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## ROOSEVELT AT THE DEDICATION

### Harrisburg's New Thirteen Million Dollar Capitol

### THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

Despite the Rain That Falls Throughout the Exercises, Many Thousands Are Present and Roosevelt, Standing Bareheaded But in Rain Coat, Delivers His Address.

(By the Associated Press.) Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 4.—In the presence of the largest crowd that has ever gathered in Harrisburg, the magnificent new capitol of Pennsylvania was dedicated today with brief ceremonies in which President Roosevelt took an active part.

Before the exercises were started rain began falling and continued throughout the ceremonies. Thousands stood in the drenching down-pour facing the president's stand, which was filled notwithstanding the rain.

Most of the ticket-holders were men, few women turning out on account of the bad weather.

President Roosevelt arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad station at 11:02 a. m., and was met at the capitol by the governor's troops. Crowds lined the route from the station to the capitol and the president was given a cordial greeting. At the capitol the president was met by Governor Pennypacker and after the formal greetings the governor and Mayor Gross, of Harrisburg, presented the president with gold medals as gifts of the state and city, respectively.

President Roosevelt was given an enthusiastic reception when he appeared on the grandstand at 11:45 o'clock. All branches of the state government were represented in the crowd on the platform and considerable space was given to specially invited guests.

Following the reading of a portion of the scriptures from a historic Bible former Governor Stone, president of the capitol building commission, in a brief address turned the building over to the governor, at the same time handing him a gold key.

Governor Pennypacker accepted the building on behalf of the people, in a brief speech.

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DELIVERS THE ADDRESS.

When he concluded the governor introduced President Roosevelt, who delivered the principal address of the day.

Mr. Roosevelt dwelt at length upon conditions in Pennsylvania. He said that the state had planned excellently when it put the bans on campaign contributions and when it prepared laws for the protection of working children. After concluding with the discussion of local affairs he said:

It is only by acting in this spirit that the national judges, legislators, and executives can give a satisfactory solution of the great question of the present day—the question of providing on behalf of the sovereign people the means which will enable the people in effective form to assert their sovereignty over the immense corporations of the day. Certain judicial decisions have done just what Wilson feared; they have, as a matter of fact, left vacancies, left blanks between the limits of possible state jurisdiction and the limits of actual national jurisdiction over the control of the great business corporations. It is the narrow construction of the powers of the national government which in our democracy has proved the chief means of limiting the national power to cut out abuses, and which is now the chief bulwark of those great moneyed interests which oppose and dread any attempt to place them under efficient governmental control.

Many legislative actions any many judicial decisions which I am confident time will show to have been erroneous and a damage to the country would have been avoided if our legislators and jurists had approached the matter of enacting and construing the laws of the land in the spirit of your great Pennsylvanian, Justice Wilson—in the spirit of Marshall and of Washington. Such decisions put us at a great disadvantage in the battle for industrial order as against the present industrial chaos. If we interpret the constitution in narrow instead of broad fashion, if we forsake the principles of Washington, Marshall, Wilson and Hamilton, we as a

people will render ourselves impotent to deal with any abuses which may be committed by the men who have accumulated the enormous fortunes of today, and who use these fortunes in still vaster corporate form in business.

The legislative or judicial actions and decisions of which I complain, be it remembered, do not really leave to the states power to deal with corporate wealth in business. Actual experience has shown that the states are wholly powerless to deal with this subject; and any action or decision that deprives the nation of the power to deal with it, simply results in leaving the corporations absolutely free to work without any effective supervision whatever; and such a course is fraught with untold danger to the future of our woe-stricken system of government, and, indeed, to our whole civilization.

All honest men must abhor and reprobate any effort to excite hostility to men of wealth as such. We should do all we can to encourage thrift and business energy, to put a premium upon the conduct of the man who honestly earns his livelihood, and who honestly uses the money he has earned. But it is our clear duty to see, in the interest of the people, that there is adequate supervision and control over the business use of the swollen fortunes of today, and also wisely to determine the conditions upon which these fortunes are to be transmitted and the percentage that they shall pay to the government whose promoting arm alone enables them to exist. Only the nation can do this work. To regulate it to the states is a farce, and is simply another way of saying that it shall not be done at all.

Under a wise and farseeing interpretation of the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, I maintain that the national government should have complete power to deal with all of this wealth which in any way goes into the commerce between the states—and practically all of it that is employed in the great corporations does this go in. The national legislators should most scrupulously avoid any

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## FALLS FROM 2ND STORY

### Harris Coley's Narrow Escape From Death

Young Son of Mr. and Mrs. Will X. Coley Tumbles From Second Story Window and is Almost Killed—Arm Broken in Two Places and Otherwise Injured.

Harris, the nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Will X. Coley, and grandson of Col. J. C. L. Harris, fell from a second story window of his home on Edenton street about 6 o'clock last evening and sustained serious injuries.

Harris had just returned from an errand down town, and had come to one of the upstairs rooms to report to his mother that he had met with a slight accident down street, and said he was not feeling well.

While in the market house he was hit in the stomach by a policeman's "billy." The officer was swinging his club while walking leisurely through the market, and Harris, not looking in the direction he was going, came in contact with the club.

Mrs. Coley thought little of the accident the boy met with down town, and left Harris in the room with his older brother, Will X. Coley, Jr., she going to the dining room down stairs.

Mrs. Coley had just reached the dining room when she heard a commotion on the outside of the window. At the same time Will X. Jr., was screaming at the top of his voice, making known that Harris had fallen out of the window.

The boy's mother jumped out of the dining room window to the ground, where the boy was lying prostrate and groaning.

Neighbors heard the screams of the mother and were quickly by the side of the injured boy. He was carried into the house more dead than alive.

After a thorough examination by Dr. James R. Rogers it was found that the little fellow had his right arm broken in two places, his hip injured, face scarred and a tooth knocked out.

In falling he was struck by a protruding blind on the first story window. The break of the fall in striking the blind may have saved the boy's life. On the other hand, it seems miraculous that striking the blind did not kill the boy.

The young sufferer is resting easier today, and if there are no internal injuries the boy will soon be himself again.

## 25 YEARS FOR THE BURGLAR

### Tom Ellis Submitted to Second Degree

### COURT HAS ADJOURNED

Mulatto Admits Entering Home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moore on West Peace Street Solicitor Jones Accepted Submission—Judge Webb Set Aside Verdict in Colored Preacher's Case.

Tom Ellis, the mulatto who was to have been tried for his life today in superior court on the charge of burglarizing the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Moore on West Peace street, was arraigned this morning and submitted to burglary in the second degree.

Solicitor Armistead Jones accepted this submission and did not press for a verdict of burglary in the first degree.

Twenty-five years in the State's prison was the sentence pronounced by Judge James L. Webb. Ellis is twenty-three years old. Commutation for good behavior will take off several years.

Ellis' attorney was Mr. Charles U. Harris. Judge Webb set aside the verdict of the jury in the case of Rev. A. B. Vincent, the colored preacher who was convicted of affray with John Love, the colored druggist of this city, and sentenced to pay the costs. Vincent had appealed from a magistrate's decision.

Court adjourned about eleven o'clock and Judge Webb leaves for his home in Shelby this afternoon.

### Grand Jury's Report.

The report of the grand jury, signed by P. T. Wyatt, foreman, is as follows:

"The grand jury for the September term of Wake superior court respectfully begs to report as follows: "That we have passed upon all matters that came before us for consideration, and have tried to weigh all of the evidence and decided as was best in our judgment."

"As to visiting the county institutions we beg to report that we sent a committee to the home for the aged and infirm, and find that the inmates of the home are well cared for, being supplied with good wholesome food and all of the necessary articles to make them comfortable suitable to their condition. They told us that they were treated all right and were getting on very well, and so far as we could learn were well pleased with their capable superintendent, Mr. Walter Smith. We did not go over the crops on account of the dampness from the rain which had just fallen previous to our arrival, but so far as we could see from the road, the crops seemed to be beautiful and showed that they had received ample attention."

"We approve the action of the board of county commissioners in their decision to have a suitable place of worship, and we learn that the contract has been given out for the erection of such a building."

"We also sent committees from our body to each of the county convict camps, and they report that they are in good condition and that the prisoners are well cared for, and are supplied with good food and clothing, and are treated humanely by those in authority."

"We also had a committee visit the jail, and we find the prisoners are as comfortable as could be expected under the present existing circumstances. They all speak in high terms of their keeper, Mr. Farham, and say that he treats them all right and gives them plenty of good food and are very comfortably situated."

"And we desire to express here our approval of the action of the county commissioners in enlarging the jail and beg to report that the work has already been commenced."

"We visited the offices in the court house and find them in good condition and well kept."

"And we want to report that we learn that the commissioners have given out the contract for the enlargement of the vault in the office of the register of deeds so as to compare in size to the vault in the office of the clerk of the court, and will equip the vaults of the two offices with steel filing cabinets, and beg to report that we approve this action of the board also."

"We find that the court house building is receiving the proper attention and that repairing has been done and that different rooms are being painted both inside and out, which has been needed for some time."

"We learn also that a modern heating plant will be put under the new part of the jail to heat the jail as well as the court house, which in our opinion is a wise thing to do, and think that it will prove to be economy as well as giving more comfort to the different departments."

"We learn that the commissioners are considering the advisability of adding such rooms to the court house as

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## FIREMEN TORN BY HOSE HOOK

### Ninety Families Are Driven Out by Flames

### THREE HOURS OF BATTLE

While the Firemen Were Fighting the Blaze From Three Sides, a Nozzle Escaped From Six Men and the Writting Hose Injured Three.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Oct. 4.—Ninety families were driven from their homes, three firemen were injured, property valued at \$50,000 was destroyed and surrounding property threatened by a fire which started early today in the heart of the leather district.

This spot, bounded by Frankfort, William, Gold and Spruce streets, is regarded as the center of one of the most dangerous fire zones in the city. The flames were controlled and extinguished only after three hours of the hardest kind of work. One of the buildings which was threatened by the fire was St. Gregory's Hospital, and for a time the officials of the institution had their hands full in caring for the excited patients under their charge.

The fire started in a four-story building in Frankfort street occupied by De Zoghe Brothers, paper merchants, and immediately spread to three four-story tenement houses adjoining. Ninety families who were sleeping in the tenement houses were aroused by policemen and firemen and most of the occupants had no trouble in reaching the street.

An aged woman named Mrs. De Mold, who was confined to her bed by rheumatism, was carried through the smoke-filled halls by two policemen.

While the firemen were fighting the flames from four sides, a nozzle which had been carried to the top of a ladder broke from the grasp of six men who were holding it. The hook which is used to support the hose on the ladder caught one of the men, cut a nasty gash on his arm, and threw him to the ground. Another fireman was also knocked from the ladder and severely hurt. Before the water could be turned off the writhing hose struck another fireman and the hook tore a great hole in his side. The three men were taken to St. Gabriel's Hospital. They will recover.

## OFF TO NEWPORT NEWS

### Governor Glenn and Party Leave Raleigh Tonight

Mrs. Glenn and Miss Rebekah Join the Party at Norfolk Tomorrow—Impossible for State Officers to Attend—Staff Officers to Go With Governor—Banquet Tomorrow Night.

Governor R. B. Glenn and party leave tonight for Newport News to attend the ceremonies of the launching of the cruiser North Carolina.

Mrs. Glenn and Miss Rebekah, who is the sponsor, will join them at Norfolk, coming there from Jonesboro, Tenn., where they have been visiting relatives.

In the party leaving here tonight will be Governor Glenn, Adjutant General T. R. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, Col. A. H. Arrington and Mrs. Arrington, Miss Lillian Thompson, Col. Chas. E. Johnson, all of Raleigh; Col. Westcott Robertson of High Point and Mr. C. A. Hunt, Jr., of Lexington. Other members of the governor's staff and officers of the North Carolina national guard will join the party at Newport News, gathering there from all parts of the state.

Tomorrow night there will be an elaborate banquet at which the governor and party will be guests of honor. The launching ceremonies will follow on Saturday morning. It will be impossible for state officers to accompany the governor.

## SLOGAN IN BAY STATE BRYAN

### Massachusetts Democrats Hail Him as Chief

### AND EULOGIZE HEARST

The "Democracy of New York is Congratulated on Its Wise Selection of a Leader"—The Resolution Brings on a Fight, but it Goes Through.

(By the Associated Press.)

Boston, Mass., Oct. 4.—The Massachusetts democratic state convention was held here today. The report of the committee on resolutions submitted a platform which was adopted, containing the following paragraphs:

"The democracy of Massachusetts is proud to swell the note of praise of the distinguished Nebraskan democrat, America's great commander whose moral leadership has been of world-wide influence and whose voice has been raised for the uplifting of humanity in every land, whose nomination by our party for the highest office in the nation's gift was proof of our party's wisdom and whose defeat only endeared him the more to the democracy which admired him for all that it cost him to be right. While William Jennings Bryan lives we shall not want for an exemplar of all that is best, and truest in democracy."

"The democracy of New York has nominated for governor a man whose tremendous and effective efforts for the advancement of democratic principles have been the wonder of our modern political history. All that great wealth, great industry, ability, faith and courage could do in expounding sound political principles and exposing to the people's gaze the enemies of the republic, William R. Hearst, the democratic candidate for governor of New York, is now doing. We congratulate the democracy of New York upon its wise selection of a leader and send Massachusetts' hearty wish for Mr. Hearst's election."

**Demands of Platform.** The platform declares that in order to restore the honesty and morality of the republic and state there are necessary:

"A governor free from alliance with corporations and trusts, uncontrolled by politicians.

"Direct popular control of the law making power in the granting of franchises and privileges.

"The public ownership and operation of public utilities in nation, state and city.

"Eight hours for labor; protection of women and children against overtime work; trial of facts by jury in equity cases involving labor injunctions.

"Equal taxation.

"Drastic law against private monopoly, with imprisonment penalties only.

"Reciprocity and tariff revision; free hides, free coal; free lumber; free iron, and free wood pulp.

"Stronger laws as to the raising of the price of necessities by conspiracy or other unlawful methods, with imprisonment penalties only.

"Laws providing imprisonment penalties for willful negligence by public officials.

"The nomination of all candidates for elective office by direct vote."

The Bryan plank called forth a burst of cheers.

**Hoots and Hisses for Hearst.** As the Hearst paragraph was being read there was some cheering, but almost immediately hoots and hisses predominated.

Chairman Fenney pounded his desk, but delegates shouted "strike that plank out." "Bryan! Bryan! Bryan!" A viva voce vote on the adoption of committees resulted in the chairman's announcing that the eyes had it.

Mr. Clark, of Williamstown, spoke in opposition to the Hearst plank. The gathering was a Massachusetts convention, he said, and as such had nothing to do with New York politics. He offered a motion that the paragraphs referring to Mr. Hearst be reconsidered. The tumult increased between applause for Clark and cheers for Hearst. An excited debate, during which the uproar continued, finally ended in a motion to table the Clark motion, which was lost.

Representative John A. Sullivan

supported the motion to reconsider the plank.

E. Gerry Brown of Brockton, candidate for the nomination for lieutenant governor, opposed the motion to reconsider.

The motion to reconsider was lost. George Fred Williams made a speech nominating Joe Brown Moran for governor.

Mr. Moran is the present district attorney of this (Suffolk) county. The nomination was made by acclamation.

E. Gerry Brown of Erockton was nominated by acclamation as lieutenant governor.

## WILL PUSH THIS FIGHT TO FINISH.

(By the Associated Press.) Baltimore, Md., Oct. 4.—Captain Luther B. Dow, general counsel of the American Association of Masters and Pilots and member of the executive committee, announced today that the fight for higher wages begun by the masters and mates of the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic, and Maryland, Virginia & Delaware railroads would be pushed to a finish. Captain Dow last night mailed a protest to Collector of Customs Stone of this port against steamers plying the inland water of Chesapeake Bay carrying but two mates who with the captain are licensed as pilots. He pointed out that in event of fire or collision the law required that these men should be in the pilot house which left no licensed officer to look after the passengers.

## THEY'LL APPEAL TO DIAZ FOR LIFE.

(By the Associated Press.) El Paso, Tex., Oct. 4.—Edwards, Mason and Harb, the three Americans sentenced to be shot at Chihuahua for murdering victims to collect life insurance, will appeal to President Diaz for executive clemency and will be given time to hear from him. The date for their execution is not known.

Executions in Mexico are always kept secret, no date being announced. The officers commanding the guard received a sealed envelope to be opened at a certain date, and in this envelope the final direction as to execution of prisoners named within.

## NEGROES CONDEMN IT

### Crime By One of Their Race at Tarboro

Many Representing the Best Element of the Colored People Gather in Mass Meeting and Roundly Denounce Acts of Infamy.

(Special to the Evening Times.) Tarboro, N. C., Oct. 4.—Last night a large crowd of the best element of the negroes met in the court house and adopted resolutions strongly condemning the dastardly attempt at assault upon the young lady here.

In these resolutions heartily support and cooperation are pledged to the officers of the law to aid in bringing to justice the vile wretch. Quite a number of speeches were made by school teachers, Rev. Thomas and others all denouncing the infamous crime.

C. M. Eppes, principal Greenville colored school, made a very strong speech in which he appealed to the best element of his race to do all in their power to put down lawlessness. A colored woman who is a teacher in this county also made a strong appeal for maintenance of law and order and for peaceful relations such as existed between the races in the sixties. Nathan Williams, a barber here was a prime mover in holding the meeting.

## REDUCE RATES ON PERISHABLE STUFF.

(By the Associated Press.) San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 4.—Beginning October 10 the Southern Pacific will make a 25 per cent reduction in its tariff on commodities shipped under refrigeration.

At present the charge of shipping perishable commodities is 25 per cent above the cost of the shipments. This cost is to be annulled and perishable goods will be transported at the same rates as other goods, which do not need the protection of a refrigerator.

As a result of this change of policy, California fruits can be bought at a far cheaper price in eastern states. Larger shipments of fruits and other perishable commodities will also be encouraged. The reduction is wholly voluntary on the part of the railroad.

## HEARING IS SET FOR TOMORROW

### Layton in His Cell Talks to Reporter

### DENIES HE HIT WOMAN

Layton Says Mooneyham Had Threatened Him With Violence Several Times Before the Trouble of Yesterday Afternoon—Mr. J. N. Holding and Col. J. C. L. Harris Will Defend.

To a reporter for The Evening Times this morning Charles R. Layton, in his cell in the Wake county jail, where he is awaiting a hearing for the killing yesterday afternoon of Andrew C. Mooneyham at the Raleigh Creamery, two miles northeast of the city, as told in this paper yesterday evening, gave the following account of the affair:

"I am manager of the dairy and Mr. Mooneyham was a laborer under me. Yesterday I said to Mr. Mooneyham: 'I wish you would please feed those two cows,' telling him which ones I meant. I went on and had milked eight or ten cows after that and thought he had fed the two cows and had turned them out. He came along with the feed in the barn where I was, and I told him I had turned the cows out, that I thought he had fed them."

"He said it was a d—n lie, that I thought nothing of the kind. I told him to go along, that I didn't want to have any trouble with him. He said: 'If you mess with me I'll whip you.' I told him again to go along and let me alone, and I went away from him down one of the aisles between the rows of stalls."

"He followed me and said: 'I'm going to get a stick and kill you.' He went off and in a minute or two I saw him come back with a stick in his hand. I reached up and got a shovel, and when he started to draw the stick on me I asked him: 'Have you come to kill me sure enough?' He said: 'Yes, by God, I have.' Then he raised the stick and just as it started down I hit him with the shovel. I didn't intend to kill him, but only to protect myself."

"Not long ago he drew a knife on me and said he would cut my d—n liver out, and once at another time he took a stick from the woodpile and threatened me with it. Each time I went off and left him. A long time ago he said he would bleed me with his knife."

"Earlier in the day yesterday I had asked him to help clean out the barn, but he never made a move to do it."

"I did not strike his wife. She came to me with the same stick he had and struck at me once or twice with it. I grabbed it and took it away from her and she tripped her foot in a little hole in the ground and fell and hit her head against a post."

"The stick he took to me was of hickory and as big as my arm and four feet long. I have two witnesses who will prove everything I say is the truth. They are John Williams and E. R. Windley, both white men employed at the dairy. Williams is a Frenchman. Mooneyham and myself had both been employed at the dairy about six or seven months."

Mr. J. N. Holding, proprietor of the dairy, returned this morning from Henderson and will, together with Col. J. C. L. Harris, look after the defense of Layton.

The preliminary hearing will be before Justice of the Peace C. A. Seapark tomorrow.

Layton's employers say that he was always a very peaceable man, and was never known to fight before. It is said that the employes at the dairy used to abuse him frequently and try to pick rows with him, but he invariably avoided any difficulties.

The burial of Andrew H. Mooneyham, the slain man, takes place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the city cemetery, the services at the grave being conducted by Rev. C. L. Read, pastor of Epworth Memorial Church.

The remains of Mr. Mooneyham were carried back to his home at the Raleigh Creamery yesterday evening and prepared for burial by Undertaker G. A. Strickland.

Besides his wife Mr. Mooneyham leaves four children, Charles L., twenty years old, Mrs. Dennie Smith of this city and two little boys, Ed and Floyd.