

WEATHER TODAY.  
For North Carolina:  
Rain, Warmer  
For Raleigh:  
Rain, Warmer

# THE MORNING POST

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1905

TEMPERATURE:  
Temperature for the  
past 24 hours:  
Maximum 79.  
Minimum 50.

Vol. IX

No. 103

## THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TRIP

Exactly Twelve Hours to be Spent in Raleigh

### OTHER POINTS FAVORED

Five Minute Stops to Be Made in Durham, Greensboro, High Point and Charlotte—Judge Bynum Says There Is No Evidence of Corruption Against Officials

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Sept. 27.—Special.—The schedule of the presidential special which will take Mr. Roosevelt and his guests south next month has been arranged as far as Mobile, Ala., and is now in the hands of officials of the Southern and the Seaboard and the Coast Line. All three of these roads will handle the special train during the trip. The itinerary after leaving Mobile is yet tentative and is wholly dependent upon the president's decision with reference to the visit to New Orleans, which may be postponed until after the adjournment of congress or a year hence.

The president will spend exactly 12 hours in Raleigh, reaching there at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 19th and leaving at 1 p. m. The chief executive will be asleep when he arrives in Raleigh and the arrangements for his special just outside the city. The early hour of arrival will likely interfere with the plans for the appointment of a special committee to meet the president at the state line.

Only four other stops are provided during the president's trip through the state, and these are limited to five minutes each by the schedule, which was made up today. The favored points are Durham, Greensboro, High Point and Charlotte. The president's special, which will take leave of Raleigh at 1 p. m., will reach Durham at 1:30, leaving at 2 p. m. The train is scheduled at Greensboro at 4 p. m., leaving at 4:05, at High Point at 4:35, leaving at 4:40, at Charlotte at 7, leaving at 7:05.

It is more than probable that there will be some variations in the schedule, but the changes must of necessity be slight. Charlotte wishes the president to visit the city and be the guest of her citizens. Greensboro is urging him to take a look at the Guilford Battle Ground, and Durham would like to see more of him than is promised from a five-minute speech at the rear end of a train. It is expected that committees from Charlotte and Greensboro will visit Washington next week for the purpose of urging longer stops in those two cities.

The present schedule provides for the departure of the president's special from Washington October 18th at 8:30 a. m., and arrival in Richmond at 12:30. The president will remain there until 7 p. m., when he will make a start direct for Raleigh. After making the visit in North Carolina already scheduled, the special will make a dash through South Carolina without stop, arriving at Roswell, Ga., at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 20th. An hour and a half will be spent there in order to enable the president to visit his mother's birthplace. Atlanta will be reached at 11 a. m., and the stay there will last until 7 p. m., when the special will go to Macco for a five-minute stop, reaching there at 10 p. m., on the 21st. The president will visit Jesup, Ga., where the special will be transferred to the Atlantic Coast Line. He will arrive at Waycross for a few minutes' stop at 7:30 a. m., and at Jacksonville, Fla., which will be reached at 10:30 a. m., he will spend the day. The next stop will be St. Augustine, where the presidential party will rest for twenty-four hours, returning by way of Jacksonville. Visits of several hours will be made to Montgomery, Ala., Tuskegee, Ala., where Booker Washington's school will be inspected, and Birmingham, where the state fair will be in progress. The trip to Mobile will then be made by the return to Montgomery again.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Special.—The schedule of the presidential special which will take Mr. Roosevelt and his guests south next month has been arranged as far as Mobile, Ala., and is now in the hands of officials of the Southern and the Seaboard and the Coast Line. All three of these roads will handle the special train during the trip. The itinerary after leaving Mobile is yet tentative and is wholly dependent upon the president's decision with reference to the visit to New Orleans, which may be postponed until after the adjournment of congress or a year hence.

The president will spend exactly 12 hours in Raleigh, reaching there at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 19th and leaving at 1 p. m. The chief executive will be asleep when he arrives in Raleigh and the arrangements for his special just outside the city. The early hour of arrival will likely interfere with the plans for the appointment of a special committee to meet the president at the state line.

Only four other stops are provided during the president's trip through the state, and these are limited to five minutes each by the schedule, which was made up today. The favored points are Durham, Greensboro, High Point and Charlotte. The president's special, which will take leave of Raleigh at 1 p. m., will reach Durham at 1:30, leaving at 2 p. m. The train is scheduled at Greensboro at 4 p. m., leaving at 4:05, at High Point at 4:35, leaving at 4:40, at Charlotte at 7, leaving at 7:05.

It is more than probable that there will be some variations in the schedule, but the changes must of necessity be slight. Charlotte wishes the president to visit the city and be the guest of her citizens. Greensboro is urging him to take a look at the Guilford Battle Ground, and Durham would like to see more of him than is promised from a five-minute speech at the rear end of a train. It is expected that committees from Charlotte and Greensboro will visit Washington next week for the purpose of urging longer stops in those two cities.

The present schedule provides for the departure of the president's special from Washington October 18th at 8:30 a. m., and arrival in Richmond at 12:30. The president will remain there until 7 p. m., when he will make a start direct for Raleigh. After making the visit in North Carolina already scheduled, the special will make a dash through South Carolina without stop, arriving at Roswell, Ga., at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 20th. An hour and a half will be spent there in order to enable the president to visit his mother's birthplace. Atlanta will be reached at 11 a. m., and the stay there will last until 7 p. m., when the special will go to Macco for a five-minute stop, reaching there at 10 p. m., on the 21st. The president will visit Jesup, Ga., where the special will be transferred to the Atlantic Coast Line. He will arrive at Waycross for a few minutes' stop at 7:30 a. m., and at Jacksonville, Fla., which will be reached at 10:30 a. m., he will spend the day. The next stop will be St. Augustine, where the presidential party will rest for twenty-four hours, returning by way of Jacksonville. Visits of several hours will be made to Montgomery, Ala., Tuskegee, Ala., where Booker Washington's school will be inspected, and Birmingham, where the state fair will be in progress. The trip to Mobile will then be made by the return to Montgomery again.

### CLUES TO BOSTON CRIME

**Man Found Who Sold the Suit Case in Question**  
Boston, Sept. 27.—The police announced today the name of the man who last week sold the suit case in which part of a woman's body was found. He is Joseph Berkman, member of a South End firm of pawnbrokers. Berkman purchased the case about nine months ago in the course of business.

In the early part of last week a man who entered his shop in an excited condition asked to be shown suit cases. He wanted two, he said, and wanted them badly, and one of them must be strongly constructed. He was shown a second-hand suit case, which Berkman has identified as the one which contained the corpse of the girl victim. This was purchased quickly as well as a smaller case. The police believe that the purchases were made within a few hours after the death of the girl.

The description of the man as furnished by the pawnbroker indicates that he is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, about 45 years of age, and weight 150 pounds. He is smooth shaven, and according to Berkman, well dressed.

A search of Winthrop Cove by divers for the head and limbs of the victim of the tragedy was resumed, and it was announced this would probably be continued for several days.

The state police received from the Harvard Medical School today the probable measurements of the woman's body in life. They were deduced from the most careful measurements of the torso and calculated by rules declared by experts to be infallible. The report says that the woman was 5 feet 4 inches in height, not less than 18 nor more than 25 years of age, and from 130 to 145 pounds in weight.

### BEF TRUST MEN SUBPOENAED

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Max Schulzberger, vice-president of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Company, and E. B. Fish, who is one of the traffic officials of the company, were today subpoenaed by the government as witnesses in the beef trust cases to testify against Armour & Co., the other defendants. Two other employees of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company have also been subpoenaed by the government.

The officials of the Schwarzschild company pleaded guilty recently to charges of conspiracy to illegally obtain railway rates. The offenders, through pleading guilty, escaped imprisonment, being sentenced to pay fines aggregating \$25,000.

### Judge Bynum on Internal Revenue Cases

Ex-Judge W. P. Bynum, Jr., of Greensboro spent the day here. He first attracted attention by reason of the fact that he has been retained by the defendants who were indicted by the federal grand jury at Greensboro several weeks ago on the charge of having violated numerous federal statutes. Ex-Governor Aycock, ex-Judge Spencer B. Adams and J. W. McNeill have also been retained by these defendants, and it is expected that Cyrus B. Watson will appear for them.

"From our investigation of the charges against the defendants," said Judge Bynum today, "there is no evidence of corruption. I believe that when all the facts are disclosed the public will realize that there has been

## ONE MAN KEEPS TOWN IN TERROR

All Ellabell in Mortal Fear of William Simms

## MAN OF BLOODY DEEDS

He Tears Up the Verdict of a Coroner's Jury Charging Him With Murder and Threatens Wholesale Killing—Roves as a Walking Arsenal and Preys on the Public

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 27.—As the coroner's jury today was drawing up a verdict on Ellabell, Bryan county, declaring William Simms guilty of murdering, the outlaw, heavily armed, strode into the court house, where the jury was at work, waited until the verdict was written out, then snatched it from the foreman's hands and tore it up, meanwhile swearing he would kill any man who aided in drawing up another verdict against him.

Simms has created a reign of terror in Bryan county. In the last three weeks he has killed three men and he declares that he intends to kill others. A walking arsenal, he roves through the country. He is not only requiring that he be given food and clothing, but he frequently demands money. Persons have sought safety in flight rather than take the chance of being killed by the desperado. All of the witnesses, so it is said, who testified in the court house against Simms have left Ellabell, where Simms is guarding himself against attack from the officers and where he declares he will eventually kill all who have given the officers any information.

Four weeks ago Simms shot and killed Julius Lansburg, a freight conductor on the Seaboard Air Line, for no reason, it is reported, except that Lansburg had refused him permission to come to Savannah on his train. After this crime he disappeared for a few days, but did not leave the vicinity of Ellabell, merely keeping out of sight in the daytime.

Friday he killed an old negro man and the negro's son. He openly admitted the deed to some of his relatives and gave as his reason the fact that the negroes had told the place where Simms was in the habit of spending his nights.

The sheriff seems to be powerless, and the governor has been asked to order troops to the county to put an end to the terror existing. Simms comes of a prominent family and has relatives throughout the county.

### MAY GO SAFELY

**The President Urged to Visit New Orleans in October**

New Orleans, Sept. 27.—The general committee on the president's entertainment, numbering about sixty citizens, held a meeting and outlined the details for the entertainment. It was shown that if the president could not come here in October he might not be able to make the visit for a year and a half. It was unanimously decided that there was no risk to the chief executive's health, and therefore he was urged to come on the date originally named, October 24th.

The city council unanimously passed another mosquito ordinance to go into effect on the first day of next year. This measure takes the place of the other ordinances on the same subject that have recently been passed. No more of the cheese-cloth coverings will be removed from cisterns to give place to wire screens until after the president comes.

Concerning the subject of the discovery of yellow fever germs, Dr. Hamilton P. Jones, in charge of the yellow fever hospital, says there is nothing official to give out on the subject at this time. It seems quite certain that there have been no practical or positive developments, tests or discoveries in that direction.

### GOMEZ WITHDRAWS

**South American Methods Adopted by the Havana Government**

Havana, Sept. 27.—General Gomez has addressed a letter to the national assembly of the Liberty party, presenting an irrevocable resignation of his candidacy for the presidency of Cuba, and asking that it be accepted; also that the party cease from fighting in his favor. His reason given briefly is that it is useless to oppose the methods of the government, which are those of South America, in opposition to peaceful citizens with the rifles of the public forces. The triumph of the government, General Gomez says, is complete. There would be but one read open such as used by

## TREATY HURTS GERMAN PRIDE

No Comment Is Made in Official Quarters

### NEWSPAPERS ROAST IT

Angry Editorials Appear in the Leading Journals—An European Coalition Suggested as an Offset to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Berlin, Sept. 27.—The new Anglo-Japanese treaty is received with little favor in Germany. The government, of course, says nothing officially, but through the indirect channels which it uses at need, it intimates that it does not see anything objectionable in the terms, which indeed, guarantee the maintenance of the essential principle of Germany's own policy in the far east. The prediction of Sir Charles Dilke that Germany would resent the treaty is repudiated in official circles, where it is declared that Germany claims nothing in the province of Shantung, China, except what may be gained by free competition. This is evidenced by the fact that there are now more Japanese than German firms in Kiaochau. The newspapers, however, express an entirely different view. They declare that the treaty is highly detrimental to German interests and to Germany's position in the world. One angrily complains that the framing of the treaty did not even try to conceal in the phrasing its brutally aggressive character.

The Tageblatt condemns it as a menace to the interests of all European countries, just as the Anglo-French treaty regarding Morocco was condemned last year, and says that a coalition of the powers whose Asiatic interests are threatened will now necessarily be called into existence to counteract the effects of the treaty. It adds that Great Britain has abandoned her splendid isolation only to drive the world into the camp of her enemies. England and Japan have the upper hand for the moment, but those who laugh best who laugh last.

The Post accuses Great Britain of an anti-European policy. It declares that Lord Lansdowne's assurances are mere words intended to conceal the truth. It hopes that Russia will distrust the British protestations of friendship.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung describes the treaty as an offensive instrument, containing the germs of a breach of peace. It advises Germany to redouble her vigilance in foreign affairs and to keep her powder dry.

The Lokal Anzeiger, taking the same view, advocates that the better answer would be the conclusion of a Russo-German treaty of alliance, into which France might be brought, if willing, advantageously to all three powers. The paper suggests that such an alliance was actually the purpose of M. Witte's visit to Rominten and declares that the German government favors the idea.

Several journals seek to persuade the Japanese that the alliance is an unequal bargain, in which Japan gives everything and receives nothing. Professor Schimman, a well known politician, elaborates this view in the Kreuzzeitung.

Generally in conversation the opinion is expressed that Lord Lansdowne has achieved a masterpiece of diplomacy.

### Russia Chagrined and Indignant

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.—Politicians, military men and officials, whose creed is Russian expansion in Asia, are chagrined and indignant over the Anglo-Japanese treaty. They declare that it is preposterous that England and Japan should arrogate to themselves the prerogative of arbiters of the fate of the whole of Asia. Liberals are pleased with the treaty, believing that it will check, at least temporarily, the bureaucratic territorial aims in the east and compel attention to home problems. The newspapers have not as yet commented upon the treaty.

London, Sept. 28.—St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard says it is an indisputable fact that German diplomacy is exceedingly active. The consensus of opinion is that the kaiser is urging the czar to form a continental alliance to offset the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Vienna, Sept. 27.—That England has come victorious out of a war she did not wage is the common expression of opinion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. The newspapers here regard it as a diplomatic triumph laying the foundation for an Anglo-Japanese mastery of Asia. Some fears are expressed lest it provoke a Russo-German alliance, the cost of which Austria might have to pay in the Balkans.

Paris, Sept. 27.—White the virtual

## CONSENSUS OF OPINION EXPRESSED IN THE PRESS IS THAT THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY DOES NOT AFFORD JUST CAUSE FOR RESENTMENT ANYWHERE, THERE IS A PRETTY GENERAL EXPECTATION THAT RUSSIA WILL RESENT AND MISTRUST IT, AND WILL ACCORDINGLY DRAW CONTINUALLY CLOSER TO GERMANY.

M. Millevoye, writing in the Patrie, says he admires Great Britain's skill in securing enormous advantages from Japan's victory.

### INSURES THE OPEN DOOR

**Washington Official Opinion on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance**  
Washington, Sept. 27.—The new Anglo-Japanese treaty has reached the state department, having been sent to Washington by Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, who is at Lenox, Mass. The government here is well pleased with the treaty, especially on account of the fact that it absolutely insures the maintenance of the policy of the 'open door' in China established by the late Secretary Hay, which for five years this government has constantly kept before the powers. The policy is distinctly the production of the United States government, and perhaps nothing was of more concern to Secretary Hay than the open door and the territorial preservation of China. The United States, however, has had no reason nor means to maintain the policy, except on the ground of justice and right, and had any government, Germany, for instance, taken the notion to transgress on the agreement of the open door or to destroy the integrity and administrative entity of the Chinese empire, the United States could have nothing to prevent it.

### REFUNDING NOTICE

**Bonds Maturing in 1907 and 1908 to Be Taken up in October**  
Washington, Sept. 27.—The following official statement was made at the treasury department today:  
"The secretary of the treasury makes the announcement that on the 2nd of October next he will resume refunding operations under the act of March 14, 1900, receiving four per cent. bonds of the funded loan of 1907, and three per cent. bonds of the loan of 1906-18 at a valuation equal to their present worth, to yield an annual income of 2-1/4 per cent., and issuing in place thereof 2 per cent. bonds, consols of 1930, at 101, subject to discontinuance at any time without notice."  
"The secretary announces that the purpose is not to stimulate circulation, but to gradually reduce the amount of indebtedness maturing in 1907 and 1908. He deems it better to get some of the present indebtedness out of the way before any great volume of isthmian canal bonds are issued."

### ZEMSTVO REFORM PROGRAM

**Outline of Plan Providing for Civil and Political Liberty**  
St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.—The congress of zemstvos, in session at Moscow, decided upon a political program which will include complete responsibility, in the eyes of the law, of private individuals and officers alike; recognition of the private rights of all citizens; equality of the personal rights of peasants with those of other classes of society; the liberation of the village population from administrative guardianship, abolition of the zemsk natchalnik and the immediate recognition of the inalienability of person and domicile; a guarantee of freedom of conscience, faith, speech, the press, meeting, associations; the abolition of the passport system; the formation of a national assembly which will take part in legislation; the institution of a regular budgetary system and control over the legality of acts of higher and lower administrations.

The program also advocates the principle of organization of a republic on a national, not class basis, and the election of the representatives to the national assembly by universal and direct suffrage.

### Secretary Taft Returns

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The Pacific Mail steamship company's line Korea, Captain Zeeder, arrived today from the Orient, beating the trans-Pacific record by several hours. Among her passengers were Secretary of War Taft and most of the members of a party which left with him for the far east on the Manchuria July 8.

The Korea sailed from Yokohama September 17, and came direct to this city, omitting the usual stop at Honolulu. The best time for this passage was made by the same vessel, which held the previous record of ten days and fifteen hours. On this trip she has covered the distance in a little over ten days.

### France Approves the Treaty

Paris, Sept. 27.—The Anglo-Japanese treaty is widely commented upon today. The official view is that the treaty is conformable to French interests. France does not seek territorial expansion in Asia, and therefore the status quo provisions of the treaty carry out French policies.

Officials are equally hopeful that the treaty will prove satisfactory to Russia, but there appears to remain some doubt as to Russia's complete acquiescence, although the explanations tend to remove Russian opposition.

### Theatrical Manager Dead

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Pacific Litt, the theatrical manager, died at his home here today. He was born in Milwaukee. He was the owner of the Broadway Theatre in New York, McVickers at Chicago, Bijou Opera House at Minneapolis, Grand Opera House in St. Paul, and the Bijou Opera House in Milwaukee.

## TYPHOON'S WORK OF DESTRUCTION

Gunboat Sunk and Military Post Destroyed

## LIVES RERORTED LOST

According to General Corbin It Was the Worst Storm in Years—Vessels Sunk in Harbor and Sailors Blown Out to Sea—Signal Corps Wires Put Out of Commission

Washington, Sept. 27.—The military secretary has received the following cable message from General Corbin, commanding the Philippine division, regarding the typhoon of yesterday at Manila:  
"Manila, Sept. 27.—The worst storm of years obtained here yesterday, passing during the night. Considerable damage was done by the unroofing of buildings. The post at Malahi totally destroyed. Further reports when facts are known."  
The following cable message also has been received at the navy department from Admiral Rafter, commanding the Asiatic fleet:  
"The Leyte, which was out of commission, was sunk in the harbor and lost in the hurricane of September 26th."  
The Leyte was a gunboat of 150 tons and 125 horse power. She was one of the vessels belonging to Spain, taken possession of by the navy at the close of the war. She was in bad condition, and it is said at the navy department that she was practically worthless.  
The post at Malahi, referred to by General Corbin, is thirty-one miles from Manila, in Laguna province. The garrison consisted of four companies—27, 28, 29 and 30, Seventeenth infantry—according to the latest reports at the war department. There were in all fourteen officers, 287 enlisted men and ninety prisoners.  
General Greeley, chief signal officer, was advised that, owing to the destructive typhoon, all the signal corps lines leading out of Manila are interrupted.

### Damage on Land and Water

Manila, Sept. 27.—During the prevalence of yesterday's typhoon, several steamships and a launch were destroyed against the breakwater. A schooner, which for a time threatened to ram the interned Russian cruiser Oleg in the harbor, sank close to the cruiser's bow. Thirty natives, clinging to the breakwater, were blown into the sea. The majority of them were rescued. The telegraph lines, which were much damaged, have not been repaired. No wrecks along the coast have yet been reported, but it is believed to be impossible that all the coasters are safe. Fort McKinley was slightly damaged. The officers' quarters in the Santolan barracks were demolished. Four towns were half destroyed and scores of persons were injured in the Marquina valley. The gardens of Malacanán Palace, with their famous trees, and the Army and Navy Clubs' courts were ruined. The American settlement, Santa Mesa, was heavily damaged.

### Commissioner Fifer Will Retire

Washington, Sept. 27.—Joseph W. Fifer, former governor of Illinois, will retire from the interstate commerce commission next January to return to the practice of law in Illinois. This is in line with the president's determination to reorganize the commission. For the past year there have been persistent rumors that practically the entire commission, with the exception of Chairman Knapp, would resign. James D. Oymans of Iowa retired in March, and was succeeded by Senator Cockrell of Missouri. No indication has been given as to who will succeed Governor Fifer, but it is generally expected that it will be a western man.

### Degrees for Peace Envoys

New York, Sept. 27.—While some 1,500 instructors, students and visitors at Columbia University's opening exercises today applauded the degree of doctor of laws was awarded to Baron Jutoo Komura and M. Witte, the two diplomats most influential at the peace conference at Portsmouth. Unfortunately, both representatives were unable to remain in New York, but were represented by the heads of the several consulates.

### Stand-patters Win in Massachusetts

Boston, Sept. 27.—That the opponents of tariff revision and Canadian reciprocity and the supporters of Eben S. Draper of Hopedale for the party nomination for lieutenant governor won in the Republican primaries yesterday appeared evident today when the returns from the small country towns were received. A revision of the figures seemed to show that Draper had a good lead over Col. A. H. Goetting of Springfield and Judge Fred S. Hall of Taunton, although many unpledged delegations were chosen.