

Weather.

Washington, April 1.—Forecast for North Carolina for tonight and Friday: Partly cloudy in eastern; showers tonight or Friday.

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COTTON GAVE WATCH AND RING OF DEAD MAN TO RICHARD WILLIAMS

Williams Carried the Articles to "Depot Bell" Who Buried Them

PROGRESS IN THE CASE

Court began at 9:30 o'clock this morning and Richard Williams was the first witness.—Told of seeing Smith come into the cafe and go into the back room.—Later saw him put into Ed. Chavis' hack.—Cotton gave him package to carry to Depot Bell.—Later went back at Cotton's request and asked the woman to hide package in another place.

On account of the great length of time that will be consumed by the trial of Cotton, Holderfield and Hopkins, the superior court has set 9:30 a. m. as the convening hour. At this hour today both sides were in the court and after a few minor matters had been disposed of the trial of the above-named defendants proceeded.

The defendants are still in their confident mood, apparently never doubting the outcome.

Messrs. B. C. Beckwith and J. C. L. Harris desired that the court make an order in the case of Ed. Murphy, charged with rape. But as the venire was summoned for 2:30, the court announced its intention of waiting until that hour to make an order.

Richard Williams, the colored cook at the red light cafe, was the first witness called today. Examined by Mr. Snow for the state. Witness knew Mr. Cotton a year before the homicide and had been working for him about five weeks. Knew Holderfield several years, and Hopkins two years. Was at Cotton's place on Saturday, 14th of November. Cotton was there Saturday evening and night. Holderfield was there harlequining. Hopkins was there in morning and came back again at 4 p. m. Witness describes interior of cafe and situation of furniture, etc.

Saw a strange man come into Cotton's place at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Had on grey overcoat and his shoes unbuttoned, high top shoes. No collar, tie or hat on. Clean shaved fellow with light hair. Full faced with big nose.

Witness given a picture and asked if "that's the man?" "Yes, sir; that looks very much like him," was the reply. Man came in front door pretty much drunk. Asked Mr. Cotton if he could get any whiskey. Cotton was in the back room. Didn't know whether Holderfield could hear him or not. Hopkins was in front room. Holderfield was laying across the bed and could have heard the conversation. In answer to stranger's query about whiskey, Cotton said, "No, I wish I could get some myself." Stranger and Cotton went into back room, where Holderfield was on the bed. Witness paid no attention to it. Cotton was sitting down by the fireplace. Door was "pushed to." Hopkins was in front of cafe with witness.

Witness saw Holderfield about fifteen minutes after when he came out. Chavis came in about fifteen minutes after Holderfield went out. Chavis ordered piece of steak and witness cooked and served it. Holderfield came in later and went into back room while Chavis was there. About fifteen minutes after Chavis came in Cotton came out and asked Chavis if he wanted to make a trip. Chavis consented and Cotton gave him \$2, saying, "Is that close enough?" "Close enough," said Chavis. Chavis would not leave until he got his steak. Witness went to front of cafe to serve another customer and saw Holderfield putting a man in Chavis' carriage. Couldn't tell whether it was the stranger or not. Had on overcoat and no hat.

Witness turned around to put bottle in a barrel and when he lifted his head up the carriage had turned around and driven off. About twenty-five minutes after that Holderfield came back and said, "That damn woman won't let me in." Cotton said, "Who?" "May Shepherd," was the answer.

On Sunday about 2:30 p. m. Cotton gave witness package wrapped up in newspaper and told him to carry it to "Depot Bell," who lived across the street. Depot Bell came at Cotton's yellow woman. Carried package over there and "Depot Bell" took package and put it over the kitchen door. She came over to cafe later and went into back room and sat

down upon side of Cotton's bed. Cotton was lying down. No one else in room. About twenty-five minutes afterwards Madge Earle came up there. She came in and used coarse words and a scuffle could be heard in back room. This evidence as to scuffle ruled out. "Depot Bell" stayed there about half an hour.

Witness went to her house about 2 p. m. on Monday. Cotton told him to tell Bell to hide package in another place. Told Bell and she said she believed she'd bury it. She opened package before burying it and in it were a gold watch, a diamond ring and a scarf pin. Witness went back to restaurant after seeing the contents of package. Witness told no one about that matter until after the arrest, when he told Mr. Thompson and Mr. Bersley on Thanksgiving night that he saw strange man come into that cafe and described how he was dressed. Told Thompson that he carried watch and chain over to "Depot Bell's."

Defendants objected to above conversation with Thompson. Objection overruled.

Cross-examination by Mr. Gatling. Not satisfied that stranger came in at 7:30 but it is as near as witness can guess. Witness did not leave front room while stranger was in house. Hopkins did not leave front par while stranger was in there. Light was burning in front of Cotton's place.

Witness looked out of the door and saw carriage. Certain he did not say that he looked out of window and saw carriage.

Cross-examination by Hinsdale. Holderfield came to restaurant about 4 o'clock Saturday morning and started to barbecuing pigs at 8 o'clock. Finished about 4 o'clock. Went up town and came back at 6:30 and was around there from then on. Repeats story of stranger's actions after he came in.

Holderfield went out and came back and later Chavis came in. Holderfield went into the back room. Ed. Chavis was in Cotton's place of business about fifteen minutes. Don't know whether Holderfield went off with Chavis or not. Witness saw Holderfield at carriage with another man, and Chavis was unblocking his horse. Holderfield came back in twenty-five minutes and did not go off any more that night.

Witness and Chavis have been locked up in jail in the same cell.

Cross-examination by Watson. Witness said this time that Chavis came in before Holderfield. Witness shown map and told to show how Chavis came in. Holderfield came in and walked by Chavis and went into the back room. When Holderfield was at the carriage with another man Chavis was at the horse's head unblocking the horse. Witness reiterates time of stranger's appearance and description of his dress.

Witness drinks sometimes but does not use cocaine. Witness had a sniff of cocaine two times but is not a regular fiend. Had not used any in two or three months before Smith came in the restaurant. Witness tells of Cotton selling a capidine bottle of whiskey to Ed. Chavis in jail. Said Cotton said he just wanted to say that he had sold whiskey in jail.

Witness wouldn't say that the picture was positively that of the dead man but that they were his features. Has not seen Smith since he went into the rear of cafe on Saturday night, November 14th. Witness had no cocaine today, yesterday or day before that. Witness did not frequent "Depot Bell's" house. Never went in her house in his life except the time that Mr. Cotton gave him the package to carry there.

At this juncture the judge suspends court for a few minutes. All the seats and aisles were jammed and everyone of the immense crowd could be seen leaning forward to catch every word of the witness Richard Williams.

Williams denied ever "having any relations whatever with a white girl. Did not pay for part of 'Depot Bell's' meals out of his salary. Did not brag about having any relations with any white girl.

Williams excused without bringing out any other important point.

Captain J. M. Thompson, of police force, was the second witness called today for the state. His testimony was as follows: (Captain Thompson's voice very bad on account of bad cold.) Knew Cotton, Hopkins and Holderfield and witness Richard Williams. Witness arrested Williams. Was on duty on night of November 14th. Investigated the Smith homicide. Policeman Warren was with witness on night of November 27th, when Williams was

arrested at his home. Witness asked as to what Williams said to him. Objections by defense. Overruled. Captain Thompson corroborates Williams in what he stated that he told Thompson. Witness says that Williams said on 2nd of December that he wanted to tell officer who had the watch and ring. Witness asked him who and Williams told witness that "Depot Bell" had them; that he (Williams) carried it over there from Cotton's place; that Cotton gave them to him.

All of Mr. Thompson's testimony as to conversation with Richard Williams objected to by defendants but overruled by court.

Captain Thompson went to look for "Depot Bell" and found her near the Southern depot and brought her along back over to her home. Went in back of "Depot Bell" and "Depot Bell" scratched at it in the ground and handed over a watch and ring. Witness gave watch and ring to Chief Mullins. Watch and ring were found about ten feet from "Depot Bell's" house. They were wrapped up in a piece of newspaper. Captain Thompson looks at a watch and ring and identifies it as the same that "Depot Bell" scratched up from the ground. No cross-examination, of Thompson.

Defense admits that Thompson gave watch and ring to Chief Mullins and that the same watch and ring were submitted in court today.

Court awaits a few moments for Mr. Snow to go after Mrs. Smith, the widow of the deceased. When she enters court everything grows so silent that it would have been possible to have heard a pin drop.

Mrs. Smith's Evidence. She is the wife of E. W. Smith, deceased, of Richmond, Va. Looks at same picture as shown to witness Williams and identifies it as her husband. Examines watch and ring and declares them to be those of her husband.

"Mrs. Smith, what color hair did your husband have?" was the only question asked witness by defense.

"He had light brown hair," was the reply. She was then excused.

Winslow Kelly was the next witness called. He testified as follows: He did business on east Davis street on November 14th. Ran a restaurant and sold cider. His stand was about twelve feet from Cotton's place, nothing being between the two. Two rooms to Kelly's place of business. Was at his place of business during day and night of 14th of November. Closed at a few minutes after 4 a. m.

Knew Hopkins, Cotton and Holderfield. Saw the defendants at Cotton's cafe on the same day. Holderfield killed and dressed two pigs. Witness saw Red Hopkins on the evening of the 14th of November at about dusk. Red came into his (Kelly's) place and said, "I'm going to get my bottle." Got bottle, went out with it and stayed about half hour and came back. Put the bottle back where it came from. He, Hopkins, went out but later came back and said, "Bud, if anything happens tonight, for the Lord in Heaven's sake don't say anything about it, or it's 'Katy barred the door with me.'" The bottle was a round bottle, holding about three ounces. Witness gave bottle to Jack Beasley on Monday following homicide. "Was a brown bottle. Would know it if I should see it. Mr. Kelly given a bottle and he says that it is exactly like the one that Red Hopkins got out of his place of business on the night of November 14th. (Bottle labelled "chloroform squibb.") Defense admits that the bottle exhibited in court and contents are same as given to Jack Beasley by Kelly.

Cross-examination by Watson. Kelly's place of business sets back from the sidewalk. Further back than Cotton's. Has two windows opening on to the alley way. Kelly had been there about six months prior to this occurrence. Paid close attention to business. Knew Williams well. Witness said Williams used cocaine so much that he looked like a crazy man. Saw Williams at "Depot Bell's" frequently. Sometimes they would have to call him from Bell's when he was wanted in the red light cafe.

Hopkins brought bottle to Kelly's place of business during Fair week, in October, about 13th. Hopkins went to work for Cotton after Arthur Saint Sing left and Saint Sing worked for Cotton during the Fair. Bottle was left there until Hopkins came for it on November 14th. Hopkins went to work for Cotton after he left bottle at Kelly's. Hopkins did not tell Kelly the contents of the bottle. Gibbs O'Neill was in Kelly's place when Hopkins got the bottle at dusk. Bottle was returned in half an hour.

Great amount of travel up and down Davis street, especially on Saturday afternoon and night. Gang of loafers hung around both places and the owners would be forced to raise a row to get them away. Unless it rained the crowds congregated every Saturday. Rained a little about 7 o'clock. Kelly's place was crowded this particular night.

A person brought from Cotton's back room would have to pass by his house on Davis street.

(Continued on Page Five)

DEBATE ON PAYNE TARIFF BILL IS MOVING ALONG

Several Speakers Have Their Say on the Proposed New Bill Today

NO DEFICIT PROBABLE

Representative Cantrell was the first speaker.—He argued for a Protective Duty on Hemp, Jute and Tobacco.—He was followed by Representative Gaines of West Virginia, Mr. Gains Says the Policy of Protection Has Quilt Up His Part of the Country.—Ways and Means Committee Had to Deal With a Difficult Problem.—Committee Did Its Best For Every Interest by Making Concessions.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

Washington, April 1.—The House met at 10 o'clock today and resumed consideration of the tariff bill. Representative Cantrell was the first speaker. He argued for a protective duty on tobacco, hemp and jute, three articles in which the people are deeply interested.

He was followed by Representative Gaines, of West Virginia, a majority member of the ways and means committee. Mr. Gaines advocated the policy of protection and said it has built up his part of the country. The ways and means committee, he continued, had to deal with a most difficult problem. They were called on at the same time were to preserve protection and adjust the schedule to meet the conditions existing in the various sections of the country. It is impossible, he said, to give every interest exactly what it wants, but that the committee had done its best by making concessions.

Representative Hardwick inquired why the sugar trust was protected. In reply Mr. Gaines stated that the committee made a cut on refined sugar that would at the same time protect the sugar industry. He asked Mr. Hardwick if he favored destroying the beet sugar industry.

Referring to the financial condition of the treasury Mr. Gaines said it has been assumed that the Dingley bill had to be revised because the treasury needed more revenue. He then read a statement to the house to show there is no immediate danger of a bond issue because of the shortage of cash in the treasury. On March 29 there was an available cash balance of \$122,000,000. The revenues are increasing and there will be nothing like a deficit of \$150,000,000 at the close of this fiscal year as has been charged by the critics of the administration would be the case. The treasury is meeting its obligations and all claims are paid when presented.

Continuing, Representative Gaines said Representative Cantrell had placed Mr. Bryan again in nomination for the presidency. "There is nothing new under the sun," he said. "Democratic arguments and candidates are about the stales things the republicans are acquainted with."

Representative Boehm interrupted Representative Gaines, saying: "Bryan has proved a very expensive candidate to the republicans when it came to raising a campaign fund."

Mr. Gaines replied: "If the democrats thought Bryan cost us more than he did the democrats they are welcome to the consolation."

This was greeted with applause.

Mr. Hardwick said Bryan had been a costly product.

Mr. Gaines was interrupted by Representative Sulzer, who contended that the Payne bill had increased taxes on the necessities of life. Mr. Gaines denied this. Mr. Sulzer then specified the tax on tea. Representative Gaines said he did not approve that tax and intimated that at the proper time that tax would be stricken from the bill.

Representative DeArmond, who followed Representative Gaines, said: "The tariff should be revived, but not as proposed by the majority members of the ways and means committee." It was idle to say that the minority could control the majority, yet when the minority of the ways and means committee were excluded from framing the bill it was an admission that the minority would take the bill away

ZEPPELIN CRAFT IS HELPLESS AND DRIVEN BY WIND

Airship is at Mercy of a High Wind, Unable to Land

SOLDIERS TO RESCUE

Zeppelin Airship on Long Distance Flight Encounters Heavy Wind Near Munich and is Unable to Proceed or to Land.—Is Drifting Almost Helplessly Before the Wind.—Soldiers in Automobiles Go to the Rescue, in Order to be on Hand Should an Attempt at Landing be Made.—Count Zeppelin and Seven Others Are Aboard the Car.

(By Cable to The Times)

Munich, April 1.—The Zeppelin airship, with the count himself on board, is being swept helplessly over the country at the mercy of the wind. She is out of control and is drifting, with no chance of being able to make headway against the increasing wind, which is too high to permit of an attempt at a landing.

Soldiers in swift automobiles are racing over the country after the airship in order to be on hand should a descent be attempted and several squadrons of cavalry have been ordered out and are galloping down the roads to the northward for the same purpose.

The last report of the balloon comes from Freysing, over which town it passed, still apparently beyond control, at 11:12, two hours after its first appearance there.

The number on board is variously reported at seven and 13 men.

Berlin, April 1.—The airship Zeppelin I, with Count Zeppelin and seven companions aboard, ascended at Friedrichshafen at 4 o'clock this morning for a long distance flight, its objective point being Dresden. It arrived there at 9 o'clock and was received by Prince Regent Luchoth of Bavaria. The airship, traveling at an average height of 150 yards, executed a number of evolutions outside the city, ascending and descending and deviating right and left. An enormous crowd watched the maneuvers. The weather was cloudy and windy throughout.

Count Zeppelin vainly attempted to land in the outskirts of Munich. The airship was driven by a violent toward Oberforsting and a military airship detachment was dispatched by railway to render assistance. A detachment of cavalry rode after the airship.

CANT PLAY WITH OUTLAWS.

Players Will Be Barred if They Jump to California Team.

(By Leased Wire to The Times) Cincinnati, April 1.—Any baseball player who jumps to the California outlaw league will not be eligible for reinstatement within three years, and if he jumps his contract he will be barred from organized baseball for five years.

This is a decision rendered by the national commission at its session here today. It is believed the decision is aimed at Spade of the Cincinnati club, and Johnny Kling of the Chicago Cubs.

Miners Take Holiday.

(By Leased Wire to The Times) Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 1.—All the mines in the anthracite region are idle today to allow the miners to celebrate a holiday. The occasion is the expiration of the United Mine-workers agreement with the operators. Work will continue under the agreement, however, for the present.

Marion Crawford Critically Ill.

(By Cable to The Times) Rome, April 1.—The condition of F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, is critical today. The acute influenza has developed into pulmonary congestion and it is feared that he cannot recover. He is at his villa at Sorrento.

Appeals in Divorce Case.

(By Cable to The Times) Edinburgh, April 1.—Mrs. Alexander Stirling and Lord Northland today filed papers from the decision in the famous divorce case won by Mrs. Stirling's husband, Lord Northland, had been ordered to pay costs.

REGULATE THE GOVERNMENT MR. HARRIMAN SAYS

Government Needs Regulation More Than Railroads in His Opinion

COMMENCED WRONG

Chicago, April 1.—"Regulate the government; it needs regulation far more than the railroads; prevent the recurrence of an anarchistic attorney-general. Don't elect a demagogic house of representatives. See to it that the senate is not filled with a lot of inebrates." Hearing such vigorous advice, the conclusion seemed inevitable that E. H. Harriman was quite well; at least, there appeared to be nothing lacking in the forcefulness of his speech.

"Mr. Harriman, how is your health?" was the sequential and quite involuntary question.

"Never better. I never felt better in my life, though I've made a long journey under fatiguing circumstances."

"You believe the government, more than the transportation lines, needs reformation?" was asked.

"I do, absolutely. The past administration was extravagant, inconceivably extravagant. In fact, it has been a case of maladministration for years from the national capital down to our town councils. Economically it has been notoriously a waste of the people's money. There has been no honest representation of taxation."

"What we need is a business administration; not a wild, extravagant government, that takes no heed of depressions; that has—or had, I repeat—an anarchistic attorney-general. Regulate the corporations? Yes; certainly. But begin by regulating the government. We commenced at the wrong end. But now that the corporations have been pretty well regulated, let us attend to the government which has misrepresented the people."

"Do you include state legislatures as well?"

"I do. And at that, mind you, I don't believe in the concentration in the supervision of corporations, of railroads in special. At the bottom I am a state rights man, which may sound heretical these days. State commissions are all right if you have the right kind of state commissioners. But the trouble in the states has been about the same as at Washington—the wrong kind of representatives are sent there."

"The people don't get what they pay for. It is waste, waste, waste of the people's energy and their money. I see no reason why a government should not be run the same as railroads are run, on a mile tonnage basis. When we must, when times are hard, we can operate on a 48 per cent basis. The government should do the same when its revenues decrease. It should retrench and not fall back on increased tariff regulation."

"Then you are not a tariff reformer?"

"I am what you might call a flexible protectionist. The tariff is an economic, not a government, question. It should change with a country's change. A great, rich nation like the United States, with its enhancement of population and multiplicity of conditions cannot have a rigor impost."

Will Visit King Victor.

(By Cable to The Times) Rome, April 1.—The ex-Crown Prince of Serbia is expected soon to visit King Victor Emmanuel. One report has it that he will start immediately afterwards upon a long tour and may join in a hunting party in Africa.

Five Seamen Suffocated.

Panama, April 1.—Five seamen were suffocated in fire in the hold of steamship Sonla at Colon today. The cargo took fire. The damage was \$10,000.