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GOVERNOR ISSUES HIS EXTRA SESSION CALL

Came Last Evening at Six O'clock and Names January 21st as Day

SPECIFIC PURPOSE TO FIX RAILWAY RATES

Also Issues Letter to People of North Carolina Detailing the Entire Proceedings of Controversy and Reasons For Call—Question of Prohibition Not Mentioned—Railways to Foot Part of the Bill Caused by Litigation—Compromise, Often Published—Calls For Flat Rate of 2½ Cents, With Mileage Books From 2 to 2½ Cents—Text of Proclamation and Letter to the People.

After a meeting of the council of state Governor Glenn issued a call last night for an extra session of the legislature for Tuesday, January 21. The specific purpose of the call, as set out in his proclamation, is to change the rate law—to act on the proposition of a 2½ cent flat rate, with mileage books from 2 cents to 2½ cents.

Briefly the terms of the proposed compromise call for an increase of 2½ cents to 2½ cents; for an issuance of 2,000 mile books to the heads of firms and employees to the number of five, at 2 cents a mile; for 500 mile books to families at 2½ cents a mile; for 1,000 mile books to individuals at 2 cents a mile. The books to families are to be only intrastate and non-interchangeable, the others intra-state on the roads issuing and interchangeable with solvent roads, interstate on roads issuing and on such roads as agree, this in the states of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

By and with the advice of the council of state, and the attorneys employed to represent the state of North Carolina,

I, R. B. Glenn, governor of the state of North Carolina, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon me of Article Three, Section Nine, of the Constitution, do issue this proclamation, convening the general assembly, in extra session on Tuesday, the 21st day of January, 1908, on which day, at 11 o'clock a. m., the senators and members of the house of representatives of the general assembly of North Carolina are hereby notified and requested to meet in their respective halls in the capitol, in the city of Raleigh, to consider the following specific purposes:

1st. To amend, modify, strengthen, change or repeal Chapter 216, laws of 1907, prescribing the maximum charges railroad companies may make for transporting passengers in North Carolina, and chapter 217, laws 1907, preventing unjust discriminations in freight rates, and to fix the maximum charges therefor. For information of members of the legislature, all papers are requested to make notice of this proclamation. In witness whereof, I, R. B. Glenn, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State. Done at our City of Raleigh, this 8th day of January, 1908, and in the one hundred and thirty-second year of our American Independence.

mation the governor gave out the following: TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA: In another place will be seen my proclamation convening the general assembly of the state, to meet at the capitol in Raleigh on Tuesday, the 21st day of January, 1908, at eleven o'clock a. m., but I deem it best to issue this statement to the public, explaining more at length why at this time an extra session of the general assembly is deemed necessary.

The specific and only purpose for which the legislature is convened is to consider the terms of agreement offered by me to the various railroads, and accepted by all of them save one, which one accepts all of the terms except the proposition of an interstate rate, concerning which it says it has no power to act, but doubtless circumstances will regulate the rate as requested.

The terms are as follows: The legislature will be asked to increase the flat rate of 2½ cents now in force to a flat rate of 2½ cents; to allow a charge of 15 cents when persons board a train without a ticket, when such ticket could have been procured at station; also to repeal the present law, with penalties, etc.

If this is done the railroads agree on their part, to:

1. A flat rate of 2½ cents per mile for intrastate passenger travel with an extra charge of fifteen cents each against persons boarding a train without a ticket, except at stations where there are no agents.
2. Two thousand mile books, intrastate, interchangeable with such of the solvent roads of the state as will consent, at 2 cents per mile, good for heads of firms and employees, not exceeding a total number of five, the names to be furnished at the time of purchase of mileage books, and entered thereon.
3. One thousand mile books, intrastate, and interchangeable with such of the solvent roads of the state as will consent, limited to one individual, at 2 cents per mile, and good for one year from date of purchase, the names of the purchaser to be furnished at the time of the purchase of the book and entered thereon.
4. Five hundred mile books at 2½ cents per mile, good for heads of families and dependent members thereof, intrastate, and non-interchangeable, the names of the families to be furnished at the time of purchase and entered thereon.
5. All of the above mentioned rates, except the five hundred mile book, to apply also to interstate travel to points on the line of this company in the states of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and to points on such of the other lines in these states as will consent thereto.

All of the mileage books, whether intrastate or interstate, to be limited to one year from date of purchase, and redeemable, charging for the part used at 2½ cents per mile.

In my judgment it would be better for the state to adopt these rates, which give mileage books and an interstate rate, in preference to letting the flat rate of 2½ cents remain in force.

It is further agreed that these rates are to be tried for a year, and then if found objectionable, application to be made for modification of the same to the corporation commission, with power in them to modify same subject to appeal as at present.

In my judgment and in the judgment of all of whom I have consulted, the terms made are just and equitable, and I sincerely trust that the legislature, when it assembles, will ratify what has been done.

I tried to get the family mileage books fixed at 2 cents, but the railroads contended with some force, that this would virtually put a rate of 2 cents in vogue in the state, which was too low, so the state agreed to the 2½ cent rate—the railroads on their part agreeing to pay \$17,500 towards liquidating the expenses of the state in convening the legislature, and for court costs.

South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and probably Virginia, will have the same rates—thus giving a uniform system throughout the entire south, which is a thing very much to be desired.

I have given these facts to the public so that they will thoroughly understand the object of the convening of the legislature.

R. B. GLENN, Governor.

TRYING TO SAVE GILLETT'S LIFE

Last Attempt Being Made by Counsel Today

SENTENCED TO DEATH

He is the Fellow Who Was Convicted of Brutal Murder of Grace Brown, Enjoyed Reprieve of Almost Year, Appeal Acting as Stay of Judgment.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Albany, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The last desperate attempt to save Chester Gillett, convicted of the murder of Grace Brown, from death in the electric chair, was scheduled to take place today before the court of appeals, the highest tribunal in the state.

Colonel A. M. Mills, of Little Falls, N. Y., and C. D. Thomas, who have been Gillett's counsel ever since the famous trial at Herkimer were prepared to argue the case on its last appeal for the prisoner, now in jail in Auburn, and District Attorney George W. Ward of Herkimer, were in Albany today, ready to go before the court and protest against any ruling subversive of Gillett's sentence of death.

Gillett had enjoyed a reprieve of almost a full year since he was sentenced to die during the week beginning January 27 last.

The appeal scheduled for argument today acted as a stay of sentence. It is said that Gillett's mother, who has stood by him through thick and thin, was in Albany today and was prepared to be present in court when the arguments were heard.

Gillett was indicted by the Herkimer county grand jury in August, 1907, and tried shortly afterward. He was convicted of beating Grace Brown and throwing her into the water where she was drowned.

POLICE THINK THEY HAVE IT

Bring Crime to Door of Whitmore

TWO MORE ARRESTED

With Arrest of Woman in New York and Man in Boston, and Statement by Whitmore, Officials Are Confident—Others in the Case.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) New York, Jan. 9.—With the arrest in New York of Mrs. Cassie McKoy, of No. 553 Ninth avenue, and the arrest in Boston of Fred W. Elliott, both of whom admit having been with Theodore Whitmore one day Whitmore's murdered wife's body was found in Lamp Black Swamp near Harrison, N. J., together with Whitmore's statement in which he admits everything with which the police charge him, except the actual murder of his wife, the officials say today the crime has been brought to Whitmore's very door.

George Dickenson, the woman who was visited by Whitmore at her home in 34th street a few hours after Mrs. Whitmore's body was hurled into the swamp and whose Christmas present from Whitmore was a bracelet which belonged to the murdered woman, is believed to have fled to Canada with Harry Dickenson, a man who posed as her husband, and who was arrested on Monday by the police but who was promptly discharged by Magistrate Butts. Hardly had the jail doors opened to Dickenson before he made for Boston, where it is learned he joined the woman. The two left Boston and are supposed to have crossed the Canadian border by this time.

SOUTHERN REPS ARE IN DOUBT

Withhold Their Decision as to Choice

TO AWAIT OHIO CONTEST

Taft's Advisers Want, It Is Said, Southern Republicans to Hold Early Conventions—Sounding Process Already Begun and Migration Is Expected.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—News from the south pertaining to the republican presidential contest is to the effect that party leaders in the southern states prefer to withhold their decision as to choice of candidates until the situation develops more clearly.

In other words, they are not yet ready to walk up and swear allegiance to any particular aspirant for the nomination. Insofar as lining up with the Taft movement is concerned, their disposition is to await the result of the contest in Ohio.

This is the report, at least, that is brought up from Georgia by Judson Lyons, the republican national committeeman and former registrar of the treasury, and from Tennessee by one of the party leaders of that state. The apparent purpose of the southern leaders is to sit on the fence while they are engaged in the delectable occupation of picking out the hand wagon which carries the probable victorious candidate. When Secretary Taft and First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock got together recently, Hitchcock is said to have stated that he did not claim ability to deliver the southern combination to any candidate. It was a mutual association, he explained, and not a parcel of votes, ready for transfer at a moment's notice.

It is understood he agreed to confer with his associates in the southern alignments and sound their views as to their joining in the Taft boom. If they were favorable he was prepared to become associated in the management of the secretary's campaign. The sounding process evidently has begun, and the coming of Lyons from Georgia is interpreted as the harbinger of other migrations from the southland to the national capital.

It is understood that Taft people would like to have the southern republicans signalize their union with the secretary's forces by holding early conventions and instructing their delegates in his interest. This would give impetus to the Taft movement in other parts of the country and facilitate its progress everywhere.

It is quite likely also that if a number of the southern states declare for Taft within the next five or six weeks, the effect would be felt in Ohio.

ROUTINE OF THAW TRIAL

Fourth Day's Session Begins as Others

AFTER EDNA GOODRICH

Alleged She Showed Contempt for Court by Destroying Subpoena—More Fines Meted Out Today, Making Total \$20,000—Mrs. Thaw Enters Court Alone.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) New York, Jan. 9.—Accepted jurors: Grummel, Charles E. broker, Naething, Arthur, baker, Carvy, George W., drygoods merchant.

Rupperecht, C. G., salesman, Holbert, John H., president of a spring water company, Arrowsmith, David A. Jr., president of a carpet cleaning company.

Provisionals: McArdie, William, salesman, Metz, George L., a druggist, Davidson, George S., manager of a paper company.

Rejected by the prejudices of Harry K. Thaw or of his wife, who in court constantly signals him her opinions of the talesmen, nearly three hundred prospective jurors have been barred from the famous murder case and today the fourth hundred appeared to be examined for duty.

Not alone do the ideas of Thaw and of his counsel prevail. Where in some cases a talesman has been acceptable to the prisoner and to his lawyers, the eye of Evelyn has signalled to her husband a decided negative, and when her lips noiselessly frame the word "no" that man does not sit on the jury. Even a peremptory challenge will be used if necessary, for in this phase of her husband's fight for life, the one time chorus girl's "no" is final. She is the judge.

That Thaw is in a condition of great tension was plain during the examination of a juror who was distasteful to him and a moment later the prospective juror was peremptorily challenged by Mr. Littleton. With six accepted and sworn jurors and three tentative ones in the box, the fourth day of the trial began with the examination of talesman that has been kept up hour after hour.

Thaw is much pleased with the progress that is being made, though his depression is quite evident.

"I wish it were all over for the last time," he said to the deputy sheriff, sitting by his side.

Trial Begins As Usual.

With the majority of a new panel of 100 in court, the fourth day of the Thaw trial started as did the others, with Justice Dowling in his place long before the lawyers in the case appeared.

Counsel for the defense announced that Edna Goodrich, who it is said, introduced Evelyn Nesbit to Stanford White, had made herself liable to court action by destroying a subpoena calling her as a witness. While she was entering a carriage of Nat Goodwin's at the stage entrance of the Grand Opera House, Miss Goodrich was handed a subpoena by one of the Thaw detectives. Miss Goodrich is Mr. Goodwin's leading lady. It is reported she showed her disapproval of the summons by tearing the paper to pieces and throwing it at the sleuth.

Mrs. Thaw came into court alone a few minutes after her husband had taken his seat within the enclosure.

The first talesman of the new panel, Henry K. Spalding, was allowed to go because of his fixed opinion.

Fines Aggregate \$20,000.

More fines of \$250 each were imposed on delinquent talesmen. Almost a score of the men called failed to respond. This brought the total amount levied by the court up to almost \$20,000.

Frank Manning, an insurance broker, residing at 96 Lexington Avenue, proved acceptable to the prosecution.

Mr. Manning said that he had no feeling against a defense of insanity.

Mr. Littleton also accepted him after he had said that he was a widower with one child. Mr. Manning then took seat No. 16. He was not sworn in.

Mr. Manning is about forty-five years of age and looks like a substantial business man.

Mrs. Thaw Nearly Mobbed.

Alexander Doyle, a sculptor, told Jerome that he knew White but believed he could act as an impartial juror.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was nearly mobbed when she reached the criminal court's building today. Long before her arrival a crowd of several thousand persons gathered about the building, hoping to catch a glimpse of her.

Lieutenant Charles Place, who is in command of the police at the Thaw trial, stretched police lines whereby White street was kept clear. The crowds are not allowed to get beyond Center or Lafayette streets.

When young Mrs. Thaw's automobile turned into White street it was

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SOLDIERS IN LEXINGTON, KY.

With Gatling Gun Will Protect Property

MORE TROUBLE FEARED

Squads of Soldiers Sent to Various Parts of Tobacco Belt—General Uneasiness Felt in Lexington and Trouble is Anticipated.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Lexington, Ky., Jan. 9.—A squad of soldiers with Gatling gun are in Lexington today prepared to quell any disturbance which may arise as a result of the tobacco war. It looks as though the white tobacco region, which has heretofore been law-abiding, is on the eve of serious trouble. Night riding outrages, equal to those which have terrified western Kentucky for many months are anticipated. The soldiers, it is understood, are under orders to deal quickly and severely with any uprising of planters.

Governor Wilson has sent squads of soldiers to various parts of the tobacco growing country and will not order the entire militia to any one place. The governor believes that by maintaining guards in various places more will be accomplished than would be with an entire regiment. The night riders travel in comparatively small groups and squads will be able to cope with them better.

Ten soldiers are guarding the warehouse of the American Tobacco Company in Lexington. There is a general feeling of uneasiness over this section today. The court prosecution has not had the effect of frightening the raiders. Trouble is anticipated any time.

DECLINED THE GREAT ESTATE

Presbyterians Refused to Accept Roebling's Gift

EPISCOPALIANS GET IT

Because of Views Against Prohibition, Multi-millionaire is Informed That "Beaux Cheues" Cannot Be Accepted.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Asheville, N. C., Jan. 9.—The Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church of the United States has declined the country estate, "Beaux Cheues," presented to them as a gift by John Roebling, the multi-millionaire son of Colonel Roebling, of Brooklyn bridge fame. Mr. Roebling announced his intention of abandoning his estate, which joins that of George W. Vanderbilt's "Biltmore," and to leave Asheville, because the town has voted "dry" on account of his views against prohibition, he has been notified by the home board of missions that they regret they cannot accept his offer.

Mr. Roebling then made the same offer to the Episcopal Church, which has accepted the gift, through Bishop Homer, of North Carolina, and the Episcopal Mission Board.

WHAT FARMERS WANT DONE

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 9.—The Farmers' Co-operative and Co-Educational Union today made public the legislation they wish enacted. The more important items are immediate establishment of a postal bank, the government to loan money to land owners at not over five per cent. Have federal prohibition on speculation in grain and cotton. The control by the government of the issuing of currency.

MAN, INSANE, PLAYS HAVOC

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Coldwater, Mich., Jan. 9.—Vernor Nettleton, aged 48, a hardware merchant, early this morning in an insane fury attacked his sister, Ida, first shooting at her and missing, then slashing her neck and his own with a razor, until it broke, and finally ending his own life with a butcher knife.

Miss Nettleton is still alive, but in a critical condition. Insanity from loss of sleep caused by worry over business affairs is assigned as the cause for the deed.

THE PRESIDENT NAMES HIS MEN

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Members of the Philippine commission of finance and justice, James F. Tracey, of New York.

Associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands, Gregorio Araneta, of the Philippine Islands.

Second Lieutenant to be a first lieutenant, Harry S. Adams, Twenty-third Infantry.

Collector of customs for the district of Teche, La., John A. Thornton.

Commissioner of the general land office, Fred Dennett, of North Dakota.