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## PERKINS IS ARRESTED FOR GRAND LARCENY

### Vice President New York Life Charged With Crime in First Degree

### THEN FILED PETITION FOR HABEAS CORPUS

The Warrant Was Issued By Magistrate Moss and Arrest Was Made By a Detective From District Attorney's Office.—Case, However, Goes To Supreme Court, Which Is Not the Court of Last Resort. Sensational Turn In Insurance Scandal, Charge Having Reference To Campaign Contributions To Republican Party.

(By the Associated Press.)  
New York, March 28.—George W. Perkins, formerly vice president of the New York Life Insurance Company, today was arrested on a warrant charging grand larceny in the first degree. The warrant was issued by Magistrate Joseph Moss. Before he was arraigned his counsel applied to Justice Greenbaum in the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus directing the production of Mr. Perkins before Justice Greenbaum. The writ was granted.

This proceeding takes the case from the jurisdiction of the magistrate and carries it directly to the supreme court, which, however, is not the highest court in the state, there being an appellate division and a court of appeals still higher, to which the case might be appealed. Mr. Perkins was arrested by a detective from the office of the district attorney. When Magistrate Moss adjourned his court at noon he said he was waiting for Mr. Perkins to be brought before that court, but he had not appeared.

In the petition in which Mr. Perkins asked for a writ of habeas corpus he declared that he is "imprisoned and restrained of his liberty" by the detective and that he is not committed by judgment of any tribunal.

In his petition Mr. Perkins declared also that his imprisonment and restraint are illegal and that the warrant is void in that no evidence of any crime or act justifying his arrest had been submitted to Magistrate Moss, and that the magistrate was without jurisdiction to issue the warrant.

Appended to the petition is a copy of the warrant issued by Magistrate Moss which sets forth that upon information made before him today "one George W. Perkins did commit the crime of grand larceny in its first degree."

When Mr. Perkins appeared before Justice Greenbaum, his counsel, Mr. Delafield, asked leave to demur to the writ, and that argument be postponed. Justice Greenbaum agreed, and argument upon the writ was postponed until next Friday.

## TEST LEGALITY OF THOSE CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

(By the Associated Press.)  
New York, March 28.—George W. Perkins, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company and formerly vice president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was technically placed under arrest today in the proceedings which District Attorney Jerome has begun to test the legality of political contributions by insurance companies. The warrant was issued upon information presented to Police Magistrate Moss, and the allegation upon which it was issued was based on the transfer of \$48,702 of the funds of the New York Life Insurance Company to Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the republican national committee in 1901, in which it is charged that Mr. Perkins received the money from the insurance company and paid it over to Mr. Bliss. Immediately after his arrest, Mr. Perkins through his counsel, Lewis A. Delafield, secured a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Greenbaum of the supreme court by which Mr. Perkins was released from custody and the case was taken direct to the supreme court. Argument on this writ was adjourned until Friday next.

Mr. Perkins was taken into custody while in the office of his attorney by a detective from the office of District Attorney Jerome. He did not appear before Police Magistrate Moss, who had issued the warrant, but went directly before Justice Greenbaum. There the district attorney recited the legal steps that had been taken, but did not go into the charges against Mr. Perkins. Mr. Delafield, however, declared that the offense charged against Mr. Perkins was purely technical, and asked for a postponement of the case. He described the payment of the \$48,702 by Mr. Perkins to Mr. Bliss in 1901, and said that the payment had been authorized by John A. McCall, the former president of the New York Life Insurance Company.

The arrest of Mr. Perkins and the subsequent issuance of the writ of habeas corpus will have the effect of having the highest courts of the state pass upon the legality of campaign contributions by insurance companies. Much attention was directed to this matter at the recent legislative insurance investigation, and it was shown that several of the large companies on more than one occasion had contributed to such funds.

Mr. Perkins, in his own testimony before the legislative investigating committee, testified as follows regarding a check signed by Treasurer Randolph, of the New York Life Insurance Company, calling for the payment of \$48,702 to J. P. Morgan & Company. "That was money," said Mr. Perkins, "paid to Cornelius N. Bliss on account of the republican national committee campaign fund of last year. We had agreed to pay him \$50,000—as much as that—Mr. McCall had—by his check. That was all he finally called for, and it was paid in that way as cash to him."

"Mr. Bliss made various calls from time to time for amounts which I paid myself, and when the accounts were made up toward the end of the year this amount was the amount found to be due, and that amount was paid back to me. It was not paid to J. P. Morgan & Company but to me. I had personally advanced the money."

"This check for the campaign, drawn to the order of J. P. Morgan & Company, has no significance whatever. The money was ordered paid by the president."

In his argument before Justice Greenbaum on the writ of habeas corpus Mr. Delafield declared that the by-laws of the New York Life Insurance Company permitted President McCall to make the political contribution alleged, and that he submitted it to the finance committee of the company, which approved it.

"If any offense has been committed by Mr. Perkins," said Mr. Delafield, "then the honored names of the men who composed that committee are equally involved with that of my client."

The attorney also stated that Mr. Perkins had made a full statement of the entire matter to District Attorney Jerome, and "supplied him with the testimony he needed."

Mr. Perkins was paroled in custody of his counsel.

## SIX ITALIANS DEAD IN FIGHT

### Appears to be Work of Black Hand or Mafia

### WERE TERRIBLY CUT

(By the Associated Press.)  
Minneapolis, Minn., March 28.—The bodies of six Italians covered with blood and terribly hacked with knives, were found by the police in an old frame building at 218 Teuth Avenue, south, conducted as a laborers' lodging house.

Four of the bodies were found in a first floor room in which were a number of cots. The floor, the cots and the walls were splattered with blood, and a bloody trail led into the cellar, where the police found two more bodies.

It is believed that the men are victims of a fight last night in which twelve men took part. The building where the fight occurred is owned by H. Magnusson, a country produce peddler. He rented the place to nine Italians, who were gone most of the day, but were together every evening.

It is believed that the nine men constituted a "mafia" or black hand organization. They brought three others to the lodging last night.

After midnight six men were seen to leave the house. The police had heard noises, but thought it was only a little fight and paid no attention to it.

This morning an investigation was started. A policeman broke open the door and discovered what had happened. Blood lay in pools all about the room, so that the policeman had to step into the blood to get to the bodies.

The officer ran to the street for help and returned for further examination. He found three long black-handled knives beside the bodies, the blades bloody. The murderers had evidently let the injured bleed to death, for the wounds were not deep, but rather long slashes.

Revenge for some wrong must have been the motive, for the bodies were horribly and evidently systematically cut. The slashes ran lengthwise along the bodies. The faces were mutilated. None of the wounds was deep enough to be fatal, but the loss of blood must have been frightful. The faces were cut and slashed into strips and slices. In a tin box found on the floor of the first floor room was found a check for \$378, made out to Nilo Demtri. The box also contained \$500 in Italian gold pieces and \$100 in American currency. The room contained several satchels, one satchel was marked Nicola Demtri and contained a complete set of vestments of a Greek Catholic priest, even to the costly mitre and robes. In this satchel were found passports in Turkish, Greek and French.

Addressed Demtri were also found letters as follows: "Lincoln, Ills., Box 345; Chicago, Ills., 315 Austin Avenue and New Salem, N. D."

An address of Kerston Ravko, New Salem, N. D., was also found. Another satchel with similar vestments and garments was found labeled Carso Demtri. Other satchels were marked Dakon Caponi and Sami Yesmi.

The police believe that the victims were lured to the spot and then told that they must die. A fight was started and during the fight not only the three victims but three of the assailants were killed.

Robbery was not the motive, for the money was left untouched, and the victims all had small amounts on their persons. The nine men who rented the place were mysterious in all their movements during the two months of residence in Minneapolis.

They stayed up all night Monday night, but Tuesday there were no lights in the place, despite the fact of the presence of the three extra men.

## WISCONSIN SUSPENDS FOOTBALL FOR YEAR

(By the Associated Press.)  
Chicago, March 28.—A dispatch to the Record-Herald from Madison, Wis., says: The athletic committee of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin has voted to recommend the suspension of football for one year, and to allow baseball, track and crew athletics to continue if they are self-sustaining. The announcement of the decision was not favorably received by the student body, and a demonstration was made in disapproval of the action.

## WINDER'S PLAN AS SUBSTITUTE

### Miners and Operators Considering It Again

### DEADLOCK CONTINUES

(By the Associated Press.)  
Indianapolis, Ind., March 28.—The joint conference of the bituminous coal operators and miners of the central competitive district met today in what was generally understood to be a final effort to reach an agreement on the wage scale in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and western Pennsylvania.

Since the adjournment yesterday no move has been made by either side, and the deadlock apparently was as firm as at any previous time. There were no indications that a strike would be averted.

G. W. Traer, the chairman, announced that the question was on the substitute motion offered by J. H. Winder to reaffirm the present wage scale with conditions as they existed when that scale was adopted, the miners to pay the cost of mining, loading, shooting and timbering.

An Ohio delegate spoke briefly in reply to a statement made yesterday by Mr. H. L. Chapman of Ohio, regarding local conditions in Jackson county, Ohio. A. J. Moorshead of the Illinois operators, spoke first for the operators. He said the operators would be pleased to pay the miners an increase in wages, but it was a business impossibility at this time.

## THE SOUTHBOUND RAILWAY HOPE.

(Special to The Evening Times.)  
Lexington, N. C., March 28.—For the seventh time those in authority tell us that the fondest dreams of Lexington and Davidson county—the construction of the Southern Railway from Winston to Wadesboro—is about to be realized. Our people have voted \$100,000 bonds for this road and are anxious for it to be built. Mr. O. H. P. Cornell, chief engineer for the road, has been here recently and has given assurance that the thing will be done. Along the line of the road \$375,000 or bonds have been voted, and there is considerable feeling that "home folks" might build the southbound in the event outsiders failed to assist. Mr. George W. Montcastle, president of the Bank of Lexington is now a director of the road.

## DESK FACTORY FOR LEXINGTON.

(Special to The Evening Times.)  
Lexington, March 28.—A desk factory is to be added to Lexington's rapidly increasing number of industries. For the purpose of organizing a company to start such an enterprise, Mr. Thomas Williams of New Jersey is in town and is now engaged in closing up a deal whereby a concern will be paid in capital of \$40,000 will be formed. Mr. Williams is a man of means and business experience. He is a Lexington acquisition by reason of the advertising Lexington has been doing for some time past, and was secured through the activity of a live board of trade.

## NEW FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTERS.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 28.—The following North Carolina fourth-class postmasters have been appointed: Ringwood, Carey A. Williams; Spring Creek, Clarence A. Ferguson; Wadeville, Laura J. Husley; Winthrop Mills, Lemmie F. McCabe; Zephyr, Mary A. Snow.

## DIED TRYING TO SAVE HER MONEY.

(By the Associated Press.)  
New York, March 28.—Mrs. Emilie Rigen, an aged feeble woman who conducted a little millinery store in Jersey City, lost her life today in an effort to save her money when the store caught fire. A fireman who entered the blazing store found the lifeless body of Mrs. Rigen lying on the counter with one hand in the cash drawer.

## PERISHED WHILE FIGHTING FIRE.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Scranton, Pa., March 28.—George Barney and George Isock were burned to death last night while fighting a fire at the Dodge Colliery. Their bodies were found today.

## SENATOR KNOX SAYS PRESENT RATE BILL IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

### BRODIE L. DUKE GIVEN DIVORCE

### LET ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO DECIDE

(By the Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 28.—That the senate and house will reach a compromise agreement on the statehood bill which will permit Arizona and New Mexico each to decide for themselves the question of their admission as one state seems a correct conclusion from present indications.

The conferees met today for the second time, and while the session was devoted to what are termed the minor amendments, there are indications that a basis of agreement on the chief question is suggesting itself naturally, and will result in the restoration of Arizona and New Mexico to the bill with the Foraker amendment, and inquiry among the senators who opposed the original House bill indicates that they will accept this compromise.

## CAPT. JONES TAKEN TO PENITENTIARY

(By the Associated Press.)  
Norfolk, Va., March 28.—Captain E. W. Jones, of the Virginia National Guard, convicted of the murder of Maud Cameron Robinson, formerly of Selma, N. C., whose head it was alleged he almost severed with a razor, which he afterwards used in cutting his own throat, was today carried to Richmond to begin his prison sentence of eighteen years. Jones was carried to the penitentiary with a dozen other prisoners. His dishonorable dismissal by Governor Swanson from the military service of the state reached here several days ago.

## A HANDSOME STABLE BURNED.

(Special to The Evening Times.)  
Salisbury, N. C., March 28.—The fire company was kept much in evidence yesterday. The handsome barn belonging to Capt. E. B. C. Humbley caught about 4 o'clock and was destroyed within half an hour. Nobody knows how it began. The usual accusations are being made against the ubiquitous boy and the everlasting match. Neighbors responded promptly to the fire call and managed to save the horses and the carriage, but all rough feed, the wooden frame and roof were lost. The stable was built of Rowan granites and cost about \$4,000. At least half of this was lost by the fire. Both fire companies did splendid work and managed to check the blaze before it grew larger. The stable was the handsomest in the city, and there is loss to Mr. Humbley's great green yard where there was so much walking and running during the conflagration.

## ROBBERS' GAG WAS FATAL.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Chicago, March 28.—A dispatch to the Record-Herald from Mendota, Ill., says: Mrs. Ellen Fuller was found dead yesterday at Earlville, Ill., 11 miles east of here. Robbers had entered her house, in which she lived alone, bound and gagged her and ransacked the place. The thieves left a note outside the house, stating that their victim was bound, and asking that she be liberated, but relief did not come in time to save her life.

## UTTERLY FAILS TO ACCOMPLISH PURPOSE

### Provides No Method for Direct Proceeding Against Commission—Parties Aggrieved Cannot Defend Themselves—So Heavily Penalizes Disobedience of Commission's Orders (\$5,000 a Day) As to Make Attempt to Secure Judicial Hearing Impractical.

### CONFERS NO RIGHT OF REVIEW

(By the Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 28.—When the senate met today Mr. Lodge offered an amendment to the railroad rate bill making it apply to pipe lines for the transportation of oil.

Mr. Daniel presented an amendment to the same bill, making railroads liable for damage to employes.

Mr. Tillman presented his daily complaint of discrimination by railroad companies. The complaint in this instance was against the Kanawha and Michigan Railroad Company and the Hocking Valley Railroad in West Virginia, which it was declared had prevented the development of other mines than their own.

The resolution presented yesterday by Mr. Tillman, calling upon the interstate commerce commission for information relative to free transportation, including tickets issued to newspapers in pay for advertising, was passed without opposition.

The railroad rate bill was then taken up, and Mr. Knox presented his views. This was Mr. Knox's first sustained effort in the senate, and he was accorded close attention by a well filled chamber.

Mr. Knox said he agreed with senators who contended that the power to fix railroad tolls for transportation is a legislative power and that when the legislature had laid down a rule for the establishment of rates the application of such a rule to specify cases is a matter of administration which may be delegated to a commission; and that the power to investigate the reasonableness of a proposed rate and to fix a rate for future observance, is a non-judicial power which can not be conferred upon courts exercising the judicial power of the United States. He declared his bill introduced several weeks ago comprehends and deals with the mischief for which congress is seeking a remedy more effectually than any measure yet brought to the attention of congress. The purpose of the Knox bill was explained briefly by its author. He elaborated on the fifth section of the bill, which provides for a review by the courts of orders of the commission.

"Warm praise was bestowed by Mr. Knox upon the men who prepared the pending bill, but he said he was sincerely convinced that as it now stands "it utterly fails to accomplish their beneficial purposes, and, indeed, wholly defeats them." He reiterated that he regards the bill unconstitutional and gave the following reasons:

"First. It does not provide any method for challenging the unlawfulness of the orders of the commission in a direct proceeding against the commission.

"Second. It prohibits parties affected and aggrieved by the commission's orders from defending proceedings to enforce them upon the ground of their unlawfulness.

"Third. It so heavily penalizes the disobedience of the commissions orders as to make any attempt to secure a judicial hearing in any form of proceeding impractical."

Commenting on statements of Representative Hepburn and Senator Dooliver and Clapp that the right of review exists under the pending measure, Mr. Knox said that in several cases the commission is given the right to sue, but in no instance is there specific authority given for suit against the commission and he asked:

"How can a commission administering a law of congress be sued without the consent of congress?"

Mr. Knox asserted emphatically that under the pending bill in no way can an order of the commission be brought into court by proceedings against the commission. He discussed at length, from a legal point of view, his contention that the bill confers no right of review whatever upon the initiative of the carrier. After quoting a number of court opinions on this subject, he said: "The conclusion seems inevitable that, unless some special method of procedure is provided for in the act which will afford to a carrier the right to have an order of the commission effectively reviewed and dealt with by the

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