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WORLD PAGEANT OPENS IN BURST OF ACCLAIM

Roosevelt Touches the Button and a Thousand Flags Flash Into Light

THE WHEELS REVOLVE AND CANNON THUNDER

In Site of the War-like Splendor With Which the Exposition is Opened, the Dominant Note Sounded is Peace, the Commingling of Representatives of the Great Nations of the World Evidencing a Spirit of Strong Fraternity—The President Reviews the Naval and Military Parade and Makes the Opening Address.

(By JAMES HAY, Jr.)

Jamestown Exposition, April 26.—By the hand of the president, amid the acclaim of the world's diplomats and before the greatest naval display and military pageant in history, the Jamestown Exposition was opened today. The guns of all nations saluted the union and the flags of the world were unfurled to the breeze, a gorgeous tribute of colors to the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the first permanent settlement of English speaking people in this hemisphere.

It was a notable fact that, amid the booming of the guns, the gigantic strength of the warships, the rhythmic tramp of soldiers' feet and beneath the stars and stripes, the banner of the country that was cradled in war, the dominant note was one making for peace. Primarily a war-like display, the exposition opened rather as the means of displaying implements of hostility which every one hopes would be in the future more for show than for use.

Of the enthusiasm of the ocean; words can give no adequate idea. When the sun rose, the people of the surrounding country were informed of the birth of the eventful day by the firing of a salute of 300 guns by the artillery on the exposition grounds. When the Mayflower, bearing the president and his party entered Hampton Roads, the United States and foreign warships fired their salutes.

Flash of Banners, Roar of Guns. When the president touched the golden button on the reviewing stand that set the wheels of the big fair in motion and unfurled 1,000 star-spangled banners, a third thunderous salute burst forth from the guns of Fortress Monroe and the cannon of the assembled navies of the earth. And throughout the day there was an atmosphere of exultation, the congratulations of the world and the exultation of Americans that this country, 300 years after its inception, celebrates in such gorgeous and stupendous fashion the first settlement. Thousands of the spectators wore the national colors.

It was a holiday in Norfolk and the surrounding towns and cities. From these cities, decked from pavement to the highest roof with bunting and banners, thousands and thousands of people flocked to the exposition grounds, thronging every street and path in the vast territory surrounded by the flowered hedge. Every boat and vessel was pressed into service that the people might see the naval display, and the green depths of Hampton Roads were topped by the gay colors of flags and women's costumes.

On sea and on land alike there was cheering incessantly, with a waving of hats and clapping of hands that made the scene a veritable temple of joy. Quarter of a Million People. Of the number present at the opening, no close estimate can be made as yet. Some say there are 250,000 people here today.

The incompleteness of the buildings did not dampen the crowds' ardor. There was too much to see. Spectators did not wish to waste time visiting exhibits and the interiors of buildings. The warships, the soldiers and the oratory were a big show in themselves.

There was the supreme moment of the day. It came when the president of the United States, flanked and surrounded by the great officials of this country and the accredited representatives of all the other nations on earth, saw the soldiers and sailors of the countries of civilization march along Lee's Parade past the reviewing stand, saluting the flag of the United States.

Such a sight has never before come to human eye. The crowds went wild cheering, and the reviewing stand, filled with the gold-laced diplomats and the black coats of the dignitaries of this country, relieved by the bright gowns of fair women, was swept by a storm of enthusiasm and cheering.

When the president touched the golden button, and the salutes were fired and the bands struck up the "Star Spangled Banner" pandemonium was created. The vast length and breadth of the parade ground was bordered by thousands of witnesses who gave ready tribute to the greatness of the exposition and the fame of the country that gives it.

Every known means of transportation was used to get people to the exposition grounds from the nearby cities. Yachts, launches, steamers and even rowboats were pressed into service by water, while on land electric cars, automobiles, carriages, railroad trains and wagons were employed. Hundreds walked from Norfolk to the grounds.

The President Arrives. The president and his party arrived in the harbor at 8 o'clock. The inspection or review of the warships was begun, the Mayflower passing down the entire line of the navy. The party disembarked from the Mayflower and, followed by cheering thousands, proceeded from the northwest corner of the grounds, Discovery Landing, to the reviewing stand at Lee's Parade.

There the following program was carried out as had been arranged: Opening prayer by the Right Rev. Alfred Magill Randolph, bishop of the diocese of Southern Virginia. Address and introduction of the president of the United States by Hon. Harry St. George Tucker, president of the exposition company.

Address by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States.

Formal opening of the exposition by the president of the United States.

Review of the grand parade by the president of the United States.

Immediately upon the landing of the presidential party at the Discovery Landing they took carriages and went to the reviewing stand. A military escort, consisting of one troop of the 12th cavalry rose ahead of the president's carriage, on each side of which was detailed a non-commissioned officer. The customary secret service protection was afforded the president and the companies of the coast artillery, from Fort Monroe, together with the entire 23rd infantry, formed a military cord along the entire route from the landing to the reviewing stand.

The President's Speech. Here the president, having been introduced by Hon. Harry St. George Tucker, spoke in part as follows:

We have met today to celebrate the opening of the exposition which itself commemorates the first permanent settlement of men of our stock in Virginia, the first beginning of what has since become this mighty republic. Three hundred years ago a handful of English adventurers, who had crossed the ocean in what we should call scullie boats, as alimys as they were, sailed landed in the great wooded wilderness, the Indian haunted waste, which then stretched down to the water's edge along the entire Atlantic coast.

They were not the first men of European race to settle in what is now the United States, for there were already Spanish settlements in Florida and on the head waters of the Rio Grande, and the French, who at the same time were struggling up the St. Lawrence, were likewise destined to form permanent settlements on the Great Lakes and in the valley of the mighty Mississippi before the people of English stock went westward of the Alleghenies. Moreover, both the Dutch and Swedes were shortly to found colonies between the two sets of English colonies, those that grew up around the Potomac and those that grew up on what is now the New England coast. Nevertheless, this landing at Jamestown possesses for us of the United States an altogether peculiar significance, and this without regard to our several origins. The men who landed at Jamestown and those who, thirteen years later, landed at Plymouth, all of English stock, and their fellow settlers who during the next few decades streamed in after them, were those who took the lead in shaping the life history of this people in the colonial and revolutionary days. Two generations passed before the second great crisis of our history had

to be faced. Then came the Civil War, terrible and bitter in itself and in its aftermath, but a struggle from which the nation finally emerged, united in fact as well as name, united forever. Oh, my hearers, my fellow countrymen, great indeed has been our good fortune, for as time clears away the mists that once shrouded brother from brother and made each look "as through a glass darkly" at the other we can all feel the simple pride in the valor, the devotion and the fealty toward each other by the men who wore the blue and by the men who wore the gray.

High and prosperous though we are as a people, the proud heritage that each of us has, no matter where he may dwell, north or south, east or west, is the immaterial heritage of feeling, the right to claim as his own all the valor and all the steadfast devotion to duty shown by the men of both the great armies, of the soldiers whose leader was Grant and of the soldiers whose leader was Lee. The men and women of the Civil War did their duty bravely and well in the days that were dark and terrible and splendid. We, their descendants, who pay proud homage to their memories and glory in the feats of might on one side or less than that of the other, need to keep steadily in mind that the harmony which counts is the harmony of heart and hand, and not of the lips, the homage of deeds and not of words only. We, too, in our turn must prove our truth by our endeavor. We must show ourselves worthy sons of the men of the mighty days by the way in which we meet the problems of our own time.

We carry our heads high because our fathers did well in the years that tried men's souls, and we must in our turn so bear ourselves that the children who come after us may feel that we, too, have done our duty.

In industrial matters our enormous prosperity has brought with it certain grave evils. It is our duty to try to cut out those evils, without, at the same time, destroying our well being itself. This is an era of combination, like in the world of capital and in the world of labor. Each kind of combination can do good, and yet, however powerful, must be opposed when it does ill.

At the moment, the greatest problem before us is how to exercise such control over the business use of wealth, insure it not being used against the interest of the public, while yet permitting such ample legitimate profits, as will encourage individual initiative. It is our business to put a stop to abuse, and to prevent their recurrence, without showing a spirit of mere vindictiveness for what has been done in the past. In John Morley's brilliant sketch of Burke, he says special stress upon the fact that Burke, more than almost any other thinker or politician of his time, realized the profound lesson, that in politics we are concerned, not with barren rights, but with duties, not with abstract truth, but with practical morality. He especially eulogizes the way in which his efforts for economic reform, Burke combined unshakable resolution in pressing the reform, with a profound temperance of spirit, which made him, while bent on the extraction of the evil system, refuse to cherish an unreasoning, and vindictive ill will toward the men who had benefited by it. Said Burke, "If I cannot reform with equity, I will not reform at all. There is a state to preserve, as well as a state to reform."

This is the exact spirit in which this country should move to the reform of corporate wealth. The wrong-doer, the man who swindles and cheats, whether on a big scale or a little one, shall receive at our hands mercy as scant as if he committed crimes of violence or brutality. We are unalterably determined to prevent wrong-doing in the future, we have no intention of trying to wreak such an indiscriminate vengeance for wrongs done in the past as would confound the innocent with the guilty. Our purpose is to bring up rather than to tear down. We show ourselves the truest friends of property when we make it evident that we will not tolerate the abuses of property. We are steadily bent on preserving the institution of private property, we combat every tendency towards rescuing the people to economic servitude, and we care not whether the tendency is due to a sinister agitation directed against all property, or whether it is due to the actions of those members of the predatory classes whose anti-social power is immeasurably increased because of the very fact that they possess wealth.

Above all, we insist that while facing changed conditions and new problems, we must face them in the spirit which our forefathers showed when they founded and preserved this republic. The cornerstone of the republic lies in our treating each man on his worth as a man, paying no heed to his creed, his birthplace or his occupation, asking not whether he is rich or poor, whether he labors with head or hand, asking only whether he acts decently and honestly in the various relations of his life, whether he behaves well to his family, to his neighbors, to the state.

We base our regard for each man on the essentials, not the accident. We judge him not by his profession, but by his deeds, by his conduct, not by his title. (Continued on Page Two.)



The affairs of the little Marquis of Townsend, whose sensational marriage with Miss Gladys Suthers, a barrister's daughter, was aired in the English Court a few months ago, are again before the public. The Marquis is said to have actually fallen in love with his wife and is a most devoted husband.

THE BUSINESS COMMISSIONER

DEFIES THEM GREEN IS HERE

She Snaps Fingers at Her Girl Accusers Investigating Charges Made by Senator Simmons

"LET ME TELL IT ALL" NATIVE OF THIS STATE

She Pleads to Go on the Stand in Her Own Behalf—Max Zimmerman Denies That the Dying Simon Accused the Baroness of Having Shot Him.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) New York, April 26.—The Baroness Anisia Louise de Masy today defied her girl accusers to send her to the electric chair.

"These girls would like to see me convicted," she said, when her trial on the charge of murdering wealthy Gustav Simon was resumed today, "but their suits cannot be used as evidence. Simon never told Miss Hale that I shot him. You notice that part of her testimony was stricken out."

"All the girls in Simon's place were jealous of me, and for that reason they are coming down here to convict me if they can. I was paid much more than they were, and it made them mad."

It was expected that the prosecution would complete its case today. Attorney Le Barbier had not decided if he would put the prisoner on the witness stand in her own behalf. He did not think that was absolutely necessary, saying that the state had not proved its case.

"I Can Prove My Innocence." "I want to tell everything; I will tell all," cried the Baroness Anisia Louise de Masy this afternoon as she begged Attorney Le Barbier to let her go on the witness stand in her own behalf.

"I can prove that I did not kill Gustav Simon," she pleaded, "and by the story I can tell I will free myself."

But her lawyer was not of the same opinion as he announced that the Baroness would probably not go on the stand.

Mr. Le Barbier said he expected to be able to quickly establish the innocence of his client of the charge of murdering the wealthy Broadway manufacturer. Evidence so favorable to the Baroness (Continued on Second Page.)

DEED OF LOVING WOULD CALL IT STIRS UP ANGER INFAMOUS LIE

He Will Ask for a Change Not For Respect for the Presidential Office of Venue

STORY TOLD BY SNEED A STRONG STATEMENT

It is Now Believed That This is What Roused the Judge to Murderous Fury—It Will Be Contended That Miss Loving Asked Estes for the Whiskey.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Oak Ridge, Va., April 26.—Change of venue will be requested by Judge W. G. Loving, manager of Thomas F. Ryan's palatial mansion here, who is charged with the unlawful slaying of Theodore Estes in a freight car on Monday afternoon. It is probable that the trial will take place in Charlottesville, Va.

The Executive Committee of the Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference Declares That Roosevelt Has in His Strictures Forfeited the Confidence of Working Men.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) New York, April 26.—The indignation of labor men throughout the country at the reiterated expressions of President Roosevelt condemning Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners, awaiting trial in Idaho, was greater today even than immediately after the publication of the president's views.

Formal replies to the president's strictures have been made by a number of labor organizations, but the latest as well as the strongest of these is the statement of the executive committee of the New York Moyer-Haywood protest conference.

"The reply of President Roosevelt," declares this statement, "is a direct insult to every man who has interested himself in the defense of Moyer and Haywood. It is an insult and a wrong which will never be forgotten by intelligent men. There is nothing extravagant in the prediction that it marks the beginning of the end of that misplaced confidence which has heretofore been reposed in him by large numbers of working men. Nothing else that he has done has so clearly revealed the spirit, the character and the merely rudimentary sense of justice of the man, Theodore Roosevelt."

"The statement that Moyer and Haywood stand as the representatives of these men, who by their public utterances and manifestos, by the utterances of the papers they control and inspire and by the words and deeds of those associated with, or subordinate to them, habitually appear as guilty of indictment, or apologize for bloodshed and violence, is an untruth so baseless and so unjust that no possible justification can be made for it. Only the respect in which we hold the presidential office restrains us from characterizing it by the term 'which the present incumbent of that office so frequent employs—an infamous lie.'"

"ROOSEVELT IS A FAD. DISILLUSION WILL COME."

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) New York, April 26.—Jesse R. Grant, the youngest son of President Grant, today said President Roosevelt "was a fad."

He added that this fad, like other fads, would pass, and that disillusion would come. Grant, who has been mentioned as a possible democratic candidate for the presidency, made a vigorous attack on the man he would like to succeed today. Grant does not favor a third term, or a second term.

"You do not think President Roosevelt would accept another term, do you?" was asked.

"Certainly do," was Grant's reply. "Such acceptance would not be consistent, it is true, but he does not possess that jewel called consistency. It would take a volume to enumerate the instances during his career of consistent and erratic actions. He was a member of a free trade club once, but that did not stand in his way of accepting the nomination for president on a higher tariff platform.

"He is a civil service reformer, theoretically, but his removals from office in western New York would not prove his theory.

"Mr. Roosevelt has been an exponent of the simple life, and yet he has surrounded himself and his official household with more pomp and circumstance than any of his predecessors. Is he consistent? Just a short time ago he invited Mr. Harriman to a private audience and to his confidence to discuss a message to congress. He wrote in a letter to that gentleman, 'You and I are practical men, whatever that means. Funds were needed to make sure the confusion and defeat of the democrats in a national election. Now the earth is not large enough for these two magnates at the same time, and he thinks Mr. Harriman is in the same class with two miners who are

(Continued on Page Two.)



The Little Marquis.

forts on the part of the accused retired jurist to have the hearing in Amherst, where he is politically strong and has many staunch friends holding judicial offices, will be opposed by Commonwealth Attorney Roberts.

Judge Loving has not the sympathy of the people here. His sensational charges against Sheriff Estes' son immediately after riddling the young man's body with buckshot a quarter of an inch in diameter, for a time justified him in the rash course he pursued. Since Oaklawn and Lovington calmed down and began to look at the case from its various sides, and it developed that Estes could not have been guilty of the criminal charge preferred against him by Judge Loving, the slayer, has lost the favor of residents throughout the county.

It may require some little effort on the part of the dead man's relatives to prevent bodily harm from being done to the slayer.

What Sneed Told. Careful investigation of the case shows that the tragedy was precipitated by a story told Judge Loving by his brother-in-law, Harry Sneed. Both have kept out of sight of residents as much as possible, and it is understood they are armed for an emergency. Sneed is said to have made a pretty liberal statement to Judge Loving regarding the conduct of young Estes and Miss Loving on Sunday night. This fired the judge's trail, and, as he put it: "Every muscle and vein in my body called for vengeance."

Judge Loving was informed that his daughter was drunk and drugged. It will be contended at the trial that the young woman requested Estes to give her the whiskey as he is said to have done before. The father of the girl was informed that she reached Mrs. Kidd's home unconscious at 8:30 o'clock Sunday night. Every one in Lovington who saw her return with Estes swears it was not after 7:10 o'clock and not dark. Miss Loving was not unconscious.

Say She Was Not Assaulted. Friends and relatives of the young man who was consigned to a dastard's grave established beyond doubt not only that Miss Loving was not assaulted by young Estes, but she was never examined or treated for criminal assault. She at no time made such an accusation against the young man who was slaughtered in cold blood by her father before being afforded opportunity to say a word. Judge Loving learned from his daughter that she had been given whiskey, not drugged, while on the road with Estes. With this he (Continued on second page.)