

THE RALEIGH EVENING TIMES.

VOLUME 27.

SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1906.

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PRICE 5c.

ROOSEVELT'S DISCUSSION OF LYNCHING EVIL EMINENTLY FAIR TO SOUTHERN PEOPLE

That Subject Real Feature of His Message to Congress Today

DOCUMENT OTHERWISE WHIRLWIND OF WORDS

The President Deals With Every Phase of National Life—Severe on Corporations and Judges and Those Who Reduce the Human Race, Advocates Income and Inheritance Tax—Condemns Campaign Contributions—Wants More Power for Interstate Commerce Commission. Silent on Panama and the Tariff.

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—President Roosevelt's message was transmitted to congress at noon today. The most important features follow: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As a nation we still continue to enjoy a literally unprecedented prosperity; and it is probable that only reckless speculation and disregard of legitimate business methods on the part of the business world can materially mar this prosperity.

No congress in our time has done more good work of importance than the present congress. There were several matters left unfinished at your last session, however, which I most earnestly hope you will complete before your adjournment.

Corporation Campaign Contributions. I again recommend a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of any party. Such a bill has already passed one house of congress. Let individuals contribute as they desire, but let us prohibit in effective fashion all corporations from making contributions for any political purpose, directly or indirectly.

Government's Right of Appeal in Criminal Cases.

Another bill which has just passed one house of the congress and which it is urgently necessary should be enacted into law is that conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many of the states; it exists in the District of Columbia by act of the congress. It is of course proposed that in any case a verdict for the defendant on the merits should be set aside. Recently in one district where the government had indicted certain persons for conspiracy in connection with the defendant's demurrer; while in another jurisdiction an indictment for conspiracy to obtain rebates has been sustained by the court, convictions obtained under it, and two defendants sentenced to imprisonment. The two cases referred to may not be in real conflict with each other, but it is unfortunate that there should even be an apparent conflict. At present there is no way by which the government can cause such a conflict, when it occurs, to be solved by an appeal to a higher court; and the wheels of justice are blocked without any real decision of the question. I cannot too strongly urge the passage of the bill in question. A failure to pass it will result in seriously hampering the government in its effort to obtain justice, especially against wealthy individuals or corporations who do wrong; and may also prevent the government from obtaining justice for wageworkers who are not themselves able effectively to contest a case where the judgment of an inferior court has been against them. I have specifically in view a recent decision by a district judge leaving railway employees without remedy for violation of a certain so-called labor statute. It seems an absurdity to permit a single district judge, against what may be the judgment of the immense majority of his colleagues on the bench, to declare a law solemnly enacted by the congress to be "unconstitutional," and then to deny to the government the right to have the supreme court definitely decide the question.

It is well to recollect that the real efficiency of the law often depends not upon the passage of acts as to which there is great public excitement, but upon the passage of acts of

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE JAPANESE SITUATION

The Japanese school trouble in San Francisco is referred to incidentally in the president's message. Among other things, he says: "The courtesy of the Japanese, nationally and individually, has become proverbial. To no other country has there been such an increasing number of visitors from this land as to Japan. In return, Japanese have come here in great numbers. They are welcome, socially and intellectually, in all our colleges and institutions of higher learning, in all our professional and social bodies. The Japanese have won in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America; they have won on their own merits and by their own exertions the right to treatment on a basis of full and frank equality. The overwhelming mass of our people cherish a lively regard and respect for the people of Japan, and in almost every quarter of the union the stranger from Japan is treated as he deserves; that is, he is treated

ADAMS AND SAWYER MAY NOT BE HANGED FOR MUTINY

Col. Harry Skinner, United States district attorney for this district of North Carolina, left today for Washington to confer with President Roosevelt and Attorney General Moody in reference to Adams and Sawyer, the two negro sailors condemned to death for mutiny and killing on the high seas aboard the schooner Harry Berwind. The last respite granted by the president was until December 15. This was the second time the men had been respited. Great pressure has been brought to bear upon the president in this case, and it is said that it is very unlikely the prisoners will hang. Numerous petitions have been presented to the president. A number of ministers in Wilmington believed that the negroes were innocent victims of circumstances and should be pardoned. A very large element of conservative citizens thought the sentences should be commuted to life imprisonment. The seafaring population and the marine service men have held that they ought to

DEMOCRATS FOR SOME FEATURES

The President's Message Read in Congress

CLOSE ATTENTION PAID

Champ Clark Declares That the President in His Views on the Inheritance and Income Tax Has Stolen a Plank from the Democratic Platform.

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Following the reading of the journal in the house today, the committee appointed by the speaker yesterday to join a like committee from the senate to wait upon the president reported that they had performed that service and that he would communicate in writing to the congress. The house, after waiting for a few minutes, on motion of Mr. Payne of New York, took a recess for fifteen minutes.

Care and careful attention was accorded the reading of the president's message by the members of the house. The galleries showed great attention. The president's views on the inheritance and income taxes pleased the democrats. Representative Champ Clark of Missouri expressing the sentiment that the "president had stolen taken away and converted to his own use another plank of the democrats." Serious consideration was given to that portion of the message relating to the Japanese question. The house adjourned at 2:45 p. m.

The Senate Proceedings.
Washington, Dec. 4.—President Roosevelt's annual message to congress occupied the attention of the senate as soon as the opening preliminaries were concluded today. This included the receipt of messages from the house reciting deaths of several of its members.

The committee appointed to notify the president that congress was in session made its report through Senator Hale of Maine. The reading of the message began at 12:11 o'clock. Many senators were in their seats and the message received careful attention.

Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, accompanied by two members of his embassy staff, occupied the diplomatic gallery during the reading of the message.

The reading of the message was concluded at 2:47 o'clock, Senator Cullom immediately took the floor, but yielded to Senator Raynor of Maryland to introduce a resolution on the Japanese situation, which was read and went over until tomorrow. The same action was taken with reference to the Foraker and Penrose resolutions of yesterday relating to the discharged negro troops.

RICH BOOTY TAKEN BY A RAIL BANDIT

(By the Associated Press.)
Chicago, Dec. 4.—A dispatch to the Record-Herald from Palestine, Texas, says:

It was learned yesterday that the train robber probably wounded by the express messenger on a Cotton Belt train Saturday night near Elyan siding, secured \$110,000 from the messenger's safe. The Pacific express officials refuse any information, claiming it is impossible at present to state the amount taken. A glance at the messenger's book, however, would tell the amount stated above. About \$50,000 it is learned, was from the local treasury department of the Cotton Belt at Tyler and consigned to General Treasurer S. C. Johnston at St. Louis.

MONEY ON CALL TO TWENTY PER CENT.

(By the Associated Press.)
New York, Dec. 4.—Money on call was quoted at 20 per cent, but fell to 15 shortly before one o'clock.

A MEMORIAL OF GRANT GOES UP IN FLAMES.

(By the Associated Press.)
Yokohama, Dec. 4.—The town hall in this city, a memorial on General Grant's visit to this city, was totally destroyed by fire early today. The cause of the fire is unknown.

REFUSES TO GO BACK TO MOTHER

Strange Story of a Girl and Two Men

WHY ONE SOUGHT HER

Heard He Must Face Grave Charges in Connection With Her Disappearance—He Found Her, and Both Were Arrested by the Second Man in the Case.

(By Southern Bell Telephone.)
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 4.—Claiming that she was cruelly and inhumanly treated at home by her mother, Lula Taylor, the sixteen year old daughter of Mrs. Elie Taylor of Fayetteville, is resisting efforts of the city officers here to return her to the care of her mother.

Some two weeks since, Lula Taylor, a cotton mill operative of Fayetteville, secretly left her home, One Archie Turner of the same city, was charged with her abduction. His trial resulted in a acquittal. Subsequently Turner heard that grave charges were to be brought against him in connection with the disappearance of the girl. He left Fayetteville to find her, going first to Goldsboro. The search there proved fruitless. He arrived in Wilmington Sunday and found Miss Turner in a boarding house near the Wilmington Cotton Mills. Without process of law he compelled her, it is said, to leave the house with him.

The two were arrested on a warrant sworn out by Marion Williams, who is alleged, wishes to marry the girl. After the couple had been taken to the city hall, the Fayetteville officers were notified that the girl had been found. Turner was given a hearing for his part in the case and discharged. The girl was held pending the arrival of officers from Fayetteville.

The man Williams was questioned, and it developed that he is a married man. His wife is said to be living near Fayetteville.

Last night shortly before the arrival of the Fayetteville train Woodus Keltum, attorney for Lula Taylor, had a habeas corpus issued commanding the mayor and the chief of police to have the girl in the superior court this morning. At a hearing before Judge Jones at 11 o'clock today the case was continued until 7:30 tonight.

RAWLINGS AND MOORE HANGED

LIKE A STORY OF THE DEAD ALIVE

Ulrici, a Suicide, Pronounced Dead by a Physician

LIVES TWELVE HOURS

Two Hours After the Physician's Dictum the Supposed Dead Man Called for Water, Frightening Landlady Almost Out of Her Senses.

(By the Associated Press.)
Chicago, Dec. 3.—Victor Ulrici, who shot himself yesterday, died today, surviving twelve hours after he had been pronounced dead by a physician. He shot himself in the temple, the bullet going through his skull.

Despondent because of a love affair, Ulrici after barring his door attempted to end his life. The shot was heard by Mrs. Rose Berlinger, in whose home he roomed, and a doctor was called.

The doctor, Mrs. Berlinger asserted, seized the apparently dying man, and after dragging him across the room, probed the wound with his fingers and asserted that the man was beyond relief.

The physician departed, and the policemen returned to their station. Mrs. Berlinger closed the door of the room and went about her work. She was terrified nearly two hours later when she heard a moan. Running to the door she threw it open and saw Ulrici moving his hands and calling for water.

Screaming with terror, Mrs. Berlinger ran to the street and summoned physicians, the police were again notified, and Ulrici was hurried to Mercy Hospital, where an operation was performed.

They Are Executed for the Murder of Willie and Carrie Carter

BOTH MEN SWEAR THEY ARE INNOCENT

Rawlings' Wife and Daughters Visit Him in His Cell, But Are Not Present at the Execution—A Brief History of the Crime for Which the Two Men Have Met Death on the Scaffold—The Feud Over Boundaries, the Visit to the Carter Home and the Flash of Guns in the Darkness.

(By the Associated Press.)
Valdosta, Ga., Dec. 4.—J. G. Rawlings and Alf Moore, a negro, were hanged here today for the murder of Willie and Carrie Carter in July, 1905. Both stepped upon the scaffold without a tremor, they stood on the trap together and fell together. Rawlings in his last statement declared that he had told the truth and that his sons had no connection with the crime. Moore also declared that he had told the truth, again insisting that Milton Rawlings had fired the fatal shots.

Mrs. Rawlings and her two daughters visited the husband and father during the morning. They remained in the jail but did not witness the execution.

A Sketch of the Crime.
The crime for which J. C. Rawlings and Alf Moore were hanged today presented unusual features. J. G. Rawlings and W. L. Carter were neighbors twelve miles from here. Both were Baptist ministers. Several years ago a dispute arose as to the line between their respective farms. Litigation and bad blood resulted. Carter was wounded by a shot from ambush, and had Rawlings arrested on the charge of attempted murder.

A few days later, on June 13, 1905, a night attack was made on the Carter home. Two of the children, Willie and Carrie Carter were shot just outside the house, and shots were fired without effect at Carter and his wife and another daughter. The wounded boy managed to drag himself to the house and inform his parents that Milton and Jesse Rawlings had shot him. He died the next day.

After shooting the children the attacking party attempted to set fire to the house, but were fired upon and driven off without further casualties. A coroner's jury found that the crime had been committed by Milton and Jesse Rawlings and Alf Moore, a negro. The latter confessed, telling of a plot which had been planned by the elder Rawlings for the murder of the entire Carter family and the burning of their house.

J. R. Rawlings, the elder, took no immediate part in the crime, having gone to Valdosta to divert suspicion. The trial, which lasted two weeks, resulted in a verdict of death for the elder Rawlings, his sons Milton and Jesse and Alf Moore.

A third son, Leonard Rawlings, was given a life sentence as an accomplice. Then began a fight for life. Every legal expedient has been resorted to, causing the day of execution to be postponed from time to time as each successive temporary advantage was gained by the defense.

The verdicts in the case went to the higher court, then to the United States supreme court on an extraordinary motion and then to the board of pardons. The verdict below has been sustained in each instance. Governor Terrell's refusal on Monday to interfere with the execution of the death sentence today destroyed the last hope of escaping the full penalty of the law. The cases of the two Rawlings boys, who are under sentence to be hanged Friday, will come before the board of pardons Thursday.

TO BAR NEGROES FROM THE ARMY

Believes N. C. Legislature Overlooked Statutes

THE 13TH AMENDMENT A DANGEROUS ELEMENT

So He Declares the Negro to Be in an Explanation of His Bill—He Refers to the Twenty-fifth Infantry as Having Shown Racial Hostility.

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Representative Slayden, of Texas, today introduced a bill which provides that "on or before the thirtieth day of June, 1907, all enlisted men of the army who are negroes or of negro descent shall be discharged from the service of the United States and thereafter no negro or person of negro descent shall be enlisted or employed in the army of the United States."

In explaining his bill Mr. Slayden said: "The bill speaks for itself. It was not introduced for buncombe. My purpose is to give the congress of the United States an opportunity to purge the army of an admittedly dangerous element. To say that the negroes are brave is not an argument against this measure. Many men have been brave, in fact most men are in the matter of fighting. The Comanche and Sioux Indians are as brave as men can be, but no one would seriously suggest that they ultimately have regiments of them, put guns in their hands, and station them in companies of white troops toward whom they entertain inherent race hostility. The 25th infantry is manifestly imbued with the same race hostility, and events have shown it to be quite as dangerous as the Sioux or Comanche would be."

AMERICAN WOOLEN INCREASES CAPITAL

(By the Associated Press.)
Trenton, N. J., Dec. 4.—The American Woolen Company today filed papers with the secretary of state increasing its capital stock from \$65,000,000 to \$75,000,000 by adding \$10,000,000 to its present issue of \$25,000,000 of preferred stock.

JUDGE PURNELL ON TENANT ACT

Believes N. C. Legislature Overlooked Statutes

THE 13TH AMENDMENT A DANGEROUS ELEMENT

If Judge Requires Person Who Received Advances and Failed to Live Up to Contract to Work for Party Making Such Advances, It Would Be a Case of Peonage.

In his charge to the grand jury in the United States court this morning Judge Purnell referred to the landlord and tenant act passed by the last legislature, and said he believed the legislature overlooked the statutes when they passed such an act. Judge Purnell led up to the matter by saying that he was not going to talk about the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, which had been torn to pieces so by the courts that it amounted to little or nothing, but he was going to speak of the thirteenth amendment, the amendment which freed the slaves, and which refers to involuntary servitude. His charge was as to peonage. At first, he said, this was thought to apply only to the extreme southwest, that being where peonage was largely practiced, but it was eventually held to embrace the entire country. He mentioned a law passed a few years since by the Georgia legislature, and which was held to be unconstitutional when carried up to the supreme court of the United States. It was here that Judge Purnell referred to the landlord and tenant act passed by the legislature of 1902. He said if a magistrate or judge required some person who had received advances upon agreeing to do certain

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