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GAVELS ARE PRESENTED TO BISHOPS

The Second Day's Session of the General Conference at Asheville

ONE OF CHIEF ISSUES

Bishop Wilson opened today's session of the conference with all seven of the bishops present—Delegates from the Wesleyan Methodist Conference—Address on Life of Bishop Soule by Dr. J. H. Jones and presented Gavel Made From Tree Which Grew in Old Soule Homestead—Vanderbilt University Question One of Chief Issues Before Conference.

(Special to The Times)
Asheville, May 5.—The second day's session of the quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, opened at 9:00 o'clock, with Bishop Wilson presiding. The conference rose in a body and sang: "Come thou Almighty King". This was followed by a short Scripture reading, and then "All hail the power of Jesus' name" was sung.

The conference was led in prayer by Rev. John D. Simpson, of the Northern Alabama Conference.

Dr. W. R. Lambuth, secretary of the foreign mission board, arrived here last night and was seated upon the stage this morning with the bishops, all seven of whom were present.

Bishop Hendrix took the chair and introduced Rev. John S. Simon, D.D., ex-president of the Wesleyan Methodists of England, who in a few words thanked the conference for its rising greeting.

Dr. H. M. Dubose, of the Mississippi conference, general secretary of the Epworth League, made an address on the life of Joshua Soule, one of the leaders of Methodism in the south, who spent a large part of his life near Nashville. He presented the bishop a cedar gavel, made from a tree which grew in the yard of the old Soule homestead. The gavel was donated to the conference by Mrs. B. B. Bell, wife of Chief Justice Bell, of Tennessee.

Bishop Hendrix received it on behalf of the conference.

Captain W. T. Weaver presented the bishops a gavel, taken through the kindness of Capt. J. S. T. Baird, from an old stairway in the Killian home in Buncombe, where the first Sunday school class was organized 122 years ago.

The committee on arrangements donated this gavel. Bishop Hendrix taking these two gavels and the other, put the latter aside, with the remark: "Two's company; three's a crowd." Thus about the conference will be present associations of two of the early leaders of Methodism—Bishops Asbury and Soule.

The Vanderbilt University question (Continued on Page Five.)

COTTON EXCHANGE MAKES NEW RECORD

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

New York, May 5.—The bull campaign in cotton, which has brought heavier deliveries on the May option than any similar movement in the history of the cotton exchange, is likely to make the season of 1909-10 a record year in the New York cotton market. Superintendent King of the cotton exchange, has prepared a statement of the sales of spot cotton in the New York market, and the deliveries of cotton upon contract here for ten seasons past which shows that up to May 3, inclusive, 187,085 bales of spot cotton have been made in this market and 521,200 bales delivered upon contract. The total of 708,285 up to date, is larger than in any previous full season, except those of 1902-03, when 722,813 bales were delivered in the period between September 1 and August 31, and of 1905-06 when 704,065 bales figured.

The figures were prepared by the cotton exchange as an exhibit calculated to answer the criticisms which recur from time to time that the New York cotton exchange is not a real market. In the ten crop seasons from 1900 and 1901 to date, a total of 1,509,886 bales of spot cotton has been sold in the New York market, and 4,474,500 bales have been delivered on contracts.

TREATY WITH CANADA

New Treaty Relating to Waterways Ratified

Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce Exchange Ratifications—New Tribunal of Arbitration Between Two Countries Established.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

Washington, May 5.—Secretary of State Knox and British Ambassador Bryce today exchanged ratifications of the international waterways treaty which relate to the use of waters on the 3,000 mile boundary between the United States and Canada.

The provisions of the treaty in effect, establishes a new tribunal of arbitration between this country and Canada by which questions of differences arising between them and which concern only the two countries may be settled by their own representatives without resort to outside intervention.

The treaty is to remain in force for five years and thereafter until terminated upon twelve months' written notice, given by either government.

Briefly the treaty accomplishes the following purposes:

It confers on both countries mutual rights of free navigation in all boundary waters on each side of the line.

It gives the residents on either side of the boundary the same remedies in the courts of each country for injuries resulting from diversion or obstruction of waters on the other side of the boundary that they would have in the courts of their respective countries if they were residents on different sides of state or provincial boundaries.

It fixes a limit on the amount of water that may be diverted from Niagara river, above the falls on either side of the boundary, for power purposes.

It also agrees on an equitable division of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk rivers, which are partly in Canada and partly in the state of Montana.

It confers on the international joint commission which is created to supervise all water boundary disputes, jurisdiction to investigate and report on any question arising between the United States and Canada along their common frontier on the request of either country.

The commission is also empowered to hear and determine any question whatever between the two countries by consent of both.

The treaty was negotiated by the then secretary of state, Mr. Root, January 11, 1909, and was approved by the United States senate on March 3 of that year. In giving such approval the senate made certain rules in regard to the waters of the rapids of the Salt Ste Marie, this declaration subject to the acceptance of the Canadian government. The United States subsequently acquired title to the property at the Salt Ste Marie rapids, thus removing all differences on that ground. Meanwhile, however, the opportunity afforded to this reconsider the treaty had been taken advantage of by local interests on the Canadian side, and new objections had been raised as to certain other provisions of the treaty. This situation necessitated renewed negotiations of a delicate character, which were successfully undertaken by Secretary of State Knox.

NEW POLITICAL UNION

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

St. Louis, Mo., May 5.—A plan of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, for a political union of the A. F. of L. and the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, with its three million members, will be endorsed by the executive committee of the latter organization before the adjournment of the Farmers rally, according to announcement today by members of the Gompers party.

Conferences between Gompers and twenty labor leaders from cities throughout the country and the executive committee of the Farmers union have been held almost continuously for the last three days at the Planters Hotel. The meetings have been secret and little information has made its way through the doors of the committee room. There was a protracted conference last night in Mr. Gompers' room. It is said today the plans in detail are being worked out and definite announcement may be expected within the next three days.

Taft and His Double



President Taft (upper) and his double, Thomas Moseley, a police sergeant of Pittsburg, whose remarkable resemblance to the President has caused him much confusion. The policeman was the guest of the President during the latter's recent visit in Pittsburg. His friends declare that he is frequently embarrassed by being applauded as the President in public places.

ALBANIA A SCENE OF DEVASTATION

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Salonika, May 5.—From the Montenegrin border to south of Istib, more than two hundred miles, Albania today is a scene of devastation. Men, women and children have been massacred by the rebels and the Turks villages lie in ruins, and crops are laid waste. The situation is one of utter desolation. Refugees are arriving hourly to hide with their relatives. Bands of rebels have descended from the mountains on the villages of Koslovo, Guevlik and Salas, which had been occupied by the Turks and fierce fighting followed. Information at hand indicates that some of the lesser villages have been burned by the rebels in retaliation for sympathy shown the Turks, and others by the government troops to cut off the Albanian supplies. Attacks are reported on Banyani, Halkaidin and Salsesh.

Fierce fighting in the mountains was reported in dispatches received here today. The Albanians have resorted to guerrilla warfare, overcome the Turks' advantages of superior numbers and guns.

Marauding bands of rebels have attacked many villages which have not supported the revolt. The worst horrors, however, have been perpetrated by the government troops.

Specific instances, reported by the refugees show almost unbelievable cruelty. Whole families have been massacred in their beds and in many instances women have been dragged from their homes to the Turkish camps, to be held in slavery. The bodies of little children, impaled on bayonets, have been used to lead the fanatical troops on to further atrocities. The situation is one of the worst in the Near East in many years.

Efforts are being made to confirm a report that the rebels captured several newspaper correspondents, and are holding them captive.

Aurora Depot Burned

(Special to The Times.)

Washington, N. C., May 5.—News reached this city this morning of the burning of the Washington and Vancemere railroad depot at the town of Aurora on last night between 8 and 9 o'clock. When discovered the entire roof of the building was on fire and in spite of heroic efforts on the part of the citizens, the entire freight and passenger depot was totally destroyed, as well as about fifty yards of track. The loss is estimated at between six and seven thousand dollars. Cause of fire unknown. Rates are believed to be the cause.

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS AT CHRISTIANA

Strikes Hard Blow For Universal Peace By Force If Necessary

HIS PLAN OUTLINED

Would Have Those Great Powers Which Want Peace to Form a League to Keep the Peace Among Themselves and to Force it Among Others If Necessary—Would Use the Big Stick on Those That Won't be Good—National Theatre Crowded With Distinguished Men of the Nation to Hear the Address—Also 2,000 Students of the University Hear the Address—Norwegian Flags and Stars and Stripes Everywhere.

(By Cable to The Times.)

Christiana, May 5.—Theodore Roosevelt today struck one of the hardest blows in the cause of universal peace yet delivered when, in his Nobel Peace prize address he outlined a comprehensive plan for arbitration. Before royalty, foremost officials, scientists and literary men of Norway the former president urged a world-wide league of peace among the great powers but a league pledged to use the big stick if necessary to the preservation of peace.

This address on international peace is the outcome of Mr. Roosevelt's having received, in 1906, the Nobel peace prize, \$40,000, with which he endowed the Federation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace.

In the National Theatre were crowded the most distinguished men of the nation. On the streets about, under decorations as profusely strung as for a national holiday, cheering crowds were packed in close ranks when Mr. Roosevelt reached the theatre. When he was through with his address they were still there emphasizing their applause by waving thousands of Norwegian flags and the stars and stripes.

Mr. Roosevelt's apparently contradictory demand for a league of peace was as follows:

"It would be a master stroke if those great powers honestly bent on peace would form a league of peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves, but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others."

Fragments of Mr. Roosevelt's address were translated and passed by word of mouth through the throng, which was extraordinarily enthusiastic and demonstrative for a gathering of Scandinavians.

Thousands had attempted to secure invitations in vain. For weeks not only Christiania but all Norway has been looking forward to this day.

Under the direction of the Nobel Committee, composed of members of the University faculty, today's function (Continued on Page Two.)

ONE HUNDRED KILLED IN MINE

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Birmingham, Ala., May 5.—News has just reached here of a disastrous explosion in the Palos mines, located about thirty miles from this city.

It is reported that between 175 and 200 miners are entombed in the mines. The explosion occurred about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A long distance telephone message from Palos, in the extreme western part of Jefferson county, says that 100 men were killed in the explosion of gas in the mines there, which belongs to the Palos Coal & Coke Company. Relief is being rushed to the scene.

CASE BEING ARGUED

Case of Gill vs. Oden and Holding Will Reach Jury Tomorrow Morning.

The case of Senora Gill vs. Oden and Holding, which has occupied the attention of court all this week, will hardly reach the jury before tomorrow morning. All the evidence is in and one speech, James H. Poul's, was made before dinner.

MRS. WILLIAM J. MOORE.



Mrs. William J. Moore, formerly Miss Kate Robinson, a New York society girl who recently entertained King Edward, of England, at her villa near Biarritz, with one of the most novel and informal affairs ever planned. After a somewhat formal welcome the king said: "The king is no longer present. There are none here but friends." Immediately a bombardment of puff balls began, rubber rabbits were turned loose upon the table, live rabbits loosened in the room and the guests engaged in a general children's frolic which the king seemed to enjoy immensely.

JUDGE BAFFLES HEINZE PROSECUTION

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

New York May 5.—The prosecution was baffled today by adverse rulings in the trial of E. Augustus Heinze, charged with violating the federal banking laws. While United States District Attorney Wise and his assistant, Mr. Frankfurter, struggled to bring out the details of the transactions involving Arthur P. Heinze and Max M. Schultze, of the firm of Otto Heinze & Company, Judge Hough overruled them. The federal prosecutors have brought Heinze close to the copper pool of 1907 and are now trying to force the final links.

Frederick Eckstein, private secretary to Arthur P. Heinze, was the witness first called, and the tenor of the prosecution's questions was "Do you know whether there was a Heinze copper pool in 1907?"

Eckstein displayed a remarkable lack of memory, but finally declared that he knew nothing of any pool or agreement, having considered all transactions personal to Arthur P. Heinze.

Efforts of Mr. Wise to trip the witness were blocked by the rulings of Judge Hough.

Under cross-examination, Eckstein declared that the defendant had never seen the entries in the United Copper Company's books and had never had anything to do with the books.

The court sustained Counsel Stanchfield's objection to a question as to whether the witness knew anything of the alleged copper syndicate.

"Did not Arthur P. Heinze, in connection with a syndicate in United Copper in 1907 purchase through Otto Heinze & Company 25,575 shares of United Copper common?" asked Mr. Wise, but then question was withdrawn after a squabble.

Eckstein's memory proved poor consistently. The prosecutor switched to the examination of the United Copper books for May, 1908, by special Attorney General Fensler. He asked Eckstein if some of the pages were not torn out when Mr. Fensler began the examination. Stanchfield jumped to his feet to object.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "did not Mr. Fritz Heinze offer you all access to the books?"

"No," said Mr. Wise; "he said nothing of the sort."

"He said," retorted Stanchfield, "You're off your trolley," replied the prosecutor.

The court rebuked Mr. Wise.

—Marriage license was issued today to Mr. John Barber, of West Durham and Miss Ada, George, of Morrisville.

THE RAILROAD BILL

Prospect For Getting the Bill Through

Leaders Are Getting Anxious and Say They Must Pass Some Kind of Bill Before Adjourning—Anything Will Do, So It's a Railroad Bill.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

Washington, May 5.—President Taft's statement that it is expected of the house and senate to pass the legislation recommended by him in his messages, has caused the house leaders to look around and see just how matters stand. It was admitted today by leading house regulars and insurgents that the eyes of the public are on them, that they will be held responsible for the failure of the railroad bill should that measure be tied up in conference and fall to reach the white house before adjournment.

Representative Mann, of Illinois, who has charge of the bill in the house, said today he felt confident the bill would pass the house and be perfected in a way to meet the recommendations of the president. Just how long it will take to do this Representative Mann would not attempt to say, but the house, he added, would not be idle while the railroad bill is being whipped into shape by the conferees. When the railroad bill is out of the way the leaders will put through the bill admitting Arizona and New Mexico into the sisterhood of states.

What will be done with the postal savings bank bill which has already passed the senate, will be determined shortly. The insurgents call attention to the fact that they have not consumed one-fifth of the time in debate on the railroad bill and insist that the regulars are themselves responsible for the delay.

In the senate it is the decision of the leaders that some sort of railroad bill must be passed and signed by the president before the present session of congress adjourns. They have reached the point where they are not very particular what kind of a measure it is, just so it may be labeled a railroad bill which will enable the party to go before the country and say that it has in part at least fulfilled the pledge of its national platform. The plan of the senate leaders now is to eliminate the capitalization and stocks and bonds feature of the pending measure, the same as the traffic agreement and the merger sections have been dropped, and include them in a new and separate bill which will be presented at the short session. Even if there is nothing left of the original Elkins bill except the court of commerce the leaders are determined to enact that in order that it may not be said that congress failed to enact any of the president's legislative program.

Forty-three republicans have bound themselves together to carry out this agreement, and they are looking to the president to wield the club over four more, or enough to give them a majority to put through this program. If he is not able to bring them over it will be necessary to rely upon democratic votes.

With the understanding that there shall be no further votes on any of the pending amendments until after the president returns, Senator Audrich has gone to Rhode Island and will not be back until the first of next week.

Senator Flint also brought out the fact that at the time the big projects were authorized Director Newell, whom Mr. Ballinger has criticised, was not in charge of the reclamation service, but that the projects were approved by the late Secretary Hitchcock.

The senator also wanted to know what recommendation had been made which had led the interior department to establish irrigation works where only private land would be affected. He thought there had been too many projects approved.

Secretary Ballinger said the secretary of the interior was finally responsible for the reclamation service but that he had to rely upon the officials of the service.

Attorney Vertrees continued the examination of Secretary Ballinger this afternoon by further inquiry concerning the reclamation service and the withdrawal and restoration of lands. It is expected that Mr. Ballinger will conclude his direct testimony this afternoon. His cross-examination will then be begun by Attorney Brandeis.

White Before Grand Jury.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)
Chicago, May 5.—Representatives Charles A. White was the first witness called before the grand jury today in the investigation into his charge that he accepted \$1,000 to vote for William Lorimer for United States senator.

J. B. C. Beckemeyer, a democrat, whom White says he saw at the "jackpot" episode, was also called. Fourteen new witnesses were reported to be under subpoena.

Earthquake Shock.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)
Cleveland, O., May 5.—An earthquake shock whose main disturbance extended from 6:47 p. m. until 7:03 last night and whose vibrations ran north and south was registered on the seismograph of St. Ignatius College here. The college authorities estimate the shock to have occurred at a distance of 4,000 miles.

Wage Scale Proposition Rejected.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)
Fall River, Mass., May 5.—Four of the five textile unions in this city have unanimously rejected the wage scale proposition submitted recently by the manufacturers as a successor to the present scale, which will expire at the end of this month.

BALLINGER TELLS MORE OF HIS STORY

An Effort Made to Establish New Form of Press Censorship

NO NEW EVIDENCE

Mrs. Wickersham Sends Herself at the Press Table and Tells the Newspaper Men She Hopes They Will Keep Quiet as She Wants to Hear All the Evidence—They Tell Her She Might Hear Better by Sitting Elsewhere—Ballinger Questioned at Length in Reference to the Recommendations He Had Made For Various Irrigation Projects in the Different States.

Washington, May 5.—An effort was made to establish a new form of press censorship when the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation committee resumed its hearing this morning.

After Secretary Ballinger had taken the stand, Mrs. Wickersham, wife of the attorney general, walked up to the press table and took a seat, informing the newspaper correspondents she hoped they would keep quiet as she was very anxious to hear the testimony. Mrs. Wickersham wore a handsome new striped flannel gown. She was informed that if she would occupy a seat in a less conspicuous position she would not be annoyed.

Mr. Ballinger was questioned at length by members of the committee in reference to the recommendations which had been made for the various irrigation projects in the different states.

Senator Flin, of California, sought to show that the projects had largely been undertaken because of pressure brought to bear by senators and members of the house from the states where work was to be done rather than the recommendations of the director and chief engineer of the reclamation service.

Senator Flint also brought out the fact that at the time the big projects were authorized Director Newell, whom Mr. Ballinger has criticised, was not in charge of the reclamation service, but that the projects were approved by the late Secretary Hitchcock.

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CHINESE PRINCE SAILS FOR HOME

(By Leased Wire to Times.)

New York May 5.—"I thank the American people for the many courtesies extended to me. I hope my visit here will be the means of promoting still further the friendship which has existed between America and China. I hope that our relations will become even closer than they have been and that they will continue to grow even closer every day."

This was the farewell message of Prince Tsai Tao, uncle of China's baby ruler and chief of the dragon empire's military establishment to the United States today.

It was delivered just before the Prince sailed for Europe on the liner George Washington.

The big crowd that gave his God-speed were surprised when the prince appeared, not in silken robes, but in a plain black business suit and a close fitting cap. A special gang plank had been rigged up for himself and his suite. As he led the Chinese military commission to the ship, Prince Tsai was cheered enthusiastically and he responded by lifting his cap.