

WEATHER TODAY -  
For North Carolina:  
Fair  
For Raleigh:  
Fair

TEMPERATURE:  
Maximum: 80  
Minimum: 57

## SIMMONS' CALL AT WHITE HOUSE

### Roosevelt Enthusiastic Over His Southern Trip

## THE CHARLOTTE STOP

Will Probably Linger a Half Hour in the Queen City—That May Make Impossible the Extra Hour in Raleigh—Positively Not a Candidate for Third Term

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Oct. 4.—Special.—Senator Simmons was a visitor at the White House today, where he spent some time with the president, who discussed his trip south this month to the exclusion of nearly every other subject. The president is enthusiastic over this visit to Dixie and he let the senator Tar Heel know that he is looking forward with no little delight to his coming visit to North Carolina and especially his stay in Raleigh.

Mr. Roosevelt was very glad that Senator Simmons called, and gave evidence of this fact in more ways than one. For instance, he went over several subjects with him that he will discuss on his trip south, but obviously Senator Simmons declined to discuss what these subjects were. The natural inference is that the president did not refer to partisan political questions. The senator learned that the president will make one of his most important speeches at Raleigh.

An afternoon paper here stated that the president told Senator Simmons that he could not give Raleigh another hour, and that the schedule as arranged must be adhered to. This statement is erroneous. Senator Simmons did not take up with the president the subject of remaining an additional hour in Raleigh, for that is a matter to be presented by a special committee of citizens from the capital city, which is coming here for the purpose. Mr. Loeb informed the senator that the president was disappointed to change the schedule, but he did not say that changes would not be made. No material change will be made, but the schedule of any one day's program might be arranged here, and this may be the case in North Carolina.

The only serious objection to the plan to have the president remain an hour longer in Raleigh is the fact that such a change would make the president's stop in Charlotte rather late. Mr. Roosevelt volunteered the information to Senator Simmons that he wishes to make a short stay in Charlotte. Senator Simmons is of the opinion that the president will make at least half an hour's stop in Charlotte, and in this event there must be a change in the present schedule, which only calls for a five-minute stop at the Queen City.

"The people of the state are going to give the president a most cordial welcome," the senator said. "It is hard to say how many people will greet Mr. Roosevelt in Raleigh. Estimates of a crowd of from 35,000 to 100,000 are made. Certainly the railroads will be taxed to accommodate all those who desire to see him while he is in the Queen City. That is one reason the request is to be made that the president extend his stay in the capital one hour."

Probably the most important feature of the senator's visit to the White House related to a statement the president made with reference to a third term. He expressed to the senator his satisfaction and peace of mind over the fact that he is not a candidate for another nomination, and said that he would not permit the use of his name in that connection. Senator Simmons was with the president for some time and he was requested to call again at the White House before leaving the city.

Newspaper men wanted to know if the president said anything about discussing the subject of railway rate regulation on his trip south. The senator said he did not.

There is no reason why he should not," the senator's comment, "for the president is not a political or partisan man. Democrats as well as Republicans favor legislation looking to governmental control of railway rates. It is of the opinion that the president will have the solid Democratic support of congress in any efforts he may make to enact railway rebate legislation and towards the revision of the tariff."

Cheatham Wants a Job

Congressman H. P. Cheatham of North Carolina, one of the few colored men who has served in the house in recent years, is here seeking a political appointment. Cheatham is endorsed by the South Carolina Republican organi-

zation, and he has hopes of securing a good office. Today R. H. McNeill, formerly secretary of the state committee, called on Postmaster General Cortelyou and urged recognition of Cheatham's claims. The former colored congressman did a good deal of speaking in northern states where there is a large colored vote last fall. Cheatham has not yet decided what position he will go after, though he would like a foreign post.

Mr. McNeill talked with the postmaster general, who is also the Republican national chairman, about the new Republican daily to be started in the state. Mr. Cortelyou said this venture spoke well for North Carolina Republicans. He expressed delight at the prospect of a Republican daily in the south.

All the talk about Assistant Attorney General Robb going to Greensboro to assist District Attorney Holton in the prosecution of the cases in the federal court is without foundation. Mr. Robb said today that he had no idea of going to Greensboro. He says the cases are absolutely in the hands of Mr. Holton, in whom the department has full confidence.

Olmstead After Hyde's Place  
Victor H. Olmstead of North Carolina, who was appointed acting assistant statistician for the department of agriculture after the removal and flight of E. S. Holmes, Jr., is a candidate for the position of statistician of the department, the position held by John Hyde, who is sojourning in England.

Birmingham, Ala., wants more of the president's time. The state fair will be in progress when the president gets to Birmingham, and the people of that (Continued on page 2.)

## VON BUELOW'S OPINION

### Scouts Idea of English-German War

They Would Hurt Each Other Too Much, He Says—Double System of Alliances Assures Equilibrium of Europe

Paris, Oct. 4.—Prince Von Buelow, the German chancellor, who is spending a holiday at Baden-Baden, is talking freely to French reporters. Following the interview with him published by the Petit Parisien, the Temps prints an interview in which the chancellor refers to the persistent prediction that war is inevitable between Great Britain and Germany as a piece of stupidity. They would hurt one another too much, he says, and they will not try the experiment.

He adds: "I do not underestimate the violence of the press campaign and the nervousness of the public, but I affirm that the governments at London and Berlin have too much regard for their responsibilities to allow themselves to be influenced by such violence. If prejudices exist between the Germans and English they would disappear sooner or later. France can help dissipate them by calming instead of exciting public opinion. France's example, too, proves it is always possible to effect a reconciliation with Great Britain. The same considerations apply to Russia. Our relations with Russia are excellent, as is natural and traditional. Why should France take umbrage? Germany is not engaged at the Franco-Russian relations. The double system of pacific alliances assures the equilibrium of Europe. Friendships can and must overlap these alliances. You stand well with Italy and we with Russia. It is only necessary not to give the Franco-Italian approach anti-German character and the Russo-German approach an anti-French character. What is easier?"

Prince Von Buelow reiterated the causes that gave rise to the Moroccan trouble, and added: "The essential point is that a useless conflict has been avoided and peace maintained. I hope the relaxation of the strain is the prelude to reciprocal confidence. German public opinion will share this feeling as soon as it is assured there no longer exists in Paris the idea of creating a void around us and isolating us."

## ANOTHER REICHSTAG ROW

### One Member Shies Glass of Water at Another—Session Suspended

Vienna, Oct. 4.—There was another uproar in the Reichstag today growing out of an attempt to discuss the race riots that have occurred. In the course of the discussion Baron Sternberg, a Czech leader, threw a glass of water at Herr Wolff, a pan-German. The disputants became so disorderly that it was necessary for the president to suspend the session.

The emperor-king spent several hours today conferring with Count Colchowsky, minister of foreign affairs, and Baron Fejervary, Hungarian prime minister. So far as known nothing has been decided.

London, Oct. 5.—It is understood Great Britain has accepted the second Hague conference in principle, but awaits information as to the scope of the conference.

## CLERKS CRUSHED AT THEIR DESKS

### Gas Explosion in Court House at Cincinnati

## THE KILLED WERE TWO

There Had Been a Hunt for Weeks After Escaping Gas, and Tracing a Pipe With a Lighted Match Yesterday Caused the Disaster—Panic in the Building

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 4.—Gas that had been escaping for a long time from a corroded pipe and had accumulated between the flooring in an iron porch of the second floor of the court house exploded with terrific force this afternoon and two men, Chief Clerk George Zimmerman, aged fifty years, and Assistant Russell Blair, aged twenty-two years, of the county commissioners' clerical force, were crushed under falling debris and killed almost instantly, while at work at their desks. George Leeman of the county auditor's office was seriously injured. He was standing at the telephone talking in the same room, but his position was partly out of the way of the stone and iron which crushed through the ceiling.

There had been a hunt for weeks after the leak that allowed gas to escape and find its way into corridors and offices. Today Superintendent Pat Welsh was tracing a pipe to the point where the odor seemed strongest when the lighted match he had in his hand caused the explosion. Welsh was uninjured, as was County Clerk Weidner, who was at his side. The force of the explosion rocked the entire court house, which occupies a whole square.

The sound of the explosion was heard for blocks. The court house was filled with a blinding cloud of dust and the smell of escaping gas was almost overpowering.

A panic ensued. Clerks rushed wildly from their offices into the corridors, judges quit their benches, jurymen fled from their boxes and witnesses made dives for the nearest exits. There was a wild rush for the stairs and several persons were hurt. None of these, however, was seriously injured.

County Auditor Eugene Lewis was the first to enter the county commissioners' office after the force of the fatal explosion. He found Zimmerman and Blair, who had been occupying opposite desks, completely buried under a mass of falling stone and plaster. Blair was dead when taken out and Zimmerman died on the way to the hospital.

The loss to the building was not very great, probably not exceeding \$1,000.

## RATHER BE ROCKEFELLER

### Dr. Pearsons, Chicago Millionaire, Speaks Praise of Oil Magnate

Chicago, Oct. 4.—"I would rather be John D. Rockefeller today, divested of his wealth and with his lovable personality, than any of the crew, saints or sinners, who are attacking him."

The foregoing is a quotation from an interview published today from Dr. D. K. Pearsons, a Chicago millionaire known as the giver of sums to many small colleges. "Tainted money" continued Mr. Pearsons. "To the popular mind, excited just now by socialistic outcries, there is no wealth that is untainted. This cry of 'tainted money' is no jest. It is unfair and not American. It has become the rallying cry of the socialist, the drone and the discontented member of society who hates those whose talents or wealth exceed his own."

Mr. Pearsons, after talking in this strain with vigor for some time, showed a recent letter which he had received from Mr. Rockefeller. Divested of personal items, it concluded: "Thank you for your kind words. Good friend, I appreciate them. Life is short, and you and I have too much to do in the world to be diverted from our purpose to try and make things better. Let us keep right on and do our best in our day and generation, rejoicing in the beautiful sentiment expressed by our lamented Lincoln, with 'malice toward none and charity for all.'"

## PEABODY TRUSTEES

Million Appropriation for Nashville Teachers College Deferred

college at Nashville to bear the name of George Peabody was deferred until 1907. This appropriation was voted at the last meeting to take effect on the appropriation of \$250,000 by the Tennessee legislature, \$50,000 by Dickinson county and \$200,000 by the city of Nashville. These sums were appropriated, but a legal defect was found in the state appropriation act, which necessitates a delay until January, 1907, the time for the next session of the Tennessee legislature.

The treasurer's report showed that the fund consisted of a little over \$200,000. No action was taken toward closing the trust or the permanent distribution of the \$1,300,000 until it is provided for. Dr. Green, the secretary, said, however, that this matter would probably be taken up at the next meeting and settled before July, 1907, the time on which the trust may terminate.

The following officers were re-elected: Chairman, Chief Justice Fuller; first vice chairman, Joseph H. Choate; second vice chairman, President Gilman; treasurer, J. Pierpont Morgan; general manager and secretary, Dr. Samuel A. Greene.

## Arrived at Panama.

Panama, Oct. 4.—The advisory board of canal engineers arrived here this morning from Colon and spent the day eight-seeing. Mr. Shonts, chairman of the canal commission, informed your correspondent that the engineers would tomorrow begin studying conditions in detail. He added that as the matter had been thoroughly studied theoretically in Washington they will only study the physical conditions here.

## EYES ON LIVERPOOL

### Decline More Than Met New York Break

This Led to Further Break in Local Cotton Market—January Sold at 10.15 and Rallied to 10.25. Cotton Moving Freely

New York, Oct. 4.—After yesterday's exciting events in the local cotton market, attention was centered on the course of prices abroad. Traders were interested in Liverpool, as the supply of cotton there is large, and for some time whatever there has been has come from that direction. The south sells there more than in New York, and the effect of the hedge sales is one cause of depression. With the astonishing high figures from Washington it was a question how the Liverpool market would take the report.

The decline more than met the break here, and this led to a further break in the local market. January sold down to 10.15 and December to 10.09. With this point heavy covering began. The short sellers at high prices, seeing the break of about a cent in two weeks, were led to take profits, regardless of the future course of prices. This attitude was made one of diplomacy by the uncertainty surrounding the attitude of the south after the break. Thus far the south has not been led to sell its cotton on a decline.

After selling at 10.15 for January the market rallied to 10.25. While some dealers reported interior markets as weakening, and the amount of cotton for sale all that spinners could absorb, others found it impossible to obtain substantial supply. This was a factor in the early steadiness, and there was a large number of traders who were inclined to believe that some sort of a readjustment might be necessary before business with the south could go on. It was not expected that the south would present a complete change of front simply because the Washington figures happened to indicate a larger crop than had been talked of.

To make the holder sell may require some weeks of waiting, but in the event which a crop of 71 would indicate, arguments for higher prices would not be such as to run the south's prices much higher than those prevailing now. The report is likely to lead to conservative buying by spinners as long as frost damage is not reported.

Receipts of cotton at Houston were about double those of last year, and the estimate attracted some attention. Cotton is moving freely and the appearance of large receipts from points where little cotton was received a week or ten days ago swell the movement considerably.

## Brands Crow Story False

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 4.—Edward A. Cudahy, a packer, today issued a signed statement regarding the charges made by Pat Crowe in his confession last night, in which he implicates Eddie Cudahy in the kidnapping five years ago. Mr. Cudahy says: "As to the alleged statement of Crowe that my son was a party to the plot, it is so absurd, particularly in the light of his previous statements, that I can hardly believe he made it. It certainly is untrue. For several years I have made no effort toward securing the arrest of Crowe, although I have had two letters sent to me signed by him admitting that he alone was guilty of the kidnapping and begging clemency."

## WALKED INTO A DEATH TRAP

### Havemeyer and Party Escape by Miracle

## DYNAMITE IN THE MINE

### Sugar King With Several Friends Inspecting Great Portland Mine 500 Feet Under Ground, When Dynamite Stick Exploded in Very Chamber They Were In

Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 4.—Five hundred feet underground in the great Portland mine at Cripple Creek yesterday H. O. Havemeyer, the sugar king, stood within a few feet of death's door. That he and the other members of his party were not killed is considered a miracle, as an explosion of dynamite occurred in the very chamber of the mine they were inspecting. W. B. Thomas, the Boston millionaire, who, with his family, is in the Havemeyer party, was the most seriously injured. He stood within five feet of the explosion and the right side of the man's face was slightly burned. It was several minutes before he recovered from the shock. Miss Adelaide Havemeyer, eldest daughter of the trust magnate, had a lower limb badly cut by a flying piece of rock.

Miss Helen, Thomas and Miss E. Havemeyer, who were standing close together, were knocked down by the shock. Miss Margaret Thomas and Horace Havemeyer were some distance from the explosion and escaped unhurt.

The fact that Havemeyer and his wife were a few feet further away than Mr. Thomas saved them from a similar experience, but as it was both were severely shocked and the entire party had to be assisted to the surface. Some of the women fainted before the top was reached, and when the party had returned to Colorado Springs last night they were still reeling from the effects of their experience.

The Portland management, it is understood, has ordered an investigation. Why the party were taken into a chamber of the mine in which a shot of dynamite had been fired will be hard to explain.

Mine Manager Kuri was with the party. The only explanation offered is that they were so long in exploring the mine and reaching the fifth level that all knowledge of the time of day had escaped the superintendent, else he must have known that shots were about to go off.

When the party entered the fifth level miners had scattered in anti-chambers and ignorant of the death-trap they were walking into Havemeyer and his friends curiously inspected the rock crevices and walked within five feet, it is said, of the stick of dynamite. When the explosion occurred the chamber was dense with smoke.

The shrieks of the women penetrated to the level of the mine and were heard by the miners. Manager Kuri and Superintendent Small were thoroughly alarmed, as a single stick of dynamite is capable of killing a number of people. Probably all that saved the party from death was the peculiar position in which the stick was placed, and the fact that several of the members had scattered to other parts of the chamber before the concussion occurred.

News of the accident was suppressed. The miners, it is understood, were cautioned not to say a word about it. Upon the Havemeyer party reaching the surface they were taken to their special train and left immediately for Colorado Springs in charge of W. L. Kennedy, who was also with them when the explosion occurred. The party returned to Colorado Springs last night.

## GEN. WESTON'S PROMOTION

### Will be Major-General to Succeed Gen. Geo. N. Randall

Washington, Oct. 4.—Secretary Taft had a long conference with the president at the White House tonight. One of the objects of the secretary's talks with the president was to discuss the proposed transfer of the isthmian canal commission from the war department to the state department, but other matters occupied the time and the canal affairs were not mentioned.

It was decided that Brigadier General John F. Weston, commissary general of the army, shall be appointed a major general to succeed Major General Geo. N. Randall when the latter retires on the 9th of this month.

of the country. It is probable that Col. Henry G. Sharpe of the subsistence department will be appointed commissary general in place of General Weston.

## AFTER MARINE HOSPITALS

### Secretary Shaw Will Recommend That Eleven Be Abandoned

Washington, Oct. 4.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has been investigating facts in the marine hospital service with the result that he decided today to recommend the abandonment of eleven hospitals in that service now maintained at the expense of the government. There are only 23 of these hospitals in the United States. Secretary Shaw's investigation was quickly begun several weeks ago, the particular object being to find out why it is that the marine hospital service is annually costing the government at least twice as much as it did only a few years ago. The secretary suspected extravagance, and he now frankly says that he found it. Surgeon General Walter Wyman is the chief officer of the marine hospital service, and the relations between him and Secretary Shaw, under whose jurisdiction this service is included, have become rather strained.

## BONAPARTE IS WARM

### Assails the Maryland Suffrage Amendment

Declares That in Baltimore 46,000 White Voters Will be Affected, and Only 18,000 Colored—in the State 64,000 White

Baltimore, Oct. 4.—The Republican state convention which adjourned early this month after adopting a platform, reconvened tonight and nominated by acclamation Henry M. McCulloch of Cecil county for state comptroller.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte presided and made an address on the issue of the campaign—the proposed disfranchisement amendment. He said in part:

"The Democratic platform admits that the party wishes and that the Poe amendment is meant to rob negroes of their constitutional rights. It denies that the disfranchisement of white men is either desired or intended. The admission is discreditably true, the denial more discreditably false. Every man who voted for the Poe amendment in the legislature, every man who was prominent in its advocacy last Thursday has sworn—some of them often—to uphold the constitution of the United States; all of them have held, some hold now, offices of trust and profit by virtue of that oath, yet we are told, and told without disguise or shame, that they have all plotted together to defeat and overthrow what is owned to be the undoubted purpose and intent of that constitution, and it is a boast that they can and will do this with impunity."

"The colored voters of Maryland were last year 52,000; the white voters, placed by the amendment in precisely the same case with the colored, will be, as nearly as we can judge from official figures, over 64,000. Does this look like a measure affecting negroes only? In the city of Baltimore we have some 18,000 colored voters. The Poe amendment groups with them over 46,000 white voters. The rights of five white men are endangered to expose those of two negroes to the same risk, yet we are told and asked to believe that no white voter need concern himself personally as to whether the amendment be or the amendment be not adopted."

## A GRUESOME FIND

### Skull and Leg Bones Unearthed Point to a Murder

Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 4.—Special. Skull and leg bones with fragments of clothing and old shoes were discovered by hunters within 500 yards of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad track, just outside town in dense woods. The evidence that murder was committed is strong, and it is the opinion of the doctor to whom the significant relic was brought for examination that it was a white man. It is thought by some that it was some tramp who had entered the woods and died either by sickness or suicide, but the body had been thinly buried and had been unearthed by carrion birds or hogs, which confutes such a theory, and the general opinion is that it was the place where some murderer hid his victim. No one was missed at the time the body was placed in the woods, which much have been all of two years ago.

## TO "SUPERVISE" LEGISLATION

### New York Life Paid \$800,000 to Judge Hamilton

## NO ACCOUNTING MADE

The Judge's Receipts the Only Vouchers Had by the Company. Paid \$60,000 to W. F. Thummel, Mutual's Legislative Man, and \$90,000 to W. J. Holden

New York, Oct. 4.—Touring before the Armstrong insurance committee today, John A. McCall, president of the New York Life, told in detail of the money that institution has spent in the last six years in "supervising" legislation in the United States and Canada. The payments made by the New York Life in that period amounted to \$590,127.02. Of this amount \$476,927.02 was paid to Judge Andrew Hamilton.

Judge Hamilton, Mr. McCall admitted today, has entire charge of legislative matters for the New York Life in the United States and Canada. The above amount which went to the judge does not, however, include the \$285,000 which Mr. McCall said when on the stand a week or more ago was paid to Mr. Hamilton for use in acquiring real estate in the rear of the home office building. The \$285,000 was deposited by Hamilton in the State National Bank at Albany, and was checked against until on September 19 last only \$176 was left, although no accounting was ever made by Hamilton to the New York Life of the disbursement of the money.

The fact was disclosed today also that Hamilton, in addition to the \$476,000 and the \$285,000, has \$75,000 more of the New York Life's money which so far as the testimony before the investigating committee shows has never been accounted for. This \$75,000 was paid to Hamilton in 1904 for the purpose originally of paying the state taxes on the New York Life's premiums for the year 1903. But the money, through an understanding with President McCall, was used by Hamilton in connection with his legislative work. This amount, taken with the two other sums mentioned above, makes a grand total of nearly \$850,000, which has been paid to Hamilton by the New York Life Insurance in the past six years and for which, according to McCall's testimony, the New York Life has had no vouchers except the judge's receipts for the money.

Mr. McCall explained in detail the circumstances which required the New York Life to maintain a department that was concerned entirely in supervising legislation. He declared that the institution of which he was president was "battered and harassed to death" in every state in the union during the first four or five months of each year by the introduction into the legislatures of bills framed for the purpose of making a strike on the insurance company. The managements of the insurance companies, he said, really are frightened sometimes at the magnitude of these measures, and it is for the purpose of combating them, he declared, that the New York Life maintains its legislative department with Judge Hamilton at its head.

Mr. McCall denied all knowledge of a pool among the three big companies for covering the expenses in supervising legislation all over the United States. Mr. McCall said that Judge Hamilton had full sway in the matter of legislation, and that he, President McCall, knew nothing either about the manner in which Mr. Hamilton disposed of the moneys paid to him or in regard to any arrangements which he might have with the representatives of other companies. Mr. McCall admitted that the New York Life had paid \$50,000 to W. F. Thummel, the Mutual's legislative man, but Mr. Thummel, the New York Life's president said, was retained on only two occasions when it was thought he was best fitted to meet the situation. One of these occasions was when efforts were being made in Washington last year to put through a bill providing for federal control of insurance companies.

Mr. McCall admitted also that the New York Life had paid W. J. Holden of Massachusetts \$30,000 for three years. Mr. Holden at one time also was in the pay of the Equitable. The New York Life also, according to the evidence today, paid W. H. Bulkeley of Albany several checks aggregating \$17,200.

In regard to the contributions to the Republican campaign committee amounting to \$150,000, Mr. McCall declared that he had absolutely no understanding with the Republican managers in either of the three campaigns to which the New York Life contributed as to any favors which the New York Life or insurance companies in general might expect in return for the money.

Mr. McCall explained how it was that (Continued on page 12)