

WEATHER

Fair today, cooler in extreme west portion; Monday fair, warmer in the interior.

Daily



News.

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LAST EDITION

GREENSBORO, N. C., SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1908

LAST EDITION

PRICE FIVE CENTS

TENNESSEE WILL DRIVE OUT THE STANDARD OIL

The Supreme Court of That State Orders Trust to Suspend Business.

ACTION FOLLOWS LENGTHY PROCEEDINGS

Highest Tribunal of State Ousts the Rockefeller Corporations From Operations There As a Result of Violation of the State Statutes.

Greenville, Tenn., April 11.—By the decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee in an exhaustive opinion delivered today by Justice M. M. Neil, the Standard Oil Company is ousted from the State of Tennessee for the acts of this company at Gallatin, Tenn., in restraining trade.

By the judgment of the Supreme Court the Standard Oil Company can only engage in interstate commerce as far as Tennessee is concerned, and the court holds in affirming the decision of Chancellor J. W. Stout at Gallatin, that in the trial of the case at Gallatin the Standard Oil Company did violate the provisions of section 1 of the acts of 1903, chapter 140, and the punishment imposed in section 2 of that act should be imposed, viz: "That the Standard Oil Company be denied the right to do business in this state."

The counsel for the company has taken an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

NEW YORK SENDS ITS DELEGATION FOR GOV. HUGHES

Convention Like That in Which Roscoe Conkling Figured So Largely in 1880—Chairman Sherman, in Able Speech, Discusses Issues Now Before the Party.

New York, April 11.—Gov. Charles E. Hughes was endorsed as New York's Republican candidate for President by that party's state convention held today, and the four delegates at large, with their alternates, elected to the Chicago national Republican convention were instructed to use all honorable means to bring about his nomination.

The four delegates at large are Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Mayor Seth Low, of this city; Frederick R. Hazard, of Syracuse, and E. H. Butler, of Buffalo.

The convention—the thirteenth held by the Republican party to elect delegates at large to a national convention—was a repetition in its distinctive features of the Onondaga convention of 1880, when Roscoe Conkling sought vainly to have not only the delegates at large but the congressional delegates also instructed for Ulsteres Grant.

Ex-State Senator Edgar T. Brackett, of Saratoga, president of the Hughes State League, precipitated a sharp debate by presenting a minority report from the committee on resolutions to amend the resolution endorsing Governor Hughes, and to instruct the delegates at large to work for him and the other delegates to "persistently labor for his nomination until a nomination is made."

When the delegates had reached the point of spirited tension, Speaker Wadsworth moved that the question of adopting the majority report of the committee on resolutions, containing the endorsement of Governor Hughes along the lines of the convention endorsement of Levy P. Morton in 1896, and that of President Roosevelt in 1906, be put in the convention, and this majority report was adopted by a viva-voce vote, with only a few scattering "noes."

Premunitions of a turbulent session were felt before the opening of the convention when the West Chester county delegation at a caucus decided to protest against the endorsement of Hughes by voting against the Hughes resolution and declaring for an uninstructed delegation. This plan was nullified by the unexpected action of Senator Brackett in submitting his minority report, in meeting this situation the majority of the convention adopted the platform by a viva-voce vote and the West Chester delegation lost all chance of voting as a delegation against Hughes' endorsement.

The new Republican state committee elected at the convention today held a brief session immediately after the adjournment of the convention and re-

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DEBATE ON NAVAL BILL BECOMES TALK ON WAR

Likelihood of Trouble in the Far East Is Discussed in the House.

HOBSON SAYS THAT WAR CANNOT BE AVERTED

Alabama Man Thinks Only Chance For Us Is to Make Such Preparations As Will Prevent Our Total Annihilation by the Yellow Races of the Earth.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—Debate on the naval appropriation bill in the House today resolved itself in the main into a discussion of the possibilities of war between the United States and Japan. In line with his well-known views on the subject, Mr. Hobson, of Alabama, pleaded for four battleships instead of two for the next fiscal year, and pointed out that from now on the United States should have a fixed policy with regard to naval construction.

A war between the yellow and white races he regarded as inevitable, and he asserted that Japan's present military activity was with a view to the supremacy of the Pacific, and as a natural consequence there would be a clash at arms with the United States.

On the other hand, Burton, of Ohio, and W. W. Kitchin, of North Carolina, disputed that contention, each of them avowing that the clash not only would not come, but that the United States should remain in the forefront of modern civilization as the exponent of peace.

Others who spoke were Lilley, Connecticut, who criticized the navy department for maintaining several useless navy-yards; Gill, of Maryland, who denounced the President for his treatment of Rear-Admiral Brownson; Dawson, of Iowa, who advocated the consolidation of several bureaus of the navy department; Loud, of Michigan, who favored a naval program for two battleships a year for ten years; Smith, of Texas, who made a general assault upon the Republican party; O'Connell, of Massachusetts, who declared himself in favor of four battleships, and Ferris, of Oklahoma, who condemned the dealings in futures in bucket-shops and elsewhere in farm products.

Gregg Opens the Ball.

Declaring that many members had "gone navy mad," when consideration of the naval appropriation bill was resumed in the House today, Mr. Gregg, of Texas, opposed a great naval program. He charged that President Roosevelt had an unsettled naval policy, and that he was trying to force it upon Congress.

If, Mr. Gregg said, the plea for four battleships was based on fear of a conflict with Japan the President's course had been peculiar, because, he said, the relations with Japan on December 3, 1906, were more strained when he asked for one ship than on December 3, 1907, when he asked for four. The best proof that this government did not anticipate a war with Japan was the fact that the Atlantic fleet had been ordered to return from the Pacific waters.

In a vigorous speech, Mr. Hobson, of Alabama, again pleaded for four battleships instead of two. When an aggressive nation, he declared, investigated the question of whether a war was to be undertaken or not, that nation did not ask about administration, maintenance of auxiliaries, but it asked "how many battleships has the other nation." Even a margin of superiority in fighting ships, he said, would tend to conserve the peace. With only three more battleships in 1908, Mr. Hobson said the margin of superiority between the American and Spanish fleets would have been such as to have made possible the settlement of the case by diplomacy. So important was this matter of superiority, he said, that when Congress haggled over two battleships, he would have been glad to see it pass.

Troops Ordered to Pensacola.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 11.—Upon the request of Mayor Goodwin, the DeFuria and Marianna companies were ordered to Pensacola by Governor Broward today. They will arrive about midnight. The Tallahassee company is being inspected here tonight and is held in readiness.

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May Marry Madame Anna Gould



PRINCE HELLE DE SAGAN, Who Has Been in America, Supposedly As the Suitor of Madame Gould, the Former Wife of the Prince's Cousin—Count Boni de Castellane.

FOREST RESERVE BILL ADVOCATES STILL HOPE FOR ITS ADOPTION

Action May Yet Be Had Before Adjournment of This Session of Congress.

NOT AT ALL PLAIN SAILING

BY JOHN E. MONK.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—While the leaders of the House are opposed to the passage at this time of the bill providing for the purchase of lands in the White mountains of New Hampshire and in the Southern Appalachian region, and converting them into federal forest reserves, the committee on this measure has not lost hope of securing action before adjournment.

Constitutional objections have been urged against the bill and this point is now under consideration by the House committee on the judiciary. This committee has practically decided to refer the matter to the committee on rivers and harbors.

If that committee should decide that the federal forest reserves proposed would be an aid to navigation, the committee on the judiciary would undoubtedly hold that the forest reserve bill is constitutional. The measure would thereupon be referred to the committee on agriculture, which has jurisdiction over the merit of the proposition.

The committee on agriculture is friendly to the proposal that reserves shall be created in the Southern Appalachians and in the White mountains, and would undoubtedly report the bill favorably if given an opportunity to do so.

Whether the bill can be passed before adjournment in view of the fact that it will have to go through three committees before it can reach the House, is doubtful. Every effort will be made, however, to pass the bill at this session.

BOTH MADAME GOULD AND PRINCE DE SAGAN SAIL FOR OTHER SIDE

Former Countess de Castellane, With Children, Going to Genoa and Naples.

HELIE ON ANOTHER STEAMER

BY JOHN E. MONK.

New York, April 11.—Mme. Anna Gould, with her children and their tutor, sailed for Genoa and Naples today on board the North German Lloyd steamer Frederick der Grosse. About the same hour the Prince de Sagan sailed for Europe on the American line steamer St. Paul.

Mme. Anna Gould and her children passed the night on board the steamer Frederick der Grosse. She was registered on the passenger list of the steamer as Miss Annette Chapin. The Gould party arrived at the pier about midnight last night in five automobiles.

Mme. Gould was accompanied to the steamer by the Prince de Sagan and Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Morse, her friend whom she had been visiting at the Hotel St. Regis. The sailing party was assigned to the captain's suite on the upper deck, and the Prince de Sagan and Mr. and Mrs. Morse remained only long enough to bid them farewell.

The Prince de Sagan was registered on the steamer St. Paul as E. D. Hodges. Referring to a report that Prince Helie de Sagan and Mme. Gould had been married in Jersey City last night, Edwin A. Jones, who has been acting as counsel for Mme. Gould, said:

"The prince and Mme. Gould are not married and not engaged, but no man can tell what will happen in the future."

The prince talked with newspapermen while waiting for his steamer to sail. He was asked if the report was true that he and Mme. Gould had been secretly married. "No, no; it is not true," he replied.

FIVE, AT LEAST, DIE IN STORM IN NEW YORK

Dozens of Persons Injured in Wind That at Times Reached Sixty Miles an Hour.

MANY FISHERMEN ARE REPORTED AS MISSING

One Boy Who Ventured On Roof of Apartment House Is Blown to Street Below and Seriously, Probably Fatally, Injured By the Fall.

New York, April 11.—Five men are known to have lost their lives, a number of boatmen are reported missing and dozens of persons were injured in a furious windstorm which set in here this afternoon.

The wind's velocity, according to the local weather bureau, ranged generally between forty and fifty miles an hour, but at times was as high as sixty miles. Pedestrians suffered much discomfort, besides being in constant danger from falling signs, shutters, awnings and other articles which were torn from their fastenings.

Two men met death from this cause, John O'Brien, an expressman of Jersey City, and Thomas Talbot, of Brooklyn, a special policeman. A boat containing three men was seen to upset before the wind in Pelham bay, but those on shore could do nothing and were forced to see the men drown. The identity of these men is not yet known.

Owners of boat-houses reported to the police late tonight that a number of their small boats, hired to fishermen, had not returned and they feared for the occupants. It is hoped that these boats have been blown out into Long Island Sound, or over on the Long Island shore, and that the men may be safe. A shore patrol was established tonight to search for the missing men.

The force of the wind on the city streets may be judged by the fact that it swept Louis Spector, four years old, from the roof of a five-story apartment house to which he had ventured. The lad suffered a fractured skull and internal injuries as a result of his fall, and will probably die.

A good deal of damage was done in and about the city, fences, fences, out-buildings and trees suffering.

Incoming ships reports heavy weather at sea. The steamer La Lorraine, of the French line, which came in from Havre, reported a tempestuous voyage, strong gales and heavy seas prevailing all through the trip. Few ships ventured

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BATTLESHIPS BEGIN LAST LEG OF CRUISE TO THE GOLDEN GATE

Sail From Magdalena Bay for Points Along California Coast.

THOMAS NOW IN COMMAND

San Diego, Cal., April 11.—The Atlantic fleet of sixteen battleships began today the last leg of its originally planned cruise from Hampton Roads to the Golden Gate. The four divisions of the fleet weighed anchor at four o'clock this afternoon and three-quarters of an hour later were threading their way out of Magdalena Bay in the wake of the flagship Connecticut.

On the flagship was Rear-Admiral Charles M. Thomas, who began the journey to the Pacific as head of the second squadron, but who was promoted to chief command during the enforced absence of Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans.

Sailing in single column formation, according to dispatches, the ships passed Sail Rock and rounding Entrada point, one of the headlands marking the gateway of the harbor, turned in a long circle to the north. The six black-hulled destroyers of the torpedo flotilla gave a parting salute to the big white vessels.

An easy journey of 620 miles lies before the fleet, which is scheduled to anchor off Coronado beach at one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Admiral Thomas has allowed sixty-nine hours for the run up the coast, requiring an average speed of only nine knots an hour. The ships left Magdalena at the usual cruising speed of ten knots, however.

When the ships reach San Diego they will have logged 13,500 knots since their departure from Hampton Roads on December 16 last.

Every coast city from San Diego to San Francisco is to see the fleet during the next few weeks, it having been arranged that at all points where a stop is scheduled the ships will pass as close to shore as possible.

Preparations for the four days of the ships at San Diego are complete. The city is gaily decorated with flags and patriotic bombing. In this city of 40,000 inhabitants a fund of nearly \$200,000 has been raised for the entertainment of the officers and men of the navy.

WILLIAMS BEFORE THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE SCORES USURPATIONS

Admits Excellence of Measures Proposed, But Condemns the Methods Followed.

ANNUAL MEETING CLOSES

Philadelphia, Pa., April 11.—The closing sessions of the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science were held today and tonight, at which the questions, "The Nation and the Railways" and "The Federal and State Control of Corporations" were discussed by men who hold opposite opinions concerning federal control of corporations.

Among the speakers at tonight's session were Congressman Burton, of Ohio; John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and James L. Slayden, of Texas; United States Court Judge C. M. Hough, of New York, and Henry M. Hoyt, solicitor-general of the United States, Washington, D. C.

James R. Garfield, secretary of the interior, presided at tonight's session. Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, spoke of "Federal Usurpations." He said that so far as he could read or had read, all governments, whether free or not, which have existed and fallen, have fallen by weight of political machinery. "There has come a time in their histories," he said, "when government and its machinery were the first consideration, and man and his individuality—the support of government—the second."

"Every governmental abuse is based upon some plea or pretext, and the usurpation of power by government is generally based upon 'necessity,' the tyrant's plea. This real or fancied necessity generally grows out of war. This has been especially true with regard to legislative and executive usurpations by our federal government."

Mr. Williams said that what has been actually accomplished by "legislation regulating or pretending to regulate interstate commerce is nothing compared to what is proposed."

He enumerated a score or more of measures pending in Congress looking toward federal control of public acts and politics in the various states, such for instance as a child-labor law, reforestation to preserve stream supply, etc., and while conceding the excellence of the physical aims he condemned the measure as being attempted usurpations of states' rights by the general government.

Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, presided at the afternoon session and made the first address on "The Nation and the Railways." Referring to the Sherman anti-trust law, Mr. Knapp said "nothing indicates more the profound sagacity of the President than his call on Congress for a modification of that bill."

Poisoning in West Virginia.

Huntington, W. Va., April 11.—Seven indictments were returned by a federal grand jury tonight under the statute against poisoning. Samuel Dixon, a Fayette county coal-miner operator, is named in each indictment.

LILLEY BRIGES INQUIRY INTO NAVY-YARDS THAT ARE TO BE ABANDONED

Wants Thorough Investigation of Circumstances Surrounding Appropriations.

BIG COST AND LITTLE USE

Washington, D. C., April 11.—The investigation of the navy-yards at Charleston, Port Royal, Mare Island, Portsmouth, N. H., New Orleans and Key West by a commission appointed by the President with a view to their abandonment was urged by Representative Lilley, of Connecticut, before the House today. Mr. Lilley offered a joint resolution providing for the appointment of this commission, and for improvements in other yards so as to eliminate the "waste of public moneys in the maintenance of the same."

The navy-yards mentioned in his resolution were taken up separately and discussed by Mr. Lilley. The Mare Island yard, he said, has cost the people \$17,000,000. It has a magnificent stone dry dock which cost \$1,750,000, but the secretary of the navy states that this dry dock will not permit the docking of a battleship. And not only is this true, but a battleship cannot get to the yard.

"Key West is a place," said Mr. Lilley, "that has cost us \$1,238,038. It is six miles from the straits, and the low-water depth in its channel is twenty-six feet, and \$101,000 has been spent there for dredging. At this yard in the fiscal year ending in 1907, \$94,318 was expended for labor, and the value of their total product was but \$7,120."

"Portsmouth, N. H., or Kittery, Me., is a plant that has cost us over \$10,000,000." Continuing, Mr. Lilley said that last summer when he visited Portsmouth, N. H., navy-yard with the other

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PENSACOLA JAIL UNDER GUARD OF POLICE TO SAVE STRIKEBREAKERS THERE

Men Who Sought Protection in the City Lockup Are Threatened.

NO FURTHER OUTBREAKS

Pensacola, Fla., April 11.—Since last night's disturbance there has been no serious outbreak in the street railway men's strike. The situation continues tense and there is great fear of an outbreak at any moment.

All business of the city is demoralized and it seems certain that troops may be needed to take charge of the situation.

The electric company is standing firm in its refusal to arbitrate the matter and the strikers are equally determined to prevent further operation of the cars.

The mayor and city council held a meeting at four o'clock this morning and again this afternoon, but did not come to any definite conclusion. The strikebreakers who sought the protection of the city jail last night are still quartered there.

A rumor was circulated this afternoon that the strikers would attempt to take the imported men from the jail and a hurried called summoned police officers from all portions of the city. A cordon was thrown around the jail and no one was allowed beyond this line.

Troops Ordered to Pensacola.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 11.—Upon the request of Mayor Goodwin, the DeFuria and Marianna companies were ordered to Pensacola by Governor Broward today. They will arrive about midnight. The Tallahassee company is being inspected here tonight and is held in readiness.

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ATTEMPTS TO ROB SAFE OF RED BRICK CO., DURHAM

ROBBERS FAILING IN EFFORT, DESTROY PROPERTY OF THE CONCERN.

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Durham, N. C., April 11.—It has developed that several days ago a vigorous attempt was made to rob the safe in the office of the Red Brick Company, now in the hands of a trustee, and the would-be robbers, failing to get inside the safe, proceeded to get vengeance by breaking machinery and destroying property in general. The loss in this way will reach several hundred dollars.

The Red Brick Company went into involuntary bankruptcy some time ago and is now in the hands of the federal court. Sidney C. Chambers, of this city, is the trustee, and he has been holding the property until the matters are wound up and the money accrued from the sale of property is distributed among the creditors.

KILLS SON-IN-LAW AND SHERIFF AND SURRENDERS

Domestic Troubles at Fort Worth, Texas, Result in Double Killing—Slayer, Promised Safety, Yields.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 11.—Enraged over domestic troubles, Isaac S. Knight, a teamster, shot and killed Edwin Larson, his son-in-law, tonight, and then, to evade capture, shot and mortally wounded Oscar B. Montgomery, captain of police of North Fort Worth, and seriously wounded Richard Howell, a former city marshal.

Pursued by armed men and women, Knight sought a point of vantage in the Stone creamery, where he had been employed. He finally agreed to surrender to any unarmed citizen who would guarantee him protection. J. F. Bryant, a citizen, accepted the proposal, and

walked behind the walls of the creamery, where Knight surrendered.

The prisoner was taken to Dallas for safekeeping.

Larson was married ten days ago to Knight's stepdaughter. Domestic trouble, it is stated, prevailed in Knight's home and the marriage widened the breach. After Larson and his wife had been ordered away from the Knight home, Knight followed them to their new home, armed with a shotgun. Entering the house he killed Larson.

Knight endeavored to escape, followed by officers and citizens. He fired at his pursuers as he ran, wounding Montgomery and Howell. After Knight had sought refuge in the creamery he fired several shots into the crowd, but no others were hurt.

BRODIE DUKE'S WIFE PASSED FORGED CHECKS

ADMITS THE CHARGE, BUT SAYS SHE WAS ILL AND NOT RESPONSIBLE IN CIRCUMSTANCES.

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Chicago, April 11.—Mrs. Alice Webb-Duke, the divorced wife of Brodie L. Duke, of the American Tobacco Company, who was arrested last night on the charge of passing forged checks, was today held to await the action of the grand jury in bonds of \$2,000. She was unable to give surety, and was sent to the county jail.

Mrs. Duke did not deny that the signature to the checks was her own, but she said that because of sickness she was not responsible for her actions at the time the checks were passed. She also claimed that she was being persecuted by the American Tobacco Company.

3 FLORIDA ORANGE PACKERS ARE KILLED

SHOT DOWN AFTER BEING BURNED OUT OF HOMES, SUPPOSEDLY BY RIVALORS FOR JOBS.

SHOT DOWN AFTER BEING BURNED OUT OF HOMES, SUPPOSEDLY BY RIVALORS FOR JOBS.

Tampa, Fla., April 11.—News reached here today of the killing of Charles Whitehurst, George Griffin and Charles Smith, orange packers at Lake Harney, twenty-three miles from Sanford. While the victims and ten other white men employed in the packing-house, operated by Auburn & Son, were sleeping, a party of armed men set fire to the house, and as the inmates ran from the burning building, the attacking party opened fire on them with rifles and shotguns.

Ten escaped and aroused the neighborhood, but no clue could be found to the assassins. The men killed were recently from Georgia, and the crime is believed to be the work of men who had been refused employment in the packing-house.