

WEATHER
Local showers and warm-
er today; Sunday generally
fair, light to fresh winds.

Daily News.

The News—A paper for
all the people and for the
people all the time.—Read
it and keep posted.

VOL. III, NO. 166 LAST EDITION GREENSBORO, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1908 LAST EDITION PRICE FIVE CENTS

HOUSE COMMITTEE TABLES ALDRICH'S FINANCIAL BILL

Measure Adopted by the Senate
Will Never Be Reported to the
Lower House.

FIFTY MINUTES OF DEBATE ALL COMMITTEE GRANTS IT

Vreeland Bill Not Considered, But It,
After Amendment, Probably Will Be
the Currency Legislation Adopted at
This Session of Congress.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The Aldrich financial bill will not be reported to the House. The committee on banking and currency, which has had the measure under consideration since it came from the Senate, today unanimously voted to lay it on the table. The discussion in committee was brief. It was 10.40 when the committee was called to order, and adjournment was taken at 11.30. The only point debated was as to whether the committee should make a formal report, giving its reasons to the House for its unfavorable action, and the conclusion finally reached was that no reasons should be given. Consequently, the committee's report will be a mere statement of the action of the committee.

Of the nineteen members of the committee, thirteen were present at today's meeting. They were Messrs. Prince, of Illinois; McManran, of Michigan; Waldo, of New York; Hayes, of California; Durey, of New York; Lewis, of Georgia; Pajo, of Louisiana; Glass, of Virginia; Gillespie, of Texas; Crawford, of North Carolina; McHenry, of Pennsylvania; and Chairman Fowler.

The Vreeland bill, introduced in the House last week, as a sub for the Aldrich bill, and which, it is understood, is to be considered at a Republican caucus to be held next week, was not considered at today's meeting of the committee. It was decided, however, to give

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BRYAN WILL WIN AT DENVER AND LOSE NEXT FALL

Sentiment in House and Senate Is
That Nebraskan Will Be De-
feated If Nominated.

DECLARE NOMINATION IS NOT AT ALL CERTAIN

But They Realize That Even in the
Event of Any Other Man Being Named
He Will Be Defeated, Too, and Largely
Through Nebraskan.

BY JOHN E. MONK.
Washington, D. C., April 17.—With the southern states instructing their convention delegates for Bryan, the eastern states sending unopposed delegations, and the west doing first the one and then the other, it is highly significant at this time that a vast preponderance of sentiment among members of the House and Senate who are Democrats is that Bryan, if given the nomination for the presidency is doomed to defeat. It is, perhaps, a thing unprecedented in the national politics of the United States that the leaders of a party as big as the Democrats contemplate with calmness the possibility that they may nominate for the presidency a man who is sure to lose and who, they think, can not win under any circumstances.

A member of the House from one of the southern states, a leader among the Democrats, said to your correspondent: "Although there has been considerable change in the sentiment for Bryan, and although there are those who say now that Johnson, of Minnesota, has a chance for the nomination, I believe Bryan will be the winning man in Denver. I take this view because there is a common opinion, an opinion which I share, that Bryan, if he is not nominated, can defeat any other man we put in the field. In saying this, I do not insinuate

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Photographs Showing Devastation in Chelsea, Boston's Ruined Suburb



RUINS OF FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
In the Center of the City, Where Four Streets Intersect.

CHELSEA BRIDGE,
On Which One Man Lost His Life.

NO VERDICT YET IN SMITH CASE IN U. S. COURT

Jury Retired for the Night at 9.30
Without Returning a Ver-
dict.

MUCH SPECULATION AS TO THE RESULT

Large Crowd Throngs Courtroom to
Hear Conclusion of Noted Case—By-
num and Holton Addressed the Jury,
Yesterday—Civil Case on Trial.

After deliberating from 1.40 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 9.30 o'clock last night, the jury in the Jim Smith case retired for the night without arriving at a verdict. There is no intimation as to the standing of the jury on acquittal or conviction. About six o'clock the jury sent for the map of the premises about Oscar Sisk's house, where Hendrix was killed. It was thought by some that the jury had arrived at a verdict of guilty on the conspiracy charge, and that the jury wanted the map for reference in placing the responsibility for the killing. When the court opened yesterday morning the courtroom was crowded to its full capacity. Several persons went away, being unable to even find standing-room. Women stood in the rear of the courtroom and listened to the closing speeches of the argument. Large crowds have been in attendance all during the trial, but yesterday the crowd was larger than on any previous day. Judge Bynum closed the argument for the defense in a speech an hour and a half in length. His argument was an able defense of Jim Smith. It was argued by him that the prosecution had failed to show that Smith ever resisted an officer or that he ever fired any of the shots at the officers. Judge Bynum also attempted to discredit the testimony of Alice Sisk because of the probable connection of her husband with the killing of Deputy Collector Hendrix. District Attorney Holton addressed the jury for nearly two hours. In the beginning of his argument he said that the statement that he wanted to convict Smith because he is from Smithtown is untrue. He only wanted to perform his duty as an officer of the law and after performing that duty, should he ask for the blood of any man it would haunt him to the end of his life. Judge Boyd delivered his charge to the jury, and set forth the points of law involved in the case. At 1.40 the case was turned over to the jury.

This case is the subject of much gossip on the streets and around the hotels. Not since the trial of Congressman Blackburn has a case here attracted so much attention. It seemed to be the opinion of most of those who were heard to comment on the case yesterday afternoon that Smith is guilty and would be convicted by the jury. Others believed him to be guilty of the killing of Hendrix, but doubted if the charge of conspiracy, which must be substantiated before he can be convicted of the killing, had been proven. Others exercised the opinion that Smith is guilty, but thought that the jury would return a verdict of not guilty on the grounds that there exists a reasonable doubt. Still others expressed the belief that Smith is not guilty and that the jury would acquit him. Smith sat beside his attorneys and his wife as on the previous days of the trial and did not appear to be affected by the strong denunciation of the Smithtown blockaders by the district attorney. Smith has an intelligent countenance and a well-shaped head with deep blue eyes widely set, evidencing a strong intellect. At the afternoon session of court the civil case of Ware & Leland against George A. Howell was taken up for trial. Ware & Leland are cotton brokers, of Chicago, and they are suing Howell for \$3,000, alleged to be due them on two promissory notes. Howell was their correspondent at Charlotte and admits

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LILLEY REITERATES HIS CHARGES OF EXCESSIVE PROFIT

Declines to Accuse Departmental
Officers With Being In-
competent.

ARE NOT GOOD BUSINESS MEN

Washington, April 17.—Representative George J. Lilley, of Connecticut, under whose resolution a special committee of the House has been investigating the Electric Boat Company, reiterated his charges today before the committee that the company has made excessive profits on the contracts it has secured from the United States government, and the most rigid cross-examination by members of the committee, assisted by Martin Littleton, attorney for the Electric company, failed to make him retract. Mr. Stevens devoted more than an hour to a remarkably earnest effort to have Mr. Lilley charge the secretary of the navy and his predecessors with the last six or seven years, the chief of the navy bureaus and naval officials generally, in whose hands are the construction of vessels, and the letting of warship contracts, with "gross ignorance, inefficiency and incompetency," in that they were responsible for the awarding of contracts to the Electric Boat Company, which netted that concern allegedly more than \$1,000,000 of excessive profit at the government's cost.

Not Good Business Men.

Mr. Lilley steadfastly refused to father such a charge. He maintained that to the contrary he believed these men were highly competent, "in their line, and so far as their information carried them," but he insisted that they were not good business men, that the poor bargains they made proved that, and that to none other than shrewd, able business men should be entrusted the letting of government contracts. An attempt by Mr. Stevens to have Mr. Lilley testify that on the shoulders of the President should be placed the responsibility for the alleged incompetence of navy officials elicited the reply that the policy which has brought into office five secretaries of the navy in as many years is a poor policy. In the course of his testimony relative to possible influences having to do with the awarding of contracts to the Electric Boat Company, Mr. Lilley said he had "reason to know there has

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REPRESENTATIVE GRIGGS SAYS EDUCATION WILL SOLVE RACE PROBLEM

Through It Race Will Grow Strong
Enough to Establish Homes
For Itself.

FAVORS DISFRANCHISEMENT

Washington, D. C., April 17.—In an argument favoring the disfranchisement of the southern negroes, Mr. Griggs, of Georgia, in the House of Representatives today, declared that such disfranchisement was necessary to insure white control and the peace and prosperity of the south. In consequence of such action, he said, the negro would be no less a factor than he is now. "At present," Mr. Griggs said, "he is only a menace and a scare-crow—not a factor in determining political issues." The rights of the negro of the south, he maintained, were guaranteed only through white judges and white juries, and those rights would not be changed by disfranchisement. Mr. Griggs took issue with those who claimed that manual training and technical education of the negroes of the south furnished a solution of the race question. That in itself, he said, was a declaration of the negro's inferiority. "For God's sake," he exclaimed, "let us not depend upon technical education of the negro to solve this problem."

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1,500,000 SPINDLES WILL BE STILL IN SOUTH FOR PERIOD OF SIXTY DAYS

Hard Yarn Spinners Take Fore-
casted Action at Charlotte
Meeting.

THOUSANDS OUT OF WORK

Charlotte, N. C., April 17.—Although resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the Southern Hard Yarn Spinners' Association, held here today, to withhold from the public the conclusions of the conference, it is learned late tonight that a virtual agreement was reached to shut down all plants for a period of sixty days. At the end of that time another conference will be held to consider the situation and decide whether further curtailment is necessary. Approximately 1,500,000 spindles were represented at the meeting, which was harmonious. The attendance at the meeting was not confined to members of the association, many outside mills being represented. It is understood that the cotton yarn situation was discussed in all its phases at the meeting, and it was the sense of the mill-owners that nothing but a complete shutdown would clear up the surplus stocks on hand

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT URGES SQUARE DEAL FOR OKLAHOMA INDIANS

The Oldest American of Us All,
and Should Be Given a
Fair Show.

SHOULD BE PROTECTED

Washington, D. C., April 17.—"After all, gentlemen, he is the oldest American of all of us; so give him a fair show; give him a chance." In these words, President Roosevelt spoke to the members of the Tulsa, Oklahoma, Commercial Club, who, with a brass band and flaming banners, called at the White House today and made it known to the President that they favored the removal of restrictions of the sale of Indian lands in the new state. The President told the club that he would help them to see that they got their rights, and he wanted their help to see that the Indian gets his. The President's remarks were as follows: "It is a great pleasure to greet you here. I take peculiar interest in your state. It is a great state, and it is going to be a much greater state. I will endeavor to find out what is really for your interest and then to do it. I went over very carefully with your representative this question of the removal of the restrictions and came to the conclusion that substantial justice would be done to both the Indian and the white man by keeping for the Indian a homestead of forty acres of good agricultural land and allowing him to alienate the remainder. I do not think it is to his advantage or to yours that there should be larger tracts of non-taxable and non-improved land. I will help you to see that you get your rights. Now, I want you to help me see that the Indian gets his rights; I will help you in any legitimate way; and I will do my best to try to see that the Indian is not kept as an obstruction to the growth of the state. But you know as well as I do, that there are plenty of Indians who are not yet as well able to take care of themselves as the rest of you extremely able gentlemen of Oklahoma. You cannot afford, in your own interest, to do less than

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MEASURE TO REGULATE ISSUING INJUNCTIONS AGAINST STATE LAWS

Senate Adopts Bill Requiring a
Majority of Three Federal
Judges in Each Case.

SHARP DEBATE ON QUESTION

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Injunction against the enforcement of state laws can only be issued by a majority of three federal judges who are to pass upon them, if a bill that passes the Senate today becomes a law. The Senate discussed at length the bill to appropriate the proceeds from the sale of certain public lands for the reclamation of swamp lands, but made little progress toward its passage. The bill regulating injunctions was one drafted in the judiciary committee from a number of measures under consideration. It was reported by Senator Overman, and its provisions were explained by him to the Senate. A sub by the Senator Burkett was disagreed to. The Overman bill was opposed by Mr. Heyburn on the ground that the great distances between the federal courts in the west would operate to delay the granting of necessary injunctions. Senator Knox favored the passage of the bill and opposed Mr. Heyburn's argument.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS UP AGAINST CONFLICTING LIQUOR LEGISLATION

Fined If It Carries Stuff to Virginia
Towns and Fined If It Doesn't.
According to Law.

MATTER WITH THE COURTS

Roanoke, Va., April 17.—Because the Southern Express Company refuses to receive shipments of liquor from Roanoke dealers for parties living at Marion, Glade Springs, Radford and Saltville, Va., this company has been ordered to appear before the corporation commission and show cause why it should not be fined for such failure and refusal. The towns named have ordinances which prohibit the delivery of liquor within their corporate limits. The state laws provide that if a common carrier shall refuse to receive and deliver promptly articles offered by shippers and fail to deliver the same with promptness it shall incur a fine of \$100. The company is complying with the ordinances of the towns, and it is held to be guilty of violation of state laws in obeying the town ordinances. The town ordinances provide penalties ranging from \$3.50 to \$50 for each offense. The case will be heard at Richmond on April 29.

HOUSE HEARS PLEAS FOR BETTER SALARIES AND BUILDINGS FOR CONSULS

Attitude of German Emperor in the David Jayne Hill Incident
Brings Up No Little Comment—Present System
Is Sharply Criticized.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The attitude of Emperor William and the Berlin court toward David Jayne Hill, named by the President to be ambassador at that capital, was the subject of comment in the House today during the consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill. Both Mr. Perkins, of New York, and Mr. Slayden, of Texas, expressed the opinion that the objections to Mr. Hill were due to no other cause than that Mr. Hill was financially unable to maintain a certain standard of social representation. Each of them condemned the practice which they said had grown up of selecting men of great wealth to be the nation's diplomatic representatives abroad, and urged as a means of counteracting the effect of such a policy the housing of our diplomats in buildings owned by the government and the allowance to them of salaries sufficient to enable them to maintain the dignity of their high offices. In the course of an appeal for government legislation buildings abroad, Mr. Perkins, by implication, charged that Emperor William's attitude toward David Jayne Hill as American ambassador to Berlin had been entirely due to social causes. That the ambassador from the United States must be a very rich man, he said, seemed to be accepted in court circles. In the case of Mr. Hill, he declared that "no one questions his capacity, nothing he had ever said or done was distasteful to the country to which he was accredited, but those who find special pleasure in elaborate entertainment and in the splendors of social life supported by multimillionaires, seem to

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UNCLE JOE'S ENGLISH MIXES JAP JOURNALISTS

Little Men From Nippon Sidestep When Confronted With
Chunks of United States in the Speaker's Best Vein.

Washington, April 17.—The opening of the Senate today was witnessed by about seven Japanese on their way around the world, representing the financial, scientific and business interests of Japan, and double that number of representatives of the commercial interests of Tulsa, Okla. The Japanese visitors were present during the opening prayer by the chaplain, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale. They are the guests of the Asahi Shimbun, a Japanese newspaper, the tour around the world being in the interest of Japanese education. While on the House side the visitors from Japan were received by Speaker Cannon, and accorded a hearty welcome. The spokesman of the party informed the Speaker of the pleasure it gave them

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LEAKSVILLE POSTMASTER KILLS SELF WITH PISTOL

RASH DEED SUPPOSED TO HAVE
BEEN RESULT OF DEPRESSION
FROM ILLNESS.

Reidsville, N. C., April 17.—This morning Postmaster James D. Martin, of Leaksville, committed suicide in the rear of the office, where he had gone to make up the mail for an early morning train. The report of the pistol was heard, but no one knew anything about Mr. Martin's act, until some time later, when his body was discovered. Mr. Martin had been in bad health and it is supposed that the rash deed resulted from a weakening of the mental powers. Mr. Martin was for a number of years postmaster at Spray. His wife, who survives, was Miss Simmons, of Floyd county, Va. He is also survived by two boys, ages eight and twelve years. Mr. Martin was forty-seven years old.

PENSACOLA LEADING MEN GUARD THE PEACE

BANKERS, LAWYERS AND BUSI-
NESS MEN SWORN IN AS DEPU-
TIES IN CAR TROUBLES.

Pensacola, Fla., April 17.—The street railway strike situation remains unchanged. Cars were operated guarded by state militia during the day, but were run into the barns at nightfall. The sheriff today swore in 150 prominent business men of the city, including bankers, lawyers, physicians, city and county officials, to serve as deputies. Three companies of the state troops left for their homes today. A meeting of business men is being held tonight in an endeavor to bring about a settlement of the strike. Negro Murderer Hanged. Harlem, Ga., April 17.—Ed Golat, a negro, was hanged here today for the murder of a negro woman several months ago.

TOBACCO TRUST NOT TO BE DISSOLVED

DENIAL MADE IN BOTH NEW YORK
AND RICHMOND OF
STORY.

Richmond, Va., April 17.—Denial is made both here and in New York of the report that the American Tobacco Company is to be dissolved. The rumors probably arose from the fact that the American Cigar Company, one of the branches of the powerful corporation, is to be divided by the formation of the Federal Cigar Company, which will manufacture only machine-made cigars. This will leave the American Cigar Company to handle only the hand-made goods. W. S. Luckett, of New York, now general manager of the Whitlock, Jersey City and Lancaster, Pa., branches, is the Federal Company's president.