

Washington, July 12—Forecast for North Carolina for tonight and Tuesday: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday.

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WHAT THE PEOPLE EXPECT OF CITY ADMINISTRATION

Reformers Are Expected to Get Results. Crusade Against Vice

ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS

New Administration is Expected to be Active in the Campaign Against Vice—East Raleigh Dives Must be Closed—Blind Tigers Exist in All Parts of the City—Officials Should Follow Cases to Higher Court and Secure Convictions—Pool Rooms a Curse—Better Sunday Laws Needed.

Last night at the Baptist Tabernacle Pastor Adiel J. Moncrief preached an interesting sermon on intemperance. As a prelude to the sermon Mr. Moncrief told the city fathers and the entire reform administration what it is up to them to do if they would make good on the platform on which they were inducted into office.

Mr. Moncrief began by disclaiming any intention of criticizing or reflecting on the old administration. He has not been here long enough to understand local conditions, but he was aware of the fact that the better class of voters a few months ago found conditions under the old regime intolerable and relegated the old administration, with a single exception, to oblivion. The best people of the city felt the urgent need of change and bonding together, they selected the best men in the city for office and elected them.

From what he has been able to see and understand of local conditions, one of the greatest needs of the day is economy. The affairs of the city should be handled with as little expense as is consistent with efficiency. Further, Mr. Moncrief declared that he could see that Raleigh needs awakening industrially, for she is lagging behind many of her sister cities in progressiveness and business enterprise. He wanted it understood that he was not trying to assume a position that did not belong to him in addressing his remarks to the city administration, but was only trying to do his duty as a moral leader of the city.

He said that the first thing necessary to better government is a strict enforcement of the criminal law. Bawdy houses and blind tigers have existed for months under the very noses of the city officials and they have been either too weak or too indifferent to enforce the plain provisions of the law. He said that he recognized the difference between things suspected and real evidence, but that he felt as do the majority of the citizens of Raleigh, that there has been too much weakness in the executive branch of the city administration. Police officers have not done their duty in an aggressive way. There has not been enough energy and effort put into the work of running down violators of the law and securing evidence against them.

He went on to speak of East Raleigh, a whole section of the city entirely given over to vice. No apology can be made for this perpetual menace to the manhood of the city. He declared that on the present administration rested a terrible responsibility and that one of the greatest works the people expected of it is the entire destruction of East Raleigh. The miserable inmates of these dives must either be converted to an honest way of living or driven from the city.

The people also have a right, he continued, to expect that violations of the prohibition law will be punished. In the city police court there is a daily procession of drunks. These men buy whiskey in dives all over the city; under the very eyes of the officers, and yet the police court finds itself unable to convict. What the city needs more than anything else is a vigilant and determined police court. When a conviction is secured and the case is appealed to a higher court, the officers should follow it up, using all their powers to secure the conviction of the criminal in the court above. They should realize that their work

is not done until the violator of the law begins his sentence.

Another thing which is needed and which the people have a right to expect, is a better Sunday law. The sale of soda water, cigars and ice cream on the Sabbath is as unlawful as the sale of groceries and dry goods. Drug store sales should be limited to the sale of medicine. Only those things absolutely essential to life and comfort should be sold.

Pool and billiard rooms, he declared, were an unmitigated evil. The moral character of the young manhood of the city is degraded by the associations and practices of these places. The city administration should put these places under strictest supervision or abolish them altogether. The moral manhood of the city is its best asset and should be protected at any cost.

He ended his talk with expressions of his great confidence in the new administration; believing that it will make good on the platform upon which it was elected, standing always for the uplift of youth and the perpetuation of high ideals.

Following this he preached a sermon of great power on the subject of "Intemperance." Temperance he defined to be "a moderate use of that which is good—total abstinence from that which is bad." He discussed intemperance in eating, drink, using tobacco, etc. His sermon made a deep impression on the big crowd present.

HARRIMAN BUILDS SHIPS

Will Add Two Ships to Savannah Line

Is An Important Move, Being the First Step of the Kind Since the Financial Depression of 1907. Compared With Morse.

(By Leased Wire to The Times) New York, July 12—E. H. Harriman, according to a statement just issued, will begin work within a couple of months on two passenger steamships for the Atlantic coast trade. This will be the first step of the sort since the financial depression of 1907. The steamships are for the Ocean Steamship Company, known as the Savannah line, and will ply between New York and Savannah.

The Ocean Steamship Company's statement says that the capital of E. H. Harriman is backing the construction. The new construction marks the most important step he has taken in his control of the Central of Georgia Railroad, made known only recently, when it was announced that the railroad had been acquired by the Illinois Central.

The Savannah line has been owned for years by the Central of Georgia, and in such ownership stood for years as the property of the interests of J. P. Morgan.

Each of the new vessels will be of 6,000 gross tonnage, and they will be fitted as freight and passenger carriers. Each will accommodate 136 first, 36 second, and 63 third-class passengers.

Control of the Savannah line adds two ports to those Harriman steamships enter here and on the Pacific coast. These are Savannah and Boston. New York, Galveston, New Orleans and Havana already have been on the list by reason of Harriman's control of the Southern Pacific. His present position is finding comparison in many quarters to the control exercised by Charles W. Morse, when the latter merged several coastwise lines into the Consolidated Steamship Company. The Southern Pacific and the Savannah line were the only large steamship lines between this port and ports south of Hatteras, which Morse failed to get.

SIMON NEWCOMB DEAD.

Famous Astronomer Died in Washington—Was Retired Army Officer.

Washington, July 12—Prof. Simon Newcomb, the famous astronomer, died at 3:20 o'clock Sunday morning at his Washington residence, of cancer of the bladder.

As Professor Newcomb was a retired officer of the navy, with the rank and title of professor of mathematics, a military funeral will be given his remains, under the direction of the navy department.

Justice Moody Ill.

Washington, July 12—Justice William H. Moody, of the United States supreme court is seriously ill with rheumatism. He has gone to Hot Springs, Ark. for treatment.

HOUSE TAKES UP AND DISCUSSES THE INCOME TAX

Representative Payne Supports the Senate Joint Resolution

WOULD MAKE LIARS

Payne Says An Income Tax Would be Unconstitutional and That It is Proper to Submit the Question to the States—Representative Clark Says the Joint Resolution is a Scheme to Keep Congress From Passing An Income Tax Law and Asserted That There Would be a Lively Fight in the States on the Proposition—Representative Payne a Conference on Philippine Bill.

(By Leased Wire to The Times) Washington, July 12—There was a large attendance when the house met this morning, in anticipation of a lively debate on the senate joint resolution to commit to the states an amendment to the constitution to cause an income tax.

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, an "insurgent" republican, asked to have the congressional record corrected. He said it appeared in the Record last Friday that he paired with Representative Clarke, of Florida. He stated that he was not paired, and had been present as would have voted against the special rule to send the tariff bill to conference without debate.

The Philippine tariff bill was received from the senate, and on motion of Representative Payne, of New York, it was sent to conference.

The speaker appointed the following conferees on the bill: Dill, of Connecticut; Needham, of California, and Pott, of North Carolina.

The house then took up consideration of the senate joint resolution providing for an income tax. Representative Payne said he would support the joint resolution as it was proper to submit the question to the states. In his opinion an income tax would be unconstitutional under our present form of government. The United States supreme court had so decided and there was no ground to believe, he added, that the court would reverse itself. He was opposed to an income tax because it was calculated to produce liars and perjurers. It was the hardest kind of a tax to collect, and it would fall heaviest on the honest man. The only time an income tax would be necessary, he declared, would be in case of war, or some great emergency which does not now exist.

Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, said there was no need for such haste in considering the matter and in his judgment an income tax was not necessary. He said that an income tax would destroy that section of the constitution which provides there shall be no direct tax and that taxes shall be apportioned among the people. He suggested that it would give the smaller states undue advantage over the larger states. He termed the income tax a political jack code.

Representative Clark said he favored the Bailey-Cummins income tax amendment. The truth is, he declared, this joint resolution is but a scheme to keep congress from passing an income tax law. He asserted there would be a lively fight in the states on this proposition and that twelve states could defeat it.

SUNSET LIMITED DERAILED.

Engine, Mail, Baggage, Chair Cars Went Into Ditch.

El Paso, Tex., July 12—The Sunset Limited of the Southern Railroad due in El Paso from the east at 7:10 this morning was derailed at Aragon at 1 o'clock. The engine, mail, baggage, and chair cars went into the ditch. The engineer and fireman jumped, the former escaping unhurt. The fireman was injured in the back, but not fatally. None of the passengers in the chair car was injured. The derailment was due to a spreading rail.

MRS. THAW WILL APPEAR AGAINST HUSBAND IN CASE

Says He Has Threatened Her Life and She Don't Want Him Liberated

HAS MADE AFFIDAVIT

Principal Barrier to Harry K. Thaw's Liberation From Matteawan Will be the Evidence of His Wife, Who Will Testify That on the Occasion of Her Last Visit to Her Husband He Told Her if He Ever Got Out of the Asylum That He Would Kill Her—Says She is Afraid That if Set Free He Will Carry Out Threat. Affidavit in Possession of District Attorney.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

White Plains, N. Y., July 12—In what was believed to be a final attempt to release Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White from Matteawan, the inquiry into his sanity was begun before Justice Isaac N. Mills in the supreme court this morning at 10 o'clock. A short time before the proceedings started the Countess of Yarmouth, sister of the prisoner, arrived in the court room. She was accompanied by Mrs. Josiah Thaw, wife of the prisoner's half brother. The aged mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, joined the two young women, taking a seat between them.

The one witness called was Richard F. Lansing, a real estate dealer of Poughkeepsie, who testified as to conversation he had had with Thaw in an endeavor to show that the speech of Thaw was coherent.

Evelyn Tuaw was not in the court room when the proceedings began. Lawyer Morschauer said he had not had a subpoenae issued for her appearance.

Oscar Mulford, who had been a keeper in the Poughkeepsie jail when Thaw was confined there, testified this his demeanor and conversation had been entirely rational. Thaw listened eagerly to all the answers of the witnesses. It is evident that the quiet life he has been living has agreed with him and he is many pounds heavier than when last seen in public. He was dressed in a dark blue serge suit and wore glasses.

Mrs. Thaw, his mother, did not speak to her son during the proceedings, her attention being riveted on the witnesses. She has aged greatly in the past few months.

New York, July 12—The principal barrier to the liberation of Harry K. Thaw, from the Matteawan asylum, criminal insane, it became known today is his wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. Young Mrs. Thaw has made remarkable allegations against her husband in an affidavit now in the possession of District Attorney Jerome, and it necessary will go on the witness stand against him.

In her affidavit Mrs. Thaw swears that her life would be endangered by Thaw's release. She sets forth that on the occasion of her last visit to Matteawan to see her husband, Thaw said to her:

"I will be out in a little while, and when I am, I am going down to New York and kill you."

He repeated this threat in various forms, Mrs. Thaw swears, and she is fearful that if he is set free would carry it out. She says further in her affidavit that Thaw's insanity is intermittent. At times he appears to be perfectly rational, but he has his bad days, and on these days he is beyond control.

Young Mrs. Thaw confides her fears to her lawyer, Daniel O'Reilly, and it was finally decided to lay the facts before the district attorney. They will be used in an effort to prevent his release.

INSURGENTS COMMANDED.

Get Many Letters From Constituents and Others Commending Them For Their Position.

(By Leased Wire to The Times) Washington, July 12—The ten republicans who voted against the passage of the Aldrich bill in the senate are not sorry they did so, for every

one of them is daily receiving evidence of approval of his course from his constituents. The mail of those who are in Washington is filled with letters, not only from constituents, but from persons in other states strongly commending the action of the "progressives" in refusing to vote for the Aldrich measure, while there has scarcely been a single instance in the many communications where the correspondents have indicated disapproval.

Members of the house classed by progressives have also been urged by their constituents to follow the lead set by the ten republican senators and oppose the Aldrich schedules.

MAKING PETROLEUM BUTTER.

Standard Oil's Latest Product Will Supplant the Milk Cow.

(By Leased Wire to The Times) Alton, Ill., July 12—The first roll of petroleum butter, the Standard Oil's latest product of benevolent assimilation, is to be turned out at the Wood River Refinery near Alton. Preparations are being made to manufacture the product here and the machinery that will do the milch cow what the automobile did to the horse has been shipped.

The new product will be known as petrol butter. It is said to be of the same consistency as lactated butter, but it is brown in color. It lasts a great deal longer than real butter, it is said, and does not become rancid.

THE REAL TARIFF BILL

Is Now Being Constructed by the Conferees

Conferees Will Hold Morning, Afternoon, and Evening Sessions—It is Doubtful if An Agreement Can be Reached Inside of Ten Days or Two Weeks.

Washington, July 12—The tariff conferees did not meet yesterday.

Beginning today, however, the sittings will be practically continuous, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning, with an hour for luncheon, followed by an afternoon session, a recess of two hours for dinner, and a night sitting. Even under this pressure it is doubted if an agreement can be reached inside of ten days or two weeks.

While members of the conference committee were not in session they were not permitted to spend a quiet or restful Sunday. The hotels are full of men representing interests touched one way or the other by the bill and they are clamoring to be taken care of in conference. Undoubtedly many amendments of vital interest to certain industries were permitted to get into the bill in the senate, merely to avoid discussion with the purpose of acting upon them definitely in conference.

The struggle now is to keep them in or modify them to suit the interests of the men behind them. The weak tariff bill is now being constructed and the men whose industries are affected will leave no stone unturned to retain any advantage they have derived or to remove any harm that has been done them. This is the day for the lobbyist to get in his work, and the lobby is well represented just now in Washington.

RUMOR IS FALSE.

Union Pacific Doesn't Own or Control Illinois Central, But Does Own 39 Per Cent of Stock.

(By Leased Wire to The Times) Chicago, July 12—Ownership by the Union Pacific Railroad of thirty-nine per cent of the stock of the Illinois Central is given by J. T. Harahan, president of the Illinois Central as the probable basis for the rumor coming from New York that the road he represents is to be absorbed by the Union Pacific. Mr. Harahan, however, believes the rumor is absolutely untrue.

"It is a fact that the Union Pacific owns thirty-nine per cent of the Illinois Central stock," he said, "but I have heard of no attempt on the part of the corporation to get complete control of the Illinois Central. I know something about it. It seems absurd that such a consolidation should be reported while Mr. Harahan is in Europe."

"I feel sure enough to make a positive denial of this rumor. Such a deal never has been considered and I hardly think it is being considered now. The Union Pacific has held stock in the Illinois Central for several years."

JUDGE W. R. ALLEN DELIVERS CHARGE TO GRAND JURY

He is Particularly Strong on Enforcing Prohibition Law

FIFTY-EIGHT JAIL CASES

Judge Allen Discusses the Origin of the Jury System and Courts—Expresses Strong Faith in Trials by Jury—Criticisms Comes From Those Who Are Misinformed—Urges Strict Enforcement of the Prohibition Law—County Homes, Caring for Poor—Not a Charity but a Privilege.

The July term of Wake superior court began this morning at 10 o'clock with Judge W. R. Allen, of Goldsboro, presiding. A grand jury was quickly selected and Judge Allen delivered a strong charge to it. Mr. Thomas A. Partin, of Raleigh, was selected for foreman.

Judge Allen did not follow the beaten path in charging the grand jury, but branched out in a new way. He said that the grand jury did not need to be given definitions of crimes, etc., and he only wanted to call their attention to a few matters which were sometimes overlooked.

He reviewed the growth of society and described the origin of the court and its development from primitive ages down to the present day. "There was a time," said he, "when there was no government, no society, and physical force ruled supreme. Finally it became necessary for the weak to combine in order to protect themselves against the strong. From this union government began. The idea of uniting for the good of the community took root and finally it was found necessary for the individual to surrender to the community rights that were harmful to others and then arose the necessity of having some tribunal to pass upon these rights, and the court originated. Thus, the court is essentially of the people and its only aim and end can be the attainment of justice."

Judge Allen's discussion of the duties of practicing attorneys as officers of the court was very interesting. He declared the first duty of the lawyer to be the administration of justice, and he has no right to resort to subterfuge or trick to hoodwink the court and jury for his client.

In a few well chosen sentences Judge Allen entered a strong defense of the jury system. He said that there was at times much criticism of the verdicts of juries, but that he had found in his long experience that juries were generally correct with their verdicts. Criticism, he declared, nine times out of ten when investigated, comes from the man who does not go to the courtroom at all, but who stays at his place of business and bases his criticism on rumor; and generally the man who criticizes is a man who shirks jury duty.

The judge raked the shirkers of jury duty without mercy. He said that the average business man, when summoned for jury service, took it as a joke. As the time drew near it gets serious and he consults his lawyer, begging him to have him excused, and on the first day of court he falls back on the family physician and is afflicted with some chronic disease.

Judge Allen spoke for several minutes on law enforcement and called particular attention to the prohibition law. Since the people have spoken there can be no difference of opinion about the prohibition law and its enforcement is a necessity. He warned the jurors that they must be perfectly free and unbiased; that they could not go into the box as a prohibitionist or anti-prohibitionist any more than they could go into it as a democrat or as a republican. They enter the box as sworn citizens and as such must strive for law enforcement. "I had rather see liquor sold in every town and city in North Carolina openly and with the sanction of law," said he, "than to see on our statute books a stringent prohibition law disregarded and unenforced. There is nothing more harmful to the morals of the people than a law not enforced. Where the spirit of defiance to the laws exists, life, liberty and property are unsafe."

He pleaded for sensible enforcement of the prohibition law and declared that to fine a retailer of whiskey was to encourage him in the sale of it. He reviewed the different degrees of homicide from manslaughter to murder in the first degree, explaining each.

(Continued on page Two.)

Raleigh Has 29,000 Population