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NO. 51.

JURORS IN THE THAW CASE FAIL TO AGREE

They Are Discharged, Standing 7 For Death, 5 For Acquittal.

NEW TRIAL SET FOR NEXT FALL

Insanity Plea Favored by Those Who Stand to End For Prisoner—Jerome Will Oppose Bail—Family Disappointed.

New York City.—After forty-seven hours spent in fruitless discussion, the jury in the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the killing of Stanford White was discharged by Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Contrary to the custom in discharging a jury, the court did not thank the twelve men for the trying work they had done. As they left the court house the jurors said they felt hurt by the cold manner in which they had been dismissed.

The jurors on their last ballot, taken three-quarters of an hour before their discharge, stood seven for murder in the first degree and five for acquittal on the ground of insanity. Soon after the twelve men retired they stood eight for murder in the first degree and four for acquittal on the ground of insanity, but after reading Thaw's letters and the will and codicil the defendant had drawn up on the night of his marriage, John S. Dennee, Juror No. 10, said he had a reasonable doubt as to Thaw's sanity at the time of the shooting, and he went over to those who voted for acquittal.

Dennee offered to compromise on a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, but the four jurors who had voted for acquittal from the first would not accept the proposition. In all nine ballots were taken.

Of the seven jurors who voted for conviction six were willing to compromise on a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree, but the rest would not change their views. George Pfaff, Juror No. 2, voted from first to last for conviction of murder in the first degree, contending that if the defendant were sane at the time of the killing he should be sent to the electric chair.

At no time from the moment the jury retired until it was discharged did Thaw have a chance for freedom. The five jurors who voted for acquittal did so on the ground of insanity. Had that verdict been brought in the defendant would have been committed to the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane, where to remain until he should be pronounced cured.

District Attorney Jerome told reporters that he would place Thaw on trial again, but not until the fourteen homicide cases now pending had been disposed of. This means that the second trial cannot possibly take place until late fall or early winter. In the meantime Thaw must remain in the Tombs, because Mr. Jerome has said that he would oppose any motion to admit the defendant to bail, and it is scarcely likely that any judge would grant a motion in face of the District Attorney's decided opposition.

Mr. Jerome says there is a possibility that a change of venue may be applied for. Jerome has his doubts about that, however, and believes that a jury can be found in New York County that will declare Thaw guilty. Of course, in the event that Thaw should develop insanity to a marked degree in the meantime he would be sent to Matteawan without being compelled to undergo another trial.

Thaw is in good spirits. It was expected that he would break down and shout to be liberated. He did nothing of the kind.

As soon as the courtroom had been cleared the Thaw women went to the men above the courtroom to render the escort of Lawyer O'Reilly there to console Harry. They found that they needed more consolation than did the man they had hoped to take to their home with them.

Mrs. William Thaw and her two daughters, Mrs. Carnegie and the Countess of Yarmouth, left the court building in one automobile, Mrs. Evelyn Thaw in another. Mr. Harbridge accompanied her. They declined to say anything for publication. They were overcome by the blow and too agitated to speak.

Estimates of the cost of the Thaw case are as follows:
Expense to New York County—
Jury fees.....\$1,536
Jury expenses.....5,200
Fees to waiting waiters.....5,000
Fees to experts.....22,200
Judge's salary.....4,375
District Attorney's salary.....3,000
Assistant District Attorney's salary.....1,875
Extra clerical work.....2,000
County detectives.....5,000
Extra detective service.....3,000
Traveling and incidental.....5,000
Court attaches.....3,000
Stenographers' pay.....4,500
Extra police.....8,000
Witness fees and expenses.....5,000

Grand total.....\$78,686
Expense to the Thaw family—
Experts.....\$45,000
Attorney fees (chief counsel).....100,000
Assistant counsel.....40,000
Cost of original lawyers.....20,000
Expenses of detectives, etc.....15,000
Prisoner's meals.....1,500
Traveling expenses.....1,000
Cables, etc.....2,500
Tracing up testimony (estimated).....10,000
\$235,000

CHRONOLOGY OF THAW-WHITE CASE.

These are the chief events in the Thaw-White tragedy:
1906—June 25—Thaw shoots and instantly kills Stanford White on the Madison Square Roof Garden.

1907—Jan. 23—Thaw arraigned for trial before Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court; drawing of jury commences.

Feb. 4—Morning—Taking of testimony begins; prosecution puts in its case during the forenoon. Afternoon—Defense opens.

Feb. 7 and 8—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, wife of the prisoner, testifies to the story of her ruin by Stanford White, which she told her husband, Harry Thaw.

Feb. 12—"Brainstorm" theory advanced; alienist for the defense.

Feb. 14—Death of juror's wife stops trial.

Feb. 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26—Jerome cross-examines Evelyn and attacks her story of her downfall.

March 8—Thaw's defense closed; prosecution opens in rebuttal.

March 18—Abraham H. Hummel puts in photograph of last page of Evelyn's alleged retraction of charges against White.

March 20—Jerome halts trial to demand a commission to test Thaw's present sanity.

March 26—Commission appointed by Justice Fitzgerald to decide on defendant's mental condition.

April 4—Commission after having examined Thaw reports him sane; trial ordered resumed.

April 8—Lawyer Delmas, all evidence for both sides being in, begins final appeal to the jury.

April 10—District Attorney Jerome made his argument; Justice Fitzgerald charged the jury.

April 11—Jury deliberates.

April 12—Jury disagrees and is discharged.

April 13—Jury deliberates again and is discharged.

April 14—Jury deliberates again and is discharged.

April 15—Jury deliberates again and is discharged.

April 16—Jury deliberates again and is discharged.

April 17—Jury deliberates again and is discharged.

April 18—Jury deliberates again and is discharged.

April 19—Jury deliberates again and is discharged.

April 20—Jury deliberates again and is discharged.

April 21—Jury deliberates again and is discharged.

CARNEGIE DEDICATES HIS \$23,000,000 INSTITUTE

Turns Pittsburg Institutions Over to the People.

"IT'S ALL LIKE A DREAM TO ME"

Denies That He is Entitled to Any Credit For Amassing Millions—Distinguished Gathering at the Ceremonies—Scope of Institute.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Surrounded by a brilliant assemblage of world-famous personages, Andrew Carnegie formally turned over to Pittsburg the magnificent institute which bears his name and for which he has given \$23,000,000 in round figures, the largest sum ever given by any man to any one institution.

With 25,000 people lining the quarter-mile boulevard between the Hotel Schenley, the headquarters of the visitors, and the Carnegie Institute, Mr. Carnegie and his guests marched to the dedication.

The line was led by Director Arthur Hammerslag, of the Carnegie Tech Schools, followed by the members of the faculty. Then came Mr. Carnegie on the arm of W. N. Frew, chairman of the board of trustees, and behind them the guests, with Lieutenant-General Alfred F. J. von Lowenfeld, General Adjutant to the German Emperor, and Lieutenant Dickhuth, of the German army, in the lead.

Following the German officers came statesman and educator, artist and famous manufacturer, churchman and politician. The Catholic Bishop of Pittsburg walked with the Episcopal Bishop. With Booker T. Washington marched two educators of another complexion.

The proceedings began at 9.45 a. m., when Chairman Frew received the guests in the Founders' room. At 10.30 a. m. came the municipal reception to visiting guests by Mayor and Mrs. Guthrie, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie. At 11.30 came the academic procession from the Hotel Schenley to the institute, under escort from the Faculty and students of the Carnegie Technical Schools. At 2 o'clock the dedication exercises began in the music hall, and at 3 o'clock the rest of the buildings were thrown open to the general public. At night there was a concert of the Pittsburg Orchestra.

The ceremonies, while elaborate, were marked with extreme simplicity. When Mr. Carnegie arose to make his address the applause was long and loud. He had been introduced by Chairman W. M. Frew of the Board of Trustees, as a man who had long been absent from Pittsburg, but who still needed no introduction. This expression seemed to furnish Mr. Carnegie his inspiration. He put his manuscript down, his eyes flashed, he stepped far to the front beyond the speaker's table, and raising his arms, cried out:

"I have been in a dream ever since I arrived here, and I am still in a dream. As I look upon this building, I can hardly realize what has been done in my absence by the men who have made it. I have tried to make myself realize that I have anything to do with it, and have failed to do so. My banker tells me that I have so many bonds; I never even saw them. Did I earn them? Well, I started the machinery going and they came to me. When the institute project was first mentioned I wrote my name to a little slip of paper. That completed my task. I do not even know how many bonds they took, because I don't know how many I have. And still I am given the credit. It doesn't belong to me.

"I cannot feel that I own a mountain. I don't think any man can really feel he owns a stretch of land. Let him walk over mountains or heather and say to himself, 'These mountains are mine,' and he will not be able to make himself understand the meaning of the words. So it is impossible to make one's self understand that he owns a great fortune.

"I don't miss the money I gave. So far as I know there are as many bonds in the safe deposit vault as there were before. I told my wife last night, after I had viewed this wonderful place, that I felt that Aladdin's Lamp had been working, and she replied, 'Yes, and you did not even have to rub the lamp.' That sizes up my position exactly."

Mr. Carnegie delivered this remarkable speech in the most impassioned way with his eye glasses thrust back over his head, and his arms gesticulating. At times in it he was vigorously applauded, but for the most part the audience sat silent, not unsympathetically, but rather as if unable to take it in. Having said this, he walked back to the speaker's table, picked up his manuscript, pulled down his glasses over his eyes and delivered his prepared speech.

The institute is of marble, and stands in Schenley Park, one of the most beautiful in the city. The building faces the south, and with its wings and extensions covers an area of four acres, while with the three floors there is a space for the various departments of sixteen acres, exclusive of two basements and the power house. The total cost of the institute, which occupied thirty months in construction, was \$6,000,000. The bookshelves have a capacity of 1,500,000 volumes. The art galleries cover 44,700 square feet and the museum covers 104,000 square feet.

NO WONDER THEY COME TO AMERICA!



—By "Scar," in the New York Globe.

MEAT AND DAIRY EXPORTS.

Total Value \$250,000,000 Last Year, a Growth of Forty-five Per Cent. in Decade.

Washington, D. C.—The total exportation of meats, dairy products and food animals from the United States last year aggregated over \$250,000,000 in value, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. This represents an increase of \$70,000,000, or forty-five per cent. during the decade 1896 to 1906. More than sixty per cent. of last year's exports went to the United Kingdom. Even this large percentage, however, is less than that of a decade ago, when Great Britain took over seventy per cent. of American exports.

Of the \$250,000,000 worth of meats, dairy products and food animals passing out of the United States last year, \$40,000,000 was in live animals, \$58,000,000 in lard, \$26,000,000 in bacon, \$25,000,000 in fresh beef, \$21,000,000 in hams, \$18,000,000 in oleomargarine, \$14,000,000 in pork other than bacon and hams, \$4,500,000 in butter and \$2,500,000 in cheese.

The farmers of America are enjoying their full share of the general prosperity of the country. The report of the Government recently made public announces that the value of farms increased thirty-three per cent. in five years, from 1900 to 1906. This increase extends to every State in the Union in greater or less degree. Oklahoma shows the largest increase, forty-three per cent., but even New England, which does not lay claim to much of a farming country, shows a gain of eighteen per cent.

This great increase in our farm wealth is, of course, due to the remarkable advance in the value of farm products, which is estimated to be about forty per cent. Increased earnings have come with better knowledge of conditions and better methods of farming, and as these methods are constantly improving, our continued prosperity seems assured.

COST OF LIVING LESS.

Commodity Prices Fall, Partly Because the Men Is Busy.

New York City.—A decline of nearly two per cent. in commodity prices is attributed by Dun's Index Number in large measure to the spring activities of the American hen and the consequent decline in the price of eggs of ten and a half cents a dozen, which resulted in a heavy increase in the per capita consumption.

It is usual at this time of year for the prices of dairy and garden products to recede, but last month the decline was exceptional. Commenting on the causes of the decline, outside of the influence of the break in eggs, Dun's mentions the relief to railway freight blockades, that made it possible to move grain and many other products more freely to market, and the feeling of conservatism in some industries, which restricted purchases of raw materials.

A BILLION PAID FOR AUTOS.

French Statistician Says That America Now Leads the World.

Washington, D. C.—M. Faroux, a French statistician, according to a report received by the Bureau of Manufactures, estimates that about 550,000 motor cars have been manufactured in the nine years since the experiment of self-propelled road vehicles first succeeded. These machines sold for more than a billion dollars.

Until a year ago France, the pioneer, led the world in the production of the motor vehicle. Now the United States has taken the lead. According to M. Faroux, the United States has sold 60,000 automobiles in 1906, France 55,000, England 28,000, Germany 22,000, Italy 19,000 and Belgium 12,000. In 1901 the United States built only 314 cars, and that same year France built 23,711.

OUR GROWING FOREIGN TRADE.

Increase of \$223,629,301 During the Past Eight Months.

Washington, D. C.—The foreign trade of the United States increased \$223,629,301 during the eight months ended February 28, notwithstanding a falling off of \$23,000,000 in the exports of foodstuffs. The increase was made up of \$132,779,306 in the volume of imports and \$90,849,995 in the value of exports, the most notable in any one class being the exports of crude materials to be used in manufactures, which reached a total of \$447,078,527, against \$372,054,901 in the same period of the previous year. The imports of like materials also showed a large increase—\$44,821,164. The totals for the several classes and the comparative increases are:

IMPORTS.	
Foodstuffs.....	\$195,391,688 Inc \$11,590,963
Crude materials.....	307,965,965 Inc 44,821,164
Partly manufactured.....	179,222,065 Inc 38,709,670
Finished manufactures.....	242,103,888 Inc 36,672,585
Miscellaneous.....	7,651,297 Inc 975,292
Totals.....	\$833,738,803 Inc \$132,779,306

EXPORTS.	
Foodstuffs.....	\$94,486,501 Dec \$23,254,125
Crude materials.....	447,078,527 Inc 75,018,628
Partly manufactured.....	168,288,448 Inc 28,877,045
Finished manufactures.....	309,978,384 Inc 14,100,575
Miscellaneous.....	20,303,284 Inc 336,876
Totals.....	\$1,238,240,378 Inc \$90,849,995

In exports 1906 gave us compared with 1905 \$21,000,000 more for less cotton, \$32,000,000 more for wheat, \$9,000,000 more for wheat flour, \$1,800,000 more for automobiles, \$2,400,000 more for railroad cars, nearly \$2,000,000 more for chemicals, \$4,000,000 more for copper, \$2,600,000 more for hops, \$4,000,000 more for scientific instruments and apparatus, \$1,200,000 more for steel sheets, \$1,700,000 more for wire, \$1,800,000 more for builders' hardware, \$2,300,000 more for metal working machinery, \$1,400,000 more for sewing machines, \$2,000,000 more for locomotives, \$5,000,000 more for upper leathers, \$1,000,000 more for boots and shoes, \$1,900,000 more for tallow, \$7,600,000 more for bacon, \$2,000,000 more for pork, \$3,000,000 more for lard, \$2,300,000 more for oleo, \$1,700,000 more for butter, \$1,700,000 more for cheese, \$2,100,000 more for naval stores, \$2,600,000 more for oil cake and meal, \$1,700,000 more for crude oil, \$4,500,000 more for refined oil, \$1,600,000 more for paper and manufactures thereof, \$11,000,000 more for seeds, \$5,300,000 more for leaf tobacco, \$5,600,000 more for timber, \$9,000,000 more for lumber and planing mill products, besides a host of minor increases, with very few decreases.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Exceed \$700,000,000 a Year—Have Doubled in Value in Ten Years.

Washington, D. C.—The United States now ranks third among the world's exporters of manufactures, according to a monograph on "Exports of Manufactures from the United States and their Distribution," issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It is shown that not only do the exports of manufactures now exceed \$700,000,000 per annum, and have doubled in value in a single decade, but the share which products of the factory form of the total exports is steadily increasing. A comparison shows that in 1880 manufactures formed only fifteen per cent. of the total exports of domestic products, while in 1906 they formed forty per cent.

In the decade ending with 1905 exports of manufactures increased 198 per cent., while those from Germany increased seventy-five per cent.; from the United Kingdom, forty per cent., and from France, twenty-five per cent.

Customs Receipts Heavier.

New York City.—Customs receipts are running \$70,605 a day heavier than last year. So far this fiscal year they have averaged \$749,579 a day, as against \$678,973 during the fiscal year 1905-6. Treasury officials predict the highest annual record the country has ever known on July 1.

WHISKY'S STATUS DEFINED

President Declares That Liquors Must Be Labeled Truly.

Blends and Compounds Are Substantially Alike and Both Are Forbidden by Pure Food Law.

Washington, D. C.—The long-expected opinion of Attorney-General Bonaparte concerning the proper labeling of whisky under the Pure Food law, approved June 30, 1906, was made public at the White House. Its purport is briefly told in the following letter addressed by the President to the Secretary of Agriculture: "My Dear Mr. Secretary—In accordance with your suggestion, I have submitted the matter concerning the proper labeling of whisky under the Pure Food law to the Department of Justice. I inclose the Attorney-General's opinion. I agree with this opinion, and direct that action be taken in accordance with it.

Straight whisky will be labeled as such. A mixture of two or more straight whiskies will be labeled 'blended whisky or whiskies.'

A mixture of straight whisky and ethyle alcohol, provided that there is a sufficient amount of straight whisky to make it genuinely a 'mixture,' will be labeled as compound, or compounded with pure grain distillate. Imitation whisky will be labeled as such.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Referring to sherry, port and Madeira, whose flavors, the Attorney-General says, are distinct from each other, he points out there is an evident distinction to be drawn between them and champagne, and adds:

"In the view of a chemist or physicist, champagne would doubtless be described as a 'compound,' for it consists essentially of a wine of sugar, and of an aerating gas, three substances obviously 'unlike.' The law, however, in my opinion, does not contemplate that an article should be marked as a 'blend,' 'compound' or 'imitation' unless its designation would be otherwise 'false or misleading' to the consumer; and the name 'champagne' would indicate to any would-be purchaser who was ordinarily intelligent and well informed a wine artificially sweetened and aerated, or, in other words, a composite substance."

"Compound" and "blend" are substantially synonymous, the Attorney-General says, when applied to mixtures of liquids, in ordinary speech, but the Pure Food law establishes a distinction between them, based upon the character of the ingredients.

The Attorney-General declares that according to the true intent of the Pure Food law, a mixture of whisky with a neutral spirit must be deemed a "compound" and not a "blend," although the spirit may be a distillate from the same substance used to furnish the whisky, and that such a mixture stands on the same footing as a mixture of whisky and brandy or of whisky and rum.

FORAKER TAKES STUMP.

Has Differed With President on Only Three Points, He Says.

Canton, Ohio.—Senator Joseph B. Foraker opened his campaign against the friends of Secretary Taft for control of the State here when he delivered a speech at the Board of Trade dinner.

His topic was "Our Civic Life," but he discussed his career in Congress, explained his attitude toward President Roosevelt's policies, declared that he would accept no criticism except from his constituents, and held himself accountable to no one else. He said he had only three opposed legislation favored by President Roosevelt, and that he would abide by the judgment of the people of Ohio as to whether he had done right. His references to the President were received without demonstration.

Mr. Foraker's reception upon his arrival and during the afternoon was perhaps not so warm as usual.

ANNOUNCED HIS SUICIDE.

Friend of Thaw Shoots Himself in Pittsburg Theatre.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Robert M. Crow, twenty-two years old, attempted suicide by shooting himself in the abdomen in a box at the Grand Opera House during the performance in the afternoon. He was taken to the Homoeopathic Hospital, fatally wounded.

Crow, who is a nephew of H. C. McElidowney, president of the Union Trust Company, has been mentally unbalanced for some time and has spent all his time studying works on insanity since the beginning of the trial of his friend, Harry K. Thaw, in New York. W. C. McElidowney, another uncle, declared that "Pittsburg" had an insane impulse to do something sensational, and caused Crow to attempt his life under such spectacular circumstances.

Crow bought a box seat at the theatre and sent letters to his uncles telling them of his intended suicide. Miss Ethel Levy was singing "Unrequited Love" when he arose, in the full light of the audience, and fired a shot into his body. Miss Levy ran from the stage, while women in the audience screamed and fainted. Both uncles of the young man had received his letters and were on the way to the theatre.