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I NEVER WANTED TO KILL THE FOUL BEAST, DESTROYER OF INNOCENCE, DECLARED THAW

He Said His Appeals to Comstock and Jerome Were Vain

I WISHED TO BRING HIM TO TRIAL, THAW ADDED

Evans, to Whom the Prisoner Told the Above, Said That Thaw Explained His Carrying a Pistol by Saying He Had Been Advised to do so by a Detective After He Had Told the Detective of Attempts by Thaw to Involve Him, Thaw, in a Quarrel—Peculiar Looks and Actions of Thaw Described by the Alienist.

(By the Associated Press.)
New York, Feb. 18.—After an interruption of four days the trial of Harry K. Thaw was resumed today. Juror Joseph B. Bolton, the death of whose wife on Thursday morning last caused the postponement of the case and the release of the jury from close confinement, was early at the criminal court's building this morning declaring he felt perfectly able to go ahead with the trial.
During the period of the adjournment there had been many rumors of a conflict among the defendant's counsel, but at the opening of court today all of the six attorneys who have represented Thaw during the proceedings, were at his counsel table, consulting together as usual. Evon Mr. McPike, who had not been included in Mrs. William Thaw's official list of attorneys as given out Saturday, was in his accustomed place at the prisoner's right.
Mr. McPike is a partner of Mr. Delmas.
Dr. Britton D. Evans, superintendent of the New Jersey State Hospital for the insane at Morris Plains, was on the stand last Thursday when the trial was adjourned, and was recalled today as the first witness.
Mr. Delmas took up the direct examination of the witness, thus resuming his position as leading counsel.

Objections by Jerome.

Dr. Evans was asked to relate the conversation he had with Thaw during his first three visits to the defendant in the Tombs.

The witness has heretofore testified as to the result of these first three visits he had reached the conclusion that Thaw was of unsound mind.

District Attorney Jerome submitted to the court the contention that the witness should produce any notes he may have taken at the time of the interviews.

"That is a matter for general cross-examination," ruled Justice Fitzgerald.

"Although I am not compelled to do so," said Mr. Delmas, "I will examine the witness on the points so as to satisfy the learned district attorney."
Dr. Evans said he did take some notes of one visit but they were meagre and had been lost after he turned them over to his stenographer. He took his assistance, Dr. C. C. Beiling, along to take notes of the third visit, but Thaw dismissed the physician and counsel at that occasion.

"That ended the note taking," said the witness. "I may omit essential details, but I will have to depend entirely on my memory."
Here, Mr. Jerome again objected.

"The witness," he declared, "says he may omit essential facts."
"What can he do?" replied Justice Fitzgerald, "but give his best memory. That is all that is required by the rules of evidence."
Evans and Thaw.

The objection was overruled and Dr. Evans began to relate the incidents of his first visit to Thaw on August 26 last.

"I took a letter of introduction to Mr. Thaw from Mr. Hartridge and was finally conducted to his cell. He gave me his hand and looked at me with a staring and twitching of the eyes. With a nervousness such as we seldom see and in an agitated manner, he asked me to have a seat beside him on his cot. He looked at me a long time and then said: 'You have different eyes from

Dr. Hamilton: Your eyes look as if you were a sane man. His eyes suggested insanity."
"I asked him how he was, saying, I had been sent by Mr. Hartridge to talk matters over. He said it was all right if I came from Hartridge, and in response to my question as to how he felt, he said, 'Oh, I'm all right.'"
"To Railroad Me to Asylum."
"The words were nervously uttered and were piled together. Then he continued: 'Lew Delaheld, a lawyer, and the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonny are in conspiracy with Jerome so as to close this matter up and railroad me off to an asylum. They want to have me declared insane. It is all rot. There's nothing to it. They don't want me to come to a trial where I may be vindicated and where I can tell the court and the jury all there is in this matter.'"
Dr. Evans said the arrival of the prisoner's wife and mother interrupted the interview. He offered to withdraw, but Thaw told him to remain and after kissing his wife and mother and introducing the physician, asked them to excuse him until he had finished with his call.

"He then told me," continued Dr. Evans, "of Stanford White, and at great length spoke of the alleged wrongs the man had done to innocent and pure minded girls."
"Drugged, Poisoned, Ruined."
"He never referred to himself and did not seem to feel in any danger from his position as a prisoner charged with murder. He declared that White had drugged, poisoned and ruined a great number of young women who had not been inclined to crime—women whose minds as well as bodies had been pure. He declared it to be the scheme of his own lawyers and everybody else to have all these matters shut away from the public."
Dr. Evans next described his second visit on August 21 last.

"Thaw came into the examination room of the Tombs with a large pasteboard box in his arms. It was filled with papers. He was nervous and agitated and looked at both myself and Dr. Wagner with a peculiar stare. He had an air of self-importance as if he was telling us what to do instead of undergoing an examination himself. He said he felt right and slept very well. He then proceeded to tell us the same story of persecution he had related to me on the occasion of my first visit.

"The Beast, the Blackguard."
"He referred constantly to 'this man, this creature, this dead man, the beast, the blackguard,' and said the man had sought to take the virtue of every pure minded woman who came within the sphere of his observation."
"I tried to save them," Mr. Thaw said to us, and added: 'I did all in my power. I never wanted to shoot the creature; I never wanted to kill him. I knew he was a foul creature, destroying all the mothers and daughters in America, but I wanted through legal means to bring him to trial. I wanted to get him into court so he would be brought to justice.'"
"I then asked him why under such circumstances, he had shot Mr. White," Providence took charge of it," he replied. "This was an act of providence. For my part I would rather have had him suffer in court for the humiliation the revelation of his acts would have caused."
"Did he tell you what he had done, if anything, to bring Stanford White into court?" asked Mr. Delmas.

He Accuses Jerome.
"He said he had gone to see Anthony Comstock, District Attorney Jerome and a private detective agency. He said Mr. Jerome had told him he had better let the matter drop; that there was nothing to it; the detectives told him they would take the matter up but they had not submitted a proper report. As to Mr. Comstock, he said, he discovered that Delancey Nicoll, the attorney, was acting as legal adviser both to Stanford White and to Comstock. He regarded this as another link in the conspiracy against him."
"I asked him why he had carried a pistol and he said Roger O'Mara, an independent detective in Pittsburg, had advised him to do so after he had told O'Mara that on several occasions Thaw had jostled him in an attempt to get him into a quarrel and street brawl. He said these things were the hired agents of Stanford White, who did not want to take the responsibility and danger of

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GIVES HIM BIG STICK TO WIELD

Burnett Against Provisions of Immigration Bill

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

The Conference Report Agreed to by the Senate Saturday Was Under Discussion in the House—Williams of Mississippi Talks—Conference Report Agreed To.
(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—The house soon after convening today took up and began consideration of the conference report on the immigration bill, which was agreed to by the senate Saturday.

After the reading of the report, Representative Burnett of Alabama made points of order against the first provision, which undertakes to regulate the incoming of Japanese coolies by giving the president authority to refuse to recognize their passports, and also against the whole of section 42, having relation to the air space in immigrant vessels to the United States.

As to the proposition, Burnett insisted that the authority conferred by the section on the president put in his hands a "big stick" which he could wield over a state. He declared that it gave the chief executive a power which was never contemplated by the constitution nor by enabling act of any sovereign state.

As to the second proposition, it was Mr. Burnett's contention that the air space provision properly belonged in a bill relating to navigation and had no part in a bill regulating the immigration of aliens into the United States. Mr. Williams of Mississippi said that the provisions relating to aliens admission as affecting the question of mixed schools in California had been injected into the bill to avoid possible foreign complications and that it was a matter which neither house had had an opportunity to discuss. Defining the power of the conferees he argued that they could deal only with subjects contained in the bill as passed and not as extraneous matter.

Williams With California.

Personally he said he was with California in the stand it had taken regarding the right of Japanese to attend the white schools.

Speaker Cannon advised Mr. Williams that in discussing points of order politics could not be considered and that the only thing in controversy was whether the sections adopted by the conferees were properly in the bill. Mr. Williams bowed. "I yield to this wisdom of the chair," he said, "but I give notice that I am going to talk about the matters contained in the house substitute to the bill and I shall take the side of California."
The speaker overruled the point of order on the ground that the conferees had been wholly within their rights when they agreed to a substitute for both the senate and house bills.

Mr. Burnett appealed from the decision of the chair, whereupon Mr. Payne of New York moved to lay the appeal on the table.
The ayes and noes were called and the appeal was tabled by a strict party vote—ayes 196, noes 104.

The house finally agreed to the conference report on the immigration bill.

NO LIQUOR IN TILLMAN STATE

(Special to the Evening Times.)
Columbia, S. C., Feb. 18.—Every dispensary is closed in South Carolina today, a state of prohibition prevails and will prevail for a week or more longer. Governor Ansel today appointed the members of the commission to wind up the affairs of the state dispensary. They are: Dr. W. J. Murray, Columbia; Capt. C. W. Henderson, Alton; W. W. Simpson, Woodruff; John McSwain, Timmonsville; Nelson C. Poe, Greenville. These are business men as required by law. Governor Ansel issued a proclamation and notified all county dispensaries to close until this commission can meet and pass upon the bonds of the county boards to be appointed.

GOVERNOR TO ENFORCE LAW ON RAILROADS

Authorized to Employ Lawyers to Go to Washington

A HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Senator Drewry Introduces Two Important Bills—Measure for Ejection of Intoxicated Passengers Passed—Graham Railroad Rate Bill Set for Wednesday—Many Bills But Little Talk in State Senate Today.

Probably the most important bills passed by the state senate today were those authorizing conferees of railway trains to eject intoxicated persons (only) passengers who are "intoxicated," whether they be on the train or aboard; and the bill of Senator Graham authorizing the governor to expend not exceeding \$1000 annually in retaining counsel for the state to appear in cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington.

This is intended to especially apply to the enforcement of laws designed to secure more efficient and prompt freight transportation and delivery.

The special order in the senate tomorrow is the bill of Senator Klutznick, to require the prompt transmission and delivery of telegrams.

The Graham railroad passenger rate bill will not come up in the senate tomorrow—the time having been changed. It is the special order for Wednesday at 11:30 o'clock.

Among the important bills introduced today was that by Mr. Drewry to provide for a state highway commission, and another by the same senator for the benefit of the public schools of Wake county.

Among the bills introduced today in the senate was one by Mr. Graham "to enlarge the powers of the corporation commission." This bill authorizes the corporation commission to adopt rules for the shipment of inflammable and explosive material, including cotton which has been partially consumed by fire.

Senate Proceedings in Detail.

The state senate today met one hour earlier than usual on Monday morning. If many senators went home Saturday evening most of them had returned when the lieutenant governor called the senate to order at 11 o'clock.

The various standing committees as usual on Monday had few bills to report.

New Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham: To enlarge the powers of the railroad commission. Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Graham: To prevent the theft of freight in transit. Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Graham: To prevent the stealing of railroad brasses and other similar material. Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE REFUSES TO SANCTION LAUGHINGHOUSE CHARGE AS TO CORPORATION COMMISSION

C. A. NORRIS CASE WAS CONTINUED

A Very Material Witness Could Not be Found

M. T. NORRIS OUT OF IT

Defendant Company Endeavored to Keep M. T. Norris in the Case—It Was Thought Up to a Few Minutes Before Court Convened That Suit Would be Tried.

Superior court convened this morning and will be in session for two weeks. The first case on the docket was that of C. A. Norris and M. T. Norris vs. The North Carolina Home Insurance Company, and was for the collection of an insurance policy. The facts in the case are familiar to the readers of this paper, the principal allegations both in the complaint and answer having been given Saturday.

It was generally thought that the case would be tried, but when court convened it was found that one of the principal witnesses of the defendant company, one Walter B. Jones, could not be found. It seems that the subpoena was sent to Alamance county, and it was learned this morning that he had moved from there. He lived in the house insured a short time before it was burned, and the defendant company desired to show the value of the house. An affidavit setting forth what they expected to prove by said witness, and Judge Jones made an order, on account of the absence of the witness, continuing the case.

M. T. Norris came into court and took a nonsuit, motion to this effect having been made by Judge Womack, of counsel for the plaintiff. Counsel for plaintiff opposed the withdrawal, but it was allowed by his honor, and an exception was taken.

It was held by attorneys for the defendant company that M. T. Norris should remain in the suit for the purpose that if judgment should be rendered against the insurance company, and it should be shown that the amount due to Mrs. Norris would stand as a judgment against M. T. Norris, thus fixing the amount as a counterclaim. Attorneys contended that he should remain in the suit, and that even if he did not know anything in regard to the burning of the building, which they admitted in another case, that if her husband was acting in the capacity of general agent, looking after all her business affairs, that it became the act of her real agent when she came in court and asked for the insurance on the building burned, thus profiting by the act of her general agent.

On the other hand, attorneys for the plaintiff contended that M. T. Norris had nothing whatever to do with the case, that his name was only put in and they had a right to take a nonsuit as to him, and that it was a suit brought by Mrs. Norris for the purpose of recovering the amount of insurance on property in her name. They contended that even if it was burned by M. T. Norris, that it did not affect the case against the insurance company, as it was admitted that it was done without Mrs. Norris' consent or knowledge, and the act of her general agent would not keep her from recovering the amount due. As to the counterclaim, they argued that no counterclaim could be pleaded until such a claim existed; that if the case was decided against the insurance company, and said company wanted to bring a suit to secure judgment against M. T. Norris, that it would have to be brought as a separate suit. It was admitted that if it could be shown that M. T. Norris burned the house, that the defendant company in the case would have the right to secure judgment for the amount of insurance paid on the property, but that the insurance company could not secure such judgment until the amount had actually been paid.

Final disposition of the Norris case was not made until this afternoon.

STEAMER RAMMED BY A SCHOONER.

(By the Associated Press.)

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 18.—Forty miles off Cape Henry at one o'clock Sunday morning the three masted schooner Besse Whiting rammied the Norwegian steamer Taurus under practically the same circumstances as the schooner Harry Knowlton ran down the Joy Line steamer Larchmont last week. In this instance, however, there was no loss of life. Both vessels suffered heavy damage, but neither sank and both are here, the steamer having towed the schooner to Hampton Roads after the accident.

The tug William Coley, later brought the Whiting to Norfolk. The Whiting's hull and bowsprit are gone, and there is a hole in her bow above the water line through which a horse and cart might pass. Eight of the steamer's frames were bent or broken, but her damage is more costly than dangerous.

It is claimed on the schooner Whiting that the Taurus changed her course and thus caused the accident which could not then be avoided.

The captain of the Whiting today filed a libel in the federal court here against the Taurus claiming \$6,000 damages. The captain of the Taurus is this afternoon preparing to file a cross libel against the schooner but the amount of damages to be asked has not yet been determined.

WRECK INQUEST IS HELD TODAY.

(By the Associated Press.)
New York, Feb. 18.—District Attorney Jerome's office is represented at the coroner's inquest this afternoon into the wreck of the New York Central Railway Saturday evening, in which sixteen people were killed, and it is expected that the disputed question as to the speed of the wrecked train will be answered by the testimony of the inspector, E. R. Rogers, the train inspector, who was riding in one of the electric motors and from the reports of the towermen who recorded the passage of the train.

An effort will be made to ascertain the rail to be torn up, and the breaking of a wheel on the leading motor.

All the bodies of the passengers which were held at the Bronx park police station have been identified and removed. Of the injured in the hospitals, four were regarded today as being in a critical condition. They were: Mabel Smith, aged 13, of Onsetta, N. Y., skull fractured; Elsie Salifen, of Eaglewood, J. N., skull fractured; Arabelle Fowler, of Pleasantville, N. Y., legs broken; Ernest Knoll of Mt. Kisco, N. Y., fracture of the thigh.

Coroner Schwannock was informed today that Mr. Knoll was likely to die and went to the hospital to take his statement. Altogether there were twelve sufferers from the wreck in the Fordham, Lincoln and Lebanon hospitals today.

DEATH FOR SELF, DIVORCED WIFE.

(By the Associated Press.)
Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 18.—After shooting his divorced wife three times and inflicting fatal injuries, Louis Mazoretzki, a well-to-do second-hand dealer, of Vancouver, yesterday sent a bullet through his own head, killing him instantly. Mrs. Mazoretzki was taken to the hospital and cannot recover.

Mr. Doughton Defends Members and Body Concur Without Dissent

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE

Text of Resolution Declares That the House Has the Fullest Confidence in Integrity and Ability of the Commission and Does Not Desire to Reflect Upon the Same in Its Conduct of the Selma Case—Railroad Law as to Hours of Employes Discussed—Bill Introduced to Amend Charter of City of Raleigh—Other Matters.

The house this morning adopted without division a resolution declaring its entire confidence in the integrity of the corporation commission. The resolution was introduced by Representative Doughton of Alleghany, and sets forth in the preamble that it is on account of references in the public print to a resolution passed by the house on Saturday calling for a report on the settlement of the Selma connection matter.

It will be remembered that the house on Saturday passed Mr. Laughinghouse's resolution calling upon the corporation commission for the terms upon which the disputed connection case was settled and whether the state, in exchange for the remission of \$15,000 insured in penalties by the Southern Railway, had been reimbursed for expenses incurred in the litigation.

A feature of the session today was a visit from Miss Mary Lee, the daughter of General Robert E. Lee. The house took a ten minute recess for the members to meet her and adopted appropriate resolutions expressive of its gratification at the honor and pleasure.

A bill amending the constitution as to homestead exemptions was introduced by Representative Gallert of Rutherford. It reduces the personal property exemption from \$500 to \$100 and the real property exemption from \$1,000 to \$500. Many petitions from business men of the state have been received for an enactment of some change in the homestead clause of the constitution.

At 10:35 Speaker Justice called on Rev. J. C. Masee, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of this city, to open the house session with prayer.

The speaker named Messrs. Jacobson, Wells and Cowles as the journal committee for this week.

Petitions were received as follows: From citizens of Lilesville township, Anson, for establishment of Falls Branch school district. Lockhart.

From colored citizens of Chatham, for compulsory school law. London, by request.

From citizens of Buncombe, for repeal of homestead law. Gaston.

Bills Introduced.

Authorize commissioners of town of Murphy, in Cherokee, to issue bonds for water-works and sewerage. Davidson.

Improve public roads of Anson. Lockhart.

Amend charter of town of Columbia, Tyrrell (act of 1899). Liverman, with petitions.

Repeat act of 1902, relative to charter of town of Columbia. Liverman, by request.

Amend, revise and consolidate charter of city of Raleigh. Harris.

Prohibit liquor within one mile of certain churches in Carteret. Jacobson, by request.

Amend, revise and consolidate charter of city of Raleigh. Harris.

Amend charter of city of Wilmington, to provide for maintenance of free library. Morton.

Require fish in packages to have weight branded on packages. Morton.

Amend constitution of North Carolina, relative to homestead exemptions. Gallert.

Prevent sale of liquor and transportation and delivery in Rutherford. Gallert.

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