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NO. 50.

## STORY ABOUT \$5,000,000 ANTI-ROOSEVELT FUND

### New York Tribune's Correspondent Gives White House Views.

#### DENIAL OF ANY CONSPIRACY

##### Diners at Shoreham Carried Strange Tale — Said Rockefeller-Harriman Interests Would Attempt to Gain Control of Convention.

New York City.—In one of the most remarkable declarations ever made in the White House President Roosevelt has given more details and added to the scope of the "gigantic conspiracy" which he says is on foot to discredit him and defeat his policies.

The New York Tribune, Republican organ and a Roosevelt supporter, prints the following dispatch from its Washington correspondent:

"The President's declaration that there is a conspiracy, of which E. H. Harriman and the Standard Oil interests are the principals and financial backers, and which has for its purpose the defeat of his policies in the next Congress and the control of the next Republican National Convention, which information he imparted to a number of his friends among the Washington correspondents yesterday, has led to the unearthing of highly sensational and interesting details, and it is now possible to give a story which purports to reveal not only the alleged plans of the conspirators, but the identity of the trusted agent who, through an error of judgment, betrayed the plans of his principals, as well as the sum it is asserted they have already subscribed and placed at the disposal of this agent.

"Mr. Harriman and his associates in the Standard Oil Company have, according to the story, as their agent Boies Penrose, senior Senator from Pennsylvania. They have subscribed \$5,000,000 to the silent campaign with which the purpose to defeat the Roosevelt policies and control the next Republican convention, and it is this combination which the President has determined to expose.

"At a dinner given a few nights ago at the Shoreham Hotel, in Washington, Senator Penrose related all the details of the 'plan to down Rooseveltism' in which he is engaged. Mr. Penrose assured his fellow diners that, backed by Mr. Harriman and the 'forces of the Standard Oil,' he had undertaken a quiet campaign which had for its object the 'crushing of Rooseveltism.' He said that in the light of the rehabilitation of the organization in Pennsylvania he was prepared to deliver the solid delegation of his State, numbering sixty-eight delegates, to the candidate who was yet to be selected as the representative of the 'conservative' forces in the Republican party.

"Senator Foraker, said Mr. Penrose, was prepared to deliver the solid delegation of Ohio. Mr. Harriman could probably deliver the solid delegation of New York, but other States would probably have to be handled with greater subtlety. Ample funds were at his disposal, said Mr. Penrose, a fund of \$5,000,000 having been already subscribed by the Harriman and Standard Oil forces. The policy to be pursued in the States where the Roosevelt sentiment was strong was to select delegates who could be 'trusted' and secure their election by having them declare their determination to support either the 'favorite son' of their State or President Roosevelt.

"The State conventions were to be induced to instruct their delegations to cast the vote of the State for such favorite son or for President Roosevelt. President Roosevelt, said Mr. Penrose, could be depended upon to refuse the nomination; of that he and his principals were absolutely confident. Of course, the votes for favorite sons would be merely complimentary while trustworthy delegates could be depended on to vote on the second ballot, for the nominee selected by the 'conservatives.'"

#### STANDARD OIL DENIAL.

##### Senator Penrose Never Told of Fund, Says Director.

New York City.—E. H. Harriman declined absolutely to talk about the report from Washington that the Standard Oil and associated interests had raised a fund of \$5,000,000 to prevent the nomination for President of a man of President Roosevelt's choosing in 1908.

"One of the directors of the Standard Oil Company, when told about the specific charges coming from the White House, said: 'That statement is absolutely false, absolutely false. I don't know when or where the dinner was held, but Senator Penrose never said that. I am positive Penrose never said it.'"

#### Arrest For Selling Harriman Letter.

New York City.—Frank W. Hill, the clerk named by Edward H. Harriman as the former employe who he suspected of having sold the Webster letter to the World, was arrested, charged with a violation of Section 642 of the Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor for any person wilfully and without authority to publish the whole or any part of a letter, telegram or private paper belonging to another person.

## DECLARE HARRY THAW SANE

### Commission Say White's Slayer is Competent to Stand Trial.

#### Prisoner Made No Attempt to Disguise That He Was Pleas'd With Decision

New York City.—The Insanity Commission, consisting of David McCleure, Peter B. Olney and Dr. Leopold Putzel, appointed by Justice Fitzgerald to inquire into the present mental condition of Harry K. Thaw, who stands charged with the murder of Stanford White, reported to the court, finding the defendant sane for purposes of trial and capable of conferring with his counsel.

When court opened in the morning the jurors were there ready to go on with the case. All the members of the Thaw family who have been attending the trial were in their accustomed seats. Mrs. William Thaw, young Mrs. Thaw and the Countess of Yarmouth sat together. The men of the family, Edward and Josiah Thaw, sat together.

When Justice Fitzgerald took his seat on the bench he called Jerome and Hartridge, the lawyer of record for Thaw, inside the rail. The members of the Thaw family leaned forward in their seats trying to hear what the justice was saying. It meant much to them — almost as much as the other verdict which cannot now be greatly delayed. Accordingly, when from the lips of Justice Fitzgerald fell the announcement that a unanimous decision had been reached by the commission, and he handed copies of the decision to Jerome and Hartridge, Mrs. William Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit Thaw gripped the chairs in which they were seated, their faces were drawn and painful to look upon, and their eyes hungrily gazed on the two sheets of paper which fluttered in the nervous fingers of Hartridge.

Every eye in the court room was centered upon the lawyer by this time, and it seemed to take him hours to find the little word that spelled the fate of the defendant. Then, with a deep sigh, his stern face relaxed, he released the paper into the hands of O'Reilly and turned quickly, with a smile and a nod of his head, to the party of ladies.

Little Mrs. Thaw fell back into her chair limp with joy, compressing her lips at the same time in an effort to keep back an exclamation of satisfaction. Mrs. William Thaw sighed and whispered into the ear of the Countess of Yarmouth. A clerk from Hartridge's office confirmed what they had read in the lawyer's smile and then sped back to the prisoner's pen, where Thaw was awaiting the tidings.

On the strength of Hartridge's smile alone the silent court room was instantly buzzing with a strange sound wave that always follows a tense moment. Newspaper messengers hastened from the room, and before the clerk had reached Thaw's cell in the pen this cry was ringing through the outer corridors: "Sane! Sane! Sane!"

The messengers carried it to waiting reporters, who carried it along as they hurried to the telephones, communicating it to spectators who had been crowded out of the trial chamber, and soon all through the Criminal Courts Building the word was being echoed by hundreds. Telegraph wires flashed it out over the country, the cable carried it to London. Within five minutes the whole world had been informed that Harry Thaw's judges had declared him sane — that the young millionaire had escaped the madhouse and would now face only one of his twin perils — death in the electric chair.

Thaw made no attempt to disguise that he was pleased with the commission's decision.

#### FEDERAL AID AVERTS STRIKE.

##### Western Railroads and Employes Brought to End Dispute.

Chicago.—In the settlement of the railroad strike dispute President Roosevelt's peace envoys achieved a signal victory for the principle of conciliation in labor controversies of that magnitude. All danger of a tie-up of the railroads of the West is now averted through an agreement effected between the railroad managers and their train services employes.

The settlement was arranged by Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Commissioner Neill, of the Government's Department of Labor. By its terms the trainmen will get an advance of about ten per cent., or two per cent. less than was demanded. The employes waived their nine-hour request. In round figures, the railroad employes will profit during the coming year to the amount of \$5,500,000. The number of men who will gain by the advanced wage scale is close to 50,000.

#### TWO-CENT FARE BILL LAW.

##### It Applies to All Steam Railroads Operating in Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Governor Stuart signed the bill making the maximum rate of fare on railroads within this State two cents a mile. The new law goes into effect on September 30 and applies to all steam railroads. The railroads claim that the law is unconstitutional and will appeal to the courts.

## CHICAGO ELECTS F. A. BUSSE

### City Wins Control of the Traction Franchises.

#### Republican Defeats Dunne, Advocate of Immediate Ownership—Street Car Ordinances Passed.

Chicago.—Frederick A. Busse, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected, defeating Mayor Edward F. Dunne, the Democratic candidate, by a plurality of 13,121.

The new Mayor will have the City Council with him. The make-up of this body shows thirty-five Republicans, thirty-four Democrats and one Independent Democrat. The ordinances settling the street car question were carried by a good majority. The vote on this question was 165,846 for and 132,720 against.

The election followed the most intense campaign in municipal politics that Chicago has experienced in many years. William R. Hearst and his papers were strong supporters of Mayor Dunne.

The issues in the campaign have been largely based upon the improvement of the local traction systems. Both parties agreed that present conditions were intolerable, but differed as to the best method of revising them. The Democratic party, headed by Mayor Dunne, stood for immediate municipal ownership through condemnation of the street cars obtained in any other way. The Republican party favored the ordinances which were recently passed by a Democratic City Council over the veto of Mayor Dunne.

These ordinances provide for twenty-year franchises for the street car companies, the city retaining the right to purchase the systems for \$50,000,000, plus the amount to be spent for immediate rehabilitation of the lines, six months' notice being necessary of the city's intention to acquire the property. The ordinances also provide for universal transfers throughout the city, a five-cent fare and fifty-five per cent. of the net profit of the companies to be paid to the city.

The vote generally showed a decided reversal of public opinion on municipal ownership since the Mayorality campaign two years ago. At that time Dunne received 163,189 votes, against 138,671 for John M. Harlan, the Republican leader. The Prohibitionist ticket received 3294 votes and the Socialist 23,034. This year the Republican vote was 164,839 and that of the Democrats 151,718. The Prohibition vote ran slightly above that of two years ago, while the Socialist vote fell off heavily, being 13,459.

The campaign has been one of the most vicious the city has ever known. Charges and counter charges have been hurled, the personal lives of the candidates have been discussed and speakers on both sides have indulged in tirades filled with invective and abuse.

Chicago will now speedily settle its street car problem which has been bandied back and forth for eleven years as a political asset, the service growing more wretched and antiquated every year. Within ninety days the traction companies must accept the ordinances or lose their franchises.

It is expected the Chicago City Railway Company will at once commence the work of reconstruction of its lines and put into service as quickly as possible 150 cars of the up-to-date type specified in the ordinances. Within a year the Union Traction interests must put into service 225 of such cars. Rebuilding of the tracks is to go on as rapidly as practicable.

#### BRIDAL PAIR END LIVES.

##### Finding Husband Dead in Woods, Wife Shoots Herself.

Washington, Va.—A pitiful story of a lovers' quarrel, resulting in two suicides, was pieced together by the coroner's jury from the peculiar circumstances under which the bodies of Henry Foster and his young bride were found in the deep woods near their home.

Foster had threatened to take his own life. He left the house with his rifle, taking his rifle. At noon she returned alone, depressed, and refused to eat, saying she would wait for her husband. In the afternoon she went in search of him, found him shot dead and, using a forked stick to pull the trigger, fired a charge into her own head and fell dead across her husband's body. In that position relatives found the bodies.

#### NO DRINKS FOR OLD TOPERS.

##### The Names of Fifty Men on Stroudsburg's Black List.

Stroudsburg, Pa.—Everything was dry for nearly fifty men, victims of the habit of excessive drinking. Every hotel man and bartender was given a list of names by County Detective John M. Decker, with instructions not to sell them any liquors. At the recent session of the license court the question of violations of the liquor laws by hotelkeepers and saloonkeepers through selling to men of known intemperate habits was discussed by the court and the black list was decided upon.

#### New Budget For Russia.

The Russian Minister of Finance, M. Kokovtsov, presented the budget scheme to the Duma.



—Famous cartoon drawn by Davenport for the New York Evening Mail.

## WEALTH OF THIS NATION. POPULATION OF THIS NATION.

### Astonishing Increase Shown by a Late Census Report.

Washington, D. C.—The total estimate of the valuation of the national wealth in 1904 was \$107,104,192,410, according to a special report issued by the Census Bureau on wealth, debt and taxation which represents an increase in the four-year period from 1900 to 1904 of \$18,586,885,635. This advance in national wealth has no parallel in the history of the United States except the decade from 1850 to 1860. In 1850, when the first estimates of the national wealth were made the figures were only \$7,135,780,228.

The most potent cause for the increase in the nation's wealth from 1850 to 1904, it is stated, was the reaction from the low prices of the period of depression from 1893 to 1896. The annual increase of wealth per family from 1890 to 1904 was \$182.

The various forms into which the nation's wealth is divided, with their valuations are as follows:

Real property and improvements taxed	\$55,510,228,057
Real property and improvements exempt	6,831,244,570
Live stock	4,073,791,736
Farm implements and machinery	844,989,863
Manufacturing machinery, tools and implements	3,297,754,180
Gold and silver coin and bullion	1,998,603,303
Railroads and their equipment	11,244,732,000
Street railways	2,219,966,000
Telegraph systems	227,400,000
Telephone systems	585,840,000
Pullman and private cars	123,000,000
Shipping and canals	846,489,804
Privately owned water works	275,000,000
Privately owned central electric light and power stations	562,851,105
Agricultural products	1,899,379,652
Manufactured products	7,409,291,688
Imported merchandise	495,543,685
Mining products	408,068,787
Clothing and personal adornments	2,500,000,000
Furniture, carriages and kindred property	5,750,000,000

The total public indebtedness of the continental United States in 1902 was \$2,739,990,120, and the total per capita indebtedness was \$35.50. The total indebtedness of the National Government for the same year was \$325,011,637, and the per capita indebtedness was \$11.27. The indebtedness of the United States Government is its gross indebtedness less cash in the treasury. The total indebtedness of continental United States in 1890 was \$1,939,112,842; that of the National Government was \$851,912,752 and the per capita were \$31.76 and \$13.60 respectively. In 1902 the annual interest charge on the public debt of continental United States is shown to be approximately \$115,206,553, or an annual payment of \$1.46 for each individual.

In Great Britain the per capita indebtedness of all classes, national and local, was 3.92 times that of the United States; in France, 4.86, and in Italy, 2.25.

The assessed valuation of property subject to ad valorem taxation has increased from 1850 to the present time, but it has not kept pace with the increase in the actual national wealth. The total assessed valuation of property in 1902 was \$35,338,316,833, while in 1890 it was only \$25,473,173,418. The estimated true value of all property in 1902 was \$97,810,749,590, against \$65,037,091,197 in 1890. The total levies of ad valorem taxes was in 1902 \$724,736,539; and the tax rate per \$100 of estimated true value \$0.74.

The net indebtedness of the country was slightly less at the close than at the beginning of the year. In the case of the National Government, States and Territories, and counties, the receipts exceeded the payments, and at the close of the year these governments had smaller net indebtedness than at the beginning. In the case of minor civil divisions, and especially the large cities, the situation was reversed and the payments for expenditures exceeded the revenue receipts, causing an increase in net indebtedness.

## POPULATION OF THIS NATION.

### The United States Increased Nearly 8,000,000 in Six Years.

Washington, D. C.—There are now nearly 8,000,000 more people in the Continental United States than there were six years ago, according to an estimate based upon the figures compiled by the Census Bureau in a special report issued recently. According to its estimates the population of the Continental United States in 1906 was 83,941,510, an increase over 1900 of 7,946,935.

The population of the United States, inclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, in 1906 was 93,182,240. The growth in population in the Continental United States from 1905 to 1906 was 1,367,315.

Computed on the basis of the estimate the density of population of the Continental United States in 1906 was twenty-eight persons per square mile, as compared with twenty-six in 1900.

The five leading cities and their estimated population in 1906 are as follows:

New York	4,113,043
Chicago	2,049,185
Philadelphia	1,441,735
St. Louis	649,320
Boston	602,278

The report presents the population returns for 1905 of the fourteen States making an intercensal enumeration, together with the estimated population of these States for 1904 and 1906 and of the remaining States and Territories for 1904, 1905 and 1906.

The States which took a census in 1905 are Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In Michigan the census is taken in the years ending with a "4." The population returned for these States was 26,263,377, an increase since 1900 of 1,901,572 or 7.8 per cent. For the remaining States and Territories the population for 1905, as determined by the method of estimating adopted by the bureau, was 56,283,059, an increase over 1900 of 4,374,040, or 8.4 per cent. The population of the fourteen States making an enumeration, if estimated in the same manner, would be 26,204,762, a difference of only 0.2 per cent. from the actual returns.

The rapid growth of urban population is noteworthy. The total estimated population of incorporated places having 8000 or more inhabitants, exclusive of San Francisco and Los Angeles, is 28,466,624 for 1906, an increase over 1900 of 3,912,138, or 15.9 per cent., while the estimated population of the United States exclusive of these cities showed an increase of 4,480,008, or only 8.8 per cent.

The eighty-eight cities with an estimated population of 50,000 or more in 1906 had a total estimated population of 19,771,167, an increase of 2,766,363, or 16.3 per cent. over that reported at the Twelfth Census.

## NEW TRUSTS IN GERMANY.

### Glue, Braid, X-Ray, Canned Goods and Other Combinations Formed.

Washington, D. C.—The American Consuls in Germany announce the formation of the following trusts: Glue trust, with a central bureau in Berlin for the sale of all glue made in Germany.

Braid, trimmings and woolen goods trust, to regulate prices. X-ray manufacturers, organized for a ten per cent. increase. Canned goods combine, in order to compensate for the steadily rising cost of the raw materials which they use.

Artificial silk manufacturers keep up with the procession. "Scarcely a day passes but the German newspapers report a new trust, syndicate or fusion of some line of manufacturing in Germany," reports Consul-General Richard Guenther, of Frankfurt, Germany.

## REPLIES TO E. H. HARRIMAN

### President Says He Never Asked Him to Raise Fund.

#### Gives Out Letters in Which He Characterized Statement as a "Deliberate and Willful Untruth."

New York City.—Precipitated by the publication of a stolen letter written by E. H. Harriman to Sidney Webster, in which Mr. Harriman said President Roosevelt had invited him to Washington and had asked him to raise a large sum of money in the campaign of 1904, a controversy was begun between the President and the railroad owner which bids fair to become historic and has astounded the nation.

The financial centres of the country were shaken by the publication. Men of the highest position and greatest affairs dared not express an opinion of the probable result of the Harriman confessions.

In this letter Mr. Harriman said that in the campaign of 1904, at the request of Mr. Roosevelt, he raised a fund of \$200,000, which was used to turn 50,000 votes to the Republican party in New York State. Of this he gave \$50,000. He raised the fund, he declared, on the assurance that Mr. Roosevelt would appoint Chauncey M. Depew as Ambassador to Paris, but afterward Mr. Roosevelt refused to carry out the agreement, and so Mr. Depew was again sent to the Senate.

Mr. Roosevelt, in reply, immediately gave out a letter which he wrote last fall to Representative James S. Sherman, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. Mr. Sherman had sought a contribution from Mr. Harriman, and Mr. Harriman had said he would not give it, citing as his reason the statements given in the letter to Mr. Webster. Mr. Roosevelt, in his letter, said: "Any such statement is a deliberate and willful untruth—by rights it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ugly word."

Correspondence that passed between Mr. Harriman and Mr. Roosevelt in 1904 was included in the letter to Mr. Sherman. In one letter Mr. Roosevelt admitted a conference with Mr. Harriman before the 1904 election and said: "If you remember, when you were down here you and I were so much interested in certain of the New York political developments that I hardly, if at all, touched on governmental matters." In one of Mr. Harriman's letters he said that it would show "the attitude of the organization."

It was shown that Mr. Sherman reported to Mr. Roosevelt that Mr. Harriman had said he was willing to let the Hearst men win the New York election of 1906, as they were "crooks" and he could buy them. Mr. Harriman was also quoted as saying that he could buy State Legislatures, could buy Congress, and could buy the courts if necessary.

Mr. Harriman in a statement said that Mr. Roosevelt had suppressed a part of one of his letters, which would have shown that he went to Washington at the request of the President to talk over the situation in New York.

It was declared upon good authority that the \$200,000 fund which Mr. Harriman raised for the 1904 campaign was contributed by three individuals besides himself. The names as given are J. P. Morgan, H. McK. Twombly, William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and E. H. Harriman, \$50,000 each. Senator Depew said he had heard about the fund.

Alton B. Parker, who, as the Democratic candidate for President in 1904, had charged that big contributions had been made by financial interests to elect Mr. Roosevelt, demanded an investigation of the whole subject. He said it would show the reason for the campaign against States' rights.

"I feel particularly fortunate that I have been attacked within the past few days by both ex-Senator Burton, of Kansas, and Mr. E. H. Harriman," said Mr. Roosevelt when he directed that copies of his letters to Mr. Sherman be given to the press, and he smiled a teeth showing smile as he said it. Mr. Burton has just been released from a term in prison.

## MAHONINGTOWN BANK FAILS.

### Inconvertible Securities Explain Its Inability to Withstand a Run.

Newcastle, Pa.—The Mahoningtown Bank, Limited, failed to open its doors after trying in vain to secure funds to relieve the demands of depositors which have extended over the past two months. The immediate cause of the failure was inconvertible paper and securities.

About \$5000 was withdrawn by depositors, and the directors of the bank applied to the other Newcastle banks for aid.

Inasmuch as some of the directors refuse to pledge their private fortunes as security for money advanced, the Newcastle banks felt unable to assist them. The deposits amount to \$73,000, the assets less than \$100,000. There is no charge of delinquency or crookedness.

## Montana Prohibits All Gambling.

The Griffin gambling law, which prohibits all games of chance, went into effect in Montana, and for the first time since 1863 faro, roulette, poker, dice, card games of all kinds, and even slot machines, are forbidden in Montana.