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JOHNSON AND GRAY ARE ONE IN EFFORT TO DEFEAT BRYAN

No Doubt Today That Alliance Exists Between Minnesota Governor and Delaware Judge to Keep Nebraska Man From Getting Nomination on First Ballot -- Vice-Presidential Talk Now Favors McNell of Connecticut, New York's Choice.

The Johnson and Gray forces have joined at Denver to prevent the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for president. The manager of Johnson and the manager of Gray do not admit it in so many words, but the truth of the matter is that Mr. Lynch and Mr. Marvel understand each other—they are trying their level best to keep the Nebraska senator out of getting the necessary 668 votes on the first ballot. The fact that Judge Gray denies his candidacy about once an hour doesn't make any difference to Josiah Marvel.

The Johnson people made the first move toward this alliance—for it is an alliance. They want the ticket to be Johnson and Gray. They are certain such a ticket would bring much of the northwest, as well as many Atlantic states, over into the democratic column. They are certain today that the Johnson and Gray coalition will mean at least 400 uncommitted votes on the first ballot.

Mr. Bryan, too, on the other hand, would like Judge Gray on the ticket with him. The fact, the Delaware judge is wanted by both sides. His strength grows steadily; the death of Grover Cleveland, whom Judge Gray resembles in some measure, has given fresh interest and vigor to the efforts being made in behalf of the man from Wilmington. And this leads Manager Marvel to say:

"Why do you talk about Judge Gray for vice-president? The friends of Judge Gray are here to see that he is nominated for president. Most any candidate would like to have the judge with him in a presidential race, but Judge Gray is going to be nominated for president by the democratic party and elected by the people of the United States. Wait and see."

(By HECTOR H. ELWELL)

Denver, Col., July 3.—The real fight against William Jennings Bryan for the democratic nomination at the Denver convention on July 7 has begun. Theodore Knappen and Charles H. Day, two of Gov. Johnson's chief boomers, held a secret conference with Josiah Marvel, Judge Gray's man, and seemed willing to stand for the story that these two candidates were forming an alliance. Judge Alton B. Parker will be in Denver shortly, prepared to start something on the anti-injunction plank.

So many more newspaper correspondents have arrived at Denver that there are now about 15 correspondents to every politician. In fact, the situation as it stands today has reduced the newsmen to a state of interviewing one another on the vice-presidential situation.

On all sides in Denver you can hear it said that if Judge Gray will accept, the democratic ticket will be Bryan and Gray without question. Then you hear, if Gray will not agree to run second, the ticket will be Bryan and McNell. Then, again, you hear from the Gray boomers that if Bryan would run second to Gray, his nomination and election four years hence would be assured.

Although both the Gray and Johnson people have laughed at these "alliance" stories, there has been a real conference between them. It was the Johnson people who moved. Knappen and Day went to the Gray headquarters in the Savoy hotel and talked things over. There was nothing to give out, but the fact remained that for the first time since negotiations for the convention have opened the two anti-Bryan candidates for the lead have come together and talked.

It has been practically agreed by all that the leaders in the party now in Denver that when the convention convenes an early adjournment will be taken in honor of Grover Cleveland. There is a slight possibility of such a short session that no business can be transacted. When this became known, the Denver business men smiled broadly—it means the keeping of the crowd in Denver one more day.

Meantime, while everybody is guessing at vice-presidents and wondering what it's all about, a great deal of interest is being taken in Samuel Woods' proposition of a mass meeting of the delegates in Denver. The rabid Bryan men believe this is a big joke. Others, like warm for Bryan, take an interest in it. Some others believe that if the delegates dared to attend such a meeting it would be one to make history.

Vice-Presidential Problem No Nearer to Solution.

Who will be the vice-presidential nominee? That question is being discussed in Denver more energetically today than the same question was discussed one day before it was fixed, and before the convention decided it finally, for the republicans in Chicago.

After one has looked over the entire field, there are to be found but four men who can possibly be looked upon at present as a field from which to pick. Of course, when the delegations and candidates arrive a deal may be fixed up that will fool everybody. But, looking at the thing like a tout looks up the dope, it seems probable that the vice-presidency will go to the east.

The men who are looked upon as the four leading candidates are lined up like this:

George Gray, of Delaware, does not care for it because his boomers think he should be at the head of the ticket. He could undoubtedly win if he wanted the job.

Archibald McNell, of Connecticut, is considered the second strongest man, because he is strong with the laboring classes and capable, as well as recognized as a national man. He expects to have New York and New England with him at the start.

John W. Kern, of Indiana, will be in Denver this evening with his boom. He is backed by Tom Taggart and might get Illinois' support. He is considered stronger than any western candidate.

James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, is not outspoken for the place, but still he is willing to enter it. He is a man considered strong in certain parts of the east and south.

There is Charles A. Towne to be considered, but a majority of the leaders do not look upon him as a possibility. There are many from New York, but it is not believed that New York will permit any of them to go.

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IF YOU'RE THIRSTY IN DENVER—

Denver, Col., July 3.—At a meeting of the Denver Bar Keepers' Mutual Association the following line of novelties in thirstkillers for the convention were agreed on:

- Bryan frappe.
- Johnson Swedish punch.
- Taggart fizz.
- Sullivan flip.
- Gray lemonade.
- Murphy highball.
- Mack rickey.
- Towne cobbler.
- McGraw julep.
- Mitchell Sour.
- Bell smash.
- Clark Howell lemonade.
- McCarren old fashioned cocktail.
- Chanler toddy.

CONG. CHAMP CLARK.



Champ Clark, congressman, author, lecturer and general handy man "from Missouri," is likely to succeed John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, as majority leader in the house, and may be candidate for speaker.

JOHNSON WASHTUB WILL NOT FIGURE IN CONVENTION CITY

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Denver, Col., July 3.—When Gov. Johnson's devoted manager and friend, Frederick B. Lynch, was asked today about the report that all the Johnson men from Minnesota would wear badges with a picture of a tiny wash-tub, the Minnesota governor having started life at the tub and wringer in the northwestern woods, he replied with a laugh: "We won't be that spectacular. We don't want to run rivalry with the Teddy bears and the Alice rabbits and the Tammany tigers, you know. The wash-tub period of Gov. Johnson's life was an honorable period, but it is past and I see no reason to hush up the memory of those boyhood days."

Turner Smith Freed By Justice Badger

State Fails to Make Out Case Against Young Man for Shooting Fellow Who Would Invade Home—Demonstration Checked—The Testimony Today.

Police Justice Badger this afternoon at 1 o'clock discharged Turner Smith, the young white man who had been in the guardhouse since Wednesday morning for shooting and killing B. M. Stultz, a Seaboard engineer, for attempting to enter his home Wednesday morning. The announcement by Justice Badger came after City Attorney Snow and Mr. B. C. Beckwith had made able arguments, both for and against the discharge, and when the justice had finished his remarks he was called on to check a demonstration of joy at the result.

In the courtroom were the boy's mother and sisters and nearly a hundred spectators. The prisoner held a copy of yesterday's Evening Times in his hands and every now and then he would fasten his eyes on the headlines of the paper, "Was Justifiable, Says the Jury." He did not appear to be worried much, and seemed as if

he never doubted the result of the trial. Turner Smith was minus a collar, and was dressed just as he was when he surrendered Wednesday morning. He looks to be over 20 years of age. He has almost red hair and is light complected. His face is not bad.

All during the trial he and his mother and sisters were much interested. Mrs. D. E. Smith, the mother, occasionally had to suppress a tear, particularly when the attorneys were arguing the case. Mr. Snow stated frankly, while prosecuting, that he knew he had the unpopular side, but that he was doing his duty in the matter, however his feelings might have inclined. He left the matter with the court, he said, and would be perfectly satisfied with the verdict.

Mr. Beckwith had been called in today by Col. J. C. L. Harris because

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MR. CLEVELAND LEAVES ENOUGH FOR FAMILY

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

New York, July 3.—The will of Grover Cleveland has been filed with the surrogate of Mercer county, N. J. Within 10 days Mrs. Cleveland will come from the summer home in Tamworth, N. H., and the will will be probated. Although no specific amount can be learned, it is known that the ex-president left a large estate, enough to keep his widow and children in comfortable circumstances. This was learned on the highest authority. Practically all has been left to Mrs. Cleveland, although the children and others have been provided for liberally.

The will discloses the fact that the ex-president owned the summer home at Tamworth, which has always been regarded as the property of Mrs. Cleveland's mother.

EXPLOSION ON OIL TANK STEAMER KILLS 2 MEN

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Philadelphia, Pa., July 3.—Two men were killed, two seriously injured and several others painfully hurt by an explosion on board the Guffey Oil company's tank steamer Chenango at the Cramp shipyard today. Fire broke out on the vessel immediately after the explosion and for a time threatened the shipbuilding plant, but it was finally gotten under control.

J. CHANDLER HARRIS MAY DIE ANY MOMENT

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Atlanta, July 3.—Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus) cannot live. At 8 o'clock this morning he was sinking steadily and doctors said without reserve that the poet could not live out the day.

STILL SEARCHING FOR A POISONER

Philadelphia Police Want Man Who Sent Fatal Bottle of Ale to Dr. Wilson.

A well-dressed, clean-shaven man, between 35 and 40 years old, with black hair and dark complexion. He weighs 160 pounds, is five feet six or seven inches tall, and is of stocky, athletic build. Upon the day he sent the bottle of poisoned ale he wore a black hat and a well-tailored business suit of mixed pattern. His air is refined, his bearing cultured, and his appearance indicates unmistakable prosperity. Snavily is the word which best describes his conversational manner.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Philadelphia, July 3.—The man described above is the person who sent the bottle of poisoned ale to Dr. William H. Wilson, the Philadelphia physician, who died within a few minutes after he drank the contents.

This is the man whose name the police know and upon whose track they are now close. He is the man suspected from the first. His description has been furnished by Frederick Buckman, a clerk of the express company in Philadelphia, to whom he gave the package addressed to Dr. Wilson and who had an opportunity to observe him closely.

Buckman Furnishes Hinting Description

The description furnished by Buckman differs from that of the man whose name was found in the physician's record books, beside that of a relative who died after an operation performed by Dr. Wilson. Since the police first began to watch him he has travelled to Atlantic City and Cape May, and it is these places and other points not far from Philadelphia which are being searched today by scores of detectives.

Letters May Be From Cranks

The police have received two letters which they are investigating. They believe these were sent for the purpose of throwing them off the track of the real poisoner, or else were the work of cranks. One letter, mailed from Bristol, Pa., reads: "I am a printer. I killed Wilson because he was a menace to society. He poisoned my wife and child. He had no right to live. The world is well rid of him."

There was no signature. It is regarded as significant that it is on similar paper and written on the same sort of typewriter used by the sender of the decoy circular letter to Dr. Wilson, in which it was announced that the sample bottle of ale was being forwarded under other cover.

BISHOP POTTER DYING AT HIS COUNTRY HOME

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Coopertown, N. Y., July 3.—The condition of Bishop Potter this morning is very low. Members of his family were about the bedside all night and expected death momentarily. While the patient still retains consciousness, he is not allowed to exert himself by talking.

Out of respect to the distinguished sick man, the authorities of the village of Coopertown have posted a proclamation that there shall be no Fourth of July celebration.

Jap Cabinet May Resign

Tokyo, July 3.—It is reported that, owing to the poor health of Prime Minister Saionji, the cabinet will resign tomorrow. Public opinion attributes the resignation to friction between the elder statesmen over the financial situation.

Postoffice Hours Tomorrow

Tomorrow, Fourth of July, being a legal holiday, there will be no delivery of mail by city carriers and the general delivery and stamp window will be open from 8 to 9 a. m. The money order department will be closed and the rural carriers will make no trip.

MR. BRYAN SURE HEARST FOR HIM

As Platform of 1908 Will Contain at Least as Much Remedial Legislation as That of 1904, On Which New York Editor Was Willing to Run, Commoner Expects Hearst Support This Time for Nebraskan

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Lincoln, Neb., July 3.—Mr. Bryan makes plain in an editorial in this week's Commoner, issued today, that he expects to obtain the endorsement of Hearst's Independence League. In another editorial he gives some broad hints on platform planks. In the former, Mr. Bryan defends the New York publisher from the "too quick assumption of republicans" that he will oppose the democratic ticket. After detailing various things for which he should be given credit, he says:

"Mr. Hearst could hardly be expected to announce, in advance of the other conventions, what he thought ought to be done, but it will be remembered that in 1904 he was a candidate in the democratic convention, after the adoption of the platform written that year. He was willing to make the fight for the reforms outlined in that platform."

"There is no danger if the platform this year contains less of reform than the platform of 1904. There is every indication that it will go even further in remedial legislation. If the platform of 1904 was good enough for Mr. Hearst to run upon, may not the democratic platform of 1908 be found good enough for Mr. Hearst to support?"

"The candidates, too, may have some influence in determining Mr. Hearst's action and the organization of the national committee is a factor to be considered; the general trend and spirit of the convention also ought to have a right in determining with what force the democratic party will be able to appeal to the men who are connected with the independent party."

"Plutocracy supports the party which leans most toward plutocracy and the radical element is likewise independent. Each supports the party that gives the best assurance of securing what that element desires."

"The advocacy of remedial measures is not the only thing required of a reform party; ability to secure remedial measures is as important as the advocacy of them, and the radical who wants something done is likely to ask himself two questions:

"First, what parties promise reform?"

"Second, of the parties promising reform, which party can offer the best assurance of fulfilling the promise?"

Three Sharp Charges Against Republican Platform

On the first page of the Commoner Mr. Bryan arraigns the republican platform on several counts. The first count is based on the rejection of the physical valuation of railroad plants; the second on the defeat of the campaign publicity resolution, and the third on the rejection of the declaration favoring election of senators by direct vote. Mr. Bryan declares that "there can be but one explanation of the action of the republican convention, namely: That it is the intention of those in charge of the republican party to secure campaign funds from sources which they dare not disclose."

He broaches the new idea that "it is not necessary that small contributions shall be made public, and to make these public might subject the giver to inquiry, if, for instance, the giver was an employe and opposed to his employer. If a man gives largely, the public has a right to know where the gift comes from; if it is part of an implied contract, whereby a return is to be secured in legislation or immunity, no corporation of any kind should be allowed to contribute to campaign funds, for corporations are not organized for political purposes."

Physical valuation of railroads, he declares, is necessary. He says that so long as the truth is concealed, there will be exaggeration on both sides and the country ought to know whether the railroads are over-capitalized.

Why Direct Vote For Senators Was Beaten

Mr. Bryan insists there was but one reason why the direct vote for senators was beaten. It is this:

"So long as the exploiting interests can control the senate, they can hold the people at bay, and this is why the republican convention insolently thwarted the purpose of those republicans who sympathize with the desire

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Lewis Wingate, on Trial for Murder of His Boy, Denies All

Neighbors, However, Allege Long Period of Abuse—Claim Lad Was Attacked With Club, Chain and Tongs.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Roanoke, Va., July 3.—At a special term of the circuit court here, Judge Massie presiding, the trial of Lewis Wingate, charged with the murder of his 10-year-old son, Ray Wingate, was begun at Independence, Grayson county. The boy died May 18, and, on request of citizens, J. H. Carico, commonwealth attorney, investigated the lad's death, reporting that Wingate had beaten his son just prior to his death.

It is charged that Wingate confined the boy in a chest in the house, that at other times he put a chain around the boy's leg and fastened him to the stairsteps, that he knocked him down with a stick, and that he pulled his teeth with a pair of blacksmith's tongs so as to keep him from eating, in order that he might starve. The boy, it is alleged, had

been seen eating scraps of garbage and raking grains of raw corn out of a crib.

Boy Literally Starved to Death.

Dr. M. C. Fields, the county coroner, testified at the trial that when the boy's body was exhumed, bruises were found on the head, chin, neck, hands, knees and back, many of the severe enough to produce death. He said he examined the mouth and found only one tooth, and that the gums were not healed, showing the teeth had been recently pulled.

He said the stomach and intestines were empty, with the exception of a little digested green grass, and that the boy was starved to death.

Wingate is a man of considerable means. He married into one of the most prominent families of western Virginia. He pleaded not guilty to the charge.