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REVENUE OFFICERS BY MISTAKE FIRE AND WOUND EACH OTHER

Two Squads of Men Shoot True Near Village of Chapel Hill

MARSHAL JORDAN OF RALEIGH BADLY HURT

Tragedy Occurred Early This Morning Five Miles East of Chapel Hill—Two Parties Had Appointment at Durham; It Was Not Kept and Men Rush Together in Dark. Wounded Officers Carried to a Neighboring House and Physicians Called—Jordan, Terribly Shot Up, May Not Recover.

(By Southern Bell Telephone.) Chapel Hill, N. C., Aug. 23.—Two parties of revenue officers about 12 o'clock last night opened fire on each other, five miles east of Chapel Hill, and as a result Deputy Collector J. B. Jordan of Raleigh lies desperately wounded and three more officers have Winchester and pistol bullets in their bodies. The unfortunate affair was the result of the two bands mistaking the other for blockaders.

One ball entered Jordan's left side, passed through his body and spinal column and another bullet penetrated his right thigh and lodged in his left. Deputy Collector Banks was shot in the right leg. Although the leg was shattered, it may be saved.

Deputy Collector Henry got a ball in his right side, but the wound is not dangerous.

Ex-Policeman Riggsbee was shot in the right arm.

How the Tragedy Occurred. Yesterday afternoon Deputy Collector Henry of Greensboro received orders to report at Durham to Deputy Collector J. B. Jordan of Raleigh, and from Durham to proceed to Chapel Hill, and, five miles east of there, cut up a distillery. Henry reported as per order, but the Raleigh deputy was not there.

Then, without Jordan, and accompanied by ex-Policeman Riggsbee and a man by the name of Pendergrass of Durham, Deputy Henry rode to the distillery, which was situated about five miles east of here, on the Pittsboro road.

Shortly after their arrival Deputy Marshals Jordan and Banks of Raleigh and Hendrix of Greensboro came up.

Firing Begins. Deputy Henry here ordered Jordan and his party to halt. When he did so, Jordan unsling his Winchester and opened fire. For several minutes the woods echoed and re-echoed with the ring of shots; and when the firing ceased, all but one in the party had been wounded.

All in the dark, mistaking each other for blockade distillers, the officers leveled down and fired, and did not stop until every man save Pendergrass and Banks carried a bullet in his body.

Physicians to the Scene. The wounded men were removed to the home of Mr. John Stanley Riggsbee, near by, and a call sent to Chapel Hill for physicians. Dr. E. A. Abernethy, Dr. MacNider and Mr. Foy Roberson, a medical student, responded and reached the place about 2 o'clock this morning. They found Deputy Jordan very badly wounded, and the other men as stated above. The condition of Jordan alone causes the doctors to despair of his recovery. The other men will recover.

The Distillery. The distillery which the officers set out to destroy is a big one, being of a capacity of sixty gallons. At it were found six hundred gallons of beer, but no whiskey. The plant was brand-new and the blockaders had got everything in order to begin operations on a large scale.

ACCOUNT OF DISASTER RECEIVED FROM DURHAM.

(Special to The Evening Times.) Durham, N. C., Aug. 23.—Two parties of revenue officers, while attempting to destroy a blockade still near Chapel Hill at an early hour this morning, fired on each other, and

SOUTH'S OUTPUT IN PIG IS LOW

Edwin C. Eckel in Manufacturers Record

THREE REASONS FOR IT

Though the increase in production is steady, is not remarkable in view of other sections' increase. Labor Supply Must Be Increased.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Baltimore, Md., Aug. 23.—The great increase in pig iron production in the south which has taken place in the last twenty years has caused many to overlook the fact that other sections of the country have shown vastly greater increase during the same period.

Discussing this situation, Edwin C. Eckel, long connected with the United States Geological Survey, says in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record:

"While the south produced in 1854 almost exactly 12 per cent of the American total, in 1880 her production had fallen to barely over 5 per cent. From this year on a relatively rapid increase in southern output carried the percentage to 18 in 1891, to 18 1/2 in 1893, and, finally, to a maximum of 19 1/2 per cent in 1896. Since 1896, though the southern output has increased quite regularly, the increase is small compared with that shown by other sections. The result is that the southern output is steadily becoming of less relative importance, the percentage having steadily fallen off until during the first half of 1907 it was barely 10 1/2 per cent. The cause to which the relative lack of growth of the southern iron industry is due is the great impetus given to the northern industry by the discovery of the Mesaba range. Ohio is another important factor in the result, but it was by no means a decisive factor. Had other conditions been satisfactory the opening of the Mesaba alone would not have put the south into its present condition. Three conditions must be observed before we can hope for any great increase in the southern iron industry relative to the remainder of the American trade:

- (1) The labor supply must be increased, and its quality improved.
- (2) Development work in the mines should be carried on during periods of depression, so that the mines can respond quickly to any suddenly increased demands.
- (3) The output of steelmaking irons should be increased, and provisions should be made not only for their conversion into steel, but for their local manufacture into finished products."

MACEDONIA UPRISINGS THREATEN THE PEACE

(By Cable to The Times.) Vienna, Aug. 23.—The reign of anarchy in Macedonia and the unchecked murders and atrocities by bands of Greeks, Bulgarians and Serbs is attracting the attention of all Europe, and if continued, will without doubt disturb the peace of Europe to such an extent that measures for the suppression of the law-breakers will be absolutely necessary. Macedonia is losing that sympathy which has been existing in the old world and instead of being persecuted by the Turks, roving bands have introduced a Christian policy of clearing desirable areas of Balkan territory by murder which is now chiefly responsible for the miserable condition of the inhabitants.

These murderous expeditions have been fostered on Greek soil and are carried on with the knowledge of the Athens government and the Porte recently made it understood at Athens that the good relations of the countries are much influenced by their continuance. He exacts such strict measures of prevention that the lawless element will not alone be prevented from planning expeditions but will be arrested if

IT REFUSES TO OPEN ITS BOOKS

Not a Corporation is Claim of Officers

ARE BOOKS DESTROYED

Public Service Commission Must Have Books to Prove Improper Inflation of Assets—Constitutionality of Commission Questioned.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) New York, Aug. 23.—The heads of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company have refused to open their books to the public service commission. The commission has been notified that because the company is not a corporation, but merely a holding concern, it is the belief of its officers that the Interborough-Metropolitan is not willing after the adjournment of the session. This became known last evening after the adjournment of the continued investigation by the commission into the local railroads.

The expert accountants employed by William M. Ivis, special counsel to the commission to go through the books of the companies now comprised in the Interborough-Metropolitan for the purpose of ascertaining the details of the merger agreement. These books were closed to the representatives of the commission.

If the attitude of the Interborough-Metropolitan officials is persisted in, the commission will issue a peremptory order to the company to deliver up its books. Then, on advice of counsel, the Interborough-Metropolitan will refuse to comply with it. The next step is taken by the commission as may be expected to enforce its order, the Interborough-Metropolitan will meet the issue by starting proceedings to test the right of the commission to examine the books of the corporation.

The practical effect of this development will be to bring up the question of the constitutionality of the act which brought the public service commission into being.

Unless the commission and Mr. Ivis can have access to these books it will be impossible for Mr. Ivis to prove his frequently repeated statements that there has been improper inflation of the assets of the merged companies. According to one report all the books have been destroyed. Counsel for the company refused to say whether this report was true or not.

THE SECRETARY ITS CONSCIENCE AT LEXINGTON SHOULD AWAKE

Taft Delivers an Address in Kentucky

WAS TO REPUBLICANS SO DECLARES SAGER

Praises Blue Grass State and as a Boy Had Often Looked Across for First Sign of Spring—Many Ladies Heard Him.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Lexington, Ky., Aug. 23.—In his address, opening the republican state campaign in Kentucky last night, Secretary of War William H. Taft did not refer to the charges of Senator Foraker that he splintered himself against Cox and the Cincinnati government two years ago, nor did he make any comment on Foraker's charges. He endorsed the candidacy of A. E. Wilson for governor of Kentucky and that Walter Evans as district judge in Louisville.

The auditorium at Woodland Park, where Secretary Taft spoke, was handsomely decorated and there were many ladies in the immense audience.

Judge E. C. Crear made the introductory address, commending Mr. Taft to the people as one of the foremost thinkers of the country.

Mr. Taft said he had loved Kentucky since he was a small boy, and often looked across the river from Cincinnati toward the green hills of the Bourbon state for the first sign of approaching spring.

The secretary, besides touching on the tariff and declaring that it was a good thing, spoke of the race question. "I know that the discussion by a northern man of the race question is apt to arouse from the southern democrat the objection that he does not understand the question; that he does not know the difficulties of it, and that if he cannot take it up with sympathy, with the attitude of the great men of the south, he had better not take it up at all. On the other hand, he is liable to encounter the criticism of the colored man, who, with a natural sensitiveness, remembering the wrongs and oppression to which their race has been subjected, resents any attitude which does not involve condemnation of the southern white men or which manifests the slightest consideration for his view. I am not a pessimist with respect to the race question. I am convinced that it is working itself out, and I am convinced that nothing has so much contributed to its gradual solution as the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments."

He continued: "I shall not stop to give you the statistics showing the great progress that has been made by the negro race in the south. We are apt to forget this real improvement in the districts that we occasionally hear from those who lack sympathy with the progress of the colored race and who denounce the entire race on account of a comparatively small criminal class that forms the dregs of the southern population."

THREATENS TO CALL ASSEMBLY

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Topeka, Kan., Aug. 23.—In a letter sent to the state board of railway commissioners this morning Governor Hoch intimates that unless the board puts a two-cent fare into effect in a short time, he will call a special session of the legislature. He says:

"I request that you inform me immediately whether or not it is your intention to put a straight two-cent fare in operation in this state, that I may know what further steps, if any, should be taken to secure that result."

DIVIDENDS OF SO. RY. REDUCED

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) New York, Aug. 23.—The Southern Railway Company today reduced its dividends for the next half year to 1 1/2 per cent instead of 2 1/2 per cent, as usually declared. This caused a break of 2 points in the stock.

MONUMENT UNVEILED AT PITTSBORO TODAY

month and is what the strikers have been working for.

"That looks as if the Postal is coming our way," declared Joseph F. Ahearn, president of "Big Sixteen," and leader of the strikers here. "We have men in the offices who give us reports of the exact situation in the Western Union and Postal," he added, "and they say the companies are badly crippled."

New Paper Will Appear Tomorrow. Funds are being collected by the strikers, and their new weekly paper, Fair Play, will make its first appearance tomorrow. The first hundred copies will be sold at auction in City Hall Park tomorrow.

It was reported yesterday that Charles F. Murphy, by request of the Tammany executive committee, had contributed \$5,000 to the strike fund. The Rev. Madison C. Peters spoke at the mass-meeting of the strikers yesterday and was enthusiastically received.

"On the square," he said, "it is good religion for everybody. Stick it out. The longer you force inconvenience upon the companies, the greater the measure of justice you will secure for yourselves."

He declared that the demands of the strikers were just. Call for Contributions. A communication from L. W. Quick, grand secretary and treasurer of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, was read to the strikers. It was an official call for a contribution of \$1 from every working railroad telegrapher for the benefit of the striking operators. The order has between 30,000 and 40,000 working members, and a generous response is assured.

The officials of both companies declared that business was being handled in a satisfactory manner. They would make no estimate of the falling off, however. A pound of candy was given to each girl operator at the Western Union yesterday, and cigars were distributed among the men. The strikers laughed at this method of keeping up the spirits of the strike-breakers.

There is not likely to be any change in the situation until President Small arrives from Chicago. Definite word of his visit came from Chicago by wire yesterday.

Are Spies in Union? Dangerous spies are in the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, according to President Small. These spies are responsible for the present stampede, he charges, and are also trying to get the men back to work.

"These spies are endeavoring to get us into as much trouble as possible," he said today. "They manipulated things so that the stampede strike was begun, and are now using their every effort to spread the trouble to the railroad telegraphers. I wish the papers would say nothing about our strike," continued President Small. "President Clowry of the Western Union sent out a congratulatory letter to his superintendents. The letter was somewhat premature. He may desire the newspapers to print long statements of the strike, but I do not. We will win any way, whatever is said."

The entire south, the far west and the great northwest are without telegraph communication, according to a statement issued by President Small (Continued on Page Five.)

A STRIKE OF PACKERS CAUSE A FAMINE FEAR

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) New York, Aug. 23.—New York faces another great strike that threatens a meat famine. The drivers and packers employed in the wholesale beef packing houses in this city are out.

All the big houses in the combine of beef trust, as well as the independent firm of Schwarzhild & Subberger, more, and an increase of pay as well, week to consist of sixty hours and no more, and an increase of pay as well. They have been in conference with the packers for the past five days, and not being able to adjust their grievances satisfactorily, walked out on strike at a given signal, climbing down off their wagons wherever they happened to be, leaving wagon loads of beef in the hot street unattended.

Fearing possible disturbance, the packing districts are patrolled by police reserves night and day, but as yet there has appeared no sign of violence. The strikers chose the worst time for the packers, as just now there is the usual weekly rush to fill the big orders for Saturday. Many packers have contracts with the trucking firms to do their carting and, as all these

Chatham Pays Honor and Tribute to the Confederate Dead

CHIEF JUSTICE CLARK IS ORATOR OF THE DAY

Impressive Ceremonies Attending Unveiling of Shaft—Speaker Introduced by Major London—A State Has Whigs and Tories at All Times, Says Judge Clark, and Whenever a State Has Attempted to Exercise Its Powers, it Has Encountered Opposition From Tories—Day a Great Event in Chatham.

(Special to The Evening Times.) Pittsboro, N. C., Aug. 23.—Today the beautiful new monument to Chatham's dead was unveiled. Chief Justice Walter Clark of Raleigh delivering the address.

Pittsboro was a stir with visitors from early morning and the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument attracted unusual interest.

At 10:20 this morning the veterans met on the street south of the court-house and under the direction of Mr. John R. Lane, chief marshal, formed in companies. A band of children, carrying flowers and making the air resonant with their joyous cries, brought up the rear of the procession. Up Hillsboro street to the residence of Major H. A. London the procession marched. At Major London's home, the ranks of the veterans opened and received Judge Clark, the orator of the day, and the Daughters of the Confederacy. The procession then marched to the court house for the exercises.

After music, prayer was offered. Then Major H. A. Louisa introduced the speaker, Chief Justice Clark. The monument was presented and accepted after which the monument was unveiled, by twenty children, headed by Jack Lane, the six-year-old grandson of Col. John A. Lane. In the corridors of the court house, after these ceremonies, dinner was served to the veterans.

This afternoon crosses of honor are being presented to veterans and the annual meeting of the Leonidas J. Merrill Camp, No. 387, will take place for the election of officers.

Judge Clark's Address. In his address Chief Justice Clark said:

Mrs. President and Ladies of the Memorial Association, Fellow-Soldiers and Fellow-Citizens: To the noble ladies of the Memorial Association under the leadership of their devoted president, we are indebted, fellow-soldiers, for the shaft which shall recall to future ages the sufferings endured by the brave men of Chatham, and their heroism, on many a stricken field, during those four eventful years the memory of which shall never be forgotten. The suffering and the hardships endured by our glorious women during the trials of those arduous years are truly more worthy of commemoration than those borne by soldiers in the field. Though we have as yet raised no monument to our women it was the heroic women of the Confederacy who inspired our citizen soldiery by their faith in God, by their magic influence and immeasurable good works. And we owe it to their fair daughters whose unspoken fidelity has preserved the memory of our glorious dead that this and many another shaft has arisen to point out to posterity the pathway to fame our fallen heroes trod. It was the path of duty and honor. I have read in history of the heroic deeds of the brave days of old. I have been told by eyewitnesses of the gallant deeds of others, but with these eyes, I have seen the soldiers of the historic county of Chatham do their duty. I had the honor to serve in the same brigade with at least four companies from this county and I know them to be the stuff of which heroes are made. Whether in the crisis and the great struggle, with the historic 26th North Carolina Regiment at Gettysburg, or faithful to the last, carrying the last order of advance, at Appomattox, Chatham

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