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MACKAY CHARMS

EMINENT NEW YORKER DELIVERS COMMENCEMENT SERMON

A MAN OF CONVICTION
Was His Subject, His Text From Timothy Being "I Am Persuaded." Justice Brewer Delivers Commencement Address Tomorrow—Dr. Kilgo's Report—Annual Banquet.

DR. MACKEY'S ADDRESS

(Special to The Evening Times.)
Durham, N. C., June 4.—The sessions of Trinity commencement today were attended by several hundred visitors and commenced in its progress with visit and vigor. The occasion of interest this morning was the commencement sermon by Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., pastor of Collegiate Church, New York City. He is a pleasing speaker and his address consumed the closest attention of the large audience, who recorded his amiable phrases with gratitude. The subject of his sermon was, "The Man of Conviction," and he selected his text from Timothy second, 1:12: "I Am Persuaded."

The speaker said in part:
You have noticed how frequently and with what significance those words fell from the apostle's lips. They ring through his life like a trumpet note witness to the intensity of his faith and the certainty of his hope in Jesus Christ. They are the utterance of a man who had tested the reality of his belief that nothing in heaven or on earth, in time or eternity, could awaken or destroy it. "I am persuaded," he says, "that neither death, nor life, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor any other creature shall be able to separate me from the love of God which is in Jesus Christ my Lord." "I am persuaded," he writes again, "that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him again that day."

The word, in short, (for as Paul used it) was only one word) evidences the power of conviction as a dominant element in the apostle's life and character. Paul was emphatically a man of burning conviction, and therein lay the secret of his far-reaching influence as a religious leader.

It is the power of conviction in every branch of life today that I wish to emphasize this morning as one of the supreme needs of our time. The demand everywhere is for men of conviction. There is no hopeful future in the life of our country at this present moment than the growing realization that the true instinct of leadership is to be found not in mere ability of itself, not in the qualities of the so-called "Good Fellow," not in the power of organizing parties and pulling strings of political expediency, but in the power of conviction. The man of the hour is he who has conviction and who has the courage of his convictions. The man of conviction may doubtless make his mistakes, he will find his enemies, he must be content to see many of the prizes of popular applause passed by him, but he "comes to his own at last." In the unshakable confidence of the people his convictions are the bedrock of abiding influence.

And yet, on the other hand, the absence of conviction in the deeper concerns of life is still to be deplored. Expediency has taken the place of conviction with many of us, and compromise has invaded the empire of principle. Our code of ethics is concerned more with the things we may do than with the things we ought to do. Morality, in truth, has become, for many people in our country, a kind of gymnastics, in which the point is to see how far the conscience or the proprieties (which is the only conscience some people have) can be stretched without breaking and an over-stretched elastic band, lacks the power of resistance and recoil. It hangs limp and useless like a distended nerve. But conviction is the tonic of conscience and the brace of faith. The man in conviction wastes no time in attempting to square the circle of truth. Persuaded in his own mind, the path of duty leads straight ahead, and conviction carries him onward with resistless step.

And so it is, all strong character is the utterance of deep conviction. The quality of permanence in my life is in exact proportion to the strength of moral persuasion that lies behind it. You and I will be remembered after we have passed from the earthly sphere just in proportion that we have lived true to our dominant convictions. Every great movement of reform that has moved the world to passion and power has had at its heart the pulse-beat of some great conviction. Conviction is the sort of consistency, and consistency is the nerve of faith. Faith without conviction is a nervous thing, but consistency with conviction is a thing of power.

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Miss Mary Campbell, whose picture here appears, said to be the prettiest girl in Alabama, christened the Scout Cruiser Birmingham, the fastest vessel in the United States Navy, when she was launched at four other ship yards.

CAME AS SHOCK TO UNCLE SAM

Jap Indignation Over the 'Frisco Affair'

AMERICAN GOOD WILL

Manifested During Current Visit of General Kuroki Unmistakable—Exhibition of Japanese Belligerency Appears Belated and Out of Place at This Time.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)
Washington, June 4.—Japanese belligerency over the "San Francisco affair" as reported in late dispatches from Tokio, caused surprise in official Washington, chiefly because no incident of recent date could be suspected of having served to re-open what was generally considered a bit of ancient history.

General Kuroki's recent tour through the country, with its attendant felicitations and expressions of good will, had strengthened the friendly feeling of Americans toward their Oriental neighbors to such an extent that the reports of belated indignation in Japan came as rather a severe shock.

The attacks upon Japanese restaurants and bath houses in San Francisco are still under investigation by the national government as well as by the state authorities of California, and when that inquiry is concluded doubtless the Japanese government will be informed of the result, and, if necessary, a proper expression of regret will be made. As it stands, the state is on record as having informed the Japanese government of all the facts it had been able to secure, all tending to show that the last trouble in San Francisco was merely an incident to the great railroad strike, with its accompanying riots.

In the case of the school question the state department did point out the limitation imposed upon the federal government by the constitution in its dealing with individual states, but it had reason to suppose, from the reception accorded its notes here and in Tokio, that the Japanese government fully understood the situation of the federal government here and was satisfied with the arrangement of the school question obtained by the president and Secretary Root by the exercise of almost extra-official influence upon the local authorities of San Francisco.

Hence the officials here can only conjecture that there has not been a publication in Japan of all the official correspondence, which it is believed, would favorably affect public opinion toward the United States.

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THE HAYWOOD TRIAL BEGINS

Opening Address to Jury by Prosecutor Hawley

THE ORCHARD WITNESS
Will Not Be Called Until Late—Hawley Charges That Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone Were Authors of Plot to Punish Those Who Opposed Violence of Miners.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)
Boise, Idaho, June 4.—Unless the renewal of the nervous attack suffered by W. D. Haywood, which appeared last night should be more serious than now appears has been, the taking of testimony against him for complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg will begin today.

Court is to convene under Judge Wood's orders at 9:30 o'clock this morning and after the routine has been cleared away James W. Hawley will begin his opening address to the jury. He has prepared no written speech and said before court opened that he would occupy probably an hour. He will outline in a general way what the state expects to prove without going into any detail of the methods by which it is expected to prove it. It will be charged by Mr. Hawley that Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone were the authors of a plot that had for its object the punishment by violence of those men who had been most prominently identified with the forces opposing the lawlessness with which the miners were identified in Idaho, Colorado and other states.

An effort will be made to identify Haywood and the others with the dynamite outrage at Independence, Col., with the shooting of Collins, superintendent of the Smuggler mine at Tebbel, with attempts to kill two judges of the supreme court of Colorado and with other crimes of violence, with all of which the confession of Harry Orchard is said to have connected the federation leaders, and of which the prosecution says it has sufficient corroboration.

At the conclusion of the address it is the purpose to call C. F. Wayne, of Caldwell, as the first witness. Wayne was a near neighbor of Governor Steunenberg and was one of the first persons to reach him after the explosion. He was present when Steunenberg died, fifteen minutes after the explosion and heard the last word he said.

Other early witnesses will include other neighbors of Steunenberg, Angus Sutherland, ex-sheriff in the Coeur d'Alene district, will also testify early. He was the man who identified Harry Orchard after the latter's arrest.

Orchard's testimony will not be delivered for several days and he may not take the stand before next week. It is expected his direct examination will take three days. His cross-examination may last as long.

In the conduct of the case Hawley will examine for the state on the direct. The cross-examination for the state will be for the most part in the hands of Senator Borah, who will also sum up for the prosecution.

On the other side, Darrow and Richardson will do the bulk of the court work. It is planned that Darrow shall make the opening statement for the defense after the state's evidence is all in. Darrow is to examine the defense's witness, while Richardson will cross-examine Orchard and most of the other witnesses.

Today's Proceedings.
Boise, Idaho, June 4.—Boise turned out a crowd for the opening of the Haywood trial. Some of the older citizens who are well acquainted with the court took off their coats and settled down to stay. Half an hour before the session opened the court room was filled, many ladies more than at any preceding session—came to hear Hawley's statement outlining the scope and quantity of evidence the state expects to present against W. D. Haywood. The jury is prepared for a siege. They came into court this afternoon in negligence attire, two of them.

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EARTHQUAKE AT HSING KIANG

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)
Victoria, B. C., June 4.—News of a terrible earthquake at Hsing Kiang was brought by the steamer Shawmut today. Four thousand lives are reported to have been lost. A telegram received at Tokio just before the Shawmut sailed contained the information. A vast number of houses were reported destroyed and many persons buried by the ruins. A famine was said to have followed the earthquake, leaving the survivors starving.



This picture is from a photograph of the Rev. W. P. Ferguson, editor of "The Defender," prohibition organ, who declares that the whole Canal Zone reeks with vice. Below is a picture of "The Mascot" house at Colon, where Mr. Ferguson says white girls are held in bondage.

ANOTHER BLOW AT RAILROADS

Renewed Prosecution of the Coal Carriers

TRUST LAW VIOLATED

Suits Will Be Filed Within Ten Days Against Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, C. & O., and Other Big Roads for Alleged Violation of Sherman Law—Report of Investigation Ready.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)
Washington, June 4.—Another blow is to be dealt the railroads by the administration for alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust law. Within the next ten days it is probable that suits will be filed against the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading, Chesapeake & Ohio, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Beech Creek Railway for alleged violations of the law in connection with coal transportation.

It is said at the department of justice that the report of Messrs. Todd and Simpson, appointed by the president some months ago to investigate both the anthracite and bituminous coal-carrying roads, has been received by the attorney-general. The proposed prosecution grows out of inquiries made by the interstate commerce commission last year, when it was shown that the roads named had pooled on their coal rate and had refused car service, the construction of sidings, and many other conveniences to mines not in or controlled by the trust. It developed that all this coal traffic was apportioned among the roads against which suit is to be brought, and that the roads had appointed a commissioner to carry out the division of traffic.

If the government is successful in these cases, fines aggregating more than a million dollars will be imposed, as the agreement between the lines has been in existence ten years and each violation of the law constitutes a separate offense.

The officials of the department of justice believe they have all the material necessary to obtain a conviction.

Bob Ganley Captain.
(By Leased Wire to The Times.)
Washington, June 4.—Bob Ganley has been appointed captain of the Washington baseball team.

PRETTY STORY OR FAIRY TALE

Jim Jones of Raleigh and Seal of Confederacy

KNOWS HIDING PLACE
Or Is Supposed to Know It—But Is Too High-minded to Violate President Davis' Confidence and Reveal It to Veterans—Not Tempted By Offer of \$15,000.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)
Richmond, Va., June 4.—General Andrew J. West of Atlanta, Captain McMahon of Atlanta, Ga., and Commander Callahan of Washington, on behalf of the confederate veterans, are said to have offered James H. Jones, President Jefferson Davis' former negro body servant, \$15,000 to reveal the hiding place of the great seal of the confederacy. The old man refused, saying that no money could tempt him to betray the trust reposed in him by Jefferson Davis, and that the secret would be buried with him. Mr. Davis intrusted the confederate seal to Jones just before Richmond was evacuated and told him to hide it. He did so and has faithfully kept Mr. Davis' injunction never to reveal the hiding place.

After the offer had been made and declined, the man who has kept the secret all these years, said:
"If it could be done without my violating confidence reposed in me by Mr. Davis, I would be glad to see the great seal in the museum here, but this cannot be done, and as I told the gentlemen, I will carry the secret to my grave. No money consideration could for a moment influence me in this matter. No sir; I love the memory of Mr. Davis and his family too devotedly to think of any such transaction. I am not made out of that kind of material, and was not raised by white people who taught dishonorable principles. I have in my veins a good streak of Indian blood, and you know, an Indian detests a liar and a thief, and I would be nothing less did I do otherwise than I am doing in this matter."

"It is my earnest wish that this be the last effort to get me to tell that which I promised Mr. Davis faithfully I would never divulge. But it matters not how many offers may be made and how large the amounts, James Jones will never entertain them."

"Do you believe you could recover the seal?" he was asked.
"I feel entirely satisfied I could, but I never will. I never did deceive Mr. Davis and now that he is dead I am sure I shall remain true to the implicit confidence he always placed in me almost from the day I entered his employ."

Jones holds a place in the United States senate working force. On his arrival here from Washington he went immediately from the train to see Mrs. Hayes, the surviving member of Jefferson Davis' family and attended the unveiling of the Davis monument, where thousands of veterans shook hands with the old man. A post of honor in the parade was given to him.

The seal which Jones describes as the one he placed in the James River tallies almost exactly with the one sent from England by James M. Mason, of Virginia, who was the confederate commissioner to that country. England was the staunch friend of the southland, as every reader of history knows and it is suggested as possible that the seal sent from there was to be used if certain things developed.

On February 22, 1862, the confederate congress adopted a design for the seal and a joint resolution for its establishment was passed.

Thomas J. Semmes, of Louisiana, made the design and it was pronounced perfect. It was forwarded to Commissioner Mason at London and he secured the services of the chief engraver of Her Majesty's seals, Joseph S. Wyon, to make the seal for the confederate states. On July 6, 1864, Commissioner Mason wrote to Judah P. Benjamin, secretary of state, announcing its shipment in care of Lieutenant Chapman, C. S. A.

It is an interesting fact that the first great seal of the confederacy was made on a block of boxwood secured from the office of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser and the Washington baseball team.

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Mrs. Lillian N. Duke, divorced wife of James B. Duke, the tobacco king, has appealed to the United States Postoffice Department to end what she said is a most extraordinary system of persecution by means of surveillance and anonymous letters.

ARE MEETING IN RALEIGH TODAY

Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association

IN SENATE CHAMBER

Already Many Delegates in City—First Meeting at 3 This Afternoon—Address by Col. F. A. Olds and Others—To Be Very Interesting and Pleasant Convention.

Delegates from many cities in North Carolina arrived in the city yesterday and today for the eighth annual session of the North Carolina Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association, now in session in the senate chamber. The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock by President J. Fark Morris of Winston-Salem, and invocation was offered by Dr. A. H. Momen, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, this city. Col. Fred A. Olds, secretary of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, is welcoming the visitors to the city. Responding for the association will be Mr. DeWitt C. Dimmick of Pine Bluff.

The remaining part of the evening will be spent in roll call and other routine business.

Among the delegates already here are President J. Frank Morris, Winston-Salem; Messrs. Carlisle and Hyatt, Tarboro; Levy, Rocky Mount; Simpson, New Bern; Carl E. Stanley, Goldsboro; C. A. Smith, High Point; James Miller, Atlanta, Ga.; J. W. Stanley, Cincinnati, O.; Yelverton, Fremont; E. A. Carlisle, Springfield, O.; Williams, Burlington; Yapp, Wilmington; Davis, Sanford; J. M. Harry, Charlotte; W. L. Bell, Concord; G. H. Hall, Durham; E. Pool, Greensboro; Albert S. Johnson, Cary.

The Raleigh members of the association have made preparations for entertaining their guests and it is proposed to make this convention not only the most pleasant but also the most successful. The program which has been prepared is varied and interesting and includes a number of social features. The program for tomorrow and Thursday is as follows:

Wednesday morning, 9:30 a. m.—President's annual address.
Address by President D. B. Quinn, of the National Association, Chicago, Ill.
Reports of session committee.
Report of Mr. M. C. Noland, representative to the National Association.
Practical demonstration on embalming by Mr. Ed S. Brown, Raleigh.
Wednesday afternoon—Carriage drive about the city.
Visit to State Museum.
Thursday morning, 9 a. m.—Reports of standing committees.
Paper, "Does Organization Benefit Our Profession?" by Hon. John Wesley Brown, Raleigh.

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FINAL DAY AT THE UNIVERSITY

Dean West of Princeton Addresses Graduating Class

A COLLEGE EDUCATION
And What Is Its Use, His Theme—Winners of Medals—The Inter-Society Debate—Description by Graduating Class—Candidates for Degrees—Notes and Incidents.

(Special to The Evening Times.)
Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4.—The final exercises of the 11th annual commencement of the University occurred this morning. The clouds, which lowered for the two first days of the season over the graduates of 1907, blew away yesterday and the weather has been ideal for the concluding ceremonies.

At 10:15 this morning the academic procession consisting of the members of the faculty and candidates for degrees, formed in front of Alumni Hall and marched to Memorial Hall, where the program was begun by the senior orations for the Willie P. Mangum medal.

The four members of the class of 1907 who contested for this, the highest honor offered by the University to a student, were Messrs. Foby Council Day, of Chapel Hill, who spoke on "The University Man and His Mission;" Edwin Mackey Highsmith, of Sampson county, on "The Southern Ideal of Citizenship;" Stuart Grayson Noble, of Florida, on "The Determining Forces of Modern Education;" and John Johnston Parker, of Monroe, on "Democracy, a New Unfolding of Human Power." All of the speeches were foretold and eloquent.

Dean West's Address.
The address to the graduating class, delivered by Dr. Andrew Fleming West, dean of Princeton University, followed. Dean West chose as his theme, "Of What Use is a College Education?" After a short introductory reference to the close historical relation between the founders of Princeton University and Princeton, he spoke in part as follows:
"The American colleges are on trial. This trial is chiefly at the hands of the industrial and commercial spirit of the day. The practical spirit of our people has achieved marvels, and today in an excess of that spirit, so fine when it serves higher ends, so base when it serves only selfish interests, the inner invisible things in which the real greatness of our life depends are being attacked and challenged. The college education, because of its quiet round of life and study, is considered sometimes unpractical and useless. However the utility man's whole life that is furnished instead of technical specialization by college education makes it worth while. It gives to the youth the ability of determining the full range of his powers and abilities."

Winners of Medals.
Following came the announcement of the winners of the different medals, prizes and scholarships, after which the candidates for degrees were presented. In the senior class proper sixty-five men were graduated, forty-seven of these taking the degree of A. B., ten the degree of Ph. B., and eight the degree of B. S. Besides these regular academic students Bibles and diplomas were presented to two bachelors of laws and five graduates in pharmacy. The degree of master of arts was conferred upon four applicants, Messrs. T. F. Hickerson, G. M. McKie, and Frank McLean and Miss Beattie Whitakers, while Messrs. E. F. Drane, Strowd Jordan and P. E. Fossum, Jr., became masters of science. The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon Mr. E. E. Randolph and the conferring of honorary degrees followed. The ceremonies were then closed by benediction.

Inter-Society Debate.
The inter-society debate, held in Gerrard Hall last night, was one of the best that has been held since the inauguration of the custom. Governor Glenn, who presided, said:
"Judging from this debate we need have no fears as to whose hands we of the older generation are to leave North Carolina."

The query read: "Barring constitutional objections,Resolved, That congress should impose a progressive income tax."

Messrs. P. M. Williams and T. L. Simpson, for the Dialectic Society, had the affirmative, and Messrs. G. H. Rand and J. W. Hester took the negative for the Phi's. The debate was a close one but the committee, consisting of Messrs. E. D. Broadhurst, J. E. Manning and J. H. Ferguson, decided by a vote of two to one that the balance lay in the favor of the negative. All of the speeches were strong and the representatives of both societies acquitted themselves worthily.

Reception by Graduating Class.
Immediately after the inter-society debate a reception was given in the Y. M. C. A. building to the graduating class, all alumni and visitors, by the

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