

Weather.

Washington, May 31—Forecast for North Carolina for tonight and Tuesday: Showers tonight or Tuesday; light winds.

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COUNT ZEPPELIN MAKES RECORD WITH AIRSHIP

Makes Flight Extending Over Forty Hours, Covering 900 Miles.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN

German Count, in His Mammoth Dirigible Balloon, Descended At Stuttgart This Morning After a Continuous Flight of Thirty-six Hours and Covering a Distance of More Than 700 Miles—Breaks Long Distance Record by Hundreds of Miles—Laid in Supplies At Stuttgart and Resumed Flight.

(By Cable to The Times) Berlin, May 31—Count Zeppelin in his mammoth dirigible balloon descended near Stuttgart today after having made a continuous flight of thirty-six hours, during which he traversed the air for more than 700 miles and triumphantly vindicated the most ambitious claims of the great German aviator has made for his dirigible airship.

The descent made at Stuttgart was but momentary and after receiving the plaudits of the multitude which gathered about his craft the count laid in a fresh supply of benzine and water and resumed his flight with the nose of his great air craft pointed southward. He did not reveal his ultimate destination.

The last seen of Zeppelin II before she appeared over Stuttgart was at Bitterfeld, Prussian Saxony, where she arrived at 7:20 last night after a 456 mile flight from Friedrichshafen from where the count had started more than twenty-four hours before. Circling over Bitterfeld the count dropped a note in the midst of the wondering multitudes who were gazing with awe upon the monster craft which floated lightly over them. The note read:

"Have decided to return; all in good order."

Soon after the airship disappeared against the southern horizon.

The flight was undoubtedly kept up all night in a generally southerly direction, and when the ship came into view this morning bearing toward Stuttgart, where news of his performance of yesterday had preceded it, the wildest excitement and enthusiasm prevailed among the town folks, who gathered in the streets in thousands with necks craned watching the monster slowly bearing down upon them.

The airship was under perfect control and circled around and made its descent as lightly as a big bird could have done. The count appeared to be in excellent spirits and said that the strain of the trip had not told appreciably upon him. He procured his supplies as speedily as possible, and, waving an adieu to his great audience, guided his craft upward and away as easily as he had alighted. While he avoided questions as to his destination, it is generally believed from the course the craft was taking when last seen that he is proceeding for his quarters at Friedrichshafen. If so he probably will soon be heard from, as the distance from Oeppingen there as the crow flies is considerably less than 100 miles.

Made 900 Miles.

Berlin, May 31—Count Zeppelin, with his dirigible balloon Zeppelin II descended at Geopingen at noon after a flight of nearly forty hours, during which time he covered a distance of about 900 miles and more than doubled the best previous record in aviation for both time and distance.

The descent was made to overhaul the motor, which began to show the strain of the long voyage and also to thoroughly look over the airship as the result of a trifling mishap which occurred a few minutes earlier when the craft, which was flying low to give the crowds assembled underneath a good view of it and its workings, brushed through the upper branches of a tree.

The big balloon was found to be uninjured.

Excitement was at fever heat among the great crowd watching the on-coming airship when it brushed through the branches of the tree. From the ground it seemed for a minute as though the craft was doomed to certain destruction as it appeared to be swooping straight into the trunk. When it hit the branches the silence below was so tense that the scraping of the envelope through the branches sounded to the spectators

like a veritable crash and all looked to see a disaster. When the big ship hung for a second and then forced her way through and circled slowly around a mighty cheer went up from the relieved thousands underneath.

When the descent had been made the car was almost overrun by the crowds but the count and the two engineers, who with seven members of his regular crew have accompanied him on the flight, warned them against pressing too close to the airship.

The airship passed over Schweinfurt at 3:30 this morning and was sighted from Muerzburg an hour and a quarter later. It passed over Heilbronn at 8:10 and over Stuttgart at 9:15, descending in Untertuerheim, a suburb. Ascending within a few minutes it proceeded up the valley of the Neckar, passing over Esslingen at 9:45 and Kirchheim at 10:15.

NIGHT SESSION FOR THE SENATE

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

Washington, D. C., May 31—The finance committee of the senate will meet this evening and it is probable will take action on the Hale resolution, which provides for night sessions of the senate to consider the tariff bill. The republican leaders are dissatisfied with the slow progress made with the measure and wish to expedite business. While the bill is about two-thirds acted upon in committee of the whole, the entire measure must be gone over again, when it gets back into the senate, where the progressives will have further opportunity for discussion. The leaders, however, are somewhat apprehensive of the willingness with which the insurgents have accepted the suggestion of night sessions, and fear that their plan is to weary the older members with long drawn out discussions, in the hope of forcing them to yield to some of their demands for reductions.

CLARK ON TARIFF BILL Says It Will Not Produce Enough Revenue

Champ Clark Says New Tariff Bill, While It Raises Rates, Will Not Produce Enough Revenue to Run the Government As Administered by the Republicans.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

Washington, D. C., May 31—In answer to the republicans who are claiming that the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, now before the senate, will yield sufficient revenue to meet the expenditures of the government, Representative Champ Clark, minority leader of the house and ranking democrat on the ways and means committee, today made the following statement:

"The only things that can be predicted with any reasonable approximation to certainty touching the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, are that it will carry a higher average rate of duties than the Dingley act, and that it will not raise revenues enough to run the government extravagantly administered, which is the only way the republicans know how to run it. All their talk about retrenchment is flugdub. Merely that and nothing more.

"When Representative Payne reported his bill he said it would produce a surplus of \$12,000,000 per annum, but it turned out that he left certain items out of account, which converted his wee bit of a surplus into a deficiency of \$45,000,000 per annum. Query: If he really thought his bill would produce sufficient revenue, how did he happen to increase the authorization of an annual three percent bond issue to run one year from one hundred millions to two hundred and fifty millions? That looks very much as though he anticipated a deficiency rather than a sufficiency, or a surplus.

"Of course, Senator Aldrich puts up a bold bluff by asserting that his bill will produce a surplus.

"Indeed it is extremely difficult to believe that he believes it himself.

"The conclusion of the whole matter is that the republicans cannot economize; that the Payne-Aldrich bill will produce a deficiency and that we will have a new bond issue to pay the ordinary expenses of the government in a period of profound peace."

Prominent Banker Dead. Shrewsbury, May 31—John Spencer Phillips, president of the Bankers' Institute, and of the Lloyds Bank, and who was accounted the most prominent banker in England, died here this morning.

GEORGIA NEGRO WILL TELL OF RACE TROUBLE

One of the Firemen of Georgia Railroad Be Imported to New York.

DISCUSSING THE NEGRO

Would-be Reformers and Philanthropists Holding Conference in New York on Negro Question—Invite Georgia Negro Firemen, Involved in Strike on Georgia Railroad to Make Speeches—Most of Them Decline Invitation—Bishop Turner, However, Induces One to Go and Give Them the Benefit of His Views on the Race Question.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

New York, May 31—In order that they may hear of conditions in the south as seen by the negroes who have been closely affected by race troubles the leading spirits in the national conference on the American negro, which convened here today, have agreed to provide for the future employment and keeping in the north of one of the negro firemen who have been discharged during the recent troubles on the Georgia Railroad.

Invitations to several of the negroes had been declined up to last Saturday, because the firemen believed that they would never be permitted to return to the south if they discussed the question here. This difficulty has been overcome by the offer of the promoters of the conference, and Bishop H. M. Turner, a negro of Atlanta, Ga., telegraphed yesterday that he will be able to send at least one man who lost his position and who will give his views on the race situation in this state.

The conference, which is fostered by prominent political leaders, sociologists and educators of the country, is the first of what is intended to be a series of annual conventions for the purpose of promoting harmonious work among those interested in the negro question. Two hundred acceptances of invitations were sent to William English Walling, with whom the idea originated. About 25 declinations were sent, but in no one of them was hostility to the movement expressed, say the promoters.

"The refusals of Seth Low, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and Francis Lynde Stetson speak for themselves," said Mr. Walling, at a reception given the members of the conference by Miss Lillian D. Wald, at the Henry street settlement.

"Each believes that the time is not propitious for a meeting of this kind, but each is in sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

"Andrew Carnegie also declined the invitation, but he said in his letter of refusal that he believed he could best serve the cause by other activities on his part."

A mass meeting of the conference will be held at Cooper Union tonight, presided over by Judge Wendell P. Stafford, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Among those who will speak will be the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Clarence Darrow, and Professor John Spencer Bassett, of Smith College.

The conference proper will be of a private character and the several sessions today and tomorrow are held in the assembly hall of the charities building. It has been thought best to limit these meetings to those who have been enough interested in the movement to apply for admittance by letter.

Dr. Ward made an introductory speech in which he explained that the purpose of the conference was to "emphasize" in words the principle that equal justice should be done to man as man and particularly to the negro.

"It is not strange," he said, "that with the abolition of slavery there should have followed a cooling sympathy and a feeling that now that the negro was free he could look out as the rest of us do.

"The negro freedman has proved that he is willing to work and is capable of thrift. He has been the agricultural producer in the southern states and in 20 years has doubled the cotton crops and very nearly quadrupled other farm products. The last census showed that 30 per cent. of the white population of Massachusetts owned their homes, but it also showed that 37 per cent. of the negroes of Virginia owned their homes. Negroes own more than 177,000 acres this morning.

RIOTING MARKS PROGRESS OF TROLLEY STRIKE

Two Cars Were Dynamited Early This Morning and Several Hurt.

ALL TRAFFIC TIED UP

Two Trolley Cars Dynamited This Morning As a Result of Strike of the Street Car Employes in the City of Brotherly Love—The Climax to a Night of Rioting—Traffic Practically Suspended and Strikers Believe That All Cars Will Be Annulled Before Night—Strikers Are Gaining in Numbers—Strike-Breakers to be Utilized.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

Philadelphia, May 31—The attempts of the railway company to maintain service with non-union men in the face of the strike in which practically all of their employes had joined, culminated in serious rioting at Forty-third street and Lancaster avenue this afternoon.

Several cars run by non-union men were stoned and the crews driven off. Finally one on which four police guards had been stationed was attacked by a great crowd of strikers and their sympathizers. The police flourished their revolvers and used their clubs freely, but were driven from the car, along with the crew, and had to fight their way to the nearest alarm box, from where they sent in a riot call.

Two hundred police answered the call and charged the crowd. The strikers and their friends fought back fiercely and it is believed that many have been more or less injured.

Mayor Resburn and Superintendent of Police Taylor rushed to the scene in an endeavor to quell the disorder. The situation has assumed such a serious aspect that Director Clay has sworn in 2,000 men for duty as special officers and will enlist another 1,000 tomorrow.

After a crowd of strike sympathizers had placed a torpedo upon the trolley tracks at 40th and Spring Garden streets this afternoon, ten mounted policemen tried to disperse those responsible for the disorder. They refused to move and the police drew their revolvers shouting: "Get out of the road or we will shoot." The crowd gave way and the policemen managed to clear the street. The torpedo had exploded under a car, breaking all the windows and jerking the pole from the car. Men and boys in the crowd raided a grocery store and pelted the helpless car crew with eggs and tomatoes.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

Philadelphia, May 31—Sympathizers of the striking street railway men early today dynamited two trolley cars at Twenty-third street and Columbia avenue. The cars were badly damaged and many of the passengers were cut by flying glass.

The dynamiting of the cars was the climax of a series of riots, which lasted throughout the night and the early morning hours. Traffic was practically suspended and the strikers predicted that this afternoon they would secure complete suspension. Later reports from the headquarters of the strike leaders indicate that their ranks were being hourly reinforced.

Today was expected to bring the real crisis of the strike. Memorial day always sees tremendous travel in Philadelphia and the company had promised to put on extra cars to handle the increased traffic.

When C. O. Platt, organizer, in charge of the strikers campaign, heard of this he said: "The tie-up today will be complete. The ranks of the strikers are gaining in number hourly, and public sympathizers and the unpopularity of the company are going to help us greatly.

Despite the claims of the railroad officials but little attempt was made to put through cars during the early part of the day. The first car left the barns at 6 a. m. and after that ran at intervals of half an hour or more. Mayor Rayburn said he would probably order the policemen to operate the cars if the traffic could not be handled in any other way.

OIL INSPECTORS.

A Host of Applicants For Ten Places.

The department of agriculture is preparing for the meeting of the state

board of agriculture, June 2. Reports will be submitted and a great many matters of interest passed on.

In the appointment of oil inspectors the board is up against a hard proposition. There cannot be more than ten of these officers and there are probably 500 applicants. Commissioner Graham's office force is busy today arranging the applications, recommendations and endorsements, so as to be able to place them before the board properly.

Battle With Indians.

(By Leased Wire to The Times) Meridia, Yucatan, May 31—Three soldiers of the 17th battalion of infantry were killed and several others wounded in a battle with Maya Indians on the road from Okop to Santa Cruz Des Bravo. The Indians ambushed the soldiers and captured part of the government supplies.

THE EARLY LEPER MATTER AGAIN

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

Washington, May 31—Making a second flying visit to the house where leper John Early is isolated, without communicating with health office physicians, Dr. L. Duncan Bulkeley, the New York skin specialist, yesterday morning examined the afflicted man, took new cultures from his body, and reiterated the statement that the former soldier is not suffering from the dread scourge, despite the positive verdict of Dr. Ehler's, the eminent specialist and the equally positive decisions of district and federal scientists.

Dr. Bulkeley returned to New York this morning.

Count Cassini Resigns.

St. Petersburg, May 31—Count Cassini has resigned the post of ambassador to Spain. This fact was officially stated here today. The count was formerly ambassador to the United States, being succeeded at Washington by Baron Rosen.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE Husband and Wife Both are Chloroformed.

The Woman Dead and the Husband Under the Influence of the Drug—Police Believe Husband Administered the Drug.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

Chicago, May 31—Mrs. Norah Jane Cleminson, 29 years old, is dead at her home, 4188 Wayne avenue, while her husband, Dr. Haldane Cleminson, 27 years old, is at the Alexian Brothers Hospital, under a police guard, both victims of chloroform poisoning. The police are looking for the murderer and are confronted with one of the most profound mysteries with which they have come in contact in some time.

The couple have lived at 4188 Wayne avenue but one month. Mrs. Cleminson was found dead at 5 o'clock in the morning by her husband, who was awakened by an attack of nausea, due, he says, to chloroform having been administered to him while he slept. He leaned over in bed and called to his wife that he was ill.

Then the physician's hand came in contact with his wife's flesh and he found that her body was cold. Becoming alarmed he jumped from bed and went to the telephone in the adjoining room. He called Dr. Paul Hulhorst, a few blocks distant, and asked him to come at once. Then, the physician declares, he was about to call the police when he swooned and did not recover until Dr. Hulhorst arrived.

The latter notified the police. After Dr. Cleminson had been given temporary medical attention he was taken to the hospital under the guard of detectives.

The police were told that some silver spoons, a diamond ring, a diamond stick pin, a gold watch and \$50 in currency had been taken by the burglars. An investigation by the police disclosed all the articles but the spoons and the money were in Dr. Cleminson's vest pocket.

The doors and windows leading to the flat had not been tampered with.

The police admit that they are confronted with a situation that does not usually present itself in such cases. They have not accused Dr. Cleminson of murdering his wife. Lieutenant Cullinan said the affair "looked queer" and that he could not place much faith in the burglar theory.

SLOW PROGRESS EXPECTED ON THE TARIFF MEASURE

Many Speeches and But Little Progress Scheduled for this Week.

TIME FOR FINAL VOTE

Progress on the Tariff Bill Slow But Moving Steadily Forward Between Speeches—Leaders Feel That the Time For Final Vote is Gradually Approaching—Expect Congress to Adjourn Early in July—Outlook For Present Week is For Many Speeches and Slow Progress—Senator Root Speaks Against Advancing Rate on Lemons.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

Washington, D. C., May 31—Although progress on the tariff bill is slow, it is moving steadily forward between speeches, while the leaders are quite unable to predict the end, they feel that the time for the final vote is gradually approaching, and they now predict that the work will be disposed of in time to permit congress to finally adjourn early in July.

There is coming, however, to be a suggestion of doubt when this approximate time is mentioned and there are very few who can give reasons for the faith that is in them. The outlook of the present week is for many speeches and for slow progress on the schedules. The probability of night sessions is not so great as it was a week ago, but the policy with reference to them will not be decided for several days.

The work today will begin with a discussion of the rate on lemons and after the agricultural schedule is disposed of the cotton and woolen schedules will receive attention. Much time will be given to each. The senate will sit today.

The senate met at 10 o'clock and consideration of the tariff bill was resumed. Senator Root made an elaborate argument against a proposed advance of one-fourth cent per pound on lemons.

Senator Smith of South Carolina, in speaking of the cotton schedule of the tariff bill, said in part:

"In view of the fact that so much has been said in this congress in reference to the prosperity that has come as a result of the high protective tariff, it might interest us to know who got it, and where it came from, because it goes without saying that when wages and goods are high, somebody has had to pay for them; and that when men, under the operation of an artificial law have become prosperous, somebody had to pay for that prosperity.

"It is absolutely idle to talk about the protective tariff being a benefit to the cotton and grain growers of America. Time was when it may have been the duty of every patriot to sacrifice a part of his earnings in order to build up and put upon a secure footing those industries which were essential for the comfort and well-being of the population in time of war, but the time never was, nor ever will be, when it is justifiable to protect one part of the people of this country at the expense of the other for the specific purpose of guaranteeing a profit to one class at the expense and regardless of another class.

"The department of agriculture, to which millions are appropriated, is spending its brain and its ingenuity and its capital, insofar as it affects the cotton grower of the south, to teach him how to grow more cotton at a cheaper price and furnish a cheaper raw material for the manufacturer while at the same time the congress of these United States is attempting by legislation to raise the price of the finished article to guarantee a profit to the manufacturers.

"The whole tendency of this legislation has been to cheapen the raw material and raise the price of the finished article, thereby giving to the protected manufacturer a double advantage, lessening the price of what he has to buy and raising the price of what he has to sell.

"I am not pleading for, nor shall I vote for protection for the raw material. I believe a thing is worth what it will bring in the open markets of the world. What I shall vote against is the iniquitous and indefensible system of legislating a profit by artificial means.

"One of the leading manufacturers of the south declared to me that he

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