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LANDIS, RELUCTANT, GRANTS IMMUNITY

Yields to Bonaparte in Chicago and Alton Rebate Case.

RESENTS STANDARD'S TAUNT

Moffett Subpoenaed — Judge Prompt to Take Up Oil Man's Charges— Demands Proof of "Persecution" Pamphlet's Allegations.

Chicago.—Compelled, much against his judgment, to grant immunity to the Chicago and Alton Railway and its former officials, Judge K. M. Landis startled every one in his courtroom by taking advantage of an opening that may again bring the Alton before a Federal court as a defendant.

Instead of discharging the special grand jury called to indict the Alton he framed another attack. He ordered that a subpoena be issued for James A. Moffett, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and instructed the jury to investigate insinuations made by Moffett.

Judge Landis produced a booklet written by Moffett, in which the \$29,240,000 fine assessed by Judge Landis against the Standard was ridiculed, and read this charge:

"Thousands of tons of freight have been shipped from these points during the fifteen years past under the same circumstances as the Standard shipments, and if the Standard is guilty in this case so is practically every other shipper in this great manufacturing territory. Is there a purpose in selecting the Standard as the victim?"

Then with an arm extended toward the jurors and in an impressive voice, the judge said:

"I hope I do not need to say to you gentlemen that the highest ambition I have as an occupant of this bench is that no man may truthfully allege what is contained in this pamphlet. I charge you to listen to the testimony of President Moffett at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning and give careful attention to it. And if he gives you information confirmatory of these alleged statements, you need no instruction from me as to what you are called upon to do other than to do your full duty."

Judge Landis' action is regarded as one of the most drastic moves that have been made against officials of the oil corporation during the entire litigation. The scene in the courtroom at times bordered on the dramatic, the developments, following the granting of immunity to the Alton road, coming as a complete surprise to counsel for the Standard Oil Company as well as to spectators.

Judge Landis' denunciation of the tactics employed by the directors of the New Jersey corporation after the imposition of the \$29,240,000 fine on the Standard of Indiana was couched in language that could not be mistaken.

In the pamphlet distributed broadcast throughout the country the Standard Oil Company takes the position that it was persecuted rather than prosecuted by the Government, and the flat statement is made that other corporations are just as culpable of the practice of rebating as is the oil concern. This is what Mr. Moffett has been given an opportunity to prove.

If Mr. Moffett accepts the challenge of Judge Landis and makes good on his charges, it is predicted that wholesale prosecutions of shippers in the Wheeling district may follow.

In informing the grand jury that it had no duty to perform with reference to the Alton, thereby granting the railroad immunity from prosecution for rebates granted the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Judge Landis followed the recommendation of Attorney-General Bonaparte, who in a letter addressed to United States District Attorney Sims and read by him in court, set forth that the Department of Justice could not in good faith proceed against the Alton in view of promises made to the officials of the road in return for their testimony. It was on this testimony that the Standard Oil Company was found guilty and fined \$29,240,000.

N. Y. C. RAILWAYS BANKRUPT.

Two Receivers Appointed by Judge Lacombe—\$25,000,000 Deficit.

New York City.—The New York City Railway Company, the lessee of nearly all the surface lines in Manhattan and the Bronx, went into the hands of receivers on an application made before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, on behalf of two of its creditors, the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Denison Contracting Company. In granting the application Judge Lacombe appointed two receivers, Adrian H. Joline and Douglas Robinson. The receivers, under order of the Court, were to file bonds of \$250,000 each.

The report made by the company in March, 1907, showed liabilities of \$37,000,000 in round figures and a deficit of \$9,000,000. That would have left the assets of the company \$28,000,000. Since then the company has admitted a deficit of \$10,000,000. A readjustment of the schedule of liabilities and assets shows a deficit of almost \$25,000,000, which would reduce the assets to about \$12,000,000.

MOTHER SLAYS 3 CHILDREN

Buffalo Woman, Suddenly De- mented, Strangles Little Ones.

Killed in Their Sleep—Says She Did Not Want Them to Grow Up Crazy, Like She Is.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Mrs. Bertha Mund strangled her three children, Christopher, aged eight; Helen, aged two, and Freda, aged eight months, at their home, 925 Clinton street.

She then went to the Pennsylvania Railroad yards, where her husband is employed as a member of a wrecking crew, and informed him of her action.

When Mrs. Mund met her husband, she said: "Fred, I have made away with the three children; come home and see."

Mund hurried home with her and when they reached the house the woman sat down at a table and began to cry. Mund telephoned to the police and Patrolman Larkin found the couple at the table crying.

Officer Larkin arrested the woman and she was taken to police headquarters, where she said:

"I killed the children because I did not want them to grow up and be crazy like me."

The police say she doesn't realize the enormity of her crime and that she killed the children while suffering from a sudden attack of insanity. She has been ill with nervous trouble for about six months, but had not given any signs of mental derangement.

Mrs. Mund killed the boy Christ first. He was asleep on a mattress in the parlor. She wrapped a blanket about his head, covering his face, tied a clothesline about his neck, turning it around three times, drew it tight and fastened it by several knots. When found his body was half on the mattress and half on the floor, face downward.

Helen was next slain. This child was asleep in a crib in the parlor. Mrs. Mund wound a clothesline around the little one's neck twice, and after strangling the child she carried the body into the bedroom, put it on the bed and covered it with a quilt.

Freda, the baby, was the last victim. She was asleep in a baby carriage in the kitchen. Mrs. Mund killed her in the carriage. She tied a piece of clothesline about the baby's neck once and fastened it in two knots.

The appearance of the body indicated that the little one lived only a moment or two after the fatal cord was tightened about its neck.

YACHT BLOWS UP.

Twenty-two Hurlled Into River as Lantern Ignites Gasoline.

Gallipolis, Ohio.—While out on the Ohio River with a party of twenty-two men, the gasoline tank on the yacht Blanche M. exploded. All were thrown into the river and four were drowned.

The dead were: John E. Edwards, clerk in the Gallipolis postoffice; J. R. Simmons, druggist, Harrisville, W. Va.; E. H. Brake, assistant cashier, Harrisville First National Bank, and J. Willis Fiddler, postmaster at Harrisville and secretary of the West Virginia Congressional Committee.

Harvey E. McGinnis, clerk of the Circuit Court, Harrisville, and W. E. Meserve were badly burned.

The party from Harrisville had come here with a brass band to attend a land sale and had gone on the river for an evening's outing. The explosion was caused by a lantern falling on the engine, igniting the gasoline.

BATTLESHIP COAL, \$2,500,000.

May Even Reach \$4,000,000, as Shown by Bids Opened.

Washington, D. C.—Bids opened show that the cruise of the battleship fleet to the Pacific and back will cost \$2,500,000 for coal alone if the ships return by the Cape Horn route, the one they will take in getting to the Pacific. If they return via the Suez Canal, the coal bill will be \$3,500,000. The canal fee will amount to \$500,000, making a total of \$4,000,000. If the ships are kept in the Pacific Ocean the coal bill will be \$1,184,000, assuming that the bid of the United States Shipping Company, of New York, is accepted.

FIRE SWEEPS BIG HOTEL.

Saranac Lake Resort Burns Quickly When Flames Start in Its Interior.

Saranac Lake, N. Y.—The big four-story frame Ampersand Hotel, at the end of Lower Saranac Lake, and two miles from the village, was totally destroyed. Half a dozen outbuildings also went up in flames. The damage is estimated at \$100,000, and this is covered by \$75,000 insurance. The hotel had been closed to the public a week before, and it was occupied by about a dozen employees, who had remained behind to clean up and prepare the place for the winter, when it would stand untenanted.

Preparing Camp for Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt will hunt bear in East Carroll Parish, opposite Alesia Station, on the Iron Mountain Railroad in Louisiana. The camp will be eighteen miles from Lake Providence. Several noted bear hunters of the parish have been on the ground more than a month preparing a place.

SENATOR DREWRY EXPLAINS

Senator John C. Drewry Breaks His Silence and in Sensational State- ment Tells About the Vouchers For \$6,000.

Raleigh, Special.—The Raleigh Evening Times, which appeared in one edition late Saturday afternoon contained two sensational statements. The first was signed by State Senator John C. Drewry, grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons and president of the newspaper company, breaking his silence of five days regarding the vouchers for \$6,000 paid him in ten months last year by First Vice President A. B. Andrews of the Southern Railway.

Drewry says that two years ago, then owning an interest in the paper he approached Andrews and asked him how he would like to see a large afternoon paper in Raleigh. Andrews replied that he would greatly like it, as The News and Observer had never treated him or the Southern fairly, bearing personal animosity against both, and he insisted on an impartial paper. Andrews said that he could not take any stock but would give advertising to the value of a few thousand dollars upon the paper's publishing the schedules, special notices and such clippings from other papers as he might designate the editorial department to be left entirely to the editor.

Returned a Voucher.

Drewry says the paper was then enlarged—all this before he had any idea of being State Senator; that it was April of last year, that Andrews paid him a Southern Railway voucher for \$2,000 which was turned over to Business Manager George B. Crater, and deposited to the credit of The Evening Times; that in August last year Andrews again sent another for \$2,000 which was similarly handled as the books show; that late in January last after Drewry was in the Senate, Andrews again gave him another voucher for the same sum which was deposited in the bank. Drewry says that a few hours later he realized that as Senator he might be criticised for accepting such voucher, even though as president of the newspaper and so returned it, and that it was credited February 4th as paid back by the newspaper. Drewry denies that Andrews or the Southern Railway contributed a nickel to his campaign directly or indirectly, and says neither controlled him in the Senate or ever tried to do so and that in nearly all cases he voted against the railways and for the 2-1-4 cent rate.

He says this is a full and frank statement and that he delayed making it until he could verify each statement.

The second sensation was the following which appeared at the head of the editorial column:

"A Word Personal."

"This afternoon I tendered my resignation as editor of The Raleigh Evening Times, to take effect at once. (Signed) 'S. L. ROTTER.'"

It is rumored that other resignations will follow. It is no secret that the State will use with special effect in its fight for the new passenger rate the revelations made as to these Southern vouchers and that Drewry's statement will cut a large figure in this matter.

Editor Rotter took that position last March.

Suicide by Hanging.

Winston-Salem, Special.—Insanity which was of two years' standing is the cause given for the suicide of Zolly C. Church son of Mr. T. L. Church a prosperous merchant of Ready Branch 13 miles from Wilkesboro. The suicide lived in the same neighborhood. The lifeless body of Church was found about 10 o'clock dangling from a rope suspended from a joist in the barn. The family missed him about 9 o'clock and began a search for him. He was cold in death when found. Church was about 32 years old and is survived by a wife and several children. About two years ago he attempted to commit suicide and cremate his family by saturating a portion of the house with oil and setting fire to it. He intended to be burned up in the flames. This fire was discovered in time to thwart his purpose. It was then discovered that Church was mentally unbalanced and he was sent to the State Hospital at Morganton for treatment. He was discharged as cured about a year and a half ago. The motive for his rash act is that he was again attacked by the malady.

Lonnie Snipes Acted in Self-Defense.

Wilmington, Special.—After deliberating twenty-four hours the jury in Superior Court found Lonnie Snipes not guilty of the killing of W. L. Williams a traveling man in a house of ill fame here last September. The verdict was qualified with the statement that Snipes in shooting Williams was acting in self defense. Snipes who has been in jail a year was discharged

WAR IN MOROCCO IS OVER

Severe Conditions Imposed by the French General.

Tribesmen Agree to Be Good and Give Hostages as Security—Ren- dered Doctee by Defeats.

Casablanca, Morocco.—The hostile tribes have made submission and peace has been declared.

Following the destruction of the Moorish camp at Sidi Brahmin, south of Casablanca, and the dispersal of the tribesmen, nineteen Kalds, representing the Ouleseeayan, Zenata and Zayala tribes, presented themselves at General Druce's headquarters to discuss the conditions which had been proposed. Rear-Admiral Philibert, the commander of the French naval forces in Moroccan waters, was present as a party to the conference.

In the end the tribesmen accepted unconditionally the terms offered, as follows:

"Hostilities to cease immediately. General Druce may make military reconnaissances throughout the territory of the three tribes to satisfy himself that the pacification is complete. The tribes to disperse and chastise all armed bodies that may assemble in their territory with hostile intent. Every native found in possession of arms or munitions of war within ten miles of Casablanca shall be handed over to the Sheriffian authorities, imprisoned and fined \$200. The tribes to be held responsible for the carrying out of the previous stipulation. Every native found smuggling or using arms to be punished. The delegates of the tribes to surrender the author of the outrages upon Europeans of July 30, and pending judgment, their goods to be seized and sold, irrespective of the indemnity which shall be paid by the Moroccan Government. The Chamaia tribes to pay a large indemnity, the part of each tribe to be apportioned according to the length of time it resisted the French, and in addition a contribution toward the harbor works at Casablanca.

To secure the carrying out of this convention two notables of each tribe must be given up as hostages. The delegates of the Ouleseeayan, Zenata and Zayala tribes immediately named their hostages and signed the capitulation.

POWERS HAD DELEGATED FRANCE AND SPAIN TO POLICE MOROCCO

The campaign just ended in Morocco was inaugurated early in August under the mandate given to France and Spain by the Algerias agreement to maintain proper police regulations in the seaports of Morocco. The direct cause of the movement was the murder on July 30 of seven Europeans at Casablanca. France and Spain acted with the consent of the Powers, and no Power interfered with their operations, but Spain played only a minor part.

Disorder and anarchy had reigned in Morocco for some time previous to the Casablanca massacre. The Sultan, Abd-el-Aziz, has practically no control over a large section of his territory. His tribesmen refused to pay taxes and fanatical pretenders to the throne led bands of raiders in the interior.

With peace restored, France and Spain will now go ahead with the work of establishing an adequate police force in the Moroccan seaports.

FIGHT UPON PAPER TRUST.

Department of Justice Will Ask Amer- ican Publishers to Aid.

Washington, D. C.—Experts of the Department of Justice are in the field after the Paper Trust. Officials of the department hope to have the results of the inquiry before the end of the year.

This fact was brought out by the action of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York in call for the prosecution of a combination among paper manufacturers. It is said the Department of Justice will ask the Publishers' Association to aid them in the investigation.

The officials are inclined to the belief that some sharp practice has been committed, with the Government as the victim. Attorney-General Moody, on information gathered by his predecessor, Philander C. Knox, took the Paper Trust into court. When it voluntarily dissolved he let the matter drop and did not call for the books and papers of the trust.

Department officials were satisfied, but from what has happened in the last fifteen months they wish they had examined the books. They are convinced that the trust did not actually dissolve, but merely made a "gentleman's agreement" and continued business in much the same way as before the suit.

Government officials declare that no mercy will be shown if it be found that any illegal arrangement exists by which the supply of paper is controlled and prices fixed.

To Reduce Copper Output.

The directors of the subsidiary companies of the Copper Trust voted to reduce the output of copper fifty per cent. or more.

Fulton Day Celebrated.

Robert Fulton Day was celebrated at the Jamestown Exposition, at Norfolk, Va., James Twain being master of ceremonies.

EIGHT DEAD IN A WRECK

The Chicago and Wheeling Express on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Dashes Into a Freight Train on a Siding at Bellaire, O.—Fifteen Are Instantly Killed and a Score Injured, Many of Them Fatally.

The Chicago and Wheeling Express on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dashed into a freight train which was moving slowly on a siding. The wreck was due to the failure of an operator to throw a switch. The west-bound freight had received orders to meet the passenger at the western limits of the Bellaire yard, and was moving slowly along the siding. At the point where the wreck occurred there is a very sharp curve which prevents the engineers of the east-bound trains from seeing more than a few feet ahead. The passenger train swung around the curve very rapidly being three hours late, and should have gone on the safety on the main line. The switch to the siding, however, had not been turned and the train shot into the siding and into the freight. There was scarcely time to apply the air brakes and on time for the engineers to jump. The two big engines were reduced to junk by the impact, but the worst damage was done to the smoker which was telescoped so completely by the baggage car that every seat was thrown out of the coach. Every occupant of the smoker was badly injured. The passengers in the other day coach and the two Pullmans were tumbled from their seats, but not seriously injured.

Engineer Burned to Crisp.

Engineer Galbraith was burned to a crisp by escaping steam. The injured were taken to the Glendale, Virginia, and Bellaire Hospitals.

General Manager Fitzgerald who was in the neighborhood on an inspection tour, and General Supt. W. C. Loree, of Wheeling personally supervised the rescue work. Great difficulty was experienced in removing the injured passengers from the wrecked smoker. Work was slow, because every movement of the debris caused some one to shriek with a mass of timbers and twisted irons.

Among the passengers on the wrecked train were the members of Richard Carle's "Spring Chicken" comic opera company, which was to have played at Wheeling Saturday afternoon and evening. All the members of the company escaped serious injuries, except Alfred Bolby the musical director. It was found necessary to amputate his right arm, thus ending his career in his profession. He was riding in the smoker and was found with heavy timber tightly binding him about the arms.

Train Had Six Coaches.

The wrecked passenger train left Chicago for Pittsburg and Wheeling

at 9:30 Friday morning. The train divided at Chicago Junction part going on to Pittsburg by way of Akron and the other part coming through to Wheeling via Newark. The Wheeling end of the train consisted of six coaches.

At the office of Superintendent Loree it was said that they were not yet certain which operator is to blame for the accident, but a thorough investigation is under way.

The property damage will amount to about \$60,000. A curious feature of the wreck is that the baggage car and the smoker were the only cars on the passenger train damaged.

Bamboo Sap.

The sap of the female bamboo is used for medicinal purposes in India, and it may be had in the Indian bazaar of Calcutta at from 41 cents to \$1.35 per pound, the latter being the specially white and calmed tabashir. "Tabashir," or "banslochan," is sold in all Indian bazaars, as it has been known from the earliest times as a medicinal agent, its use as such having, it is supposed, originated among the aboriginal tribes. It is also known in Borneo, and was an article of commerce with early Arab traders of the east. Its properties are said to be strengthening, tonic and cooling.

A great deal has been written about tabashir or tabashir. In Hindu medical works, which have been reviewed by modern writers. It has been analyzed and has been shown to consist almost entirely of silica with traces of lime and potash. According to our present knowledge of medicine, such an article cannot be very efficacious, but from its remarkable occurrence in the hollows of bamboos the eastern mind has long associated it with miraculous powers.—Philadelphia Record.

FORTUNATE.

"I," said the long-haired man, "am wedded to my art."

"How fortunate," replied Miss Carenne. "You can at least get your divorce without filling the newspapers with gossip."—Washington Star.

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We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump and two Sanspoor puncture closers on full paid orders (these nickel puncture closers to be used in case of intentional knife cuts or heavy gashes). Tires to be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination.

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