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DEEP CONCERN IN STATE DEPT

Feeling of Officials on the Jap. Situation

IT'S DELICATE NATURE

Promised Visit to Japan By Secretary of War Taft Regarded As Significant—The Endless Preparations for War By Japan Causing Much Talk Among Army and Naval Officials at Washington.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Washington, June 11.—While excessive alarm is not felt in official circles over the Japanese situation, deep concern nevertheless exists among state department officials, and in administration circles generally, because of the delicate nature of the differences between the two countries. The announcement that Secretary Taft, on his coming visit to the Philippines, will take time to go to Japan is regarded with considerable significance. What naval and military men are talking most about is the endless war preparations made by Japan. "The United States government wants no trouble with Japan and will do all that is honorable to avert it, but it can be said definitely there is to be no cringing," is the way the situation was summed up today in a well-informed quarter.

Up at Cabinet Meeting Today. Washington, June 11.—The Japanese situation was taken up at today's cabinet meeting.

TAFT SAYS NO WAR WITH JAPS

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Milwaukee, Wis., June 11.—Secretary of War Taft said in an interview here: "War with Japan? Don't you believe it. Never mind the news that continues coming. It does not always mean all that it seems on the surface. We will have no war with Japan, you may rest assured of that. You can quote me emphatically as saying that I have an abiding faith that the United States and Japan will continue their way along most peacefully together. You can rest assured of that."

WHITE MAN WAS TOO QUICK FOR THE NEGRO

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Montgomery, Ala., June 11.—After a negro had leveled a revolver at his head, C. C. Davis, a white collector for a local commercial house, suddenly pulled a gun and killed the black man just before noon today. The victim of the shooting was Columbus Matthews. Davis says he went to the negro's house to collect a bill. He met Matthews at the door and stated his errand. The black man darted into the house and returned with a shotgun. The killing resulted. Davis has surrendered to the police.

Movements of Son-in-Law "Nick." (By Leased Wire to The Times.) Cincinnati, June 11.—Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth have arranged to leave Cincinnati June 20th for a two weeks' horseback tour of Yellowstone Park. Later they will go to Hawaii to spend a month there. It is their intention to take a cottage at the seashore.

With the Associated Charities. The Associated Charities held an interesting meeting this morning, twenty-eight members being present. It was decided to give three prizes for best gardens. Already 548 packages of flower and vegetable seed have been distributed in the city and it is the intention of the ladies to make the homes of Raleigh as beautiful as possible.

GOMEZ GOES TO MEXICO--WHY?

Plans for Federation of Central American States

UNCLE SAM PROTECTOR

General Zelaya's Confidential Embassy Also to Visit President Roosevelt Probably—Nicaragua Anxious for Such a Confederation, But Uncle Sam Probably is Not—What Diaz May Do.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) New Orleans, La., June 11.—The prediction made from the City of Mexico that General Zelaya's confidential emissary, Don Jose Dolores Gomez, minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua, would go to Mexico to attend a conference for the discussion of plans for the formation of a Central American federation of states, has been partly confirmed by the sudden departure of Gomez to Mexico with Consul Echezerreta, the Nicaraguan envoy. It was announced that he would go to Washington on a special mission from Zelaya to President Roosevelt. A cablegram from Managua, however, sent him southward to Mexico. It is believed by influential Central Americans here that the plan for a confederation, under a protectorate of Mexico and the United States, will be discussed between President Diaz and Minister Gomez, and that after this discussion the convention will be called to ratify plans already determined upon.

FOREIGNERS BEWARE OF RELIC HUNTERS

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Norfolk, Va., June 11.—The stripping of the apartments of the Duke of Abruzzi, commanding the Italian fleet, by the souvenir hunters on the occasion of the brilliant reception given by the duke on his flagship Vars in Hampton Roads last month, and the subsequent taking of valuable jewels and insignia of honor from one of the Japanese fleet commanders in New York harbor, has resulted in the commanders of other foreign ships now in these waters taking care to watch all American visitors coming aboard of their ships, and especially on reception occasions, when visitors are present in large numbers. The government secret service men who have been working on the Abruzzi affair have located many persons who took Abruzzi's silver, and each of these persons has received a letter stating that they are known, and unless they return the valuables their names will be published with other action against them.

BLACKS AFTER SCALP OF NEGRO OFFICIAL

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Washington, June 11.—Prominent negroes here are about to demand from President Roosevelt the scalp of Cyrus Field Adams, assistant register of the treasury. Adams is a negro, but does not look it. He is charged with having participated in the blackmailing of Garnett Wilkerson, a colored graduate of Oberlin, who teaches latin in the local colored school, for membership in the Washington Philatelist Society on the ground of the applicant's color. Adams is president of this society, but the negroes who have set out to get his scalp say members of the Philatelist Society do not know their president is a negro.

Calvin Chase, a local negro editor, who is a former republican national committeeman, is one of the leaders in organizing the trouble now brewing for Adams.

PREPARE ANSWER IN THE RATE BILL CASE

Ex-Judge James E. Shepherd, Mr. Fred A. Woodard, of Wilson, and Mr. Victor S. Bryant, of Durham, were here today for the purpose of consulting with the attorney general and members of the Corporation Commission in regard to the passenger rate bill case. The answer is now being prepared and on account of the many points raised in case it is a considerable undertaking. The hearing is before Judge Pritchard on the 28th of this month.

Scene in the Court Room at the Haywood Trial.



This is a picture taken in the court room where W. D. Haywood is being tried for the murder of Former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. It shows Judge Wood, who is presiding at the trial, and a portion of the jury which is to decide Haywood's fate.

THE STRYCHNINE FAILED TO WORK

One of the Murderers "Inclined" of Orchard's Career

THE MAKING OF BOMBS

The Monster Tells in the Court Room of How He Arranged All the Machinery to Blow Up Bradley After Poison Failed Him as the Instrument of Death—Proceedings in the Haywood Trial Today.

(By J. S. DUNNIGAN.)

Boise, Idaho, June 11.—The court room is half filled with witnesses at each session of the Haywood trial and each train brings more persons who are to testify for state or defense. This morning cross-examination of Orchard resumed at the attempted poisoning of F. W. Bradley at San Francisco after the strychnine failed to kill the family, and Orchard began his dynamite plan. "Did you take powder with you from Denver?" "I had powder bought at the Judson Powder Company on Market street, San Francisco."

Orchard could not tell when he bought the powder nor the man from whom he bought it. The defense has depositions from the Judson Powder people that Orchard never bought powder there and that no ten pound sale was ever made. The only other place he had bought dynamite was at Salt Lake. Taking up the making of the Bradley bomb, Orchard said he thought he took giant caps with him from Denver. In this he corrected his testimony of yesterday when he said he took nothing with him from Denver. He said he bought sulphuric acid and potash at a drug store but could not tell where the store was located.

Orchard said it was about a week or ten days after the poison was put in the milk that he placed the bomb at Bradley's door. When Richardson asked him how he told about leaving the screw-eyed bomb in the door at the San Francisco lodging house, Orchard mentioned Steve Adams, Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, but omitted to name McPartland. The attorney asked him why he left out McPartland, and Borah interrupted, saying the witness was not asked to name all the persons he had talked with. The lawyers started a spat which Judge Wood stopped immediately. Orchard went on to relate how he assembled the materials for the bomb, and how when it was ready he went to Bradley's home at night and fixed a screw eye in the door and had a hard wood door. He cleared up the room where he lodged and moved his (Continued on Page Five.)

REVOLUTION OF WINE GROWERS

Whole South of France is in Revolt Today

PRES'D A WINE GROWER

The Growers Are Demanding Aid of French Government, and a Civic Strike Has Been Declared—Even Some of the Officers of the Government Have Quit Their Offices—Serious Developments Are Feared.

(By J. S. DUNNIGAN.)

Paris, June 11.—From the Spanish frontier to the river Rhine the whole south of France is in revolt today in support of the winegrowers' demand for government aid. A civic strike has been declared, department, city, town and commune officials quitting their offices. The government remains helpless and there is dread that the movement may become a formidable revolution. Not only is the government alarmed and practically helpless in the face of the extraordinary revolt, it occupies the embarrassing position of having at its head a man who is first a wine grower and second a president, M. Fallieres, his sympathies being with the wine growers.

2-CENT RATE VETOED IN N. Y.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Albany, N. Y., June 11.—Governor Hughes has vetoed the Baldwin two-cent fare bill applying to steam railroads in this state.

MUST SHOW MISSOURI HOW TO RUN ON 2CTS

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Kansas City, Mo., June 11.—The railroads of Missouri will fight the two-cent fare law in the federal courts. Frank Hagerman of Kansas City, representing eighteen railroads, served notice yesterday on Herbert S. Hadley, attorney-general, that at 10 o'clock Friday morning he will ask the federal court to enjoin the enforcement of the two-cent fare law. A copy of the application for an injunction was sent to the attorney-general yesterday.

WOULD RATHER DIE LIKE A DOG

Than to Live Like a Skunk Says Steve Adams

NOT THE ORCHARD KIND

Man Whom Prosecution Was Largely Depending On to Corroborate Some of Orchard's Testimony Will Not Pan Out Much That Way—Declares He Will Not Be Used to Send Any One to the Gallows.

(By J. S. DUNNIGAN.)

Boise, Idaho, June 11.—Steve Adams, claimed by Harry Orchard to have been his pal in assassinations of men in the mining regions, says: "I would rather die like a dog than live like a skunk. I will not corroborate Orchard. I was not hired by the chiefs of the Western Federation of Miners to murder anybody. The prosecutors of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone tried to prove that I killed Tyler, but they did not do it and they can't fix that crime on me. I never killed Tyler. When I went back on the story I told during the time I was held here in the penitentiary they started to shove me through. They can do it, but I won't be used to send anybody to the gallows."

Orchard is getting nervous and fidgety under the long harrowing cross-examination to which he is subjected by Attorney Richardson and as the ordeal is only about half through, he may lose his incomparable self-control at any time and fall into snarls of the watchful lawyers. The defense does not expect to break down his confession in the main; he doggedly sticks to his statements that Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone inspired and paid for the assassinations he committed and no matter how often or in what manner this phase of his story is attacked, he settles back to his original declarations involving the heads of the Western Federation of Miners. In details and circumstances he is not so sure and the lawyers hope to discredit him. The state estimates that two weeks will be consumed in the presentation of corroborating testimony after Orchard has been dismissed from the witness stand. About July 1 the defense is expected to open its side of the case and at least four weeks will be required to put in all the testimony for Haywood.

New Turbed Routes.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Washington, June 11.—Rural delivery service has been established as follows, to commence August 1, 1907: North Carolina—Broadway, Moore county, (route No. 11) length 22.1 miles; families served 167.

TOO MANY OLD NAVAL OFFICERS

Retirements to Make Room for Promotion

CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN

Twenty-Four Retirements to Occur Within Next Three Weeks—If the Old Fellows Will Not Voluntarily Resign Involuntary Retirement Will Follow—Some of the Latter Class Already Decided On.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Washington, June 11.—The navy department has determined that if it is possible to do so, twenty-four officers must be retired before July 1 under the navy personnel act of 1899.

The understanding has been that only seventeen officers were to be retired, but the official computation of the department now shows that twenty-four must go to provide a steady flow of promotion. Special order No. 43, issued by the secretary of the navy April 6, confines the voluntary retirements to captains and commanders, no lieutenant commanders being allowed to retire as formerly.

Therefore, unless twenty-four captains and commanders apply for voluntary retirement before June 30, a certain number must be selected for involuntary retirement by the retiring board.

This board, with Rear Admiral R. D. Evans as senior member, was convened June 3, and had a closed session of two or three hours with the professional and medical records of officers before them. It is understood that the board went to its full limit of power under the act of 1899 and selected a list of five captains, four commanders, four lieutenant commanders, and two lieutenants, to be involuntarily placed on the retired list by the president on June 30, provided it is found on that date that fewer than sixteen captains and commanders have applied for voluntary retirement.

This board will again be convened June 30, to make additional vacancies to complete the full twenty-four.

ELEPHANT KILLS BOY IN PARADE

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Buffalo, N. Y., June 11.—During a parade here of the Cole Bros. circus an elephant that was in the parade, marching close to the curb, picked up Pusquale Pigiaparano, an Italian boy, twelve years old, with its trunk, threw him to the pavement and then stepped on his head and chest. The boy died five minutes later in a hospital ambulance.

The affair was witnessed by hundreds of persons who had assembled to witness the parade. After crushing the boy beneath its foot the elephant passed on. The parade was not stopped, and it is said the circus people didn't know anything unusual had happened.

The elephant trainer, R. C. Dunlop, was placed under arrest.

ATTENTION! THERE SEEM TO BE A FEW

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Washington, D. C., June 11.—In reply to Senator Foraker's challenge to produce the record of a soldier who had served twenty-five and one-half years without reprimand or court-martial, as had Mingo Sanders, the negro sergeant of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who was discharged with the three companies of that regiment for participation in the Brownsville shooting, the war department sent to the senate military committee a list of 2,456 soldiers who had served with good conduct for more than thirty years. The longest record given was fifty-three years. The statement, however, gave no statistics with regard to reprimands, and at Senator Foraker's suggestion the department was called upon to furnish it.

DRAGO DOCTRINE AT THE HAGUE

Extent of Use of Force to Collect Debts Due Citizens

INTERESTS AMERICANS

Enlargement of the Powers of Hague Court of Arbitration and the International Commission of Inquiry, of First Importance to Uncle Sam's Delegates—Meets in Paris Next Saturday, June 15.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Paris, June 11.—The second Hague conference which opens on the 15th of this month, has excited the greatest interest in all the capitals of Europe and the fact that the western hemisphere will contribute the majority of the delegates is much commented on. With the United States and Mexico, there will be twenty-one governments of the three Americas represented. The place of first importance is conceded to the question of disarmament which has been virtually abandoned by Great Britain and unless introduced by the United States may be ignored entirely by the conference. Germany has instructed her delegates to bear no part in the discussion of the question, but to report back to the emperor the debates and the proceedings in regard to it. France would be ready to consider disarmament, but does not entertain any great illusion on the subject.

Modification of Drago Doctrine. The Drago doctrine, which inhibits the use of force by a nation to collect debts owing its citizens by another government, is deeply interesting to American delegates. There are all kinds of opinions among them as to the extent to which the doctrine should be applied in the collection of debts and the conditions under which it might be used.

The enlarging of the powers of the Hague court of arbitration and the international commission of inquiry is of the first importance to Americans. The delegates are known to have explicit instructions to do everything in their power to influence the conference to enlarge the powers of the permanent Hague tribunal in dealing with arbitration cases. Only four cases were dealt with by the tribunal since the first conference, all but one of which originated in America. Although serious disputes have occurred between European and American government there has been no recourse to the tribunal in any of them, and both Great Britain and the United States are anxious that the nations bring more of these cases to the Hague for adjudication and settlement.

As to Permanent Peace. The proposal to have the next conference held at Buenos Ayres in 1910 is expected to bring the conference face to face with the American proposition to have the tribunal made a permanent and to provide for periodic gatherings. This will require delicate handling from the fact that some of the great powers have been dragged into this conference unwillingly and only through the force of public opinion. They are believed to be strongly averse to binding themselves to a continuous round of meetings at which serious and delicate international questions would be discussed, which they would prefer to settle in their own way or leave untouched.

The Proposed Third Conference. However, the United States and the South American republics are expected to use their best endeavors to bring a third conference about, especially as there are some questions which those governments would like settled. One of these is the rights of American citizens in South American and European countries in the matter of taxes, conscription and other local demands. The state department at Washington has expressed the view that there should be some means of imposing upon those American who live in a foreign country some degree of responsibility to one country or another; if they are living in a foreign country on an income derived from the country and without intention of returning to the United States, they should be passed over to the sovereignty of their adopted country.

The sittings of the second peace conference will be held in a thirteenth century castle built for the counts of Holland in the days when they ruled the low countries. The Hall of Knights, as the building is called, is a large, gloomy structure of stone and brick in the heart of an irregular pile of old, but more modern buildings, which form the Binnenhof. The hall was begun about 1240 by Count William II, afterward emperor of Germany, and was extended by his son Floris, who used it as a hunting palace. The interior consists of a single enormous hall, occupying the entire building within the church-like structure in front, and a series of smaller halls and rooms in the rear.

(Continued on Second Page.)