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CANDIDATES AT ROGERS' STORE

Crowd Almost Solid for Drewry for Senate

THE TIMES AN ISSUE

Mr. Douglass Attacks This Newspaper As a "Mugwump Sheet," and Olive Also Made Passes At It—Orderly Demonstration And Good, Full Dinner Thrown In For Speakers.

(By W. J. MARTIN.)

Two hundred or more of the tried and true democrats of this section gathered at Rogers' Store yesterday to hear the democratic candidates before the approaching primary discuss the issues of the campaign. There, as at many of the other places visited by the candidates during this canvass, the sentiment of the voters assembled was decidedly for John C. Drewry for the senate. In fact, about the only opposition at all was on the part of some few men who came from Raleigh with the candidates, and this opposition did not dare to make its presence known for fear of the ridicule that it was clearly evident was in store for any such on the part of the sturdy farmers assembled who were outspoken in their preferences.

Even more manifest, if such a thing was possible, was the determination of these men to cast their votes for a new board of county commissioners. Mr. Bart Gatling and Mr. W. C. Brewer being especially well received. In fact the enthusiasm of the people bubbled over time and again. In their demand for a new board. A notable instance was after Norris had spoken for thirty minutes in support of the present board with no incidents save hostile questions hurled at him by one farmer and another. Mr. Gatling arose for his rejoinder. A heavy cloud was coming up and rain began to descend quite freely before Mr. Gatling had more than made his preliminary remarks. He announced that he would not keep the men out in the rain, but would leave off his speech, knowing full well that they were all for him anyway. Shouts went up from all about the crowd as with one voice they said they were all with him and there was really no use for him to make the speech. Following this, however, was the instance that he go on with his speech as the rain would not be bad enough to interfere.

At another time, in the midst of Mr. Norris' speech, Mr. Gatling attempted to interrupt him to refute some charges that he had made. Mr. Norris refused to permit the interruption and there were shouts from all about such as, "Let him alone, Bart; it don't matter; what he says don't amount to anything in this crowd. He had as well be looking for another job anyway."

So, as the speeches were concerned, the sensation of the day was sprung by Mr. W. C. Douglass, candidate for the legislature, who made an attack on The Evening Times. This, however, was remarkable for the fact that Mr. Douglass did not in his whole tirade on the newspaper and its editor make any definite statement of what it was The Evening Times had done to him. He exhibited a copy of the paper. It developed that he wanted to reply to the editorial in which it was asserted by these men of a ticket for use in the primaries bearing the names of Percy J. Olive for the senate and W. E. Faison, Millard Mial and W. C. Douglass for the house was proof of the correctness of the charge made by The Evening Times long before the campaign opened, that this ticket had been agreed upon by a few politicians in a caucus behind closed doors in a certain office in Raleigh. Nothing as to this being the character of the charge made by the newspaper was made by Mr. Douglass. Numbers of the farmers were heard to remark afterwards that the reason Mr. Douglass didn't say what the charge made by The Evening Times really was was because he hesitated to repeat it before the crowd.

When Mr. Douglass was introduced he announced that Mr. Faison had agreed for him to have twelve minutes or more of his time in addition to his regular allotment, in order that he might pay his respects fully to a "Mugwump sheet printed in Raleigh," and not have to take all the time for this out of his own allowance. As he shoved back his sleeves

and looked over the audience with a characteristic glance, he exclaimed: "I am glad that I have no political record to explain. And right here," he continued, "I want to refer briefly and perhaps tartly, if you please, to a matter that has just come to my attention." He held up to the crowd a copy of The Evening Times. "This," he said, "has just come from Raleigh. It is a copy of that Mugwump sheet, the Raleigh Times, which has dared to reflect on my character and the character of others with me. I am surprised that even a mugwump paper like this should make the charge that I am bossed by somebody, or that I was nominated for office behind closed doors. I want to tell you here and now," continued Mr. Douglass, "that any man or newspaper that says or intimates that I am a ringster is a liar."

Continuing, Mr. Douglass declared that he has a record of twenty years' service to the democratic party and the attack on him by The Evening Times reminded him of the little dog that barked at the heels of General Lee's army. Somebody had called out to the dog, "don't bite Lee's army," and so he would say to The Raleigh Times, "don't bite Lee's army."

Mr. Douglass declared that this attack on him made him "good and certain" of one thing that had been on his mind for a long time, and that was, that he would make a fight if he got to the legislature against the "present outrageous libel law" which permits newspapers to print slanders on good men, blackening their names among their fellows and even in the sacred precincts of their own homes and then the next day take it all back and apologize when there were hundreds of people who had read the libel who would never see the issue of the paper retracting and making the apology.

Swinging off from this subject Mr. Douglass jumped on his platform of many planks and went over the usual ground, making a little departure in that he declared himself a farmer and called on the crowd to "Behold their farmer candidate." He had moved the grass on his front yard ten feet square. "This," he declared, "made me a horney-handed son of toil."

In concluding his speech Mr. Douglass reverted to his grievance against The Evening Times. "And about this mugwump sheet again," he said, "I have nothing special more." (Continued on Third Page.)

BOY FATALLY STABS FATHER

Result of An Attempt to Chastise Son

GIRL THE CASUS BELLI

Parent Objected To Youth Marrying So Early And Had Forbidden Him To Remain Out Late At Night—The Son Arrested Against Father's Wishes.

(By The Associated Press.)

New York, July 18.—During a quarrel between Conrad Schirmer and his 19-year-old son, Conrad, at the home of the son's sweetheart, Miss Clara Lazarus, in east 104th street today, the youth stabbed his father with a piece of broken glass, inflicting probably a mortal wound. The elder Schirmer several weeks ago ordered his son to cease paying attentions to Miss Lazarus but the youth had become engaged to her and his mother pleaded his case. The father then consented that the boy should marry the girl when he was 21. Schirmer declared that Conrad must stop staying out so late nights while calling upon his sweetheart.

The boy disobeyed and when he went to Miss Lazarus' home last night he remained very late and his father went there in search of him. When the father attempted to chastise the son in the presence of his fiancée the boy resisted and in the struggle that ensued the father broke through the glass panel of a door.

Miss Lazarus attempted to interfere in behalf of the boy and Conrad seized a piece of broken glass and plunged it into his father's side inflicting a dangerous wound. The wounded man was removed to a hospital but refused to make a charge against his son. Conrad was arrested.

TWO BATTLES IN SALVADOR

The Guatemalans Defeated in Both Engagements

CABRERA BREAKS FAITH

He Had Agreed to Do No Fighting Pending Negotiations—Brutality of Guatemalan Soldiers to Wounded Prisoners—Patriotic Spirit in Salvador is Intense.

(By The Associated Press.)

San Salvador, July 18.—Notwithstanding President Cabrera's agreement with the president of Mexico to cease fighting pending negotiations in Central America, two sharp engagements have occurred in Salvador just across the Guatemalan border. One was at Metaphan and the other at Metaphan. The Salvadorans were victorious in both engagements.

Within two hours after Cabrera agreed to suspend hostilities his troops attacked the Salvadoran army at Metaphan, only to be defeated by the latter yesterday morning.

The fighting at Metaphan occurred Monday afternoon. Both Metaphan and Platanar would be the objective points in a march to Santana, the summer capital of Salvador.

Never in the history of any country has there been such a patriotic spirit shown as in Salvador at the present time. Rich and poor are served alike. It was shown in the engagement yesterday.

In the battle Colaberto Gutierrez, son of the millionaire Angel Gutierrez, lost his life. He was a graduate of West Point, and when the war broke out enlisted with thousands of his countrymen.

Salvador is treating her prisoners with humanity, while it is stated that in the battle of Metaphan yesterday a young man named Molina, of one of the best Salvadoran families, was taken by the Guatemalans after he had been wounded in the leg. He was shown no mercy and was carved to pieces by the Guatemalan soldiers.

Senor Pacas Is A Fighter.

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, July 18.—Senor Jose Iossa Pacas, whom President Escobedo appointed to come to the United States and present Salvador's side to the government, returned yesterday to his native land from a serious battle between Guatemalan and Salvadoran troops, in the Salvadoran minister of interior, and attracted much attention in 1902 by denouncing Chief Justice Henry Strong and Don M. Dickinson, with whom he met in Washington to arbitrate the claim of the Salvadoran commercial company, against Salvador.

It is now rumored that Senor Pacas may be named by Salvador to represent it at the conference to be held on the United States cruiser Marblehead for the purpose of adjusting the disputes which have involved Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala.

This rumor has caused much comment in diplomatic circles because of the notoriety Senor Pacas attached by his conduct after the announcement of an unfavorable award in the Salvadoran commercial company case.

In that case the American company sought to recover from Salvador \$500,000 for damages it suffered as the result of the seizure by the government of harbor improvements the corporation had made at one of the Salvadoran ports. After long dispute the case was submitted to arbitration in Washington, with Senor Pacas representing Salvador. Chief Justice Strong as the neutral member of the commission and Mr. Dickinson as the American representative. The members of the commission met for weeks at the Arlington Hotel in this city, and when the award was announced Mr. Pacas bitterly charged the other members of the commission with treating him and his government with grossest unfairness.

Mr. Strong personally resented the attack on his action and a scene followed. Senor Pacas storming about the hotel in great rage. Salvador then protested against the decision of the arbitrators, in violation of the cardinal principles of arbitration, and delayed the payment of the award of \$233,78 for a long time. The state department was compelled to make representations to Salvador repeatedly. Finally attorneys for the Salvadoran commercial company despaired of ever collecting the full amount of the award from the little republic, and in 1903 a compromise was agreed upon with Salvador and the case is said to have been settled for about \$300,000.

Belgians Congratulate Dreyfus.

(By The Associated Press.)

Brussels, July 18.—The entire liberal left of the chamber of deputies has united in a significant telegram to Major Dreyfus congratulating him on the triumph of truth over injustice.

STILL SEEKING A PRISON CELL

The Queer Antics of That Chicago Lottery Man

WON'T EAT NOR SLEEP

Turned Up in Washington Today And Rushed to Office of Clerk of U. S. Supreme Court Where He Created Another Scene—OT to New York.

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, July 18.—After a sleepless night and a hasty morning breakfast, Louis A. Gouldin of Chicago and New Orleans, the alleged lottery dealer, who is seeking to frustrate the plans of his attorneys and friends to keep him from serving a term of four years and six months in the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet, discovered today that he had made his long trip to Washington in vain. This discovery was made at the office of the clerk of the supreme court of the United States, where a little before 10 o'clock he sought to file a petition for a writ of mandamus, which he asked should be directed to Judge Grayson, ordering him to permit the petitioner to be locked up in the penitentiary as directed by his sentence in Judge Landis' court.

He was told that the petition could be presented only in open court. He and the newspaper men on watch all the night with Mr. Gouldin who testifies that, in accordance with his vow "not to eat, sleep nor drink until the supreme court should either allow or deny his petition" he did not retire.

Likewise he refused to partake of the scrumptious breakfast which he ordered for his companions. He sat and chatted with them while they ate, but refused to taste meat or drink.

When he left the breakfast table Mr. Gouldin called for his stenographer and after making some corrections in his petition started to the capital, with the purpose of presenting his prayer, stopping on the way at the senate stationery room to have his fountain pen filled with red ink, which he had bought in vain to secure at the hotel. With this he attached his name to his petition and then hastened to the office of the clerk of the court.

At the clerk's office Gouldin was introduced to Deputy Clerk James D. Maher. He lost no time in presenting his document. After glancing at it and discovering it to be a petition for a writ of mandamus, Mr. Maher handed it back, telling Mr. Gouldin that it could not be presented except in full and open court.

"Why not?" he demanded. "Because such is the practice of the court," was the reply.

"Is this court different from others?" Gouldin asked, apparently neither daunted nor surprised. "Not unless Mr. Maher pointed that he could answer only for the tribunal with which he is connected, and when he added that the court would not be in session until next Tuesday, the petitioner promptly requested to know where he could find some members of the court."

The clerk replied that some are in the city, but that he could see Justice W. R. Day of his circuit, who is now in Canton, Ohio.

This information appeared to be displeasing to Mr. Gouldin, and after a mental calculation as to the time required for the trip Gouldin asked how long the justice would be at Canton. When told that the clerk did not know, he said he would wire and ascertain.

He then resumed his pressure to secure the acceptance of his paper, and when it was again refused, asked whether an individual justice would not grant it. Mr. Maher expressed an opinion in the negative, and with this Gouldin took issue, contending that if it were a petition for a writ of habeas corpus it could be acted upon and that there is no material difference.

He then asked to have a written statement of the clerk's refusal to accept the petition, as if to be sure of the propriety of all the steps taken, to that effect. To this the clerk at Gouldin's request wrote formal reply, declining to accept it.

He then left the clerk's office, saying that 2 o'clock he would leave for New York, where he hoped to meet some of the justices of the supreme court. In the meantime he would wire Justice Day, requesting that a reply be sent to New York.

With reference to his proffer to return money to the postoffice department, Mr. Gouldin said he had resigned his willingness, but that as the latter had not seen fit to respond, he would not seek him out.

Judge's Son Died Unknown.

(By The Associated Press.)

New Orleans, La., July 18.—The identity of a young man who died in the charity hospital here July 11 was today established as Clifford F. Clouston, son of former Chief Justice Clouston of the Alabama supreme court.

NORRIS CASE NOW IN COURT

Witnesses for the State on the Stand Today

NEGRO CONTRADICTION

Black Boy Who Traveled With Defendant Norris On November 17 Put Through Rigid Cross-Examination—Testimony So Far Much the Same As At The Preliminary.

(By The Associated Press.)

The taking of testimony in the trial of M. T. Norris on the charge of setting fire to the old Norris homestead in order that Mrs. Norris might collect the \$500 insurance from the North Carolina Home Insurance Co. of this city, got well under way this morning in the Wake superior court and is likely to require several days to complete it.

The first witness called this morning was Cecil Holloway, who testified to the fact that there was a policy of \$500 with the North Carolina Home Ins. Co. on the house which was burned on the night of November 17. Mr. McKenna and Chief Justice were also introduced as clerks in the office of the North Carolina Home Ins. Co. to testify to the technical fact of the existence of the policy on the house burned and the steps taken for the collection of the amount of the policy after the fire.

A. B. Jones, who occupied the house last before it was burned, was introduced and made about the same statement that he did at the preliminary trial. As to the value of the house he thought it worth something like \$100 anyway, but to replace it would cost very much more than that.

Much the greater part of the morning session was devoted to the direct and cross-examination of Robert Street, the negro boy who drove Mr. Norris on his rounds of the country stores in that section on November 17, the day preceding the night of the fire.

Robert was in the employ of Mr. Womble at Monroeville and was sent at Mr. Norris' request, and was with him on the all-day drive. His statement during the examination today was much the same as that made by him at the preliminary trial. He told of the drive in detail, the stores visited and of money collected by Mr. Norris at various places and of his carrying the valise with him into the various stores visited as well as around the house at the old Norris place where the net raised the suspicion that it contained some material for setting the house on fire. He said that at one of the stores Mr. Norris left the valise in the buggy, and that he, the negro, carried it into the store to him, thinking that he would need it. On the cross-examination he would not admit that he saw Mr. Norris open the valise anywhere during the trip or that he knew what the contents were. Nor would he admit that he sent Mr. Norris any money in it. He said he saw Mr. Norris receive money repeatedly during the day, but insisted that he did not see what he did with it either time.

The boy recounted visits made to him first by Mr. Banks for the insurance company, then by Deputy Insurance Commissioner Scott, to whom he made statements as to the details of the drive he had with Mr. Norris. He also testified as to the statements he made subsequently to Insurance Commissioner Young and Solicitor Armistead Jones and as to the statements he made for Mr. Norris and Mr. Womble, all of which were recounted in detail during the preliminary trial.

Several differences in the statement made at the magistrate's trial and the testimony being given in the court by the negro were brought out during the cross-examination by Mr. Holding. He had sworn before the magistrate that when Mr. Norris went up to the Norris house he "knocked on the door and shook it," while he swore today that Mr. Norris "only knocked at the door and did not shake it." He did not admit to the magistrate's trial that he saw Mr. Norris put any money into the valise.

He was examined rigidly as to the charge against him that he stole a watch while in the employ of Mr. Womble at Monroeville.

At 1:30 o'clock recess was taken until 3 o'clock, when the examination of other witnesses for the prosecution was taken up.

Afternoon Session. When court reconvened at 3 o'clock Robert Street was recalled by the state, and said the statement he signed was not read over to him by either Mr. Norris or Mr. Womble.

Cross examined, neither Mr. Norris nor Mr. Womble had told him to stick to the truth in what he said, and he had not said so at the magistrate's trial. Mr. Banks and Mr. Scott had read over to him the state-

ments he had made to them. J. J. Thomas on Saturday morning at Monroeville was the first one who had told witness of the fire. He had helped Mr. Womble and the preacher look for the lost watch, but had said nothing about the fire.

Mrs. Essie Womack. Mrs. Essie Womack was next called. Was at Mr. Epechurch's, three quarters of a mile from the burned house, on day preceding fire. Was in south room, twenty-five yards from public road. Spent the night there, and heard a vehicle pass the house about 7 o'clock. Later there was the flame of a big fire. No one seemed much interested, and she went on sewing. A darkey came up and spoke to Mr. Epechurch about the fire, and then she went out to look. That was between twenty and thirty minutes after the vehicle had passed. The vehicle had seemed to be going very fast. She, Mr. and Mrs. Epechurch and the little boy that staid with them, had all gone to the fire the next morning.

Cross examined, witness said they had had supper between sundown and dark. She had not said at the magistrate trial that they ate supper "an hour by sun." It was about dark when the vehicle went by. That on November 17 would be about 6 o'clock. It was near 8 o'clock when she saw the fire and called to Mrs. Epechurch. It was about 9 o'clock when the darkey came. No one except herself at the house saw the fire before the darkey got there. She had given a statement to Mr. Scott and to no one else.

Rev. Mr. Pope, Mrs. Womack's pastor, had never heard Mrs. Womack's character questioned. Cross examined, he had never heard of her mind being seriously affected. Had not known her during last thirteen years, not when she lived at Henderson or Durham. Her health was good when he had known her.

The Insurance Commissioner. Insurance Commissioner Jas. B. Young was called next by the state and asked how he came to institute this prosecution. Objection by defense.

504. Hinsdale said the object was to show that the prosecution was not undertaken at the instance of any insurance company. "Did the North Carolina Home Insurance Company have anything to do with this prosecution?" asked Col. Hinsdale.

"No, nothing further than to complain on the ground of suspicious circumstances. Then it was my duty to investigate. I did not act at the instance of the company."

Commissioner Young told how he (Continued on Second Page.)

ALLIANCE OF THREE KINGS

Compact Between Germany and Austria-Hungary

TO HELP OUT THE CZAR

In Case of Outbreak of Revolution in Russia, Would Intervene to Maintain Present Status Quo in Poland. It Amounts to a Regular Holy Alliance.

(By The Associated Press.)

Peters, July 18. The Journal today says it is a position to affirm that in the course of the recent interview at Schoenbrunn palace, near Vienna, between the emperor of Austria-Hungary and the German emperor, their majesties deliberated on the means to adopt in case of the outbreak of a revolution in Russia, Emperor Nicholas being advised of the general nature of the deliberations.

It was decided in principle, the paper says, that Germany and Austria will intervene in Poland with armed forces in case the Russian emperor finds it impossible to maintain the control of Poland, the three emperors thereafter acting in concert for the maintenance of the status quo of their respective Polish possessions.

The Journal further asserts that this understanding amounts to a regular holy alliance between the three emperors.

BANK PRESIDENT COMMITS SUICIDE.

(By The Associated Press.)

Des Moines, Ia., July 18.—Martin Flynn, president of the Peoples Savings Bank of this city, shot himself in the brain at a downtown drug store today, dying almost immediately. Ill health is the supposed cause for the act. Mr. Flynn was prominent throughout the west as a breeder of short-horn cattle. He was 60 years of age.

THAW HEARING IS POSTPONED

Injunction Matter Goes Over Till Tomorrow

MOTHER AND WIFE MEET

Evenly Summoned to Harry's Cell Where Mother Was and They Leave the Jail in Each Other's Company for the First Time—Other Incidents.

(By The Associated Press.)

New York, July 18.—Justice McLean adjourned until tomorrow the hearing on the writ of injunction obtained yesterday by counsel for Harry K. Thaw to prevent District Attorney Jerome and the grand jury from examining further witnesses in the Thaw murder case.

The court yesterday ordered the district attorney to show cause why the writ of prohibition should not be made permanent, and today's hearing was to have decided whether or not it should continue in force.

Thaw spent a restless night in the Tombs and today showed marked irritability and nervousness. It is believed what he had read in the newspapers of the conflict of counsel, those retained by his mother and those retained by himself for personal reasons, had upset him. Clifford W. Hartridge, the lawyer Thaw retained after discontinuing the services of William M. K. Olcott, was in consultation with Thaw for an hour today. Contrary to her custom Thaw's wife remained with him only a few minutes today. She usually remains an hour.

The prisoner's mother, Mrs. William Thaw, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, visited Thaw at the Tombs again today. A large crowd assembled to get a glimpse of them. The prisoner seemed very glad to meet them both, and a very affecting scene took place.

Mrs. Thaw and Mrs. Carnegie remained at Harry Thaw's cell as long as the prison rules permitted. It was reported about the Tombs after she left that Mrs. Thaw reproached her son for dismissing Mr. Olcott and insisted that he should continue to act as Thaw's counsel and that a storm interview resulted in which Thaw maintained that he had acted wisely in the dismissal. There were tears in Mrs. Thaw's eyes when she left the prison. The services of twenty-five policemen were needed to make a passage for her to her carriage.

Shortly after noon Mrs. William Thaw returned to the Tombs prison and seemed to be laboring under much excitement. In an agitated manner she begged the warden for permission to visit her son again, repeatedly declaring that it was of the utmost importance. The warden consented and she was escorted to his cell.

Mrs. William Thaw was in conference with her son, Harry, the latter asked the warden to summon his wife to the prison, saying he wanted her to come to his cell alone and meet his mother in his presence. The younger Mrs. Thaw went to the Tombs accompanied by Clifford W. Hartridge, her husband's lawyer, but went to the cell alone while Mrs. William Thaw was still there. They son summoned Mr. Hartridge. After a brief conference, the mother and Mrs. Harry K. Thaw left the prison in company for the first time.

SHAW QUASHED INDICTMENTS

According to a dispatch received from the correspondent of The Evening Times at Monroeville, Judge Shaw has intimated to counsel for the defense that he would grant the motion to quash the indictment against the white citizens of Wadesboro, on trial in another county, for the lynching of J. V. Johnson. In the event of that the state will appeal to the supreme court.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the correspondent wired that the motion of the defendants had been granted for the reason that the alleged crime was committed in Anson county and not in Union where the trial was being held. Zeke Lewis, the defendant, was bound over to the October term of court in the sum of \$5,000 the same amount being fixed for the other defendants, there being twenty-one in all.