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NO HOPE SEEN SAVE IN SEPARATION OF RACES

Gulf Between White and Black Widens With Culture of the Negro

FLORIDA'S GOVERNOR OFFERS A SOLUTION

In His Message to the Legislature He Points to the Growing Bitterness Between the Races, Showing That Education but Kindles in the Negro Hopes That Can Never be Realized, and Recommends That Congress be Memorialized to Colonize the Negroes and Protect Them From Foreign Invasion.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Tallahassee, Fla., April 2.—In the course of the biennial message which Governor Broward sent to the Florida legislature upon its convening here at noon today, the governor says:

"There has been no agitation here as in some other states, that the expense of running negro schools should be derived from the assessment and collection from the property of the negro people. In fact no question has arisen to cause any disturbance, yet it is apparent to even the casual observer that the relations between the two races are becoming more strained and acute. The negroes today have less friendship for the white people than they have ever had since the Civil War and the white people have less tolerance and sympathy for the negro. It is my opinion that the two races will not for any great length of time occupy the same territory without friction and outbreaks of disorder between the two."

"I doubt if education can possibly tend to the happiness of any race, so long as it only aids in a keener discernment of the hopeless difference the past and future history of that race and a dominant race in the same country and in the same neighborhood. The educated negro can look back with no pride upon the past history of his race, nor can he look forward to a time when his race can hope to control the politics of the country or regulate society."

He Offers a Solution.

In offering a solution to the race problem, Governor Broward says:

"I deem it best, and therefore, recommend a resolution memorializing the congress of the United States to purchase territory, either domestic or foreign, and provide means to purchase property of the negroes at reasonable prices and to transport the negroes to the territory purchased by the United States. The United States to organize a government for them of the negro race; to protect them from foreign invasion; to prevent white people from living among them in the territory, and to prevent negroes from migrating back to the United States. I believe this to be the only hope of a solution of the race problem between the white and black races, as I can see no ultimate good results that can accrue from the education of a race, without planting in their being the hope of attaining the highest position in government affairs and society. In fact, I can see no reason to expect that any man can be made happy by whetting his intelligence to that point where he can better contemplate or realize the hopeless gulf that must ever separate him and his race from the best thing that the dominant race, who employ his services, have in store for themselves. I believe that any person so situated would grow miserable in proportion as his intelligence increased."

RUSHING CONTEST STIRS UP CHICAGO

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Chicago, Ill., April 2.—The largest vote in the history of the city in a mayoralty contest is expected to be polled today in the fight between Mayor Edward F. Dunne for reelection and Postmaster Frederick A. Buse, the republican candidate for the mayoralty.

Mayor Dunne, the democratic candidate, who is fighting for reelection on a municipal ownership and anti-traction platform, is confident of reelection. Postmaster Buse, with the support of President Roosevelt and the republican machine and traction interests, is equally certain of success. The campaign has been made the more unusual because of the inability of Candidate Buse to do any speaking on account of injuries received several weeks ago in a wreck while returning from New York.

PULLED INTO IT BY PRESIDENT

Harriman Said He Sought to Aid Him

ROOSEVELT ASKED HIM

Harriman Helped Raise Money to Carry New York—Depew the Stumbling Block—Harriman Feels Like the Man Who Tried to Stop Squabble Between Husband and Wife.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

New York, April 2.—E. H. Harriman today authorized the publication of the following letter, which he wrote to Sidney Webster, millionaire and famous expert on internal laws:

"Mr. Sidney Webster, 245 E. 17th Street, New York.

"Dear Sir:—I am glad to see that you are in town and hope soon to have an opportunity of talking matters over with you. I had printed copies of the testimony sent you, in hopes that you would, after reading them, give me some idea of where I stand, for I confess that I feel somewhat at sea in the whole insurance matter.

"The trouble originated in my allowing myself to be drawn into other people's affairs, and partly from a desire to help them, and at their request. I seemed to be like the fellow who got in between the man and his wife in their quarrel.

Due to Roosevelt.

"As to my political instincts, to which you refer in your letter of December 13, I am quite sure I have none, and my being made at all prominent in the political situation is entirely due to President Roosevelt and because of my taking an active part in the autumn of 1904 at his urgent request and his taking advantage of conditions then created to further his own interests. If it had been a premeditated plot it could not have been better started or carried out.

"About a week before the election in the autumn of 1904, when it looked certain that the state ticket would go democratic and was doubtful as to Roosevelt himself, he, the president, sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York state. I complied, and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient money and asked if I would help them in raising the necessary funds, as the national committee under control of Chairman Cortright had utterly failed of obtaining them and there was a large amount due from them to the New York state committee.

"I explained to him that I understood the difficulty here was mainly caused by the up-state leaders being unwilling to support Depew for reelection as United States senator; that if he, Depew, could be taken care of in some other way I thought matters could be adjusted and the different contending elements in the party brought into close alliance again. We talked over what could be done for Depew, and finally, he agreed that if found necessary he would appoint him as ambassador to Paris.

The Action That Saved.

"With full belief that he, the president, would keep this agreement, I came back to New York, seat for Treasurer Bliss, who told me that I was their last hope and that they had exhausted every other resource. In his presence I called upon an intimate friend of Senator Depew, told him that it was quite necessary in order to carry New York state that \$200,000 should be raised at once, and if he would help, I would subscribe \$50,000. After a few words over the telephone, the gentleman said he would let me know, which he did probably in three or four hours, with the result that the whole amount, including my subscription, had been raised.

"This amount enabled the New York state committee to pile up a difference of a hundred thousand votes in the general result.

"Some time in December, 1904, on my way from Virginia to New York, I stopped and had a short talk with the president. He then told me that he did not think it necessary to appoint Depew as ambassador to Zanesville, Ohio, April 2.—Baltimore & Ohio passenger train No. 7, westbound, from Washington to Chicago, is reported off the track at Dillon Falls, five miles west. Several persons reported hurt.



This picture is from a recent photograph of Mrs. William Inman, of Atlanta, Georgia, one of the leading society women of the South, whose engagement to James B. Duke, head of the American Tobacco Company, has been announced. Mr. Duke obtained a divorce from his former wife last May after a suit of sensational.

LOST IN MOUNTAINS THE GULF IN TUMULT

Mother and Child Were Found And the Streets of Havana are Aflood

Neither Had Eaten Anything for Two Days—The Mother Had Borne the Child in Her Arms Until She Could Go No Further.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Asheville, N. C., April 2.—Mrs. Samuel Blackwell, who lives near Marshall, N. C., and her three-year-old child, were found almost starved and barely alive near Weaversville yesterday. She and her child had been lost for two days in the mountains, without either shelter or food, and exposed to a blinding snowstorm.

Last Sunday morning Mrs. Blackwell left her home and had intended to walk through the mountains to Asheville. She had walked for two days and two nights, carrying her child in her arms, when mother and child were found. They had given out completely and another hour's exposure would have meant the death of both. Neither had had anything to eat since Saturday morning.

Mother and child were sent back to Madison county.

TRUSTEES OF MRS. EDDY'S MILLIONS

Concord, N. H., April 2.—Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder and mother of the Christian Science sect, has given her millions into the charge of three men prominent in the church, who will act as trustees as long as she lives. The trust, which was made March 6, became known this afternoon when the attorneys appeared before the superior court to make return to the suit in equity to compel the leaders of the Christian Science Church to answer to charges of mismanagement and misappropriating Mrs. Eddy's property.

JEROME GETS IN TEMPERATURE IS A HOT STRUGGLE BELOW FREEZING

His Main Reliance Seems to Be Hamilton Expected That Great Damage Was Done Fruit

SUGGESTIONS BY THAW HEAVY FROST REPORTED

While Jerome Seeks to Prove Him Insane the Prisoner Takes Part in Proceedings in His Own Behalf. His Wife Present While the Conflict Goes On.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

New York, April 2.—Dr. Francis McGuire, physician at the Tombs, was called to the stand today shortly after Harry Thaw was brought over from the Tombs. The prisoner nodded to his wife as he was shown to a seat inside the rail. "When did you first see the defendant?" asked Commissioner McClure.

"On June 26, 1906."

"How often have you seen him?"

"Probably twice a week."

"Have you been in court since the beginning of the trial?"

"Yes."

"Tell us of any irrational action you have seen on his part during that time."

"I have seen none."

Jerome objected that Dr. McGuire had been seated behind the jury box and therefore could not see how Thaw acted.

Mr. McClure:

"Well, while he was on his way to the court room did you see anything out of the ordinary?"

"No."

"At any time?"

"Never; of my own knowledge, I never saw him do or say anything out of the ordinary."

By Dr. Putzel:

"How long would you be with Thaw in the morning?"

"About five minutes."

"Did you talk about his being at St. George rescuing virgins from the red dragon?"

Hartridge objected to the question, but Jerome insisted, and it was allowed.

"No," answered the witness, somewhat amazed at the question.

Mrs. Emily S. Walker, a probationary officer attached to the court of special sessions, follows. She had never seen Thaw do anything irrational.

The Rev. John Armstrong Wade, Episcopal chaplain of the Tombs, was next called. In answer to questions by Commissioner McClure, he said that he had observed Thaw since he was assigned to a cell in Murderers' Row and had talked with him almost every day. He, too, found the prisoner rational.

Deputy Sheriff Sheridan was the next witness. He said that he had talked with Thaw, but never had very much conversation with him.

By Commissioner McClure:

"Did he ever say anything which you regarded as irrational?"

"No, sir."

Dr. Wade was then excused.

Father Luke J. Evers, who is the Catholic chaplain of the Tombs, was questioned by Mr. McClure. To the query, "Did Thaw appear rational or irrational?" he answered:

"He talked to me very sensibly about the independent Polish Catholic church movement. I thought he was rational. He seems more rational now than he did in the very beginning."

Hamilton on the Stand.

When Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton took the witness stand Jerome asked:

"When did you first see the defendant?"

"On June 27, 1906."

"Did you examine him?"

"I did."

"State the result of your examination."

Hartridge objected.

By Commissioner McClure:

"By whose orders did you see him?"

"By order of his then counsel."

Jerome objected to the commission conducting the examination in that way. He read Justice Fitzgerald's order creating the commission, and added:

"The commission must proceed in an orderly way. They must proceed according to the rules of evidence."

"Just a moment," began Commissioner Olney. "This witness has

(Continued on Page Seven.)

Mountains Are Capped With Snow and the Cold Wave Covered the Entire State—Thermometer Was 28 This Morning—Prediction is for Slowly Rising Temperature.

And the winter weather still lingers, and real winter it is, for last night the temperature dropped to 28. Yesterday the highest reached was 42, which was quite in contrast to either last Friday or Saturday. Had the temperature been just about the freezing point or a little above there would have been no danger from frost on account of the wind, but it was so low that there was a heavy frost. Owing to the fruit trees being almost in full leaf the frost was to some extent protected, but it is feared not enough to have saved it. The damage farther west was probably greater than in this section for the temperature was lower. It means a great deal to lose the fruit crop in western Carolina, for that section is becoming widely known for its fine apples, and the farmers derive quite an income from their orchards. In piedmont Carolina peaches are grown in great abundance, and in the east it is berries. The majority of the berry growers have plenty of pine straw on their fields and when a very cold night is expected the vines are covered with the straw and it affords great protection.

From the appearance of the leaves this morning many of them will fall off, for they were frozen. It will indeed be wonderful if any fruit to speak of is left after such a cold wave, and when the season was so far advanced. Fruit that was not far enough advanced to be injured will be thrown back considerably, and this will be especially true in regard to berries.

The entire state has certainly been in the grasp of winter for the past few days for the temperature yesterday, as stated above, got no higher than 42, and there were very, very few days during the past winter when it was as cold. It seems that April and March reversed, for during the month when wind was expected it was like summer, but when April was ushered in came the return of the chill north wind. In western Carolina the mountains are capped with snow, and instead of rain Sunday afternoon it was rain and snow from the piedmont section of the state west. Predictions now are for slowly rising temperature.

Frost Again Predicted.

The prediction is for rising temperature, but frost is again predicted for tonight. In the extreme north and also in the west the cold is no greater than in the southland. If there is a heavy frost tonight it will put the finishing touches on the fruit crop.

The minimum temperature at several points this morning was as follows: Raleigh, 28; Wilmington, 32; Norfolk, 30; Asheville, 36; Tampa, 42; Charleston, 36; New Orleans, 46; Pittsburg, 18; Chicago, 32; Washington, 24.

REVIVAL SERVICES; GROWTH OF THE JOURNAL.

(Special to The Evening Times.)

New Bern, N. C., April 2.—Rev. Dr. W. D. Morton, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Rocky Mount, is conducting a series of revival meetings at the Presbyterian church here and is having fine success, about 25 persons having professed conversion under his preaching. The meetings will continue this week, and perhaps longer if the interest will warrant.

The Daily Journal has been published as a daily paper 76 years. It has recently added to its equipment a linotype and will within a few weeks increase its size to an eight-page paper. Previous to its start as a daily it was published four years as a weekly paper and has enjoyed a constant increase of circulation until now it is one of the most widely circulated papers in eastern Carolina.