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The Weather—SHOWERS.

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Double the Number of Paid Subscribers in Raleigh of any Other Newspaper

DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE GETTING BUSY

The Reciprocity and Free List Bills Will Be Hurried Through

THE FREE LIST BILL

The Free List Bill Was Prepared by Representative Kitchin—Studied It Carefully With a View to Striking in the High Places—Beef Trust Products Will Take a Tumble if Bill Becomes a Law—Senator Overman's Immigration Bill—Still in the Air Over Patronage Matter.

Times Bureau,
Congress Hall Hotel,
H. E. C. Bryant.

Washington, April 14—The city is today holding its first election as a pure democratic proposition and there is much more interest in it than had appeared there would be.

At this time it is impossible to tell how it is going. There are two candidates for mayor, W. J. Griswold, the incumbent, and W. J. Brogden, attorney who is making a name for it. The election had been conceded by many of Mr. Griswold's friends a few days ago but it doesn't appear to be so certain now.

The next most interesting race is for police and fire commissioner. Those running for this position are Commissioner W. M. Yearby and Candidates E. L. Smith and B. C. Woodall. They are giving the excitement. There are two wards which have only two candidates from them and two with three runners. There is much interest in that.

Before Judge Daniels yesterday morning in Roxboro, the release of Ernest Ray, who killed Henry Jones last week, was secured by habeas corpus proceedings and he is at liberty now.

Judge Daniels did not have the defendant in person before him but took the evidence as it came from the confession and even persecution on the dead man's part. There was no evidence of a deadly weapon being drawn on the deceased, but there was evidence that he had one which was not shown in the fatal row.

The evidence was to the effect that young Ray, who clerk's in his father's store, was in a dispute with Jones' son the morning before the fuss and that in taking up the racket, the senior Jones accused Ray of things that he denied having said to young Jones. From that time Jones began to drink and became very violent. Different witnesses testified that he had threatened violence of all kinds, first death, then "beating his head off" and sundry things. They told Ray, Jones issued one threat, according to the evidence, that if Ray came across the railroad, there would be trouble. Ray had to cross the track.

From time to time during the day, the coroner's testimony disclosed the fact that Jones sought to "get at him" as one of the witnesses expressed it. Again and again friends of Ray warned him. From one place to another the two men drifted casually or designedly, one didn't know or the other shot was fired in Herndon's store. There the evidence was that Jones came upon Ray and made for him when a bystander caught his coat and tried to restrain him. Jones dealt one glancing blow that did little harm and Ray retreated. While in that attitude, the testimony says Ray drew his pistol and fired once. It struck a vital spot and Jones fell to the floor. Ray ran out, saw the deed and surrendered himself. He was taken to jail and has been there since until yesterday afternoon.

One of the witnesses declared that in his judgment Jones could have killed Ray with his fists. There was a difference of 35 or 40 pounds in their weight and Jones was a powerful man. It is upon this circumstance in part that the plea of self defense will be made.

THE DURHAM CONTEST

Democratic Election For City Officials In Progress

Much interest in the Race—Mayor Griswold and Mr. W. J. Brogden Candidates for Mayor—Release of Ernest Ray Secured by Habeas Corpus—Other News.

(Special to The Times.)

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But there is evidence from other witnesses that the dead man had a weapon in his clothes and whether he did or not, it is contended that his reputation for violence was such as to make a man who knew him fearful of his safety at any time. The dead man has had trouble here. He was known to the officers as a violent character and they dreaded him because of his disposition to make trouble. Young Ray bears the reputation of being a very quiet man, though there is division of sentiment in Orange as to the justifiableness of the shooting.

Judge Daniels heard Solicitor Gattis on the matter of bond and the prosecuting officer, with full knowledge of the facts, asked for \$10,000. The defense wanted his release on half that amount and Judge Daniels decided upon \$7,500. He signed the judgment yesterday morning and forwarded it to Hillsboro where the young man had no trouble finding a bondsman.

Attorneys Bryant and Brogden will defend the young man who is barely more than a boy. The shooting occurred one week ago in Chapel Hill and created more excitement than anything that has occurred there in a long time.



Judge Roger A. Pryor, only survivor of the firing on Fort Sumter, who celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the bombardment by giving a dinner at his home in New York. Gen. Pryor was he then, pulled the lanyard on the gun that sent the first shot flying in the direction of the old fortress. He was one of the leaders for secession in Virginia and, for his fiery speeches, was styled by Horace Greeley "the eloquent young tribune of Virginia." Judge Pryor declares he is glad the war is over and that the country is all one again.

CHAMPAGNE RIOTERS ARE RESTING TODAY

(By Cable to The Times.)

Paris, April 14—With an aggregate of damage estimated as high as \$20,000,000 charged against them, the champagne rioters in the department of Marne and Aube halted today in their depredations pending action by the French parliament upon the question of delimitation in the champagne district.

Reinforcements continued to swell the army of regular troops distributed throughout the valley of the Marne which lies today a vast stretch of waste.

More arrests were quietly made today by dragoons, every effort being made to keep them secret so that the ringleaders still at large would not be inflamed into fury against the authorities by this action.

Martial law practically prevails in Epernay, Ay, Verceil, Damery, Vinay, Pierry, Dissey-Magenta, Rilly-La-Montagne, Bar-Sur-Aube, Champaunt, Ayvise and other towns where property was destroyed.

M. Moreau, regarded as the chief of the rioters, has been sent to Rheims for safekeeping. He was one of the twenty arrested yesterday.

The towns present a picture of desolation with the gutters in some places still awash with wine.

MEXICO LOSES AGAIN

Insurgents Win Battle and Capture Town

Several American Soldiers Killed in the Battle, Which Was Just Across the Border—America Will Ask Indemnity—Mexico Will Set Up a Counter Claim—Details of Battle.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Washington, April 14—Indemnity for the lives of Americans killed and wounded at Douglas, Arizona, by the bullets of the Mexican forces fighting across the river at Agua Prieta will be demanded by the United States government, according to the view of state department today. Official reports are being prepared and upon these this government will base its demands on the Diaz administration. Mexico, in the opinion of diplomats, will have a counter claim of contributory negligence on the part of the killed and injured Americans.

The Battle. Douglas, Ariz., April 14—The Mexican insurrection standard today floats over Agua Prieta and the rebels are ruling the town and themselves with the iron hand of discipline. United States regular officers here are loud in their praises of "Red" Lopez and Antonio Rojas, the insurrection commanders, who have closed every saloon in the town and have decreed a penalty of death for drunkenness.

The fighting and storming of the town was as desperate as any that has taken place during the revolution.

Among the dead today on the insurrection side are Albert Edwards, of Virginia, and Edward Mason, of Chicago.

Mason had been fighting in the insurrection ranks 500 four months. In all 15 combatants were killed, 10 federalists and five insurgents. Thirty wounded have been brought across the river and today are under the care of the surgeon of Troop K, First United States cavalry.

The insurrection victory was really won by 18 Americans who made the first charge into the town and upon whom fell the brunt of the fighting. The insurgents were generous to their defeated foes, giving them the choice of either joining the rebel ranks or crossing to the American side. Besides possession of the town their victory has given them several hundred modern rifles and more than 5,000 rounds of ammunition, as well as a vast store of provisions.

The insurgents today are preparing to hold the town at all costs and couriers have been sent to all the commands in northern Sonora asking for immediate reinforcements.

A report has been received today that Captain Barron, with 500 federalists, is making forced marches from the west of Naco to endeavor to re-take Agua Prieta.



The Marchioness Theodoli, formerly Miss Bentrice Thaw, of New York and Pittsburg, who is suffering from nervous shocks, following her experience during the recent earthquake in Italy. Miss Thaw was married to Marquis Francesco Theodoli in 1909, and though there was the usual religious ceremony at the time, it was not until quite recently that the bride formally embraced the Catholic Church.

KITCHIN QUOTES SENATOR SIMMONS

(Special to The Times.)

Washington, D. C., April 14—At the request of Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee, Representative Kitchin opened the debate on reciprocity. He argued that the tariff on farm products was a sham, a fraud and a snare to catch the farm voter. He quoted Vance, Vest, Beck and Simmons, to support his position. From a speech made by Mr. Simmons at Snow Hill, in 1902, he quoted: "The truth is the whole republican argument that tariff regulates the price of farm products is false."

Again "Our cheap raw materials are cotton, corn, wheat and other products of the farm which cannot be benefited by the protection because we export them in large quantities." Mr. Simmons was not quoted to show that Mr. Kitchin differs with him now, but to bolster Mr. Kitchin's argument. The debate will continue three or four days.

PAYNE AND ALDRICH May Be Summoned to Chicago for Lorimer Hearing.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Springfield, Ill., April 14—It developed this afternoon that former United States Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and Congressman Soren E. Payne, of New York may be asked to appear before the Hain investigating committee as a result of the astounding disclosures made before that body yesterday when the white light was turned on the election of William Lorimer to the United States senate.

The situation has in a sense been placed up to the two prominent legislators from the east by reason of the contradictions in Edward Hines' testimony and the account given by Herman H. Hettler, of the conversation with Mr. Hines in the Union League club. The question involves national issues and problems and brings in the name of president Taft.

Senator Lorimer's arrival in Chicago today according to dispatches from there, was unexpected at the LaSalle Street National Bank where he went immediately.

"This is purely a business trip," he declared. "I come home every week when it is possible."

RALEIGH THE CENTER

Vast Electric Powers to Make Raleigh Center of Activities

North State Hydro-Electric Company With Capitalization of \$300,000 Chartered With Principal Office at Raleigh—Supposed to Work in Connection With Southern Power Company—Large Interurban System.

A few days ago the Carolina Light and Power Company increased its capital stock to further the interests of the company here. The news is followed now by the information that another large electric company is chartered with the view, possibly of working with the other big electric concerns already chartered. Raleigh is to be, in the near future, the center of the state's largest electric plants.

The North State Hydro-Electric Company is now chartered with its principal office in Raleigh. It will have a capitalization of \$300,000, but will commence business with \$500,000, the principal stockholders being A. C. Wyckoff, H. L. Parker and E. H. Briggs.

The concern is chartered to buy, sell, lease and use machinery, generators, motors, lamps, apparatus, devices, supplies and articles of every kind pertaining to or in any wise connected with the production use, distribution, regulation, control or application of electricity or electrical apparatus for light, heat, power, railway, manufacturing and any and all other purposes, to acquire, build, construct, own, maintain and operate street railways operated by steam electricity or any other motive power whatever.

This concern, in connection with the Southern Power Company, will mean a great deal to Raleigh and other cities of the state.

Information of reliable source, on the streets today state that shortly the Durham Southern Railroad trains, from Durham to Dunn, will be operated entirely by electricity and that a deal is about made with the Seaboard Air Line whereby the Southern Power Company will "bring their pieces" trains from Durham to Apex and thence to Raleigh over the Seaboard tracks. In this manner the company will have direct connection with the Atlantic Coast Line railroad at Dunn, the Seaboard at Apex and at Raleigh with the various roads going out of here.

Whether true or not, it is rumored that the electric trains will also be operated between Raleigh and Fayetteville over the Raleigh and Southport tracks.

This new concern just chartered seems to be a branch of the powerful Southern Power Company which expects to bind all the country, from Greenville, S. C., to Raleigh, together by the interurban system of electric lines. It means the development of a vast amount of country now practically undeveloped. It means that Raleigh is to be the center of activities of this company. The large transformer stations having already been decided on here, it comes to the point that the system of interurban lines will use this city as the center and branch out through the adjoining cities.

There are two sides to every question, as you will find if you take the trouble to investigate.

AMBASSADOR HILL QUILTS BERLIN POST

The Ambassador to Germany Has Handed In His Resignation

MADE PUBLIC TODAY

Ambassador Hill Handed in His Resignation Two Days Ago, to Take Effect July 1—Was Accepted and Made Public by the President Today—Failure to Successfully Cope With the German Diplomats in the Potash Dispute is Said to be the Motive for Resignation—Rumored that Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, Will Also Resign.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Washington, April 14—A diplomatic sensation was caused today when it was announced that David Jayne Hill, ambassador to Germany, had resigned his post. This unexpected development came with a double force following as it did upon news flashed from Berlin yesterday—and denied at German embassy here today—that ambassador Von Bernstorff had resigned as Germany's representative to the United States.

The state department gave no explanation other than that Mr. Hill wished to retire and that the president had accepted his resignation with regret. The German embassy denied that Von Bernstorff had resigned and refused to discuss his report further.

The explanation generally accepted by diplomats is that both ambassadors failed to measure up to the expectations of their governments in the potash dispute negotiations between the United States and Germany.

Ambassador Hill entered the diplomatic service in 1888 as assistant secretary to state. In 1903 he was appointed minister of Switzerland, and two years later, minister to the Netherlands, and was then appointed ambassador to Berlin.

President Taft today made public Mr. Hill's letter of resignation and his reply, in which he says he accepts the resignation with reluctance.

The resignation of Ambassador Hill is believed to have a connection with the reported resignation of Ambassador Von Bernstorff, cable from Berlin yesterday but denied at the German embassy today.

It is believed here that Von Bernstorff has failed to please his government in the potash negotiations and that his resignation will be officially announced by the state department or at Berlin shortly.

On the other hand friends of the ambassador in the state department said today that the resignation had nothing to do with the potash question and that Mr. Hill, in accordance with the custom handed in his resignation to a new administration. He was appointed ambassador to Berlin by President Roosevelt.

Officials at the German embassy today refused to discuss the reported resignation of Ambassador Von Bernstorff.

Ambassador Hill was appointed to represent America in Germany on April 2, 1908. Prior to that time he had wide experience in diplomatic affairs having been minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland and subsequently to the Netherlands, leaving the latter post to go to Berlin.

Mr. Hill was born in Plainfield, N. J., in 1859. He was graduated from Emeketh University in 1874 and at the age of 29 became president of that institution—setting the mark of being the youngest college president in America.

In 1888 he was called to the presidency of the University of Rochester, N. Y., a position which he held eight years during which he wrote a number of books. The first public recognition of his qualifications as a diplomat was made in 1898 when he was made first assistant secretary of state at Washington to succeed the late John Hay. During the comparatively short period of ten years Dr. Hill achieved success in two varied lines of endeavor—diplomacy and literature.

When Dr. Hill was called to Berlin it was reported that he was not entirely acceptable to Emperor William owing to the fact that he was not a millionaire and therefore unable to maintain an establishment in keeping with the Kaiser's conception of the dignity of the position.

Dr. Hill returned to this country recently and his coming was followed by rumors of an impending change. These were denied by the state department, however, where it was said that his trip had to do entirely with the potash dispute with Germany.

Among Dr. Hill's books is a life of William Cullen Bryant, a life of Washington Irving, a history of diplomacy and many educational treatises.

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