. Carrie Carter started toward him, exclaiming, "Buddy, are you hurt?" Then she was shot. The boy staggered toward her, crying, "Oh, Lord, they have shot sister." Then the boy, Moore says, was drawn into the house by his mother.
Moore says he heard the boy begging his father for water, but the father was afraid to open the door. He says that he ran away just as one of the Rawlings boys was about to fire the house to drive its occupants out.

WITHOUT WARNING

Death Came While S. H. Sheerin Was Making a Speech

Chicago, June 20.—S. H. Sheerin, formerly secretary of the Democratic national committee, dropped dead on the floor of the convention hall in the Auditorium Hotel today while making an address before the delegates to the convention of the National Interstate Independent Telephone Association, which began today. Death was due to apoplexy.
Mr. Sheerin was president of the new Long Distance Telephone Company of Indianapolis, and had been selected by the arrangements committee to reply to an address of welcome by a representative of the city of Chicago. As Mr. Sheerin went to the speakers' table he jokingly remarked that he was unable to make a speech without notes and asked the pardon of those present while he read his response. He had proceeded well along with the reading

Soldier Hero Married

Denver, Col., June 20.—Lieutenant Pearl Calvin Titus was married today at Colorado Springs to Miss Grace Anna Robinson, daughter of a prominent family. Titus was the first soldier to scale the wall of Berlin during the Boxer uprising, and for that and meritorious service was appointed West Point by President McKinley. He graduated in this year's class and hastened home to marry the girl for whom his attachment antedates his soldier days as a bugler in the United States army in China. He will remain in the service under the lieutenantcy received at West Point.

WALLACE IS ON HIS WAY HOME

Important Business Brings the Canal Engineer

MANY ARE GUESSING

It Is Reported That He Intends to Resign, but Secretary Taft Professes Ignorance on the Subject. Canal Commission Will Establish Purchasing Agencies

Washington, June 20.—Secretary Taft has not been informed by Chief Engineer Wallace of the isthmian canal commission of any desire on the part of Mr. Wallace to resign his position, as has been rumored. Wallace has sailed for the United States. His coming was not expected and officials here do not know the nature of the urgent business which Wallace desires to discuss with Secretary Taft. The only intimation of his reason for leaving the isthmus was contained in a dispatch received the day of his departure for the United States, in which he said that he found it would be necessary to return on "account of important business."
Mr. Wallace's departure from the isthmus leaves there only one member of the executive committee of the canal commission, Governor Magoon. It has always been the intention of President Roosevelt to have two of the three members of the committee in Panama all the time, and he so announced when the reorganization of the canal commission took place. Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the commission, who had never been in Panama, intended to sail today, but on account of Wallace's sudden departure from Panama he will remain here until Wallace comes.
Mr. Wallace has a number of things which he might discuss with Mr. Taft before the secretary goes to the Philippines early in July. These questions are not so important, however, that they could not wait.
Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the commission, today announced that it had been decided after much consideration to establish purchasing depots for canal supplies at New York, New Orleans, San Francisco and Tacoma. Assistant purchasing agents will be placed at each depot and they will have charge of the territory in which they are located, making visits to the cities near their headquarters.
Regarding the purchase of supplies, the following announcement was made today:
"The policy of advertising for bids for supplies for the isthmus will be adhered to. Arrangements are being perfected under which advertisements will appear simultaneously in the leading newspapers in each section of the country. This method will avoid discrimination against any port or section of the country."

SEVERE FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA

Hopeful as to Morocco

Paris, June 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that the expected battle in Manchuria has begun. The two wings of General Linievitch's army have retired. The fighting is severe.

HOPEFUL AS TO MOROCCO

Paris, June 20.—Commenting upon the Moroccan situation, the Figaro says that the announcement that Great Britain may accept the invitation to attend the international conference is of the greatest significance. There could not be a better indication of the favorable course of affairs.
Paris, June 9.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Premier Rouvier, on being questioned upon the Moroccan situation, said it would be premature to deliver a statement as negotiations were still in progress.

THE KAISER SCORCHING

Sixteen Heat Fatalities

Hamburg, June 20.—Emperor William, while coming from Hanover to this city in an automobile, ran a race with an express train on a line whose tracks run parallel with the highway, hoping to prove the contention that the automobile would win in such a contest. He maintained a speed of sixty miles an hour until, to his chagrin, the road made a curve and compelled him to abandon the race. Near Cello a tire burst and the automobile tilted until it was almost overturned.

CEAR'S SPEECH SUPPRESSED

St. Petersburg, June 20.—The domi- nation of the bureaucrats was never more strikingly displayed than in their behavior towards the czar's audience yesterday with the zemstovists. The censor withheld the publication of the czar's speech on that occasion, which was communicated to the press through an official agency, and merely the fact of the audience and the names of the delegates were printed. The Novoe Vremya and the Bourse Gazette, however, evaded the censorship by printing a paraphrase of the czar's speech in editorials, but omitting certain expressions that were likely to bring them in conflict with the censor.

SUGAR TRUST INQUIRY

Washington, June 20.—The bureau of corporations are taking preliminary steps toward investigating the sugar trust, but the work will scarcely be entered into elaborately until the oil trust investigation is concluded. Certain facts have been voluntarily laid before the department by persons who think they have been squeezed by the trust, which convince the officials that they will have little difficulty in attaining effective results.

LEASE OF BALTIC SHIPYARDS

St. Petersburg, June 20.—It is reported that the Baltic shipyards of this city are about to pass into the hands of the United States Steel Corporation, which is to receive a ten years' lease of them.
New York, June 20.—E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, said that the corporation has not and does not intend to lease the Baltic shipyards.

WANTS FRENCH FRIENDSHIP

A Professed Explanation of the At- titude of Germany

Paris, June 20.—A significant sidelight on Germany's attitude regarding the Anglo-French entente, which has already been explained in the dispatches to the Laffan Bureau, is furnished in an interview with Dr. Schiemann, professor of history at the Berlin University, published by the Temps. Prof. Schiemann, who is a trusted personal friend of Emperor William, accompanied him on his recent visit to Tangier. Premising that the Moroccan difficulty will be settled satisfactorily, Professor Schiemann declared that Germany was forced to act as she has acted, but nevertheless she desires nothing more keenly than an understanding and rapprochement with France. The attainment of that rapprochement has been her policy for years. Then, pointing to certain English publications that were lying on a table, he said: "There are the organs of the syndicate organized against our good relations."
He added that he did not associate the British government with the British campaign of calumny, although its interest lay in having France as a friend. Germany's policy, he declared, is absolutely pacific, but if ever there is a war between Germany and England it will be irreparable for France to remain outside of it. She will be involved, and must choose one side of the other.

SIXTEEN HEAT FATALITIES

Pittsburg, Pa., June 20.—The oppressive heat wave that has tightly gripped the city and vicinity during the past few days, continues and the list of fatalities is growing rapidly. Up to noon today three more deaths were reported, making a total of sixteen since Sunday. There were also many prostrations of a serious nature.