

THE RALEIGH EVENING TIMES.

VOLUME 27.

TWELVE PAGES TODAY.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1907.

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PRICE 5c.

MR. LAUGHINGHOUSE INTIMATES THAT SOME RAILROADS OWN THE CORPORATION COMMISSION

"Col. Andrews and Henry Miller Have More Influence Than People"

SENSATIONAL TALK IN THE LOWER HOUSE

Discussing the Resolution to Investigate Basis of Settlement of Selma Connection Case Member From Pitt Attacks McNeill, Beddingfield and Rogers—"If They Are to Be Representatives of the Railroads," He Cries, "Then in God in Heaven's Name Let Them Be Shifted to the Pay Roll of the Railroads," House Today Takes Up Many Important Matters.

There being no minister present when the house was called to order this morning at 10:30, the usual opening invocation was omitted.

The first matter laid before the house was the resolution of Mr. Laughinghouse calling on the corporation commission to inform the legislature the terms on which the matter of the violation by the Southern Railway of the Selma connection order of the commission was settled, and whether the state was reimbursed for counsel fees expended in compelling the Southern to obey the order, the commission having decided not to press the \$15,000 in penalties incurred.

Mr. Laughinghouse said the corporation commission had taken upon itself to let these penalties go, and it was a question whether the people of North Carolina or the Southern Railway should lose this money. "The thing shows," declared Mr. Laughinghouse, "that Colonel Andrews and Henry Miller have more influence with the commissioners than the people of North Carolina; that they do exactly as they wish. If they are to be the representatives of the railroads and not the people, then, in God in heaven's name, let them be shifted to the pay-roll of the railroads."

The resolution passed without further discussion, by a standing vote of 47 to 12.

Joint resolution to pay expenses of committee visiting hospitals for insane.

Minors Out of Pool Rooms.

Mr. Douglass' bill to prohibit minors from entering bar-rooms, pool rooms and other places was passed on its readings, although there was a disposition on the part of some members to let the bill go over on account of the absence of Mr. Harris. Mr. Douglass said if Mr. Harris opposed the bill he did not know it.

Mr. Douglass opposed the committee amendment that the bill apply only to minors under 18 years of age, but had no objection to the committee amendment limiting the bill to Wake county.

Mr. Ehringhaus thought Mr. Harris opposed the limitation to Wake county. There was objection to the bill going on third reading, but Mr. Mial seconded a motion by Mr. Douglass to suspend the rules. The house sustained him and passed the bill with the committee amendments.

Senator Drowry's bill to prohibit misrepresentations by insurance companies caused some discussion.

Mr. Royster thought it would do no harm to pass the bill, as it only tended to prevent lying, or rather to promote the telling of the truth.

Mr. Murphy feared the house was about to do something that might be a little dangerous in passing this bill. It might work a great hardship on exuberant agents.

Mr. Harshaw thought there ought to be amendments requiring insurance agents to go to church regularly, say their prayers, and prohibiting them from visiting all kinds of bad places, even the dispensary in Raleigh. Most insurance agents said so much about their policies that the average man, without the aid of an expert stenographer, could not recall anything said.

It was pointed out that the committee had amended the bill so that it applied only to misrepresentations with intent to deceive or defraud.

Finally, Mr. Yount moved to table the bill, and the motion prevailed. Railroad Bill Tuesday Night. The railroad bill came up on third

reading, and Mr. Dowd asked that it be made a special order for next Tuesday night, as several members, including Mr. Bickett and himself, had drawn a substitute bill, and Mr. Bickett was not present.

Mr. Manning opposed any further delay or argument on the matter. He thought every possible amendment had been considered.

Mr. Morton offered an amendment striking out "1906" from the bill. This would do away with basing the earnings on the report of the commission for that year.

Mr. Clifford sent up an amendment that all railroads constructed before or after the ratification of the bill, within five years, be authorized to charge the highest rate allowed by the bill.

Mr. Turlington, in behalf of the minority—and, he submitted, a very respectable minority—asked that the bill be allowed to go over in order that the substitute might be duly considered. "This is perhaps the most important matter before the general assembly," said Mr. Turlington, "and I ask this house if it thinks the people of North Carolina want this bill passed by the vacant chairs here today."

Mr. Manning said that since the gentlemen were so fearful that he would be unfair to them, he would yield to the request to let the matter go over until Tuesday.

Mr. Turlington personally thanked Mr. Manning on behalf of the minority. (Applause.)

The bill on its third reading was made the special order for next Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

The bill to codify the laws as to recovery of damages from telegraph companies in mental anguish cases was made a special order for next Wednesday, after the morning hour.

Fish Fight On Again. The supposed ground fish bill came up, and things looked rather smooth, but only for a few moments.

It was stated that everybody was satisfied with the substitute as printed in the Evening Times a few days ago, finally amended to make the Ocracoke limit three miles as of present instead of five miles, according to the first agreement, except Mr. Davis of Carteret, and indefinite leave had just been granted him on account of illness.

But a brand new element of discord was injected when Dr. McNeill of Fayetteville offered an amendment to include the Cape Fear river in the bill.

Soon afterwards Mr. Morton of Wilmington sent up an amendment to except the waters of New Hanover from the bill.

Mr. Laughinghouse promptly accepted this amendment of Mr. Morton, and there was a protest by several of the fish county members, and Mr. Laughinghouse pretty soon was heard to state that he had understood the amendment he withdrew his acceptance.

Then the fight waged back and forth for awhile, and there was a lot of confusion over which amendment was before the house. Mr. Morton's had been adopted before Mr. Laughinghouse got into it, and the vote was reconsidered.

Finally it was voted down and Dr. McNeill's adopted and the bill passed by a vote of 61 to 4, after the sergeant-at-arms had had to arrest and bring in several members to get a quorum.

Mr. Morton lodged a motion to reconsider, but Mr. Whitley moved to table the motion, and it was finally tabled after several points of order had been argued.

Bills Introduced. Provide fire escapes and protect human life. Hankins.

Amend Revisal relative to throwing sawdust in streams of Cherokee. Davidson.

Prohibit liquor within four miles of Keys Fork school in Gates. Simpson.

Allow Martin county to elect two additional county commissioners. Whitley.

Amend act 1905, regarding fishing in South creek in Beaufort. Hooker.

Regulate catching of fish in certain creeks in Beaufort. Hooker.

Establish standard-keeper and public weigher for Beaufort. Jacobson.

Regulate killing deer and summer duck in Beaufort. Jacobson.

Re-charter town of Belhaven and repeal former charter. Jacobson.

Regulate cultivation of oysters and clams. Ehringhaus.

Amend act of 1905, for better working of roads in Pasquotank. Ehringhaus.

Establish graded school in Madison district, Rockingham county.

Sharpe, with petitions.

On bankrupts. Harshaw, by request. For judgment final with verified complaint and no answer. Harshaw, by request.

Relative to marking boundary of lands. Harshaw, by request. Requiring register of deeds to keep records of sales of real estate. Harshaw, by request.

Providing for indexing of acts of legislature. Harshaw, by request. Increase pensions of Confederate soldiers and widows in Cumberland, and authorize commissioners to levy special tax for this purpose. McNeill.

Prevent throwing of sawdust in South river in Sampson. Owen. Regulate fishing in waters of Sampson. Owen.

Fix salaries for county officers of Wake and increase road fund. Mial. Appoint justices of peace in Bertie. Gilliam.

Regulate fishing for shad, herring and other fish. Whitley, by request. Prevent tenants from leaving landlords before paying debts in Pamlico. Gibson.

Working roads in Transylvania. Galloway. Incorporate Piedmont & Atlantic Railway Company. Parsons.

Authorize commissioners of New Hanover to pay fees to justices of peace when prisoner is sent to roads to work out costs. Morton.

Establish institute for industrial and manual training for boys and girls in the mountains of western North Carolina. Avery.

Amend Revisal, putting Mt. Olive (Continued on Second Page.)

TELEPHONE BILL IN THE SENATE

Can't String Lines Without Consent of People

DENTIST BILL PASSES

Men Who Practice That Profession May Be Legally Tamed Doctors. Much Discussion on Measure to Effect Persons Under Influence of Liquor From Trains—Other Matters.

The subject of telephone wire stringing was the one of a lengthy discussion in the senate today—brought out by the proposed passing of Mr. Buxton's bill to amend the present law on the subject and require telephone companies to secure the consent of the owners of the premises before they proceed to attach wires to houses, trees, fences, and other places.

According to the statements made by several senators, the law as it stands at present is not only lax in its lack of restriction, but also imposes a hardship on the property owners—in that it is made a misdemeanor for them to remove any such wire after it has been placed on their premises—whether surreptitiously or otherwise; that one cannot even cut down an old tree or post which he desires to remove if it has had a telephone wire attached to it. It was also shown that in case a property owner was unreasonable in refusing consent the law would protect the telephone companies as other public utilities.

After an agreement had been reached that the law should apply to the future stringing of wires or re-stringing of old lines, and not warrant evil disposed persons to proceed to cut wires already strung through their lands or residential premises, and that certain counties should be excepted by request of senators from their districts, the bill was re-committed to be perfected along that line. If it will come up again next week.

The bill of Senator Thorne "to restore the profession and practice of dentistry to its former position as a branch of medicine and surgery" was discussed during its passage in the senate today in an interesting manner.

The bill amends chapter 95 of volume 2 of the revisal, adding as a sub-section 47b, the sub-head "V.I." entitled "Dentistry," a provision which enables dentists to prescribe as a surgeon drugs and medicines for the treatment of the "special classes of diseases mentioned, as is now enjoyed by registered physicians," as well as in their dental offices. The bill also defines a "duly licensed dentist" under chapter 95, volume 2 of the revisal, to be a "surgeon."

According to the provisions of the bill of Mr. Thorne, discussed in the senate today, people "intoxicated" under the influence of liquor "shall" be ejected from railway trains and steamboats—whenever they enter in an intoxicated condition or become so after entering.

Senator McLean characterized the bill as a dangerous one and Senator Buxton opposed its passage vigorously. They showed that there is already a state law that authorizes conductors, et al, the power to eject objectionable characters, whether drunk or not. The pending bill is too mandatory in requiring that it "shall" be done if the person is thought to be intoxicated.

The bill will come up again next week on its final reading.

For the first time this session the state senate today began its work without the preliminary invocation—no minister of the gospel being present, and the only clerical member of the senate not being in his seat.

The lieutenant governor called the senate to order for rather the less than a score of senators in their seats at the time of 10 o'clock.

Journal of Finley stood approved on the certification of the committee on the journal.

Leave of absence was granted to Senator Ehringhaus.

New Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Webb: To amend certain sections of the revisal relating to hospitals for the insane. Committee on Asylums for Insane.

By Mr. Fleming: To amend the charter of the town of Farmville. Counties, Cities and Towns.

By Mr. Etheridge: To regulate the time of holding terms of superior court in Davie county. Judicial Districts.

By Mr. Etheridge: To amend chapter 345, act 1905, and regulate the fees of the sheriff of Dare county. Salaries and Fees.

By Mr. Reinhardt: To authorize board of education of Lincoln county to create a new school district. Education.

By Mr. Thorne: To authorize town of Rocky Mount to issue bonds for street paving purposes. Counties, Cities and Towns.

(Continued on Page Five.)

DANGER TO THE COTTON FARMER

And the Allied Interests in the South

WHAT H. G. HESTER SEES

Laws Now Pending in Alabama, Arkansas and Other States, He Says, May Place at a Serious Disadvantage Both the Planter and the Spot Cotton Merchant.

(By the Associated Press.) New York, Feb. 16.—Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and consulting statistician of the census bureau at Washington, said today that there is far more danger to the legitimate cotton interests of the south in the current tendency of legislation in the northern states than there is in bunter crops and market manipulation, because laws such as those now pending in Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and Tennessee, which do not discriminate between necessary trade facilities, and unnecessary basket shops, cannot fail if enacted, adversely to affect both the farmer and spot cotton merchant by permanently placing both at a disadvantage in marketing the crop.

"Safeguards can be devised," said Mr. Hester, "effectively to prevent indiscriminate gambling by irresponsible parties who live their time daily watching for telegraphic 'dope' in a basket shop and which will prevent others who have no cotton, and never expect to have any, from using an immensely valuable trade adjunct as a medium for simon pure gambling."

SIMMONS WILL VOTE FOR BILL

South Won't Suffer Under its Provision

SUCH IS HIS OPINION

The Immigration Measure in the Senate—Appropriations for Inland Waterway from Pamlico Sound to Beaufort Inlet in River and Harbor Bill Reported to Senate.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Feb. 16.—A half hour was consumed in the senate today in routine business, after which the immigration conference report was again taken up under the agreement of yesterday, which contemplates a vote before adjournment today.

The discussion was opened by Senator Simmons of North Carolina. "I shall vote for the report," he said, "because I believe the south will not suffer under its provisions." He believed the demand for labor in the south had been overstated by Senators Bacon and Tillman, although he said his state could use sixty thousand more agricultural and twenty thousand more cotton factory laborers.

Position of Simmons. Mr. Simmons placed a higher importance on maintaining the amity and good feeling which he said had always existed between the south and the Pacific coast on labor and other questions than on any disadvantage to his own section which might result from the changes made in the immigration law. Nevertheless he regarded the change in the contract labor provision as not properly in the report and expressed the opinion that the conferees had exceeded their authority.

Senator Dubois opposed the passport provision in the bill. "I do not think," he said, "the president of the United States ought to be allowed to legislate directly as he has done in the case of this provision."

A denial was made by Mr. Bacon of printed reports that the opposites of himself and Senator Tillman to the conference report had been withdrawn under pressure from Senator Aldrich to save or secure appropriations in the river and harbor bill.

Bacon Points to Jealousy. Referring briefly to the labor situation (Continued on second page.)

TO RESUME THE TRIAL MONDAY

Bolton Will Take His Place as Juror

TWO NEW WITNESSES

An Important Letter Which the Defense Will Endeavor to Get in as Evidence of the Condition of Thaw's Mind Immediately After the Shooting of White.

(By the Associated Press.) New York, Feb. 16.—Harry E. Thaw had a long conference yesterday with A. Russell Peabody, one of his counsel, regarding the reports that District Attorney Jerome was paying the way to apply for a commission in Lunacy. Mr. Peabody said Thaw expressed a wish that his counsel should make every possible effort to prevent the appointment of a commission. "The, Mr. Peabody said, would be done."

"Counsel for the defense," said Mr. Peabody, "will fight every possible attempt that the district attorney may make for the appointment of such a commission."

The names of two witnesses who are likely to be called to testify should the trial of Thaw be carried to a conclusion have been made public. One is Dr. Francis L. Patton, former president of the Princeton University and now president of Princeton Theological Seminary; the other is Dr. Frank P. McGuire, the Tombs physician. The former will appear for the defense, while McGuire, it is said, will appear for the prosecution. Both are expected to give important testimony regarding the prisoner's sanity about the time of the tragedy.

An Important Letter. Through Dr. Patton the defense hopes to get in evidence a letter written by Thaw soon after his arrest. It is the contention that if this letter is admitted in evidence it will have a great bearing on the condition of Thaw's mind right after his arrest in regard to the killing of Stanford White. Mr. Delmas feels that the letter will be competent testimony to corroborate Dr. Evans' testimony that Thaw was not of sound mind in August, about two months after the shooting. It is recalled that Dr. Patton called on Thaw in the Tombs in the summer.

Through Dr. McGuire it is stated the district attorney expects to lay the foundation for the opinion of alienists that Thaw was sane on the night of June 25, when he killed Stanford White. The Tombs physician is said to be of the opinion that Thaw when he killed White, knew the quality of the act and knew the distinction between right and wrong, and Dr. McGuire's value to the state as a witness lies on the long observation that he has had of Thaw and the data he has given the district attorney, which will be recorded at the trial in his evidence.

Details of Life in Tombs. It is said the physician has kept a careful record of Thaw's appearance, words, actions and moods and is prepared to give every day's details of the prisoner's life in the Tombs since June 25.

An interview is published today with Mrs. J. J. Caine, the intimate friend of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, who is to be a witness for the defense to combat the testimony favorable to Stanford White, which it is anticipated Howard Nesbit will give if sworn as a witness for the state.

Mrs. Caine is quoted as saying that she had heard Harry Thaw ask Evelyn Nesbit's mother for her hand at the time the girl was at school at Pompton, N. J., accompanying the proposal of marriage with a promise that if Evelyn became his wife he would, on the wedding day, settle on Mrs. Holman, then Mrs. Nesbit, \$100,000 or more. The mother's answer to this, she said, was that she would try her best to persuade Evelyn to accept Thaw.

Personal services of Mrs. Joseph B. Bolton, wife of one of the jurymen, were held today. Mr. Bolton is bearing up under his bereavement and Dr. H. H. Tinker, his family physician, telephoned the district attorney last evening that Bolton would be able to take his place with the other eleven jurors on Monday.

FIRE CAUSED DEATH OF AN AGED WOMAN.

(By the Associated Press.) Alexandria, Va., Feb. 16.—One death from excitement and exposure, six firemen overcome by smoke, one badly burned about the face and another injured by a falling beam and damage amounting to \$10,000 were the result of a fire, which when finally subdued early today had destroyed Wedderburn Row, a block of houses on Albert street, between Oronoco and Pendleton streets. The fire was caused by the overturning of a lighted lamp.

COURT CONVENES MONDAY MORNING

First Case That of Norris vs. Insurance Company

TERM FOR TWO WEEKS

The Norris Suit Is for the Collection of Insurance Policy, and Sensational Charges Have Been Made in Connection With It—Both Sides Are Ready for Trial.

Superior court will convene Monday for the trial of civil cases and will be in session for two weeks, Judge E. B. Jones, of Winston-Salem, presiding. There are several cases of more or less interest on the docket, one being by the city of Raleigh against the Trading Stamp Company, and there are several suits brought against the railroads by the corporation commission for not obeying the order to post the time of arrival of the passenger trains at the stations.

The first case on the docket is that of C. A. Norris and M. T. Norris against the North Carolina Home Insurance Company for the collection of an insurance policy, the amount involved being five hundred dollars. Some very sensational charges were made in regard to this case, as is shown by the answer and the reasons set forth for not paying the policy. There is no doubt about the case being tried.

The suit is entitled C. A. Norris and M. T. Norris, her husband, vs. The North Carolina Home Insurance Company. It is alleged in the complaint that the defendant company, for valuable consideration, issued and delivered a fire insurance policy to W. H. Norris, the same being on buildings and additions thereto for a period of three years from December 3, 1903, said policy being for \$500. That on or about June, 1905, W. H. Norris, for a valuable consideration, transferred the property on which the policy was held to C. A. Norris, also his interest in insurance policy, which remained in full force and effect. The buildings insured were totally destroyed by fire on the night of November 17, 1905. It is alleged that the value of buildings and additions destroyed by fire was at least \$1,000. That several days after the fire M. T. Norris, acting as agent for his wife, duly notified the corporation of the total destruction of the buildings insured by said corporation. That plaintiff demanded payment of the policy before the action was instituted, but said corporation refused to pay amount covered by policy. Judgment is prayed against the defendant corporation for the sum of \$500, with interest from November 17, 1905, and for the costs of the action.

Attorneys for the plaintiff are, J. N. Holding, J. C. L. Harris and S. G. Ryan.

In the answer the defendant corporation alleges that the allegation in the complaint to the effect that the house mentioned therein, with additions thereto, was of the value of \$1,000, is untrue, and on the contrary that, according to the best information the defendant was able to obtain, the buildings were not worth more than \$150. The defendant corporation furthermore alleges that, in its opinion, the fire was of incendiary origin and was the work of an agent in the interest of the alleged owner and was for the purpose of collecting the insurance.

Argo & Shaffer and R. H. Battle & Son are attorneys for the defendant company.

There are several other suits growing out of this affair, one being brought by the plaintiffs in the above action against the insurance company for damage to character on account of charges made by said defendant. All suits but the one to collect the insurance on the buildings burned have been continued.

CRAZY MAN TRIES TO KILL MINISTER.

(By the Associated Press.)

The Hague, Feb. 16.—An insane man today attempted to assassinate the minister of justice, Dr. E. E. Van Rasbie. While the minister was standing front of his residence the lunatic fired five shots at him with a revolver, but missed him. The would-be assassin was arrested.