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DADDYSHIP OF THE ROAD LAW INTERESTS GOOD FOLK OF WAKEFIELD

Little River Is Practically Solid for John C. Drewry for the Senate

ALMOST AN OVATION WAS ACCORDED HIM

W. C. Brewer of Wake Forest, Candidate for County Commissioner, Says Herbert E. Norris and Percy J. Olive Are Responsible for the Present Obnoxious Road Law—Charge That Candidates for Commissioner Are Working in Interest of Former Office-Holders Refuted With Same Warmth.

(By SANFORD L. ROTTER.)

The daddyship of the road law seemed to be the crux of the county question at Wakefield yesterday, where the various candidates before the Wake county primaries addressed a crowd of not over eighty persons, including candidates and all, in the academy building.

"The daddy of the road law himself is ashamed of it. Who isn't ashamed of it? If the devil himself was accused of having anything to do with it he would be ashamed of it," from the speech of T. L. Honeycutt of Wakefield, candidate for the house of representatives.

"I've got to touch the road law. I'd rather touch it with a stick than anything else, for it's dead."—W. C. Douglass of Raleigh, candidate for the house.

"After one of the conferences of the board of county commissioners and the members of the legislature I was given a rough draft of the road law and had it typewritten by a young lady at the capital. I paid her the charge on it, \$5.25, out of my pocket rather than keep her waiting for the board to pay her. I disclaim being the father of the bill."—Percy J. Olive of Apex, candidate for the state senate.

"I am glad Mr. Olive assumes responsibility for the road law, for there was a report that I was responsible for it. Talk has gone around of the unpopularity of the 1903 road law. It was not that, but the road law of 1905 that was so unpopular. If Mr. Olive was opposed to it then, as he says, I am sorry he ever allowed it to pass. If he had prevented it from passing it would have been better for the people of Wake county."—John C. Drewry of Raleigh, candidate for the state senate.

"It has been asked who is the daddy of the present road law? I do not know, but I do know that Mr. Norris got pay for drawing it. I drew the road law of 1903 and got \$50. Mr. Norris drew the road law of 1905 and got \$100 and drew twice as much as I did."—Bart M. Gatling of Raleigh, former county attorney.

"I'll tell you who are the daddies of the road law, Herbert E. Norris and Percy J. Olive. It's the Norris-Olive road law."—W. C. Brewer of Wake Forest, candidate for county commissioner.

Another thing that appeared to agitate the Wakefield folk was the charge that the gentlemen who are candidates for county commissioners are running in the interest of some of the old officeholders of the county and that if elected they will restore to their former positions W. G. Allen as road superintendent or superintendent of the county home, Bart Gatling as county attorney, and Dr. J. L. McCullers as county physician. Mr. Norris has several times on the campaign said that there were evidences of this, and he repeated it yesterday, declaring that Dan Allen had quit selling shoes for the present and was in Raleigh working for the men who are trying to get elected as county commissioners. He didn't blame these men for working to get back their jobs. They were jobs worth having.

Mr. Brewer made a speech in which he warmly refuted the inference that he and his fellow candidates for county commissioners were running in the interest of anybody who wanted a job. Mr. Brewer read a letter from W. G. Allen, in which he said that he regretted to see that his name was being dragged into this campaign in Wake county, especially since he was not able to be here to defend himself. He was a Robesonian now and very busy building good roads in Robeson county. He had no idea of becoming a candi-

date for the position of road superintendent in Wake county.
Mr. Norris—"If you are elected will you vote for Mr. Allen?"
Mr. Brewer—"I will not vote for Mr. Allen."
Mr. Norris—"How about Dr. McCullers and Mr. Gatling?"
Mr. Brewer—"If the Norris board won't vote for Mr. Norris for county attorney, I will not vote for either Dr. McCullers or Mr. Gatling."
Mr. Norris—"If I will withdraw, will you?"
Mr. Brewer—"That's a horse of another color. I have made no promises, but will do all in my power if elected to change the Norris-Olive road law and get rid of Norrisism and all kinds of bossism."

Mr. Norris—"Will you free the people from working the roads?"
Mr. Brewer—"I will do all in my power to keep the people from working the roads and paying taxes besides."
Mr. Norris—"That's not an answer to my question."
Several times Mr. Norris called on Mr. Brewer to give a direct answer to the question, and finally Mr. Brewer said: "I will do all in my power to free the people from working the roads. Is that plain enough? (Loud cheering.) If that's not plain enough I'll let you frame the answer and I'll see if I can sign it."

Mr. Norris—"Will you ask them to raise taxes?"
Mr. Brewer—"I won't say anything about taxes. Is that plain enough?"
Bryant Harrison of Mark's creek, in announcing his candidacy for county commissioner, said that they had been accused of being an Allen ring. If there (Continued on Third Page.)

CITES LAWS OF MOSES

Russian Priest Says Death Penalty Is Right

In Parliament at St. Petersburg
Father Butkavich Quotes Bible—Recalls Christ's Statement Before Pilate.

(By the Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, July 11.—One of the curious features of the debate in the upper house of parliament on the bill of the lower house providing for the abolition of the death penalty, was a speech made by Father Butkavich, a priest elected by the orthodox clergy in which he seriously defended the death penalty on the ground that it was justified both by God and Christ, citing the laws of Moses and Christ's statement before Pilate as recognition of the right to impose punishment.

Rech, today, declares that the tone of the debate in the upper house yesterday leaves little hope that this assembly of bureaucrats, land and commercial magnates and representatives of the reactionary nobility and clergy, with a small leaven of liberals, will ever be able to work in harmony with the progressive ideas represented in parliament.

The Novo Vremya on the contrary, defends the conservative spirit of the upper house and appeals to the emperor not to entrust power to the constitutional democrats of the lower house, who, the paper insists, are "augmenting the danger of an explosion by their cowardly refusal either to clasp hands with the right or break with the left."

Racing Man Dead.

(By the Associated Press.)
Jamestown, N. Y., July 11.—Devolney Dunn, proprietor of the Seneca Driving Park of Tiffin, Ohio, who was attending the races here, was found dead in bed at the Humphrey House this morning. Heart disease was the cause of his death.

NEW BERN LOWERS THE WORLD'S RECORD

(Special to the Evening Times.)
Asheville, N. C., July 11.—New Bern today lowered the world's record for quick water by 2 1/2 seconds at the steamer contest of the fireman's tournament. New Bern showed water in two minutes and six and one-half seconds. Goldsboro showed water in three minutes and twenty-two and one-half seconds. Goldsboro won for long distance, throwing the stream 237 feet and nine inches, while New Bern put the stream only 219 feet and nine and one-half inches.

REBATERS ARE FINED BY COURT

Heavy Penalties on Chicago and Alton Road

CAN'T GET WITNESSES

Attorneys for Defense Announce That They Skipped Out, Fearing to Appear—Two Officials of the Company Convicted and Sentenced by Judge Landis.

(By the Associated Press.)

Chicago, July 11.—Judge Landis in the United States district court today sentenced the Chicago & Alton Road, which was recently convicted of granting illegal rebates at Kansas City, to pay a fine of \$20,000 on each of two counts, or a total of \$40,000. John Fathorn and Fred A. Wann, former officials of this road who were also convicted were sentenced to pay a fine of \$5,000 each on two counts, or a total of \$10,000 each.

The defendants were fined on two counts of an indictment containing ten counts. The specific charge on which they were convicted was that they had given to the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger Company a rebate of one dollar per car on all shipments from the Kansas City plant of the packing company. The defendants claimed that the charge was made against them by the packing company which had the right to levy because it owned the track near the plant, and therefore had the right to charge the railroad for truckage. Judge Landis in his instructions practically directed the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty.

After the verdict had been rendered the attorneys for the railroad and for the individual defendants asked until today to show that the rebate was not a secret matter.
Today the attorneys for the railroad said that they had not been able to bring witnesses into court to testify because they witnessed feared prosecution.
The court in passing sentence said that he could see no extenuating circumstances in the granting of the rebates. After the entering of the sentence the defendants gave notice of appeal.

The fine inflicted today by Judge Landis is identical with that imposed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in a similar case by Judge Betha in the United States circuit court.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE FIREMEN

(Special to the Evening Times.)
Asheville, N. C., July 11.—The feature of today's events of the annual state firemen's tournament was the grand parade, participated in by all the visiting fire companies, gorgeously decorated, and many carriages filled with ladies, sponsors and maids of honor. The fire laddies were dressed in their most fetching costumes and presented a fine appearance. The parade was witnessed by thousands of people.

Wilmington was chosen as next year's meeting place, and the following officers elected: President McNeill was enthusiastically re-elected; Mayor Boyden was in the same way re-elected first vice president; J. F. Maddrey, second vice president; W. C. Von Glahn, secretary; R. C. Taylor, treasurer; R. E. Lumisden, statistician.

CONDUCTOR FATALLY HURT ON TRESTLE

(Special to the Evening Times.)
Columbia, S. C., July 11.—Conductor Sneed of the Seaboard was fatally injured in a collision on a trestle in the suburbs of this city at 12 o'clock today.

Sneed's train stalled and no flagman was sent out. Another freight under Conductor Stribling of Savannah came on the trestle under full steam. The caboose and two coaches were hurled from the trestle. The trestle itself was uninjured under the strain.

Engineer J. W. Rogers stuck to his post and was uninjured, although one coach passed almost entirely over his engine. The trestle is a mile long and 35 feet high.

THAW RESENTS INSANITY PLEA

Says He Is No Lunatic and Is Mentally Sound

TALKS OF HIS MOTHER

Asks Widest Publicity of Statement That He Is Not a Lunatic—Busy With Lawyers and Letters and Has No Time to Exercise in Prison.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, July 11.—Harry Thaw today reiterated the statement given out by him yesterday to the effect that he is not insane and that no insanity commission will be appointed to inquire into the state of his mind. For this purpose he asked permission to see the newspaper men immediately after he had breakfast and they were taken into the prison to meet him.

After greetings had been exchanged Thaw said that he had asked to see them as he wished to emphasize, and to ask them to give the widest publicity to the statement he had made. He had not evening denying that he was insane or that a lunacy commission would be appointed to inquire into his state of mind.

"My physical and mental condition are good and never were better," said Thaw. "I had to fight pretty hard with my lawyers to be permitted to make the statement which I did make, but I felt I wanted to make my position clear. I told them that it would make much for my peace of mind. I could not rest easy until I had given out the statement."

Speaking of his mother's return to this country Thaw said:
"I, with all the other members of the family, was anxious that mother should remain in Europe. She is suffering from rheumatism, and we wish to Europe for the purpose of taking a cure at Schinznach, Switzerland, and I, in fact all of us, wished her to take the cure before returning home. Of course I shall be glad to see her but I can't help wishing that she had remained in Europe for her own sake."

During his talk with the newspaper men Thaw took occasion to explain his failure to take advantage of the permission to go into the prison yard for exercise yesterday.

"The reason I was not out in the yard yesterday is simple enough," said he. "I spent the day, when not engaged with my lawyers, in reading and writing letters. It is true I was fatigued but no more than I have been frequently. As a fact I did exercise in the empty corridor which I had to myself while the prisoners were in the yard."

When Thaw told the newspaper men goodbye he told them that he had thoroughly enjoyed the chat, and added that to talk with anyone besides the lawyers, doctors and prison officials was "like getting a whiff of fresh air from the outside."

A story to the effect that William S. Sturges, a friend of Thaw's, disappeared after announcing that he would leave (Continued on Second Page.)

REBATERS GET REST UNTIL MONDAY

(By the Associated Press.)
Cleveland, Ohio, July 11.—After examining four witnesses today the federal grand jury, which has been investigating charges of discrimination, rebating, etc., against various railroads and the Standard Oil Company, adjourned at noon until Monday morning. District Attorney Sullivan refused to make any positive statement as to the real cause of the adjournment, but it was learned on good authority that it was done to enable Sullivan to go to Washington to consult with Attorney General Moody relative to the present status of the case.

There were only two witnesses on hand today when the federal grand jury resumed the investigation of alleged violations of interstate commerce laws by the Lakeshore and Michigan Southern Railway and the Standard Oil Company. District Attorney Sullivan said that unless additional witnesses appeared during the day the grand jury would probably take an adjournment until next Monday.

A number of subpoenas have been issued for witnesses, among them being one for M. G. Vilas, treasurer and auditor of the Standard Oil Company. A deputy marshal who was sent out with a subpoena for Mr. Vilas reported this morning that he had been unable to locate the latter.

The witnesses examined by the grand jury this morning were J. F. Clark, general western freight agent of the Lakeshore Road at Chicago, and H. J. Terrick, superintendent of freight transportation of the Lakeshore in this city.

TRIED TO KILL VICE ADMIRAL

Assassin Picks Chouknin of the Black Sea Fleet

WAS BADLY WOUNDED

Crime Committed This Afternoon At Sevastopol And Injured Man Was Removed to the Hospital—Blamed For His Severity and Hated by the People.

(By the Associated Press.)

Sevastopol, July 11.—An attempt was made at 4 o'clock this afternoon to assassinate Vice Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black Sea fleet. The admiral was wounded and taken to a hospital.

Vice Admiral Chouknin has been blamed for his severity and it was to his treatment of the crews of the ships under his command that the mutiny on board the battleship Kniaz Potemkin, in June and July last year, was attributed. The admiral displayed considerable activity in attempting to capture the mutineers at that time and in suppressing the sailors' mutiny at Sevastopol in November last.

An attempt was made on the life of the admiral February 9 last. A woman appeared at his official residence during the afternoon of that day and sent in her card, saying she was the daughter of a rear admiral at St. Petersburg who was an old acquaintance of Chouknin. On entering the admiral's office the woman drew a rapid fire pistol and fired four shots at him, each bullet reaching the mark. As she turned to escape the woman was killed by the orderly on duty at Chouknin's door. The crime beyond doubt was political. When the sentences imposed on the sailors for the Kniaz Potemkin mutiny were before the admiral for review formal notice was served on him that if he approved the death sentences he would share the same fate. Chouknin, however, approved the sentences and several limitations afterwards reached him to the effect (Continued on Page Two.)

FIGHT WAGED 8 STORIES IN THE AIR

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, July 11.—Eight stories above the street, on a blimsy flooring of planks laid across girders, nearly a hundred union iron workers employed on a hotel building going up at fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue today attacked three special policemen kept there to prevent trouble between the union workers and non-union workers employed on the same building.

One of the special policemen, Michael Butler, was thrown from the platform and fell two stories to the sixth floor. He was fatally injured, having suffered a broken leg, a fracture of the skull and internal injuries. The other two men were seriously but not fatally hurt.

DRY DOCK DEWEY GOES THROUGH SUEZ

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, July 11.—While it was predicted by some that the dry dock Dewey would never be able to pass through portions of the Suez Canal which are only slightly wider than the great dock, the aged head pilot of the canal, A. Pappa, knew differently and it was his skill and caution which made it possible for the Dewey to get through the tortuous waterway in such a satisfactory manner, according to a report of the trip just made to the navy department by Commander H. P. Hosley who was in charge of the Dewey and the fleet which conveyed it.

Although Pappa is very old and was so ill that he should not have attempted the work, he assumed full charge of the Dewey's canal trip. Worn out by the careful watching necessary to save the dock from dis-

REPUBLICANS WOULD EXTEND GRAND-FATHER CLAUSE TEN YEARS

ister, the old man was under medical attention during two of the nights the Dewey was in the canal. He was cared for in the quarters of the general manager of the canal and resolutely resumed his work and directed the tugs which were doing the towing by means of a system of flag signals which proved effective.

For many years all ships bearing crowned heads, members of royal families, or other distinguished persons have been piloted through the canal by the venerable head pilot, whose service has been so indispensable to the company that his proposed retirement and return to Greece, his native land, are regarded by canal officials with extreme regret. A short time ago the steamer Chatham, loaded with dynamite, was sunk in the canal and offered a dangerous obstruction to navigation. Pappa was the only employee of the canal company regarded as being capable of steering vessels around the hidden danger and he worked constantly day and night until the explosives could be removed.

Many European dignitaries have showered Pappa with letters and gifts thanking him for the care and skill with which he has taken them through the Suez. Commander Hosley sent the old pilot a letter of appreciation and his report to the navy department the American officers suggests that some suitable trophy be given to Pappa by the American navy in recognition of his unusual services for the Dewey.

PITTSBURG SCANDAL

Handwriting Experts Take Hartje the Letters

Trial of Divorce Suit to Proceed To- morrow and Charge of Forgery Being Aired—Cookman and Society Woman in Consultation.

(By the Associated Press.)

Pittsburg, Pa., July 11.—The handwriting experts, David N. Carvalho of New York, and Marshall D. Ewell, of Chicago, were closeted for several hours today with Mrs. Hartje the defendant in the divorce case and Thomas Madine, the coachman respondent, examining the forty letters alleged to have been written to Madine by Mrs. Hartje.

Madine said he would not make an information against detective Craig who it is alleged, broke open his trunk and carried off letters and papers.

Mrs. Hartje has lost the look of anxiety which was commented on during the trial last week and seems to be gaining confidence as the examination of the letters by the experts progresses.

Not to be outdone by the defense, the attorneys for Hartje have had the famous letters photographed and prepared charts three feet in height. Both sides have prepared charts and enlargements of the letters and they will be taken into court when the trial of the case is resumed tomorrow.

Attorney Acheson for Mrs. Hartje said today that his side of the case would be ready to proceed with the trial tomorrow. As Mr. Hartje's attorneys have signified their willingness to proceed at any time, it is supposed there will be no further delay.

While Mrs. Hartje's experts are busy in Mr. Freeman's office, George W. Wood, Prof. W. W. McClellan and Attorney Clark, experts for Mr. Hartje are continuing their work on the letters and the battle of the experts will go merrily on tomorrow.

ROBESON MAN KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION

(Special to the Evening Times.)
Lumberton, N. C., July 11.—Joe S. Stone, a well to do citizen of the county, was killed this morning by the explosion of the boiler at his sawmill at Long Branch, about six miles from Lumberton. He was trying to remedy some irregularity while the regular engineer was away from the room. He was about fifty years old. A wife and five children survive.

Permit Illiterate Whites to Register Until May 1st, 1906

DOUGLAS FOR COR- PORATION COMMISSIONER

The Work of the Convention Amid Stirring and Exciting Scenes. Judge Adams Re-elected Chairman by Ninety-five Majority—A New Method of Distributing Patronage.

(Special to the Evening Times.)

Greensboro, July 11.—The republican convention of North Carolina, which adjourned at 11:45 last night, will be recorded as one of the most dramatic political assemblages and notable gatherings of that party ever held in this state.

The feature of transcendent importance to the commonwealth has been generally lost sight of in the hurried reports. This feature was not the contest between Adams and Blackburn for state chairman; it was not the adoption of a new method for the distribution of federal patronage in the state; it was not the nomination of ex-Associate Justice R. M. Douglas as the supreme court, with his anti-corporation record, so-called, for corporation commissioner; it was not even the notable address of Secretary of War Wm. H. Taft, in which he laid down the law to southern republicans and told them that before they deserved success they must present to the voters tickets which merited their approval and afforded safe refuge for the laborers and business interests tired or disgusted with the democratic party.

On the other hand the really noteworthy act, in the opinion of many close students of politics, was the passage of a resolution, introduced last night after the adoption of the platform, urging the legislature to submit to the voters of the state the question of extending the grandfather clause of the suffrage provision of the state constitution. The republicans have declared, for the reason that the means of acquiring an education has not been placed in the reach of all, in favor of permitting white men to register under the grandfather clause until 1920, which defers for twelve years the day when the negroes and the whites will have to stand on the same basis and pass the educational test. While this may aid the illiterate whites, it is an equal blow, so many think, to the blacks, and besides it is the first clear cut and unmistakable acceptance by the republicans of the constitutional amendment. Besides its adoption came swift upon the heels of Secretary Taft's speech in which he pointed out that the ultimate result of all suffrage legislation in the south would be to ultimately apply the same tests to whites and blacks, and that at no far distant day. The secretary further asserted that there could be no objection to suffrage restriction which excluded impartially the ignorant and the incompetent from the ballot.

Douglas Nominated.
Next in importance to the suffrage resolution was perhaps the nomination of the ex-Associate Justice Douglas of Greensboro for corporation commissioner. In placing him before the convention, Col. Harry Skinner asserted that Judge Douglas' record was a platform in itself—he had always been on the side of restraining and restricting corporations—and was in striking contrast to the democratic nominee, whom Capt. Laughinghouse and others had attacked before the democratic convention, and could not consistently support against Judge Douglas.

The method adopted for the distribution of federal patronage, printed in the platform in this issue, is novel and will interest the public. It involves a radical change.

Convention's Work.
The work of the republican convention at Greensboro can be briefly reviewed. It assembled with two factions, the Blackburn-Harris men for the election of either of the two or some one of their friends for chair-

(Continued on Page Two.)