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NO. 9.

ORISON SENTENCES FOR

Burlington and Four Beef Concerns Fined \$15,000 Each.

IAIL FOR TWO NEW YORK MEN

George L. Thomas Fined \$6000 and - Four Months in Prison and L. P. Taggart Fined \$4000 and Three Months.

Kansas City, Mo .- In the United State District Court Judge Smith Mcpherson, of Red Oak, Iowa, sentenced each of the four packing houses, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, recently convicted of making, accepting and conspiring to accept rebates on shipments, to pay a fine of \$15,000.

Besides the railroad the companies thus convicted and fined are Swift & Co., Cudahy Packing Company, Armour Packing Company and Nelson Morris & Co.

George L. Thomas, of New York, was fined \$6,000 and sentenced to four months in the penitentiary, and L. B. Taggart, of New York, was fined \$4,000 and sentenced to three months in the penitentiary.

Thomas, who is a freight broker, and Taggart, his chief clerk, were convicted of securing rebates from railways on shipments from New York to St. Louis and Kansas City goods concerns.

At their trial several prominent merchants who admitted having signed contracts with Thomas testified to receiving at various times sums of money from mysterious

Many thousands of dollars were thus received, and some of the witnesses admitted the likelihood of it having come from Thomas.

The penalty provided is a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, or both fine and imprisonment.

The four packing companies were tried jointly and convicted on the charge of accepting concessions from the Burlington Railroad, in connection with connecting lines, on packing house products, for export via

The Burlington Railroad Company was convicted on four counts of granting concessions to the packing companies.

The penalty provided in the case of the packers and the Burlington involves a fine of from \$1,000 to \$20,-000 on each count, but no imprison-

Appeals were filed in each case. The bonds in the case of Thomas and Taggart were fixed at \$6,000

These two men appeared in court personally and upon being sentenced promptly furnished the required

The bonds in the case of the packing companies and the Burlington were fixed at \$15,000 each. Motions for new trials for the packers, the Burlington Railroad and Thomas and Taggart were all overruled.

MUTINY ON CONVICT FARM.

Louisiana Prisoners Turn on Guards -Four Men Killed.

Natchez, Miss .- Four men were killed and a fifth was fatally injured during an attempt by three life convicts to escape from the Angola (La.) State convict farm. Captain J. W. Block, foreman of the State convict sawmill, was shot dead, as were three convicts. J. W. Gibson, a guard, was shot through the body. All of the convicts were sent up from New Orleans and were working in the sawmill. At 9 o'clock, a. m. while Captain Block was reading a paper, Singleton, a convict, obtained Block's revolver, and in company with Dutch and Bird were making off, when the attention of the guard,

Gibson, was attracted. Gibson fired on the party and Singleton returned the shot, shooting Gibson through the body, and as Gib. son fell, Bird, another convict, took the revolver. Compelling Foreman Block to accompany them, the convicts started toward the river and had placed their captive in a skiff when they were fired on by a trusty

and killed Block. Pay, Guard J. T. Ogden joined Delath, and in the fusillade of shots

that ensued three men were killed.

EXPELS LEGISLATURE.

Bay State House Finds Member Guilty of Attempted Bribery.

Boston, Mass.—At a session, marked at one time by unusual disorder, the Massachusetts House of Representatives voted to expel Representative Frank J. Gethro, of Boston. The House thus uphoids the report of the Committee on Rules. which, after a long investigation of charges of bribery, made in connecion with the defeat of the Anti-Bucket-shop bill, recommended Gethro's capulsion, on the ground that he had sught improperly to influence legislation. The vote was 142 In favor of expulsion and 54 against

Double Guard at Pekin.

Arrangements were made whereby America's Legation guard in Pekin will be doubled.

KING HAAKON VII. CROWNED LAFOLLETTE TRIES

RAILWAY REBATERS Democracy Keynote of the Norwegian Coronation.

> Striking Contrast to the Old Viking Ceremony When New Ruler Ascends Throne.

Trondhjem, Norway.-In striking contrast to the kings whom he succeeds, the Vikings of 600 years ago, King Haakon VII. and his queen, Maud, were crowned sovereigns of re-born Norway in this the ancient Norse capital. Visitors from faraway countries could not fail to think and to give expression to the thought, that the Vikings made themselves kings-King Haakon was made king by the grace of the people of Norway.

Everything was carried out with the utmost simplicity, in this respect resembling more closely the inauguration of an American President than

a royal pageant. Mingled with the expression of patriotism from the thousands of Norwegians in the old capital city, was the sentiment that their new crowned king was the ornament to the new political structure that the people had reared, while the visitors from abroad viewed the coronation more or less as a peculiar survival of medievalism and perhaps among the last such occasions of kingly pomp to survive the twentieth century, the era of democracy.

Beside the new-crowned king was his bride, crowned in her turn, Queen Maud, daughter of the King of England. Affection mingled with the patriotic sentiment that stirred thousands here for the coronation, but underlying the general feeling there was clearly shown a spirit, almost fierce, of nationalism, "All for Norway," as the national motto has it, that has never been equalled since the days of Norway's independence and power.

The coronation ceremony took place in Trondhjem Cathedral, not yet completed, but so covered with decoration for the occasion that its defects were not noticeable. King and queen sat in ancient chairs under canopies of red and gold, capped by crowns embroidered with the initials of Haakon and his wife, the whole placed between the two transets under the dome of the structure.

The royal procession from the palace to the cathedral was truly impressive. The populace, augmented many-fold by the visitors, seemed never to end their shouting. In the cathedral it was the same, although more dignified.

A battery of artillery boomed out its royal salute as the coronation was completed. The coronation music followed, consisting of a specially composed cantata in four parts, the work of Conductor Halversen, of the National Theatre of Christiana, and sung with a chorus of 220 voices.

RICH, HELD FOR MURDER.

Mrs. Kauffman Goes to Jail Charged With Killing a Servant.

Sioux Falls .- Mrs. Emma Kauffman wife of Moses Kauffman, a millionaire brewer of this city, was held without bail for trial in the State Circuit Court on the charge of the murder of Miss Agnes Polreis, a sixteen-year-old girl, who was employed by her as a domestic. Mrs. Kauffman soon after the conclusion of her hearing was taken to the county jail. Her husband accompanied her to prison. She had a nervous collapse in the afternoon.

The proceedings in court occupied only a few minutes. When Mrs. Kauffman emerged from court her carriage, through a misunderstanding, was not at the curb. The crush became so great and the demeanor of the people so threatening that the party was compelled to seek refuge in a livery stable across the street where they hired a rig. Shouts of "Lynch her" "Hang her!" followed the carriage until it had passed out

DIVORCE FROM TASKMASTER.

Plaintiff Had to Commit Classics to Memory Each Night.

Chicago.-Mrs. William Palmer Armstrong, whose husband said her culture did not equal his, and gave her daily "stunts" to do in the way named Deleth. Singleton then shot of memorizing the dictionary, has least in all disputes between labor obtained a divorce. It was the task and the operators. I know that the of the girl-wife each night, before retiring, to properly spell and thoroughly define the meaning of many words not ordinarily in present use. As a side line, and by way of recreation, she was expected to commit to memory such trifles as Milton's 'Paradise Lost" and the majority of Shakespeare's plays.

According to the plaintiff the tasks were hard and the results were not all that her husband desired.

TURKISH SOLDIERS MUTINY.

Feizi Pasha Turned His Artillery Upon His Own Troops.

Constantinople, Turkey .- Feizi Pasha; commanding the Turkish troops in Yemen Province, whose hands are already full in attempting to subdue the rebellious Arabs, has been obliged to deplete his artillery

against his own mutinous soldiers. Whole companies of regiments anxious to get home mutinied and decided to go to the coast. A stubborn fight between the loyal and dis-

affected troops ensued. after sustaining heavy losses.

TO SAVE COAL LANDS

Resolution Will Prevent Grab ofs 45,000,000 Acres.

PRESIDENT IN FULL ACCORD

Purpose is to Keep What is Left of Nation's Fuel Beds Out of the Control of Monopolies and Trusts.

Washington, D. C .- Standard Oil and railroad senators sat up and took notice when Senator La Follette introduced concurrent resolutions which, if adopted, will prevent the Federal Government from selling any more public lands underlaid with coal, ignite or oil, the purpose being to keep what is left of the lands out of the grasp of the coporaations which have been grabbing all they could get as rapidly as possible.

It is Senator La Follette's idea that there are left 45,000,000 acres of public lands known to be underlaid with rich supplies of fuel. He thinks they will become a factor in the future industrial development of the country and should be retained by the Government. He has no radical notions about the Government operation of these fuel beds, but he is firm in the conviction that these necessities should be kept out of the | ville and the Illinois' Central will greedy maw of the monopolies and | make a vigorous fight against the entrusts which are grabbing for them wherever they can be obtained by purchase or theft.

La Follette's belief is that with the Government in perpetual control of these fuel deposits it could prevent any threatened tieup of fuel such has been imminent in the past from coal strikes. President Roosevelt is in thorough accord with Senator La Follette on this subject.

Soon after Senator La Follette had spoken in the Senate on the flagrant wrongs being perpetrated against the five civilized Indian tribes by the seizure of their valuable coal and mining lands by the railroads, the President sent for the Senator from Wisconsin and talked over the entire question with him. The President then wrote in his message accompanying the Garfield report on Standard Oil:

"The time has come when no oil or coal lands held by the Government either within the public domain proper or in territory owned by the Indian tribes should be alienated. The fee to such lands should be kept in the United States Government whether or not the profits arising from it are to be given to any Indian tribe, and the lands should be leased only on such terms and for such periods as will enable the Government to keep entire control thereof." The central point of the resolu-

tions is contained in this section: "That the President be authorized to withdraw from entry and sale all public lands known to be underlaid with coal, lignite or oil and all such lands as, in the judgment of the director of the geological survey, contain deposits of coal, lignite and oil, and that all such lands be withheld from entry and sale until such time as Congress shall determine other-

Senator La Follette in presenting his resolutions spoke briefly, saying: "I believe that there should be no doubt in regard to the President's power to withdraw these lands from entry and sale. There is little more to say in regard to the resolutions other than I believe every man in this country has a direct interest in knowing the character and extent of the coal deposits.

'There is not a pound of coal which should be wasted. The Government has about 45,000,000 acres of coal and lignite deposits. It should retain control of them. I do not contend that it should operate them. It might lease these lands to private companies upon its own terms to prevent the monopolization of the fuel supply, the manipulation of prices or the occurrence of such diastrous strikes as the great strike in the anthracite coal fields. The fact that the Government would own the coal supply and could dispose of it upon such terms as it would be pleased to impose, would enable the Government to enforce arbitration at President is anxious to conserve the fuel supply of the country, and the purpose of my resolution is to clear up all doubt as to his authority to withdraw these public lands for sale."

Another feature of the La Follette resolutions indicating the possible Government development of the fuel lands ready for operation, was this: "That the Secretary of the Interior cause to be made a thorough investigation of the fuel, lignite and oil deposits of the United States and report to Congress the nature, extent and best methods of mining the same, so as to operate them with the least

amount of waste." Standard Oil might find a competitor in the oil field which it could not crush in the United States Government.

Two Drown From Canoe.

While canoeing on Lake Auburn Winslow Burbank, nineteen years old, a freshman at Bates .College, and Miss Lulu Libby, seventeen years old, the adopted daughter of The latter finally surrendered John L. Libby, of Auburn, Me., were very good yield of wheat, though drowned.

State Commissioners Deal a

Order Reduction of 25 Per Cent. in Freight Rates-Called Astound-

ing and Revolutionary.

Heavy Blow to Railroads.

Louisville, Ky .- The State Railroad Commission, sitting in Frankfort, dealt a heavy blow to the Louisville and Nashville and Illinois Central roads, others also being affected, when a decision was handed down ordering a sweeping reduction in rates to all local points, effecting a saving to shippers of an amount es-

timated at \$1,800,000. The Louisville and Nashville is hardest hit of all the roads, the commission ordering that its present rate be reduced twenty-five per cent. The Illinois Central is also singled out for censure and is forbidden to charge in excess of the rate fixed for

the Louisville and Nashville. The freight rate charged on the main stem of the Louisville and Nashville running down toward Nashville is taken as the basis for all freight rates in Kentucky. The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific and Southern are also held to be charging unfair rates, but these roads are not censured as are the first two named.

The Chesapeake and Ohio is practically exonerated. It is practically certain that the Louisville and Nashforcement of the new ruling. It was shown in the report that Cincinnati was greatly favored over Louisville. The effect of the decision is summed up in the terse statement of a prominent railroad man:

"The decision is astounding and revolutionary."

VOTE FOR LOCK CANAL.

Last Obstacle Removed From Path of Panama Waterway.

Washington, D. C .- By voting in favor of a lock instead of a sea level canal at Panama the Senate probably decided for all time the question which two weeks ago seemed likely to remain undecided for a long per-

The amendment for the lock plan to the Sea Level bill reported by the committee was offered by Senator Hopkins. Senator Kittredge moved to table the amendment, and on this the test vote came. Thirty-one favored the sea level and thirty-six the lock plan. Twenty-one Democrats, together with Ankeny, Burrows, Burnham, Dick, Gallinger, Hale, Kittredge, McCumber, Nelson and Platt voted for the sea level plan. Thirtyfive Republicans and one Democrat, Patterson, of Colorado, voted for the lock plan.

A lock canal is estimated to cost \$135,000,000 and to require eight years for its completion. The President held that the canal should be built for present use and not for posterity, and he favored whichever type would be the least expensive and produce the most speedy results. It was estimated that a sea-level canal would cost \$235,000,000 and require at least twelve years for construction.

"As soon as I receive official notification of the action of Congress I'll tell Shonts to cut loose."

This was the first exclamation of the President when he learned that the Senate had declared in favor of a lock canal.

100 EDITORS POISONED.

Ill After Partaking of Canned Chicken and Ham.

Warsaw, Ind .- Nearly one hundred members of the National Editorial Association, due in Chicago for breakfast, were poisoned by eating ham and chicken sandwiches in Marion, Ind. Many narrowly escaped death. All of the ill are not out of danger. Many were unable to accompany the excursion further. They are confined to their beds in

Winona Lake, two miles from here. The meats which contained ptomaine were from packing houseswhether or not Chicago houses is not known. So frightened were the editors that they cancelled an invitation, previously accepted, to take breakfast with the Chicago packers. Instead they ate in the Press Club. Nor will they go near the Stock Yards.

DROWNED OFF PALISADES.

Clerk Wandered From Home While Mentally Unbalanced.

New York City .- The body of Samuel Westervelt, of Tenafly, N. J., was found in a culvert at Clinton Point on the Palisades. He apparently crawled part way into the culvert and was drowned, probably in one of the heavy downpours of rain. He had been missing since the day before. For two weeks he had been ill, and it is supposed that he wandered away while mentally unbalanced.

He had been connected with the firm of Lord & Taylor in New York for many years. He was Treasurer of the village, also of the local Royal Arcanum and of the Presbyterian Sunday-school, and also Clerk of the school district.

The Wheat Outlook. At the moment the outlook is for a damage reports are numerous.

FROM LACK OF MEN

Strong Inducements Used to Tempt Hands to the Fields.

HELP RECRUITED FROM JAILS

Sending Out Appeals For Help in Garnering Great Crops Before It Spoils-Country So Busy, Labor Is in Demand.

Topeka, Kan.-Kansas is sending out the strongest appeal of her history for men to work in the harvest fields. The difficulties of the last few years to get enough help to garner the wheat before it becomes dead ripe and shatters in the gathering will be, intensified this year if the advance signs are any token of what is to come. At least twenty-five thousand more men than are now in sight will be needed, and if need be there will be resort to desperate measures to draft men into the service behind the self-binders. Already a move to empty the jails of small offenders has been made.

Competition this year for labor is stronger than ever before. There seems to be no surplus of idle men anywhere. Appeals have been addressed to the employment agencies of Chicago, St. Louis and other large Western industrial centres. The answer has come back in almost every instance that it is impossible to fill At the time the raid was made, Prothe orders. Factories are running at full capacity all over the country. Building operations are going on on a scale exceeding anything of the kind in past years. These activities, in addition to the many public improvements that are going on, have absorbed the bulk of the labor of the country, skilled and unskilled.

One of the heaviest drafts for men comes from the railroads in the Northwest. In that region extensive road building is going on, and with all the efforts at colonization not enough men have been obtained to make the progress desired by the failroad management. To supply the deficiency for the railroads alone effort is making to divert the tide of immigration from New York to the Gulf ports. Several weeks ago it was announced that fifty thousand more men could be acceptably used in the Southwest. Every demand from that source increases the anxiety and woes of the Western wheat producers.

Farmers were comforting themselves prior to the settlement of the bituminous coal strike in Western States with the satisfying belief that they would be able to draw on this line of industry for men to help them temporarily in the fields. The coal strike is now settled, the men have returned to work in the mines, and that hope has vanished. Kansas is looking elsewhere for assistance. New York City and other Far

Eastern centres have been appealed to for aid. The same dearth of labor exists there as is experienced in the Western cities. Thousands of men who might have been counted on have sone to San Francisco, attracted by the fancy prices for common labor said to obtain in the demolished city which is now so energetically rebuilding.

As in recent years, much store is set by the sturdy college men who are finishing their year of study. Hundreds of these men who have worked in the wheat fields are coming back this season. Those of athletic training are hardened for the most exacting labor in the fields, and they are much sought after by the farmers. During the cutting and threshing season many of them will make money enough to sustain them during half the college year.

The flat had gone out unofficially that there must be no idle able bodied men in Kansas at harvest time. The street loafer who can work will be obliged to work or leave the State. Local authorities in cities and towns hitherto have co-operated with the agriculturists in enlisting the whole available force for field work. They will do so again this

A movement of that kind is already on. In several of the famous wheat producing counties of the State, like Saline, Benton, Stafford and others, farmers have made arrangements by which men confined in county jails and city prisons for finable offences may be released, provided they give their word to accompany the farmers to their homes and work in the harvest fields at remunerative wages. This system will save both the State and the farmer a vast deal of money and it will give the prisoner a good chance to regain his liberty.

ALDERMAN STRANGELY DEAD.

Succumbs After Public Censure in a Court Room.

Easton, Pa.-Joseph Breininger, Alderman from the Fourth ward of this city, was found dead in his office. Breininger returned to Criminal Court the case of an eight-yearold boy accused of mischievousness and the trial was set for that day.

The Court dismissed the lad and severely scored the Alderman and those who were associated with him in the case. Breininger became greatly excited during his ordeal before the Court and it is thought taken to the hospital the day before that this was the cause of his death. suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Surprise and Defeat Native Police in the Philippines.

Desperate Fight on the Island of Leyte-Five Defenders Killed, Others Taken Prisoners.

Manila, Philippine Islands. - A band of 300 Pulajanes, under Caesario Pastor, attacked the town of Burauen, on the Island of Leyte.

They killed five policemen, wounded five and captured the remainder of the force, except the lieutenant who was in command. Pastor, the Pulajane leader, was killed. The attack occurred early in

the morning. The police were caught unawares and their sentinel was rushed from his post. The bandits then entered the tribunal and a hand-to hand fight took place. The police fought desperately, but were overcome by superior numbers.

The loss of the Pulajanes is believed to have been great, but it cannot be estimated, as they carried off their dead and wounded after the fight.

The municipal records were takenfrom the tribunal, piled in the street and burned. The destruction of these papers was one of the most serious phases of the raid, as they included deeds. license receipts, etc. The safe containing the town funds was not disturbed. The bandits carried away the arms of the police and a quantity of ammunition.

A detachment of constabulary under Lieut. Johnson immediately, vincial Gov. Veyra was in another part of the island, securing evidence wanted by the Pardon Commission to obtain the release of prisoners in the Bilibid penitentiary.

QUAKE IN PHILIPPINES.

Series of Shocks Felt in Luzon, but Little Damage Done.

Manila.- A series of earthquakes occurred in northern Luzon. The most perceptible was felt in Manila at 8 o'clock, p. m. Severe shocks were experienced in the Babuyanes and Batanes islands, and on Formosa. No damage was reported.

The shocks began at 7.25 o'clock, p. m., and continued at intervals through the night until 9.45 o'clock next morning.

The Manila Observatory reports that the earthquakes probably were more severe in the Babyuanes Islands and Formosa.

DEAD MAN ON PILOT.

Killed in Erie, Pa.—Body Found in Dunkirk, N. Y.

Dunkirk, N. Y .- When the Lake Shore Twentieth Century Limited came into the Dunkirk depot at midnight a dead man was discovered sitting upon the locomotive with feet tightly wedged between the slats of the pilot. A carriage whip was clutched in his hand and his eyes were wide open—a terrible sight after a fifty-mile run through the darkness.

The man was George Frank. He was struck by the train while driving in Erie, Pa., fifty miles west of Dunkirk, and was instantly killed. Orders were telegraphed to Dunkirk to look for the body on the pilot, as it could not be found in Erie. The engineer knew nothing of

Dunkirk and the search was made. FARE BILL PASSES HOUSE.

the accident till the train reached

Annual \$25,000 for President Warmly Supported by Bourke Cockran.

Washington. D. C .- Representative Bourke Cockran of New York vigorously supported before the House the Watson bill to allow the President \$25,000 a year permanently for travelling expenses.

Mr. Cochran cited the rate bill as due to Mr. Roosevelt's influence, and expressed the belief that through his efforts "standpatism" would be broken down.

"This is the best influence we ever had in the country," declared the speaker, alluding to the President's speeches on public questions, "and am not going to do anything to withstand it."

The bill passed the House, 176 to 68, receiving considerable Democratic support.

MAHANOY COLLIERIES FLOODED Heavy Rains Render Pumps Useless -Work Suspended.

Mahanoy City, Pa.—Twelve collieries in the Mahanoy region, employing about 8000 men and boys, are flooded, as a result of the heavy rain. Workmen were called out of bed to hoist the mules from the mines, the water having partly submerged the animals. In several of the mines, the pumps have been rendered useless by the high water, and it is thought that it will be a week before the collieries can be operated.

C. M. YORK KILLED.

Chief Justice Fuller's Secretary Falls From Window.

Washington, D. C .- Clarence M. York, private secretary to Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, fell or jumped from an upper window of the Garfield Hospital some time during the night and was found dead on the pavement next morning . He was