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## CRY OF WAR STIRS THE PULSES OF THE POWERS

### Paris, Berlin, London, the Hague All Question and Comment

### BERLIN SURE WE MUST FIGHT THE JAPANESE

In Responsible Circles of Paris it is Believed That There Will Be an Amicable Adjustment of All Difficulties Between the Two Countries. But Part of the French Press insists That the Tension is Greater Than the American Public Have Been Led to Believe—London Takes a Rather Gloomy View of the Situation and the Hague is Fondly Sounding With Regard to the Outlook.

(Special Cable to The Times.)  
Berlin, July 8.—That a conflict between the United States and Japan is sure to come is the widespread opinion in diplomatic and naval circles here. Wherever diplomats and naval men gather, the discussion turns to the decision of the United States to move its fleet to the Pacific coast, and it is generally believed by men who follow international affairs close that the maneuver was not planned until matters had become more serious than appears on the surface.  
It is believed generally that the leading statesmen in Japan are preparing to coexist with the United States for the control of the Pacific.  
Naval strategists regard the possibility of a war between Japan and the United States as the most interesting subject of the day. The studies that have been worked out are, in the main, unfavorable to the United States. The preponderance of the American fleet is freely admitted, but the fact that it would have to seek a fight in Asiatic waters is regarded as a handicap.

### IN MILITARY CIRCLES OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

(Special Cable to The Times.)  
Paris, July 8.—In military circles the sending of the fleet to the Pacific coast by the United States is regarded as an act of prudence, guarding against any Japanese surprises, and at the same time forcing Japan to show its hand. President Roosevelt's orders are treated in various ways, the sensational news reports jumping to the conclusion that the situation is more delicate than appears. There is a feeling that the people of the United States have not been informed of all the difficulties developing from the anti-Japanese troubles in San Francisco, and that if they were given all the facts the maneuver of the Atlantic fleet would be better understood.  
In responsible circles this view is repudiated and the opinion prevails that all difficulties will be amicably settled. The possibility of complications was seen by France some time ago when she tendered her good offices with a view to having Japan and the United States come to an agreement covering all questions relating to the Pacific.

### IT IS EMBARRASSING FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

(Special Cable to The Times.)  
London, July 8.—The sentiment among European diplomats regarding the difficulties between the United States and Japan is that the former is acquiring the enmity of Japan, which may prove a serious asset in event of trouble with any other nation. The present tension is exciting the keenest interest, but the general opinion prevails that it will not reach the stage of warfare. This opinion is based on the belief that Japan must back down because of the heavy debt she is carrying as a result of her inability to obtain indemnity from Russia.  
Great Britain finds herself in an embarrassing position. She is obliged to stand between her ally and her colonies in the matter of Japanese laws. The Transvaal is regulating the immigration of Asiatics, subjecting them to the rigorous examination upon entering the colony. In addition, they are forced to record themselves by thumb prints the same as convicts, over which there is much

bitter feeling. This examination applies to Japanese as well as Chinese and Indians. Australia has legislation along the same lines. The Australian premier, Alfred Deakin, repeatedly said during his recent visit to England that Australia was menaced by the inflow of Japanese labor.

### GLOOM SPREADS OVER PEACE-MAKERS' SOULS.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)  
The Hague, July 8.—Delegates to the peace conference regard the questions that have arisen between the United States and Japan as most unfortunate, and the cause of them is out of proportion to the grave results that may follow. The delegates believe that the question will develop a hostile feeling that will do little good to the reciprocal commerce relations to which friendly relations had opened vast fields.  
The sending of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific ocean, it is feared, will give rise to dangerous popular excitement which Washington may not be able to allay.  
The Spanish representatives say that the United States has a hard problem to solve. The Russians are confident that the prediction of Witte that the next war would be between the United States and Japan is about to be verified.  
The French, English and Japanese believe that both governments are sincerely striving to reach an understanding and that jingoism will have no effect.

### TANI CHANGES THE TENOR OF HIS REMARKS.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)  
Tokio, July 8.—Viscount Tani, the head of the opposition party in the house of peers, said today that his mind was not at all disturbed by the plan to assemble a great battleship fleet on the Pacific coast. He said that the United States, reputed to be the most civilized country, will not back the San Francisco foothills and barbarously consider Japan as an enemy.  
"Any number of warships may come here," he said. "Japan will not be as much alarmed as when Perry came."  
On June 9th, Tani was quoted as saying that the treatment of the Japanese in San Francisco was wicked, and should diplomacy fail to bring about an adjustment, an appeal to arms was the only method left. He considered that the United States must yield to Japan, as it was specifically a commercial nation.

### DEATH OF S. H. MACRAE, A PROMINENT LAWYER.

(Special to The Evening Times.)  
Fayetteville, N. C., July 8.—S. H. MacRae, one of the most prominent lawyers of this city and referee in bankruptcy, died at the University Hospital in Baltimore yesterday at 4 o'clock.  
Mr. S. H. MacRae was a son of Judge J. C. MacRae, of Chapel Hill, and a brother of Mrs. Robert L. Gray, of Raleigh.  
The funeral of Mr. MacRae took place from St. John's Episcopal Church this morning with military honors.

### STUDENTS OF PEACE.

Requested to Meet at Presbyterian Church for Dr. Dinwiddie's Funeral.  
All present students of Peace Institute, including the preparatory departments, and all who have attended in former years under Dr. Dinwiddie or Dr. Burwell, are requested to meet in the parlor of the Presbyterian Church fifteen minutes before the hour for the funeral services of the late Dr. James Dinwiddie. The day and the hour will be announced later.

### FUNERAL WEDNESDAY.

Remains of Late Dr. James Dinwiddie Will Arrive Wednesday.  
On account of a misconnection of trains in Chicago, the body of the late Dr. James Dinwiddie, formerly president of Peace Institute, will not reach Raleigh until Wednesday morning. It was intended that the funeral should take place tomorrow, but on account of the delay, the services will be held Wednesday.

### DEATH OF E. S. OWEN.

Remains to be Taken to Stamford, Kentucky.  
Mr. Edward S. Owen died this morning at 4 o'clock at his home on north Bloodworth street. He is survived by a wife and three children. Mr. Owen was thirty-seven years of age and has been in bad health for some time. The body will be taken to Stamford, Kentucky, this afternoon for interment.

### MRS. C. E. HARRIS A WRECK VICTIM

### Flung Through Window of a Moving Train

### OCCURRED YESTERDAY

Aberdeen Woman, Returning from Exposition, Meets Death by Being Thrown Through Open Window of Lynchburg Pullman—Car Falls On Her—Little Child, Held by Hand, Unhurt—Several Others Injured.

The rear Pullman on Seaboard train No. 41 turned over just this side of Kittrell about 3:21 yesterday afternoon and as a result Mrs. C. E. Harris, who was returning to her home at Aberdeen from the exposition, was thrown through a window and probably instantly killed. Her husband, Mr. C. E. Harris, and little daughter, Mildred, were in the same car, and although Mr. Harris was bruised on the arm and hip, the child escaped unhurt. Mrs. Harris and Mildred, who is only eight years old, were sitting on the same seat when those in the Pullman fell the car lurch and tilt, and Mr. Harris was seated to himself on another seat. Grabbing her child by the hand, Mrs. Harris, who was very much excited, attempted to reach her husband, but in the lurch of the car was flung violently through an open window, the Pullman falling upon her. Her body was horribly mangled and was only got out from under the Pullman by digging the earth away.  
The other Pullman did not leave the track. When the rear coach was hoisted from its trucks it toppled over. The coupling loosened and allowed it alone to crash. The train was running at a rapid rate.  
Physicians Sent For.  
As soon as the train was stopped, Conductor L. N. Cain immediately sent the engine back to Franklinton for physicians. Drs. Harris and Henderson returned on the engine and lent every assistance.  
Though nobody else was seriously injured, several complained of the jolt. Mr. Harris himself received bruises on the arm and hip. As the car turned over on its side the passengers were compelled to climb out a top window. This all did.

### Body Brought Here.

The train arrived in Raleigh at 6:20 yesterday afternoon with the body of Mrs. Harris. It was carried to the undertaking establishment of the H. J. Brown Company and prepared for burial. Mr. Harris and his daughter Mildred will leave with it this afternoon at 4:30 for Enterprise, Ala., where it will be buried. Mrs. Harris was twenty-eight years old. She had no other child save little Mildred, who is eight years old.  
Those on the Pullman.  
In the Pullman that was wrecked were: Miss A. W. Prout, Barnesville, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. G. Seaman, Barnesville, Ga.; Miss Cora Brown and Miss Idell Kimball, Atlanta, Ga.; E. A. Fink, Portsmouth, Va. Mrs. Seaman was probably the most seriously injured of all the passengers.  
None of the passengers save Mr. Harris and Mildred knew of Mrs. Harris' fate. He saw her as she shot through the window. He said today that some thought she lived a while after the accident, but he thought her death must have been instantaneous. When all had got safely out of the overturned Pullman, passengers from the other coach, who had come on the scene, heard the distressing cries of the child. Search was at once made for Mrs. Harris and she was found underneath. With considerable effort her body was removed from under the Pullman. Mr. Harris was terribly unstrung, and when he registered at the Yarborough House in Raleigh three hours and a half later, great tears fell from his eyes. Little Mildred, too, was weeping bitterly. This morning, however, childlike, the little girl had recovered from her sorrow and appeared more cheerful. At 9:15 some friends called for her at the Yarborough and took her out into the city, where she remained until 1 o'clock. Mr. Harris' face and eyes bore evidence of his great affliction.  
A Happy Chance.  
Col. Harry Skinner, of Greenville, who was on the train, said last night that it was the merest chance that he and Judge and Mrs. James F. Shepherd, of Raleigh, and Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Aylelett, of Elizabeth City, did not enter the ill-fated car. They started to but decided to ride in the other.

### ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

A RED HOT FIGHT AT HOME.  
(Special to The Evening Times.)  
Salisbury, N. C., July 8.—Fred Glasson, an employe of the Southern Railway, is recovering from an unsuccessful attempt to kill himself Saturday night. He had been accused of breaking into the Smith-deal Hardware Company's store and took large quantity of laudanum and paragon. Physicians brought him about all right. He begged Officer Cruse to kill him when arrested.  
Reports yesterday from the country were to the effect that Tom Foil, who was so badly beaten in a fight Saturday with Berry Basinger, will recover soon and has life enough to issue a warrant for Basinger and indict him for assault. Foil and his wife have gotten along badly and last week began suit for divorce. Foil having been all his life a hard case and an ex-convict. Saturday he proclaimed his intention of doing violence and went to the home of his father-in-law for a pistol. The old man, A. H. Newsome, refused and a young son gave him the weapon. He shot once and Basinger came on the ground. They fought so violently that Mr. Newsome had to threaten to dissolve them with a knife. Foil was badly battered.  
There seems no doubt that Salisbury and South River are in the near future to be connected by electric railway. The project, large as it is, is in the hands chiefly of the farmers along the line and the people of this city. Salisbury capital in abundance and Salisbury engineers are looking towards the consummation of a deal that will give the South River water-power to the company building the line and they will use it for the motive force of the cars. It will be as much a freight-line as a passenger and would go to Mocksville by way of Cooleman. The Salisbury people who are interested think there is no doubt that this is a near dream and expect to handle all South River and Cooleman freight before many years or months.

### JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER



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### OIL'S EVIL DAY SET BY LANDIS

### Fines are to be Imposed on August the Third

### THE STANDARD SICK

"Trapped Into the Worst Piffal It Ever Encountered by Its Own Belief That It Could Bluff the Federal Authorities," is the Way One Government Official Expresses It.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)  
Chicago, July 8.—Judge Landis announced today that he will impose fines on the Standard Oil Company and the Chicago & Alton Railroad for rebating on Saturday, August 3.

The representatives of the oil trust decline to submit any further evidence in their own behalf, declaring the court has already exceeded its powers by inquiring into the relations of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

H. E. Felton, president of the Union Tank Line, a rebating subsidiary branch of the Illinois trust, was called to the witness stand by Judge Landis and forced to answer questions.

The Standard Oil representatives were obviously disconcerted by the predicament in which they found themselves before the federal court. A government official today declared that the big concern had been trapped into the worst piffal it ever encountered by its own belief that it could bluff the federal authorities.

When Judge Landis reached his court room he went at once to his chambers and sat for an hour dictating to his stenographer. It was believed that he was preparing his sentence upon the trust.

Examination of Felton.  
When he reached his bench, however, he called a witness.  
"If Mr. Felton, president of the Union Tank Line Company, is in court," said Judge Landis, "I am ready to question him."

Felton rose and went to the stand. "I want to know, Mr. Felton," said the court, "whether you have brought me the traffic schedules that I asked for."

"I will explain to the court," said Felton, "that all the railroads in the country pay 3/4 cent to shippers who ship goods in their own cars."  
"Did the Alton do that, and does it refer to this in its public traffic tariffs?" asked Judge Landis, apparently surprised at the revelation.  
"Every road does this, your honor," said Felton, "but it is not printed in the tariff schedules because it is listed as operating expenses."

Attorney Moritz Rosenthal jumped to his feet.  
"We want to know," he began, "what the contention of the government is in this 3/4-cent matter. We want to know."  
"I don't know what the government's contention is," interrupted Judge Landis. "I don't know whether the government has a contention, and I don't care, Mr. Rosenthal."

Mr. Rosenthal was visibly perturbed by the curt interruption of the court.  
"Then, on behalf of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, as well as the defendants in this case," went on Mr. Rosenthal, "I desire to make a reply to the court in regard to the inquiry of Saturday. We deny the jurisdiction of this court. We hold that most of these defendants have never before been convicted or even indicted for these charges; that the company has put itself on record as having never before rated. We hold that the companies should not be called upon to answer such questions as were asked last Saturday. In view of this, we decline of our own volition to submit anything by way of defense to this court."  
Judge Landis bowed and set the date for sentence.

### NEGRO IN JAIL FOR CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)  
Cuthbert, Ga., July 8.—Will Price, the negro who Saturday night committed an assault upon Miss Sally Burke, a 15-year-old white girl, about five miles from this city, is in jail. No violence is expected by the authorities.  
The victim of the atrocious act is said to be in a critical condition.

### NOW RUSH THE WARSHIPS TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN

### DR. MOMENT ON UNWRITTEN LAW

### Extent to Which it Has Been Worked Terrifying

### HOW JURORS REASON

A Timely and Powerful Sermon on Modern Version of the Strange Fire—Curtailing the Power of Judges in Their Own Courts—Enlarging Prerogatives of the Jury.

In his sermon last night in the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Moment gave some modern illustrations of the sin of Nadab and Abihu, who offered strange fire unto the Lord. The text was Leviticus 10:1. Their sin is apt to be ours, namely, the impious working of the human will, the tendency to be our own gods, disregarding established laws.

Both in matters of state and in matters of religion, there is a powerful disposition to ignore clearly positive enactments, substituting therefor men's own notions as to what they desire, not what righteous laws declare must be.

At the present time in criminal matters the "unwritten law" is rapidly taking the place of the established code. But the "unwritten law" is men's whim as to how justice should be executed, not what the authorized standard of justice in the state declares must be done.

A southern newspaper has said: "The extent to which the unwritten law is now being worked is terrifying." Commenting upon a recent notorious trial, a prominent member of a northern bar association, says:

"It seemed from the beginning that both prosecution and defense expected the jury to be greatly influenced in its decision by matters entirely outside the evidence and apart from what the law required or permitted them to decide."  
"That is, the jury in an American court quite often decides cases on its own independent initiative, ignoring positive law."  
Believing that the judge knows the law and will stand for justice, many of the states have, designedly, curtailed his power, and at the same time enlarged the prerogative forces in his own court, while the jury-men unlearned in law, and often having but small regard for justice, is all powerful, feeling itself bound by no law, often by no evidence.

When such facts as these are considered, together with others, as mob law, perjury and bribery, it is easy to see how workable a method of justice the "unwritten law" is, which is, but man's impious notion of what he wants justice to be, not what state enactments declare it is.

As high an official as the vice president of the United States said the other day: "Our fathers believed in a government of law written by the representatives of the people, not unwritten law. They knew that written law is the life of liberty; without written law there is despotism, which is tyranny."  
The spirit of the lawless priests with their "strange fires" is the spirit of these modern times in matters of state righteousness. In applying the sin of the "strange fire" to religious things, Dr. Moment said, among other things, that Christian Science is but a human notion, which seeks to improve on the revealed method, and all such religious improvements are all absolute abominations to us, as was that of the rebellious young priest.

### TO PROVE THAT ORCHARD LIED

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)  
Boise, Idaho, July 8.—When the Hayward trial was resumed at 10 o'clock today the defense began reading the seventeen depositions taken at San Francisco. The depositions are offered to prove that Orchard did not attempt to kill P. W. Bradley with a bomb on November 17, 1904. The depositions cover nearly 300 pages, all contradicting Orchard's statement that Bradley's home was wrecked by dynamite.  
All the San Francisco witnesses declare the explosion in which Bradley was injured was caused by gas.  
The defense considers this evidence as most important and that it discredits Orchard and the Pinkertons. The reading will take all of today and possibly tomorrow.

### Admiral Dewey Advocates Immediate Concentration of Squadron There

### THE WEAKNESS OF OUR WESTERN FLEET SHOWN

It Is Necessary, Says Dewey, That We Should Seize the Balance of Power in the Pacific in Order to Keep Peace on That Ocean—The Army Can Take Care of Atlantic Coast Defenses—Opinions of Governors of Various States on the Movement of the Squadron to Pacific Waters.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)  
New York, July 8.—The American prints a lengthy interview with Admiral Dewey who is now stopping at Richfield Springs, N. Y., in which he advocates the immediate concentration of the battleship fleet in the Pacific. He says in part:  
"It is a pity we haven't ships enough to keep fleets in both oceans, but since we have not, it seems to me that in the interests of peace it is no less at this time that our fleet should be in the Pacific."  
The admiral declared the 15,000-mile cruise was not an experiment in naval mobility and asserted it was for the purpose of keeping peace in all the Pacific by seizing as quickly as possible the balance of sea power. Although Admiral Dewey does not believe that the country is likely to become seriously involved with any foreign power, he believes it necessary for the United States navy to be paramount in the ocean that has jumped into such strategic importance since the Spanish and the Russian-Japanese wars. He laughed at the dangers and difficulties conjured up by those who oppose the transfer and said:  
"Big as they are, they will go around as easily as the ferries cross the Hudson. It is simply a question of coal, and coal in times of peace is a question of money."

### The Unguarded Atlantic.

He refused to tremble over the prospect of an unguarded Atlantic coast.  
"The army can care for coast defense," was his comment.  
In the transfer of the fleet Admiral Dewey sees two possible effects of great national importance. He believes it will urge the construction and equipment of a great Atlantic fleet with the ships now building as a nucleus, and he hopes it will stimulate and hasten the completion of the Panama Canal. In all the interview as only once made mention of Japan, and that was in illustrating the ease with which harbors like New York and Port Arthur could be defended.

"This cruise or transfer, or whatever you like to call it, is a mission of peace," the admiral said. "I don't think it likely that this country will become seriously involved with any power. But if trouble should come by any chance it is well to be fully prepared for it."  
"We Must Hold the Balance of Power."  
"It is necessary for us to hold the balance of sea power on the Pacific. The defenses on that coast are not up to the standard of the Atlantic. That the nation which has this power would control the situation was proven in our war with Spain."

When his attention was called to the criticism in certain quarters because the fleet is rounding the Horn to a Pacific coast base, instead of sailing through Suez directly to Manila, the admiral did not lack reasons to support the navy board's recommendations. He said:  
"I would say that unless the danger was most imminent, it would not be advisable to concentrate a large fleet, with hundreds of officers and thousands of men in Philippine waters. The climate is not right, as I know from personal experience."  
"An enemy might take the Philippines and Hawaii, but as soon as we meet them on the sea they would have to give them up. The very presence of our sea force in the Pacific will serve every purpose."

Admiral Dewey said that Admiral (Continued on Second Page.)