

THE RALEIGH EVENING TIMES.

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SHE'S FREE BUT HEARTBROKEN

Mrs. Bradley Acquitted of Murder This Morning

SHE DREADS THE FUTURE

Woman Who Killed Her Illicit Lover, U. S. Senator Brown, Formally Set Free By Jury—Says She is Conscience-Stricken, and Hopeless—Lives Only for Her Young Sons and Does Not Even Know Where She is Going to Reside in Future. Dramatic Scenes in Court.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Washington, Dec. 3.—Mrs. Annie M. Bradley is free!

This is the meaning of the verdict of "not guilty" just returned by the twelve men who for days have listened in the jury box to the pitiful story of her relations with and slaying of former Senator Arthur Brown of Utah.

Almost a year to the day from the moment she walked into the Raleigh Hotel, December 8th last, and the tragedy was enacted, she breathes once more the air of freedom, of vindication and comparative happiness. She has been discharged by the court, there is no charge against her, and she is told to "go and sin no more."

The moment was one for which she has longed for a year; it is one she will remember to eternity, for it holds her beautiful world as blameless as for the deed committed in desperation when, after years of pleading, the man who wronged her finally refused to give a name to her helpless children.

Never has there been in a Washington court a scene to equal that attending the returning of this verdict. Never, perhaps, has any court of justice ever furnished an exhibition of such dramatic intensity, such graphic heart interest, so replete with pathos and, withal, happy in its denouement, as that witnessed when Annie M. Bradley heard the words that vindicated her.

Slowly, methodically, with eyes set straight before them, the twelve jurymen filed in and took their seats for the last time—messengers of life or death for the prisoner at the bar. Falteringly, his hand trembling as he realized the import of his hidden message, Foreman Peeney handed to the clerk of court a bit of paper. Upon the words written there depended the life of a woman—the central figure in that breathless throng.

The stillness was that of death. The spectators, some in sympathy, some in morbid curiosity, sat with bated breath.

Attorneys, accustomed to similar scenes, paled and turned their faces away from the little prisoner; court attendants shifted uneasily, and in sheer nervousness rapped for quiet when there was aught but quiet.

Upon the bench sat Justice Stafford, his classic face the embodiment of kindness, sympathy and yet law and justice.

Before him, her form bent, her face pallid, her bosom heaving, the central figure in one of the most dismal dramas ever portrayed upon life's great stage. It was the fragile figure of Annie M. Bradley. Not the woman of the halcyon days, when she charmed with her brilliant intellect and captivated with her beauty—but the Annie Bradley today, a woman aged before her time, a shrinking, pitiful, desolate shadow of her former self.

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MONEY TO RUN THE GOVERNMENT

Expenditures Necessary for the Year 1908

INCREASE VERY LARGE

Over 766 Millions, Which is More Than 77 Millions Above the Estimate Made for a Like Period Last Year—Biggest Increase is in the Appropriations Asked by Army—any Navy—Some Interesting Figures.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Washington, Dec. 3.—Estimates of expenditures necessary to run the government during the next fiscal year just submitted to congress by Secretary Cortelyou, of the treasury, aggregate \$766,508,272. This is \$77,479,819 more than the estimates submitted a year ago for the fiscal year 1908, and \$56,220,646 more than the aggregate actually appropriated by congress at the last session. The largest increase in estimates is under the head of public works, the figures being larger by more than \$28,000,000 than last year, and about \$23,000,000 larger than the actual appropriations under this head. The biggest increase of all under the head of public works is for fortifications and defenses, the estimates calling for \$38,443,945, as against only \$6,861,832 last year.

The most notable thing about this year's estimates is the great increase in amounts wanted for these public works that pertain to the army and navy. Besides the greater appropriations called for on behalf of the coast defenses there are to be noted an increase of nearly \$8,000,000 or about 40 per cent, for rivers and harbors; one of more than \$8,000,000 for military posts; one of \$9,000,000, three times as large as last year's figures, for navy yards and stations, and several less important increases under the navy department.

The increase for the Panama Canal is about \$6,000,000—that is, \$33,183,143, as against \$27,161,367.

THE NEWBERN CHICKENS ARE ROOSTING HIGH

(Special to The Evening Times.)

New Bern, Dec. 3.—The town is rapidly filling up with Methodist ministers and lay delegates to attend the annual North Carolina conference, which begins tomorrow. Over 300 will be in attendance. Tonight the fourteenth anniversary of the historical society will be held.

The first session of the conference begins at 10 a. m., Wednesday, and there will be three meetings each day. Bishop Galloway, who will preside, has arrived.

Ex-alderman J. B. Dawson and Miss Musa Salter were married in Centenary Methodist church here at 8:45 this morning. They left for Norfolk and will visit New York and other northern cities.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ IN CONGRESS TODAY

A Positive Document Treating of Important Subjects...Pronounced Views on Finance and Currency...The Legislation on This Subject Which He Recommends... Powers of the State and Federal Courts and Their Relations to Each Other...Why the Pacific Fleet Sails...No Militarism Can Flourish in This Country...Great Matters of State Handled.

The Raleigh Times presents to its readers today the important message of the president to congress, the document having been formally transmitted to the two branches of the national legislature today.

More than ordinary interest attaches to this particular message and the readers of this paper will be the first within a hundred miles of Raleigh to get it. Like all other important news you read it in The Times FIRST.

For the Emergency Currency.

Two of the most important subjects of immediate interest which the president deals with in this message are the currency question and financial problem and that of the assembling of a Pacific fleet in Asiatic waters.

We take these up, out of the regular order and present them to The Times' readers first. On the first subject Mr. Roosevelt quotes in full what he said in his last message on the general subject of currency (which will be found in its regular order farther on in this account) and says:

I again urge on the congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. We need a greater elasticity in our currency; provided, of course, that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency. There must always be the most rigid examination by the National authorities. Provision should be made for an emergency currency. The emergency issue should, of course, be made with an effective guaranty, and upon conditions carefully prescribed by the government. Such emergency issue must be based on adequate securities approved by the government, and must be issued under a heavy tax. This would permit currency being issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing its retirement as the demand fell off. It is worth investigating to determine whether officers and directors of national banks should ever be allowed to loan to themselves. Trust companies should be subject to the same supervision as banks; legislation to this effect should be enacted for the district of Columbia and the territories.

Yet we must also remember that even the wisest legislation on the subject can only accomplish a certain amount. No legislation can by any possibility guarantee the business community against the results of speculative folly any more than it can guarantee an individual against the results of his extravagance. When an individual mortgages his house to buy an automobile he invites disaster; and when wealthy men, or men who pose as such, or are unscrupulously or foolishly eager to become such, indulge in reckless speculation—especially if it is accompanied by dishonesty—they jeopardize not only their own future but the future of all their innocent fellow-citizens, for they expose the whole business community to panic and distress.

Reasons for Assembling Pacific Fleet—The Trip is Educational.

Under the head of "The Navy," the president states in his own way the reasons which impelled his administration to decide on the ordering of the assembling of a Pacific fleet, "a battle fleet, which is about to start by the Straits of Magellan to visit the Pacific coast." He says:

Until our battle fleet is much larger than at present it should never be split into detachments so far apart that they could not, in event of emergency, be speedily united. Our coast line is on the Pacific just as much as on the Atlantic. The interests of California, Oregon, and Washington are as emphatically the interests of the whole Union as those of Maine and New York, of Louisiana and Texas.

The battle fleet should now and then be moved to the Pacific, just as at other times it should be kept in the Atlantic. When the Lathamian Canal is built the transit of the battle fleet from one ocean to the other will be comparatively easy. Until it is built I earnestly hope that the battle fleet will be thus shifted between the two oceans every year or two.

The marksmanship on all our ships has improved phenomenally during the last five years. Until within the last two or three years it was not possible to train a battle fleet in squadron maneuvers under service conditions, and it is only during these last two or three years that the training under these conditions has become really effective. Another and most necessary stride in advance is now being taken.

The battle fleet is about starting by the Straits of Magellan to visit the Pacific coast.

Sixteen battleships are going under the command of Rear Admiral Evans, while eight armored cruisers and two other battleships will meet him at San Francisco, whither certain torpedo destroyers are also going.

No fleet of such size has ever made such a voyage, and it will be of great educational use to all engaged in it.

The only way by which to teach officers and men how to handle the fleet so as to meet every possible strain and emergency in time of war is to have them practice under similar conditions in time of peace. Moreover, the only way to find out our actual needs is to perform in time of peace what ever maneuvers might be necessary in time of war. After war is declared it is too late to find out the needs; that means to invite disaster. This means to invite disaster. This means to invite disaster. This means to invite disaster.

The President has much additional to say on both the currency and naval matters, which will be found below, under those heads.

THE TEXT OF THE MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

No nation has greater resources than ours, and I think it can truthfully said that the citizens of no nation possess greater energy and industrial ability. In no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this very moment; and it is foolish, when such is the case, for people to hoard money instead of keeping it in sound banks; for it is such hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency.

Moreover, as a rule, the business of our people is conducted with honesty and probity, and this applies alike to farms and factories, to rail-

roads and banks, to all our legitimate commercial enterprises.

In any large body of men, however, there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men prosper or commit their misdeeds with impunity, their example is a very evil thing for the community. Where these men are business men of great sagacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound.

When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the innocent men whom they have misled. It is a painful awakening, whenever it occurs; and, naturally, when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it is deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to endeavor so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate causes of the suffering, and, as a means to this end, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many governmental policies; but surely there can be no such differences as to the need of unflinching perseverance in the war against successful dishonesty.

In my message to the congress on December 5, 1905, I said: "I have called your attention to these quotations to what I have already said because I am satisfied that it is the duty of the national government to embody in action the principles thus expressed. No small part of the trouble that we have come from carrying to an extreme the national virtue of self-reliance, of independence in initiative and action. It is wise to conserve this virtue and to provide for its fullest exercise, compatible with seeing that liberty does not become a liberty to wrong others. Unfortunately, this is the kind of liberty that the lack of all effective regulation inevitably breeds. The founders of the constitution provided that the national government should have complete and sole control of interstate commerce. There was then practically no interstate business save such as was conducted by water, and this the national government at once proceeded to regulate in thoroughgoing and effective fashion. Conditions have now so wholly changed that the interstate commerce by water is insignificant compared with the amount that goes by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged in interstate commerce. As a result, it can be put partially and imperfectly controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several states; such action inevitably tending to be either too drastic or else too lax, and in either case ineffective for purposes of justice. Only the national government can in thoroughgoing fashion exercise the needed control. This does not mean that there should be any extension of federal authority, for such authority already exists under the constitution in amplest and most far-reaching form; but it does mean that there should be an extension of federal activity. This is not advocating centralization. It is merely looking facts in the face, and realizing that centralization in business has already come and can not be avoided or undone, and that the public at large can only protect itself from certain evil effects of this business centralization by providing better methods for the exercise of control through the authority already centralized in the national

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EVERY MINER ENTOMBED WAS LEFT TO DIE

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Bellevue, Pa., Dec. 3.—No man escaped alive to tell the tale of horror of the Naomi mine, shattered by Sunday night's explosion. Heroic rescuers have penetrated into the furthest recesses of the workings and have found the charred remains of eleven workmen.

Before the end of today all the victims of the disaster—from 49 to 50—will, it is hoped, be removed.

The rescuers began carrying up the bodies at 9 o'clock this morning and the remains of 25 victims having been located and carried to the foot of the shaftway at that time. At noon all of the victims had been taken to the surface.

All precautions are taken to prevent grief-stricken mothers, wives and children from viewing the bodies until they can be made more presentable. In nearly all instances the bodies can be identified.

If the best information obtainable is correct, the remainder of the 43 bodies will be found in some of the off headings or but entrances which have been so far found impassable.

RALEIGH BOARD SELECTS OTHERS

There was a called meeting of the board of aldermen today at noon to appoint registrars and poll-holders for the election to be held December 26th, in place of those who had been previously appointed, but declined to serve. Nothing else was done by the board and the session was a short one.

The registrars are W. E. Eary and M. T. Ray, vice T. B. Terrell and Richard Koonce, resigned. The poll-holders resigning are: John Nichols, S. N. Leeson, Sherwood Haywood, J. T. Sharp, K. W. Merritt, Bart Durham, and W. H. Rogers. Their successors now are: W. G. Briggs, J. J. Wilson, Geo. W. Kelly, L. F. Butler, J. B. Hill, J. P. Whitley.

BIG FIRE RAGING AT BAYONNE

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Bayonne, N. J., Dec. 3.—A fire is raging at this place and threatens to prove disastrous to the town. The covered house and several large buildings have been destroyed and the flames are unchecked.

ROBBED POSTOFFICE; KIDNAPPED POLICEMAN

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

New York, Dec. 3.—With all the boldness of western bandits, safe-blowers looted the postoffice at Garden City, L. I., early today, seized one of the village policemen and then fled in an automobile after they had crossed the whole town. In their flight they took with them \$1,000, which they secured when they blew open the post-office safe.

SLIGHT SHAKE-UP ON N. & S. TODAY

A coupling of the Norfolk & Southern mixed train, which leaves Raleigh at 9:30 each morning for Washington, came unfastened seven miles below this city today, and as a result of the jar caused by the stopping of the train baggage-master Mayo received a few cuts on his hands and face. The drawhead connecting the rear car with the other coaches pulled out, and the baggage-master, when the train was stopped, shopped his head through a glass window, receiving cuts on hands and face.

The train returned to Raleigh to await for the passenger train from Wilson, and left a couple of hours later for its destination.

Mr. Mayo's wounds, which were only slight, were dressed by a physician. Nobody else was injured.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION

Will Elect New President Wednesday Night

PASTOR'S CONFERENCE

Dr. Tyree and Dr. Massee Left Today to Attend the Conference Tonight and Tomorrow—The Convention Proper Will Open Wednesday Evening—Topics to Be Discussed. Several Prominent Speakers Will Deliver Addresses—The Greatest Year's Work Ever Done By Baptists of This State.

Dr. W. C. Tyree, pastor of the First Baptist church, and Rev. J. C. Massee, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, left today for Wilmington to attend the Pastors' Conference, which will meet in the First Baptist church at Wilmington tonight at 7:30 o'clock, and continues through Wednesday. Topics of interest to pastors will be discussed. This is the first time such a meeting has been held in this state and it promises to be of great interest.

The convention proper will assemble at 7:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening when the introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. W. R. Bradshaw, of Hickory, evangelist for Western North Carolina, or by his alternate, Rev. D. T. Lumpkin, of Scotland Neck. Immediately after the introductory sermon a new president of the Convention will be elected. Mr. W. N. Jones, the present head of the Convention, declines to let his name be presented for reelection. Several names have been mentioned for the presidency, among whom are Prof. J. B. Carlyle, of Wake Forest; Prof. F. P. Hobgood, of Oxford; Mr. T. M. Arrington, of Rocky Mount; Mr. W. C. Dowd, of Charlotte, and Mr. E. F. Ayldett, of Elizabeth City. The election will be by ballot and it is impossible to forecast upon whom the choice will fall.

Thursday morning at 9 o'clock the Convention will open for business and every hour will be crowded until the president's gavel falls Saturday night.

Home Missions, State Missions, Foreign Missions, the Orphanage, Education, Wake Forest College, the Baptist University for Women and Ministerial Relief will be the matters considered.

The convention embraces the constituency of sixty associations, covering the entire state, more than 1,800 churches and a total membership of more than 200,000. There has been marked advance along all lines during the past year and the reports to be presented to the convention will be the most gratifying in all its history. A number of visitors are expected to be in attendance and lend to the interest of the convention. Dr. B. D. Gray, of the Home Mission Board of Atlanta; Dr. J. M. Frost, of the Sunday School Board, of Nashville, and Dr. S. J. Porter, of the Foreign Mission Board will be among the number.

On Sunday morning and evening the pulpits of the various churches will be filled by visiting ministers, and at the conclusion of the Sunday evening services the delegates will gather at the First Baptist church for a farewell service.

The program for the pastors conference tonight and tomorrow is as follows:

Program For Pastor's Conference. Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.—Devotional exercises.

7:45—Organization. 8:00—Topic, "The Pastor." (1) Piety and Prayer the Chief Elements of a Pastor's Power—W. R. Gwaltney. (2) The Pastor's Temptation—C. W. Scarborough. (3) The Pastor in His Study—T. W. Chambliss. (4) The Pastor in the Homes of His People—H. A. Willis. (5) The Pastor in His Pulpit—H. H. Hulien. (6) The Pastor's Experiences, in Conversion, Call to the Ministry, Prayer, and Soul-winning.

Wednesday, 9:30 A. M. 9:30—Devotional Meeting—H. A. Brown. 10:00—Exegesis, Acts 2, 33—T. J. Taylor. 10:15—Topic, "The Pastor and the Church."

(1) What Constitutes a New Testament Church?—C. H. Durham. (Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE TIMES IS FIRST TO PRINT THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Delivered at noon today; printed in full in The Times this afternoon. The Times is the only paper issued during the day between Richmond, Va., and Atlanta, Ga., with a private wire direct from Washington.

The readers of The Times—and they number up into the thousands—do not have to wait until tomorrow to learn today's news.

The Times is as far ahead of the morning papers, in giving the news, as sundown is from daybreak.