VOL XII.

COLUMBUS, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1907.

NO. 45.

fatal Ending of a Raid on a **Blind Tiger** 

MURDERER IS LANDED IN JAIL

Desperado, Whom the Police Were Attempting to Arrest, Kills Two and Fatally Wounds a Third.

Fayetteville, N. C., Special Saturday night at 7 o'clock, Chief of Police Chason and two policemen, Lockamy and Buckingham, while raiding a blind tiger, were shot down by a negro, Tom Walker, the proprietor of the blind tiger.

Policeman Lockamy was instantly killed, Chief of Police Chason was shot through the head and mortally wounded, and Policeman Buckingham was shot in the shoulder and side. There are little hopes of his

The negro has so far eluded capture. The murderer is a well-known and desparate character. With him at the time of the shooting was a white man, a stranger in the city, who has been apprehended and is now in the county jail. The wife of stop. Walker has been locked up for safe keeping. He is a ginger-cake mulatto, about 30 years of age; five feet eight inches tall; weighs about 180 pounds, wears a light hat has a habitually scowling face and would be recognized as a "bad negro" by any-

#### Intense Excitement.

excitement prevails throughout the city, the streets are thronged with an angry, Saturday night throng, searching parties are being organized and despatched to watch all country roads and to search all passing trains. The sheriff has wired Wilmington to send bloodhounds by a special train. The local company of militia is now under arms and a \$1,000 reward has been offered by the city and county for the body of Walker dead or alive.

The arrest of Walker, the murderer, at Dunn Sunday night about midnight was affected by Howard Smith, D. K. Taylor and H. L. Lamb, negroes of the posse who had gone up on train 82 of the Atlantic Coast Line in search of him. Walker had beat his way to Dunn on a freight train and bought there a ticket for Washington. He then boarded train 82 and Mr. Smith recognized him and covered him with a revolver. Walker had shaved off his mustache and had his face blacked. He was taken in charge by Sheriff Watson of this county, and Mr. J. B. Tillingham, of Fayetteville, and taken to Raleigh for safe keeping.

## Resolution on 1907 Cotton Acreage.

The following resolution was passed by the great convention of the Bouthern Cotton Association held in Birmingham.

"In view of the fact that a great many farmers have adopted the intensive system of farming, increasing the yield per acre and new territory each year is being planted in cotton that heretofore has not grown cotton, thereby increasing the production, therefore in order to maintain satisfactory and remunerative prices, we urge and recommend a full reduction of 10 per cent of cot-

ton acreage for the year 1907." "We further recommend that the acreage so reduced be planted in food crops.'

"We are sure that unless farmers unitedly reduce their acreage of cotton that they will be confronted at the end of fthe season with equally bad, if not worse conditions than they were in 1904, when cotton went down to 6 cents per pound.

"Respectfully submitted by the

Committee on acreage." F. G. Hudson, Chairman.

W. S. Pharr, Secretary. The executive committee of North Carolina Division of the Southern Cotton Association earnestly solicit the aid of every farmer, merchant, banker and all men of the state, who are interested in maintaining a fair price for cotton, to use their influence to reduce the acreage for 1907 full 10 per cent from the acreage planted in 1906.

We also call for help in our effort to produce on every farm in the state sufficient food and feed crops for the needs of man and beast on our Respectfully,

C. C. Moore, Pres. N. C. Div. C. S. A. Executive Committee:

A. J. McKinnon, T. J. W. Broom, J. H. Currie. Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1907. TAR HEEL LAWMAKERS

What Our State Lawmakers are Doing Raleigh.

The Anti-Trust Bill. On Thursday the anti-trust bill was

a special order. Price of Rockingham led off in support of the committee bill and in opposition to Manning's substitute. He made a terrific arraignment of the tobacco trust relating his own

experience as a once prosperous to-

bacco dealer, farmer and manufact-

Laughinghouse, who said he had never made a dollar except from fa ming and for the past fifteen years had not planted less than a hundred acres of tobacco and one year supported the Manning substitute. He said no one hated a trust worse than he, but unless the tobacco trust could be curbed in Virginia and South Carolina, the only effect of the committee bill would be to drive the American Tobacco Company out of North Carolina, and literally destroy the tobacco agricultural and manufacturing industries.

Avery, supporting the committee bill, said if Durham and Winston were getting rich by harboring financial pirates and violating the laws at the expense of other towns and other businesses of the State, they ought' not wish to continue in such career, or complain at being compelled to

#### Oppose Manning Bill.

Justice said he thoroughly respected the position of Manning and had such high regard for his legal ability and civic integrity he had carefully and seriously studied his subtitute. hoping to be able to reconcile it with his sense of duty to the people and pledges made to them. But he could come to but one conclusion and that was, the Manning substitute would not accomplish the end sought.

The Manning substitute was finally voted down without opposition and the committee bill with the agreed amendment passed its second reading, the vote being ayes 83; noes 5 those so voting being Bailey, Grant, Pickett, Pugh, Republicans; Morgan, Democrat. The bill then passed its third reading and the House at 12 o'clock adjourned.

The Governor's Message. Governor Glenn, in his message to

the Legislature, says only seven more working days remain before the end of the session and a great deal yet remains to be done to keep the Democratic pledges to the people, the dominant party, through its platform, having promised unconditionally to do seven things:

To give four months school term to all children; enlarge hospitals for the insane until all indigent insane are cared for; make substantial and material reduction of passenger, freight and telephone rates; prevent unjust discrimination by railways against North Carolina towns in favor of other points with no greater natural advantages; enlarge the power of the corporation commission, to enable it to remedy many existing evils, and lastly to restrict all inordinate and dangerous combinations and trusts

and combines which illegally and wrongfully oppress the people. The Governor congraulates the Legislature on the passage of the bill enlarging and supporting hospitals for the insane and upon the certainty of the passage of the bill reducing passenger rates, which will give great relief. He learns that bills to carry out other pledges are before the Legislature and feets he would not be discharging his duty if he did not again ask enactment of a 'aw substantially reducing freight rates and righting any wrongs committed by telephone companies. He says while doing anything possible to encourage all legitimare enterprises, acts should be passed to prevent unlawful and unholy combines which tend to destroy business, prevent competition and reduce prices. Corporations should be encouraged, but when by combination its disagreement to the provision in or agreement they act illegally tuev the army appropriation bill relating must be treated like other violators to the retirement of paymasters of the law. Great mjury is inflicted clerks. upon jobbers, merchants and other business men of North Carolina when to the House the general deficiency they cannot get the same railway facilities given to other States with no greater natural advantages than ours. Insurance companies should be required to invest or deposit a certain per cent. of the amount of their earnings in North Carolina, and not allowed to carry over nine million dollars annually out of the State. He regrets that the Legislature failed to amend criminal laws, but says it is now too late for this.

says the Legislateure should give remarked that the distillers' trust preference to employees and clerks as with the increased cost of living, he cannot see how they can do efficient work upon what they now re- ducing the remainder 80 per cent. ceive. He asks the Legislature to vigorously push these matters, so "We may go before the people of the

To Increase Salaries.

amending the constitution by giving McCursber spoke against the amendannual salary of \$500 and mileage 10 cents per mile and allowing the House \$10 per day and mileage. If

bers are to receive \$100 additional. The Senate next took up the bill to fix the salaries of State officers and departmental employes as a special tions of the Isthmian canal commisorder, the committee's substitute be- sioners sent to the Senate on the ing the subject under discussion. Ay- 15th instant, including Chairman cock offered a substitute for the sub- | Shonts and Chief Engineer Stevens.

stitute. for an increase of the salary of State invitation to attend the opening of officers and knowing there was great the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exinequality in the salaries received by several of them, he had begun early fors and 15 Representatives shall be in the session to prepare a bifl to equalize salaries. He thought the gress on this occasion. State ought to increase the bond of the State treasurer. He could not sewhy the secretary of State should receive \$1,000 more than the Gover- the Fulton amendment providing nor. He mentioned many other in- that no forest reserve shall hereafter equalities. He said the State was not paying to its officers what they ought to receive.

#### REVIEW OF WORK OF CONGRESS

What Our National Lawmakers Are Doing From Day to Day

#### Debate on Subsidy Ends.

bill in the House terminated where- products. The amendment was upon the bill was read under the fiveminute rule for amendments. From that time until the recess at 6 o'clock amendments were offered to the bill and the discussion proceeded thereon. The leaders on both sides were drawn into the debate. By a vote of 112 to 127 the House defeated an amendment excepting the Sierra, the Sononia and the Ventura of the Oceanic line from the operation of the bill empowering the Postmaster General to make contracts with citizens of the United States for earrying the

mails on steamships. Mr. Fordney, of Michigan, offered substitute for the bill providing for naval reserve and increasing ocean mail facilities to which Mr. Burton, of Ohio, addressed himself, incidentally reviewing the whole subject of subsidy legislation.

"The argument for this class of measure," said Mr. Burton, "rests upon the fallacy that a subsidy to ships is akin to a protective tariff. It is not so because in the relation of the Treasury to those receiving aid, a tariff brings money into the exchequer, while a subsidy pays it

He said it was possible to build a wall around a country, but not around all the seas where competition is necessarily unlimited and cheapness and fitness must prevail.

"The argument for a tariff would. not be accepted if it was contemplated that for all time there would be a difference in the cost of production between this and other countries,"

He said the tendency of all subsidies is to induce a dependence upon governmental assistance. "Lines that have been subsidized," he added, "have not been free from a record of corruption and failure."

Mr. Birdsall, of Iowa, closed the general debate for the opponents of the bill, and Mr. Grosovenor, of Ohio, for its advocates.

During the morning hour the House agreed to the conference report on the military academy bill.

A joint resolution was adopted creating a commission of five Senators and five Representatives to 1evise and report to the 60th Congress upon the work of the commission to codify the laws of the United States. The conference report on the bul relating to the expatriaton of citizens

was agreed to. By a vote of 241 yeas, and no noes, the House further insisited on

Representative Littauer reported appropriation bill carrying \$9,847,-

## To Aid Seattle Exposition.

The Senate passed the bill extending government aid to the Alaska-Youken-Pacific Exposition, to be held in 1909 at Seattle, and debated for several hours the denatured alcohol bill, reaching no conclusion on the latter measure.

Senator Aldrich stated that the distillers' trust was promoting the Regarding increase of salaries, he present bill. Senator Hansborough controlled only 20 per cent of the output of spirits in the country and that the independent distillers prowere opposed to the measure. Senator Aldrich, Allison, Hansborough and Heyburn supported the amend-State and say we have kept faith." ment requiring the presence of a government agent during the operation Graham, by leave, introduced a bill of the stills, and Senator Carter and

The conference report on the army appropriation bill was presented and presiding officers of the Senate and by the Senate receding on the point in controversy, its provision for the a special session shall be called mem- retirement of paymasters' clerks, a houses resulted.

The Senate confirmed the nomina-

The Senate agreed to a joint reso-Avcock said there was necessity lution accepting with the House an position. It provides that 10 Senaas pointed to represent the 59th Com-

#### Meat Inspection.

When the Agriculture appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate be created or enlarged without an act created or enlarged without an act of Congress in the States of Oregon Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming, was adopted without debate. The amendment adding \$10,066,000 to the appropriation for improvements in forest reserves also was adopted without debate. Senator Beveridge offered an amendment providing that hereafter the date of inspections and canning General debate on the ship subsidy must be placed on the label of meat agreed to without discussion. Mr. Beveredge then offered his amend- over many great corporations and the ment placing the cost of meat inspection on the packers, and took the floor to address the senate on its necessity. Mr. Warren gave notice that at the proper time he would make a point of order against the

#### Liquor Traffic Bill.

The senate committee on judiciary agreed to pass over until next session of congress bills relating to interstate traffic in intoxicating liquors, the bill to protect labor against the competition of convict labor, and the postoffice fraud order bill. All of these measures have passed the house.

# Enraged Farmer Kills Two Per-

Bloomington, Ill., Special.-Thomas Baldwin, a rich farmer and form er merchant or Colfax, Ill., shot and killed Charles Kennedy and wife, and Mrs. Sim Eisman, and daughter Cora. Baldwin was arrested. Baldwin, who is 68 years old and a widower, is under bond charged with criminal assault on Cora Eisman, who is but 14 years of age.

## Short Order News.

Wendell Phillius Garrison, for more than 40 years editor of the Nation, is dead.

ident of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Thirty-two cases of typhoid fever developed on the battleship Connec-

Paul Morison was reelected pres-

Pennslyvania railroad employes counted the ballots cast on the proposition to strike for an increase in pay and a reduction in hours.

## Big Foreign Leather Trade.

The leather industry contributed \$150,000,000 to the foreign commerce of the United States in 1906, against less than \$55,000,000 a decade earlier.

Cuba's Sugar Crop Favorable. Cuba will produce this year about one-quarter of the world's cane sugar crop. Her total yield is now estimated at 1,250,000 long tons.

Cotton Manufacture Active. Cotton goods manufacturing was never so active.

## Feminine Notes.

Anna Shaw says progress of women's suffrage in America has been less than in any other enlightened coun-

English suffragettes showed in one day that they are qualified to take part in elections and to serve in the army.

Miss Morosini, of New York City, pays \$50 a pair for black silk stockings. They must have French clocks to 'em. She says that there was a time when the American woman wore black shoes and hose with a light

## The Field of Labor.

Agreements which were expected to avoid all labor troubles were reached between New York publishers and the Typographical Unions.

It is announced that a satisfactory settlement has been reached with the conductors of the Seaboard Air Line system, who recently made demands for increased pay.

France has been strangely backward in the formation of labor unions and, with a population five times as large as that of New York, has less than one-half as many trade union-

# BY HARRIMAN SYNDICATE

complete agreement between the two Most Amazing Jugglery of Millions Ever Known.

#### TOOK \$23,724,000 IN 7 YEARS

Validity of the Bonds May Be Questioned - Laws of Illinois Hold That Fictitious Increases of Capital Stock Are Void.

HARRIMAN SYNDICATE'S PRO-FITS IN ALTON DEAL.

\$32,000,000 taken at 65 and sold at about 90.\$8,000,000 30 per cent. dividend ... 6,669,000 \$22,000,000 bonds tak-

en at about 60, sold at 80..... 4,400,000 Sale of preferred from.

old to new company. 3,055,000 Sale of Springfield-Peoria branch line..... 1,500,000 Bonus voted to Mr.

Harriman for services..... 100,000

Total in seven years (1899 to 1906) . . . . \$23,724,000

New York City.-When the Interstate Commerce Commission finished its inquiry into the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad system there stood revealed the enormous financial power in the railroad world of E. H. miles northeast of Arrowsmith, ten Harriman, his autocratic domination most amazing jugglery of millions that the country has ever known.

Starting in 1898 with the Union Pacific, then only emerging from bankruptcy, he has piled up issues of securities to hundreds of millions. But standing out clearly and concretely above all the other operations in high finance is the astounding looting of the Chicago and Alton Rail-

It has not been possible, even with the probe of the Commission, to find the full extent of this profit. The accountants of the new management are struggling over the books. But there has been shown that the Harriman syndicate by its operations has secured in profits from that unfortunate company \$23,724,000. How much more was made by operations as yet undivulged can only be sur-

The outstanding securities and liabilities of the company were increased from \$39,935,887 in 1899 to \$122,-872,328 in 1906. During that time. according to Mr. Harriman's own testimony, only \$22,000,000 were expended in improvements and betterments. The investigators of the Interstate Commerce Commission figure the expenditure as \$18,000,000, but allowing Mr. Harriman the benefit of the doubt, the enormous sum of \$61,-000,000 watered securities was poured

into this once magnificent property. The Constitution and the statutes of Illinois were read out on the last day of the inquiry by Commissioner Harlan, son of Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court. The company is incorporated under the laws of that State. Article II of the Constitution provides:

"No railroad corporation shall issue any stocks or bonds except for money, labor or property actually received and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created, and all stock dividends and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation shall be void."

This law calls into serious question the validity of the bonds so freely put | dered. out by the company under the Harriman management. There are two such issues, the first of \$40,000,000 of which \$32,000,000 are outstanding, and the second of \$22,000,000, all of which are in the hands of the public. The law of the State of New York was amended in 1900, through the influence of somebody, so that the bonds of the Chicago and Alton road were made legal for investment by savings banks.

President Felton, of the Chicago and Alton, was a witness in the morning to verify a statement that the and Alton property did not exceed \$19,000,000 since the reorganization of the company in 1899. This was that the capitalization of the com- Glover, and George W. Baker, of Banpany had been increased from \$39,- | gor, Me., Mrs. Eddy's only surviving 935,887 at the end of 1898 to more nephew, a son of the late George Sulthan \$122,000,000 by the reorganization.

#### HOW HILL CROWD MADE \$34,000,000.

Philadelphia.—That James J. Hill and his associate in the control of the Northern Pacific acquired a profit of 850 per cent: on a stock allotment at the reorganization of that railroad is one of the astounding statements made by those who are interested in demanding a probe of the Hill-Morgan financiering of the Northern Pacific system. Hill and his crowd have been getting annual dividends amounting to fifty per cent on their investment of \$4,000,000 made at the time of the reorganization.

## Story of Betrayal.

Mrs. Viola Bywaters told the story of her betrayal by William Bywaters at the trial of her brothers, James and Philip Strother, at Culpeper, Va.

Spring Lamb Scarce.

#### Shocking Murderous Frenzy of Thomas Baldwin, of Colfax.

One of the Old Man's Victims Was & Fourteen-Year-Old Niece Whom

He Had Mistreated.

Bloomington, Ill. - Enraged by Grand Jury proceedings to punish him for mistreating his fourteenyear-old niece, Thomas Baldwin, a wealthy farmer, sixty-eight years old. recently made a widower, began a campaign of vengeance, and when he concluded four persons had been mur-

dered, including the little girl whom he had so outrageously wronged. The child, Cora Eiseman, was his last victim and his murder of her was most cruel. She had just seen her mother shot to death and was striving to escape by crawling through a thorny hedge when Baldwin ran up

and shot her to death. Baldwin resides near Colfax and is one of the best known men in the county. He was one of the leading merchants of the town until he retired to live on his farm. His large interests in various enterprises made him of importance commercially, and he was one of the most conspicuous

church members in the place. Last October his wife died and he seemed to mourn her deeply. His little niece, Cora Eiseman, lived with her mother and sister about three miles from Baldwin's home. He went there a week after his wife's death and persuaded Mrs. Simeon Eiseman to let Cora live with him, saying he would take the best of care of her and provide liberally for her in his will. Soon after the girl became an inmate of his home he mistreated her on a lonely country road between Colfax and Arrowsmith. The girl told her mother, and Mrs. Eiseman, being averse to the notoriety which would attend prosecution, refrained from making formal complaint. Baldwin in the meantime gave her \$600 in set-

Baldwin then supposed the matter had been finally disposed of, but the news of his offense was carried to State's Attorney W. R. Bach, and he propertly submitted the case to the

Grand Jury and Baldwin was indicted. On being arrested Baldwin vowed vengeance upon everybody connected with the proceedings. Nevertheless he was released on

\$1000 bond. During the morning Baldwin took revolver, a supply of cartridges and a quart bottle of whisky and drove to Arrowsmith. He first went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kennedy, friends of the Eisemans, whom he suspected of giving the facts to the State's Attorney, and shot them

Then he re-entered his buggy and drove to the Eiseman home. Mrs. Eiseman saw him coming and, fearing him, called Cora and the other children into the house and locked the door. Presently, however, she opened the door and tried to mollify, Baldwin, but his answer was to fire two bullets into her breast, killing

her instantly. Cora and the other children started to run. Baldwin paid no attention to the others, but with curses followed the little girl whom he had wronged. She had reached a sedge and was crawling through to reach some neighbors when he reached her. He shot her dead while she was begging for mercy.

Baldwin then hunted up a deputy sheriff at Arrowsmith and surren-

## RECEIVER FOR MRS. EDDY.

Relatives Sue to Have Her Declared

Incompetent. Concord, N. H .- Application was made in the Superior Court of Merrimac County for an accounting of the financial affairs of Mrs. Mary Baker

Glover Eddy, the founder of the Christian Science movement and pastor emeritus of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. sum spent in improving the Chicago a bill in equity and the petitioners were George W. Glover, a son of Mrs. Eddy by her first husband, whose

The application was in the form of residence is given at Deadwood, S. placed in contrast with the testimony D.; his daughter, Miss Mary Baker

BURNETT DIES IN ALBANY.

New York Assemblyman III Less Than a Week With Pneumonia.

Albany, N. Y .- Jean La Rue Burnett, member of the Assembly from Ontario County, died at the Ten Hyck Hotel after an illness of less than a

week, of pneumonia. As the news of Mr. Burnett's death was announced word was received here that a son was born to Mrs. Bur-

nett at Canandaigua. Assemblyman Burnett was one of the best known, as well as one of the most popular members of the Legis-

lature. He was the third member of the Assembly to die this session.

King Opens New "Old Bailey." The new \$1,500,000 Central Criminal Court House, built on the site of the historic Newgate Prison, in London, commonly known as the Old Spring lamb is scarce and high, the Bailey, was opened by King Edward. hind quarter \$5 and the fore quarter It was a semi-state affair and there was much ceremony.