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NO. 3.

## CHARLTON CAUGHT

### Boyish Murderer May Go From Jail a Free Man.

### AN UNPRECEDENTED SITUATION

Cannot be Tried Under the Laws of New Jersey—Up to United States—Italy May Not Grant Extradition. Family Declare Young Man Insane

New York, Special.—Porter Charlton will not be tried for murder in the courts of New Jersey. Whether he beat his wife on the head into insensibility with blows with a wooden mallet at Lake Como, Italy, and then stuffed her, still living, into a trunk and sank the trunk in the waters of the lake, is a matter outside the jurisdiction of the New Jersey courts. On the other hand, he will not be released until the question of his sanity is determined. This is assured by the Charlton family, who announced through counsel that if the youth's mind proves dangerously unbalanced they would take the initiative in having him committed to some suitable institution.

The attitude of the New Jersey courts, as defined by Prosecutor Pierre Garven of Hudson county, is this:

"The State of New Jersey now holds Charlton merely on the complaint of the Italian consul general as a fugitive from Italian justice, pending a request for his extradition from the Italian Department of State through the Italian minister to Secretary Knox of the American Department of State. If extradition is not demanded there is absolutely no action that the courts of this State can take. Whether the Federal courts can still step in is a matter outside my province and on which the Attorney General of the United States is more competent to pass opinion."

Thus there is a possibility that Charlton may walk from jail a free man without trial, for the general trend of the dispatches from Rome seem to indicate that the Italian government will act in the matter with reluctance, if at all, since the demand of extradition to Italy of an American subject who has committed a crime within Italian jurisdiction would imperil a cherished Italian precedent.

### Nevada Governor Won't Stop Fight.

Ogden, Utah, Special.—Governor Dickerson, of Nevada, will not interfere with the Jeffries-Johnson fight.

When seen by a representative of the Associated Press the Governor said that the laws of Nevada licensed prize fighting and that, therefore, the Executive of the State was without authority to stop the fight.

"However, if there is any evidence of a fake fight," said Governor Dickerson, "I shall stop it, but I am convinced the contest is on its merits. Be certain to qualify that statement as to the fake fight."

### Jack Johnson Goes Too Fast.

San Francisco, Special.—Jack Johnson was taken to the city prison Wednesday on a charge of violating the automobile speed laws. He was released on \$50 bail.

Johnson was arrested at his training camp where he had locked himself in. Three policemen broke in and with drawn revolvers took the negro from the room. Under advice of Chief of Police Martin, a charge of resisting an officer was changed to one of exceeding the speed limit.

### Hoke Smith Enters Georgia Race.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Former Gov. Hoke Smith, who was defeated for re-election two years ago by Joseph M. Brown, has announced his candidacy for the governorship. Gov. Brown is a candidate for re-election.

### Idaho Gets the Honor.

Washington, Special.—The battleship Idaho is to enjoy for a year the coveted official honor of being the best litter in the American navy. A comparison of the shooting performance of the battleships this year is made public at the Navy Department. The Idaho made a score of 46.121. The South Carolina gets second place with a score of 42.585, and the Wisconsin third with a score of 40.478.

### First Cotton Bale.

Houston, Tex., Special.—Weighing 416 pounds, the first bale of the cotton crop 1910, reached here Thursday from Mercedes. The bale classed as good middling and at auction brought \$375.

### "Golden Rule" Chief Vindicated.

Cleveland, Special.—Fred Kohler, the "Golden Rule" chief of police who was suspended from his position by Mayor Baehr upon the filing of charges alleging drunkenness and immorality, was acquitted by the civil service commission. Kohler will be reinstated at once.

## THE NEWS MINUTELY TOLD

### The Heart of Happenings Carved From the Whole Country.

Richard A. Coleman, the "Peek's bad boy" of theatrical fame died at Boston.

Theodore Roosevelt has asked Governor Hughes to visit him at Sagamore Hill in the near future for a conference.

Mrs. Hattie Gorman, widow of the late Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland, died at Washington, at the age of 73, after a lingering illness.

One of the biggest jobs which Col. Roosevelt found himself confronted with when he reached the Outlook office was the looking over of nearly 5,000 letters.

By a vote of 255 to 20 the House passed a bill providing for the issuance of certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$20,000,000 to provide a fund for the completion of reclamation projects already begun.

Maharajah Sir Sayaji II, gaekwar of Baroda, who enjoys an annual income of \$12,000,000, and is one of the richest potentates in India, is visiting New York and Boston. His son, Prince Jasingaro, is a student at Yale.

Practically every window in the town of Algiers, Ill., was destroyed. Hailstones which by actual measurement were five inches in circumference fell and hundreds of chickens were killed. The damage is estimated at \$100,000.

The Interstate Commerce Commission denied the application of the Pullman Car Company to postpone the date when the commission's order requiring the company to lower its rates shall become effective. The rate goes into effect July 1.

The Cuban house of representatives passed a bill granting a 30 years' concession to an American company to operate bull fights, cock fights, horse racing and gambling generally on the reservation at Buena Vista, a suburb of Havana.

The spider beauty spot veil is the latest novelty offered to women. Of course, it originated in Paris. It is a copy of a spider in black chenille and is posed outside the veil. It is almost an inch and a half in diameter. The veil is worked in imitation of a spider's web.

At Dusseldorf, Germany, the first regular air ship passenger service was inaugurated when Count Zeppelin's great craft, the Deutschland, carrying 20 passengers, successfully made the first scheduled trip from Friedrichshafen to Dusseldorf, a distance of 300 miles, in nine hours.

A remarkable operation has just been performed at the New York post-graduate hospital by which a man has been provided with an artificial jaw of pure gold to replace a jawbone destroyed by disease. The operation is said to be the first of the kind ever performed in a New York hospital.

A document has been filed in the office of the County Clerk of Onondaga county, N. Y., by which Frederick H. Joss, a business man, transfers his wife to Harry W. Rogers, a bookkeeper, for the sum of \$1. The agreement contains many stipulations concerning payment of debts, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Joss have been married for 19 years. Rogers was a roomer in their home.

Old stories about hailstones falling from the clouds as large as hen eggs were eclipsed at York, Pa., by William Diffendaffer, who lives in West Babbitt. He says that a hailstone weighing 50 pounds or more, composed of a lot of smaller ones, during the storm of Saturday night fell in his back yard. It was 30 inches long and 14 inches wide at the time he called in several of the neighbors, who vouch for his statements. Some do not credit the story, and think that a quantity of hail was swept together and frozen.

The report of the local Internal Revenue Collector, at Wheeling, W. Va., shows that 10,000,000 stories are made in Wheeling each month. More stories are made there than in any other city in the world.

A recommendation has been made to Congress by Postmaster General Hitchcock that a law be enacted to indemnify the senders or owners of third and fourth class domestic matter lost in the mails.

When Henry Thompson Brown, employed at a saloon at Marysville, near Helena, Mont., found two nickels and a dime on the floor, he began laughing at his good fortune and continued to laugh violently until he fell over dead. It was found that his violent laughter had resulted in the breaking of a blood vessel. Brown was colored and 60 years old.

The factory of the B. J. Harrison Chair Company, Winstead, Conn., which is operated by water from Highland lake, has been running 24 hours a day for several days, so many eels having found their way into the gates in the wheel pit that it was impossible to close them.

## WORK OF CONGRESS

### Labored Very Hard And Enacted Important Laws

### INVESTIGATE BRIBE CHARGES

Separate Committee For Each House to Investigate Bribery Attempts During Recess—The Last Act Signed by the President—Some of the Most Important Legislation Passed.

Washington, Special.—Each house of Congress Saturday night marked its closing hour by voting for an investigation of the McMurray Indian contracts. Instead of the usual scene of comparatively undignified relaxation from the business of legislation, both Houses devoted exceedingly serious attention to the charges of improper bribery and other forms of impropriety made in the Senate Friday by Senator Gore of Oklahoma and subsequently in the House by Representative Murphy of Missouri.

Two separate investigations are provided for—one in each House. Each body passed a resolution creating a select committee of five members to pursue the inquiry into the bottom during the recess of Congress and to report whether any of its members, are, or have been, interested in any of these contracts. Until a late hour in the day it looked rather as if the matter would go by default.

The last measure signed by President Taft was a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to loan tents to the Appalachian exposition to be held in Knoxville, Tenn., in September, which Mr. Taft expects to attend.

Notwithstanding the fact that action on many important measures was delayed by conflicts between insurgents and regular Republican factions in both branches, and that the Democratic minority was an active force, Congress concluded its long session with a record for enacting legislation that seldom, if ever, has been equalled.

Chief in the list of legislation for which the administration contended were the following:

Striking revision of the railroad laws, including the creation of a commerce court.

Admitting Arizona and New Mexico as separate States.

Authorizing the establishment of postal savings banks.

Giving to the President unlimited authority to withdraw public lands for conservation purposes.

Providing for publicity of campaign contributions.

Authorizing the issue of \$20,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness to complete reclamation projects.

Creating a bureau of mines.

Extending the activities of the tariff board and appropriating \$250,000 for its use.

Looking to the supervision of traffic in "white slaves."

Authorizing the entry of the surface of coal lands.

Creating a commission to consider economies in the administration of the Federal government.

Providing a new tariff system for the Philippine islands.

Legislation which, ultimately is expected to give practical prohibition to the Hawaiian Islands.

Opposed to the foregoing formidable list of legislation obtained were a comparatively small number of measures which had administration sympathy but failed of passage.

Not the least conspicuous acts of Congress were the strenuous measures taken by the House of Representatives to reform its system of conducting business so that less power might be imposed in the Speaker and the organization of which he was the natural leader.

The Speaker was removed from the committee on rules, which he had previously been credited with dominating and a new rule was adopted for the purpose of effectually preventing pigeon-holing of bills by committees when they were approved by a majority of the House.

The increase provided for the navy was notable. Two battleships of 27,000 tons each, armed with 14-inch guns, making them the most formidable dreadnaughts afloat, were authorized. The naval strength of the United States will be further supplemented by 6 torpedo boat destroyers, 2 colliers and 4 submarines, while an increase of the personnel of the navy of 3,000 men was authorized.

Various other measures of minor importance were enacted into law.

## CANNONS SUMMARY

### Distinguished Speaker Praises The Labor of Congress.

### CHARACTER OF WORK COUNTS.

Change of Rules Have Amounted to Nothing—6,000 of 27,000 Bills Considered—300 Public Laws Enacted—Postal Savings Bank Bill a Law—Appropriations Not Near as Large as Demanded by the People.

Washington, Special.—Joseph G. Cannon summarized the work of Congress in a statement he gave to the press. The Speaker paid most attention to the legislative work accomplished, referring only incidentally to the fight which had been made on the rules of the House. The reform of the rules, he said, had resulted in little advantage.

The Speaker declared that the Congress just ended had done more and better work than any Congress of which he had been a member during his thirty-five years of service in the House. After recounting the legislation enacted, the Speaker said:

"This work of legislation has gone on quietly, but effectively, while those who view Congress from a distance have been assuming that the House was doing nothing but changing its rules. The changes of rules have contributed to the pleasure and perhaps the power of some individuals in the House; but the current of legislation itself has moved on as usual with little disturbance on account of a few new methods and with little advantage therefrom.

"I do not think the work of a Congress should be measured by the volume of business but by the character of the legislation and the care taken in its consideration. Measured by that standard the sixty-first Congress will take a high place in the record of legislation. There have been, however, more than 6,000 of the 27,000 bills considered and reported from committees and about 300 public laws enacted in this session, as against 408 public laws for the entire Sixtieth Congress. I can commend the entire membership of the House for industry and intelligence in their legislative work of this session."

"This Congress has not only revised the tariff, without disturbing business, but it has enacted important legislation, amending the interstate commerce law, making that law more effective, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission greater power and creating a court of commerce and this without seriously affecting the business of the railroads or checking their increase of wages to their employees. This seems to me to meet the definition of statesmanship in legislation.

The Speaker then detailed other legislation which had been enacted. "The appropriations," he said, "have been large but not nearly as large as demanded by the people who were agitating over the development of various departments of the government."

"The Democrats have talked about economy but they have helped enlarge every appropriation and there are bills introduced by Democrats and not acted upon which would call for \$500,000,000 additional expenditure. So, I take it, their talk of economy is Piekwickian. As I said in the beginning, the work of this Congress has been greater than any other with which I have been identified as a member and it has been constructive legislation in the face of destructive tactics and efforts to create factional strife. These efforts, I regret to say, have received more attention in the public press than the real work of legislation and having given so much space to these revolutionary efforts at the expense of the record of work, it is not surprising that some of the editors should suddenly discover in these last days that the Republican Congress has enacted laws to carry out the pledges of the Republican platform and then jumps at the conclusion that this work has been done in haste before adjournment instead of being the painstaking effort of seven months by the committees and the members of Congress."

### Old Woman Married Boy.

Hartford, Conn., Special.—The conservatory appointed over the estate of Mrs. Lucinda M. Cushman Treat-Goddard, 70 years old, in the Probate Court upon action brought by her son, Edwin A. Treat, following her marriage last September to Charles R. Goddard, 21 years of age and a member of the Yale Law School, is set aside by a decision of Judge Burpee handed down in the Superior Court.

### Battle With Desperate Man.

Ocilla, Ga., Special.—Chief of Police Davis, of Ocilla, was shot and killed and Jailor C. Bass was probably fatally wounded and other members of the sheriff's posse received minor wounds as a result of a battle Sunday with H. W. Bostwick, who had barricaded himself in a house in the western part of Irwin county.

### Diaz Again Elected President Mexico.

Mexico City, Special.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz was Monday elected president of Mexico and Gen. Corralos vice-president by an overwhelming majority, according to returns received here from all over the country.

## JEFFRIES AND JOHNSON.

### Physical Comparisons Made of the Two Prize Fighters.

### CONCERNING ATTORNEY FEES.

Senators and Representative and Other Ex-Officials and Prominent People Involved in Ugly Charges Affecting Congressional Legislation—Legislators Stirred—Lobby Maintained—Investigation Will be Ordered.

### Washington, Special.—Senator Gore of Oklahoma disclosed in the Senate Friday what he interpreted as an effort to bribe him in connection with legislation affecting the fortune in attorneys' fees claimed by J. F. McMurray of Oklahoma for services rendered to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in land and town site cases.

The charge created a sensation in the Senate which later extended to the House. The latter body in consequence sent back to conference the general deficiency bill which carried an item relating to contracts between the Indians and their attorneys.

As a result of the denouement, Senator Gore finally involved a member of the Senate committee on Indian affairs, a member of the House committee on Indian affairs, two former Senators—one from Nebraska and the other from Kansas—but whose names were not made public in debate.

It is not improbable that an investigation will be ordered. Mr. Gore was compelled to address the Senate three times before that body was fully aroused to the seriousness of the charges which he made. His first effort was in connection with the adoption of the conference report on the deficiency bill, which had been presented by Senator Hale. As passed by the Senate, that measure contained an amendment which would render null and void contracts made by the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and by individual members of these tribes with their attorneys, unless the contracts were approved by Congress.

This provision was in accordance with a resolution introduced by Mr. Gore on May 4 last. It was designed to prevent Mr. McMurray from obtaining fees which, it is said, would aggregate \$3,000,000 and which Mr. Gore complained had not been earned by the attorney.

Mr. Gore explained that on May 4 last he had offered a resolution similar in terms to the amendment he had placed in the deficiency bill in the Senate and that it had been referred to the committee on Indian affairs. On the following day Senator Hughes had been directed to make a favorable report on the resolution, he said.

"On May 6," exclaimed Mr. Gore, "a man came to me with an improper suggestion. He was a representative of Mr. McMurray, a resident of my home town, and had been my friend in time of need. He assured me it would be to my financial interest if I would call on the Senator from Colorado and advise him not to report the resolution. There was a suggestion that \$25,000 or \$50,000 would be available if the contracts were not prohibited. I am informed that a similar proposition was made Thursday to a member of the House of Representatives."

Mr. Gore also charged that an "ex-Senator from Nebraska and an ex-Senator from Kansas are interested in these contracts" and declared that a large lobby was maintained in Washington in that interest. He said that he felt in honor bound to continue these efforts "to prevent this steal from those defenseless Indians in Oklahoma."

### Boost Taft Administration.

St. Paul, Minn., Special.—Indorsing the "Wise Conciliatory" administration of President Taft but laying on the table by an overwhelming vote a resolution "reaffirming our unalterable support of the policies promulgated by Theodore Roosevelt" the Minnesota State Republican Convention met Wednesday and nominated a full State ticket.

### Preacher Must Pay \$4,000.

Chicago, Special.—Mrs. Mary A. Lavender, who sued the Rev. E. D. Crawford, pastor of the Woodlawn Methodist Episcopal Church, for \$50,000, charging slander, was awarded \$4,000 by a jury.

The suit was brought on by talk by the pastor based on a confession, he said, she made to him concerning her, another clergyman and himself.

### Effective Anti-Typhoid Vaccine.

Paris, By Cable.—Prof. Vincent announced before the Academy of Medicine the discovery of an effective anti-typhoid vaccine, which he prepared by steeping typhoid bacilli in a weak solution of water and sodium chloride (common salt) with an admixture of ether.

### Twins Borne Joined Together.

Vienna, By Cable.—A curious pair of freak twins, on the "Siamese" plan, has been born to gypsy parents at the village of Havric, in the Austrian Tyrol. Both are boys, and they are joined together below the waist. While their upper parts are distinct, there is only one pair of legs. There is a marked difference in the constitution of the two twins, one being lusty and voracious, the other—fair-skinned in contrast to his brother—is rather languid and delicate. Both the parents are swarthy skinned gypsies of the true type.

## SENATE SENSATION

### Blind Senator Gore Exposes Bribery Attempt.

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