

SCHOONER WRECKED ON DIAMOND SHOALS

Two of Crew of Seven Saved from an Unknown Vessel Which Foundered.

IT MAY HAVE BEEN THE LENORA

American Saved Too Exhausted to Talk and His Companion, a German, Cannot Tell the Name of the Schooner—Merchants' & Miners' Steamer Ashore in Chesapeake Bay.

(By Associated Press)
NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 8.—A broken message received here over the United States Seacoast Telegraph wires today from Cape Hatteras on the North Carolina coast, reports the stranding and loss on the treacherous Diamond Shoals yesterday of an unknown schooner, out of whose crew of seven five perished and two were saved. The message, which falls to give the name of the lost vessel reports her to have been a schooner bound from Long Point, Me., to Charleston, S. C., laden with fish scrap.

The captain of the vessel was among those who were lost. The two men who escaped are reported to be foreigners, who heard those aboard say that the vessel was 42 years old. The schooner, according to the despatch, went to pieces within 30 minutes after she struck on the shoals during the fierce gale which swept the coast, registering a wind velocity of 75 miles an hour, and declared to have been the worst storm in Eastern Carolina since 1849.

The two men saved from the schooner are the vessel's cook, an American, so nearly exhausted that nothing can be gotten from him, and a German sailor who can speak but a few words of English. The two survivors were washed ashore on wreckage and found on the beach by the life savers, who were unable to put out in the storm to the rescue of the crew of the ill-fated schooner. The German sailor is unable to give the name of the vessel.

Merchants' & Miners' Steamer Ashore

(By Associated Press.)
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 8.—During the storm which swept over the Chesapeake bay last night, the Merchants' and Miners' steamer Lexington went aground off James Point, Md., about 7 1/2 miles down the bay on the eastern shore. The steamer was still fast around this afternoon, but was said to be in no danger.

Lost Schooner May Be Lenora.

(By Associated Press.)
PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 8.—A possible trace of the identity of the schooner lost off Diamond Shoal yesterday is in the fact that the schooner Lenora with a cargo of fish scrap is out from Round Pond, Me., for Charleston, S. C., about 25 miles from Round Pond about November 25 for Charleston, and was last reported at Hatteras, N. C., where she arrived on December 24, and remained until December 25. The Lenora registered 41 tons net and was formerly a whaling brig, built from New Bedford, Mass. She was built at Columbia Falls in 1865. She carried a crew of seven men and is owned by the Gilbert Transporting Company of New Haven, Conn.

Confirmation of the belief that the Lenora is the vessel wrecked is in the fact that the only pieces along the Maine coast where fish scrap is loaded at this season of the year are Linnikin, near Booth Bay, and Round Pond; and the Lenora is the only schooner which has started from either place for several weeks.

John Conlin Secured Decision.

(By Associated Press.)
PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 8.—John Conlin of Chicago, tonight won the decision over "Kid" Murphy of New York, in the tenth round of a fight for the bantam weight championship.

Each Will Have to Pay

(By Associated Press.)
CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 8.—The National Baseball Commission in session here today, wired President John T. Brush of the New York National League club, that he must pay within a week the \$1,000 fine assessed against that club last season for refusing to play at New Orleans.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD MEN MAY GET BETTER PAY

Pattern Makers and Machinists Place Their Grievance Before Assistant Secretary Newberry.

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—A delegation of mechanics and machinists and pattern makers from the Washington and Norfolk navy yards, accompanied by James L. Gernon of Brooklyn, the vice president of the Pattern Makers' Association, had an interview with Assistant Secretary Newberry at the navy department today, with a view to securing an increase of wages for these classes of employes over those provided in the wage scale approved by Mr. Newberry last week. At the conclusion of their interview the visitors declined to make any statement, but Mr. Newberry indicated that in the case of the machinists and pattern makers at the Washington yard the weight of evidence was against the reopening of the question, while at the Norfolk yard the case of the pattern makers warranted further investigation.

First National Bank of Wytheville.

(By Associated Press)
WYTHEVILLE, Va., Jan. 8.—The stockholders of the Bank of Wytheville have just voted to convert the bank into what will be known as the First National Bank of Wytheville. The bank has at present a capital stock of \$50,000 and a surplus of \$65,000.

GLENN BOWS TO ROADS

North Carolina's Governor Agrees to Accept Railroad's Proposition.

EXTRA SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

Old North State Lawmakers Will Meet in Extraordinary Session on Tuesday, January 21—Governor Issues Letter to the People.

(By Associated Press)
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8.—Governor Glenn shortly before 6 o'clock tonight, after a session of the council of state, issued his proclamation for a special session of the general assembly of North Carolina, to begin on Tuesday, the 21st of January. The proclamation states that the specific purpose of the extra session is to change, modify, straighten out or repeal the railroad passenger rate of 2 1/2 cents a mile passed at the last session of the legislature.

With the proclamation Governor Glenn issued a letter to the people of the state in which he sets out the specific act to be presented to the legislature, saying that the terms offered by him to the railroads have been accepted by all but one, and that this road (referring to the Atlantic Coast Line) accepts all the terms except an agreement for an interstate rate, saying it has no power to do this, the governor adding, "but doubtless circumstances will regulate this rate as requested."

He states that the legislature will be asked to increase the 2 1/2 cent flat rate to 2 3/4 cents, with a charge of 15 cents extra for passengers who fail to buy tickets and to repeal the present law and the penalties, if this is done, the railroads agree to the flat 2 3/4 cent interstate rate and also to issue 2,000 mile books, interstate, interchangeable with solvent roads, good for heads of firms and employes not exceeding five at two cents a mile.

One thousand mile books, interstate, limited to one person at two cents a mile.

Five hundred mile books, interstate, at 2 3/4 cents, good for heads and dependent members, names to be furnished.

THAW JURY BOX NOW HAS SIX OCCUPANTS

Work of Securing Twelve Men to Try Murderer of Stanford White Half Completed.

INSANITY PLEA IS MADE STRONGER

Counsel for Defense Admit That They Have Also Retained Alienists Who Testified at First Trial That Thaw Was Still Insane—Evelyn Takes Frequent Naps During Day.

(By Associated Press)
NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The work of securing a jury to try Harry K. Thaw, a second time, for killing Stanford White, was not complete when court adjourned shortly before six o'clock tonight. The original venire of 300 had been exhausted at that hour and the customary night sitting was not held.

Two hundred additional talesmen have been ordered to report tomorrow morning. The oath of service was administered today to three men, making six in all who have been finally accepted. Three provisional jurors were also in the box at the close of the day's session. Another reduced panel when all twelve seats had been filled at 4 o'clock and six chairs were left vacant when it finished. The defense has now exercised eleven of its thirty challenges and the prosecution eight.

The sworn jurors, in their respective positions are Charles E. Germann, shipbroker, foreman; Arthur R. Naeth, baker; George W. Cary, drygoods; George C. Rupprecht, salesman; John H. Holbert, mineral water, and David Earnsmith, manager. The provisional jurors are William McAfee, salesman; George M. Metz, druggist; James S. Davidson, clerk.

The plan of maintaining both permanent and temporary jurors in the trial panel until twelve men have finally been selected for service is unique in the annals of the courts and has imposed a double duty upon the deputies who are directed to keep the sworn jurors and the provisional ones separate. In the selection of the jury Martin W. Littleton, Thaw's senior counsel, is so conducting his examination of talesmen as to impress on them that should the defense introduce evidence tending to show that Thaw was insane at the time of the Madison Square Roof Garden tragedy, the burden of proof will fall upon the shoulders of the district attorney, and that he must prove beyond all reasonable doubt that the defendant was legally sane. Thaw's attorneys today furnished the first big surprise of this trial by admitting that some of the expert witnesses who were retained by the district attorney for the first trial, and who declared, when Mr. Jerome made application for a lunacy commission, that in their opinion, Thaw was so insane as not to know the nature of the proceedings against him, and was entirely incapable of intelligently advising with his counsel, are also now under subpoena by the defense. They made affidavit that in their opinion Thaw was suffering at the time of the inquiry from an incurable form of insanity. These same experts previously testified on the witness stand in response to Mr. Jerome's hypothetical question, that they believed Thaw knew what he was about when he killed Stanford White. This move it is said is intended by the defense to block the prosecution putting the doctors on the stand and it is taken as showing a determination to save Thaw from a conviction even with the danger of a stay in the insane asylum as the alternative. The alienists, who were the mainstay of the prosecution at the first trial were Drs. William Mahon, Charles MacDonald and Austin Flint.

The defense in the present trial is insanity at the time White was killed.

Defense Has Delicate Task.

In making out their case the defense will need to exercise delicate handling of it to show that Thaw was so deranged at that time as not to know the nature or quality of his act and to show at the same time that he is now mentally sound.

If they are placed on the stand Mr. Littleton may draw from the experts the opinion that Thaw was also insane at the time of the homicide and then endeavor to limit all testimony as to the defendant's mental condition to the immediate period of the tragedy. If successful in this the defense would force a trial of the case strictly on the ground of Thaw's mental condition of summer of 1906. This would force District Attorney Jerome again to apply for a lunacy commission and should this occur Thaw's attorneys are confident of their ability to successfully establish his claim of present sanity.

The first batch of talesmen called to the witness chair when court convened at 10:45 a. m. was disposed of, as every man had too fixed an opinion to serve as a fair juror until John H. Holbert, an elderly man and proprietor of a spring water company, was reached. Mr. Holbert said he had formed something of an opinion, but he was sure he could lay it aside. He was closely questioned by District Attorney Jerome and Mr. Littleton and was finally accepted.

Philip J. Goodhart, a stockbroker, who was absent on yesterday when his name was called, appeared today and made his excuses. The fine of \$250 imposed upon him was remitted by Justice Dowling.

Goodhart was then examined for jury duty and when he declared he held an opinion which could not be changed, he got a lecture from the court.

Ambrase Shica passed through all the disqualifying questions put to him by opening counsel, but was preemptorily challenged by the district attorney. The next half dozen were excused by consent for various causes. John Entwistle, a builder, born in England, was accepted as a temporary juror. He said he had no prejudice against insanity as a defense. The defense used its sixth preemptory challenge in the case of J. Holmes Butler, a business man. Mr. Butler successfully answered all questions touching his qualifications. He was anxious not to serve, however, saying his business would go entirely to pieces if he should be compelled to do so. In all, 29 talesmen were called on the morning session and only two tentative jurors secured from the total. Recess was ordered at 1:02 o'clock.

Within 20 minutes after the afternoon session began another tentative juror had been secured in David Earrowsmith, manager of a carpet cleaning concern.

Mr. Earrowsmith is a young man and seemed to pass an ideal examination, but filling the eleventh place proved a hard task, and nearly a score of succeeding talesmen were dismissed by common consent after they had been examined.

Evelyn Took Cat Naps.

The monotony of the examinations and the heat in the court room caused Mrs. Evelyn Thaw to drop off to sleep several times, much to the amusement of her husband, who, smilingly called the attention of his court to the nodding figure.

Clarence S. Anderson, a real estate broker, said he had read very little of the previous trial and had no opinion whatever as to the laws of insanity, he assured counsel of both sides he would accept without question the instructions of the court.

He was accepted provisionally as a juror.

George W. Hubbell, an insurance actuary, was chosen as the temporary occupant of chair No. 12. Mr. Littleton tried to disqualify him for cause after he had let slip the statement that he felt the defense of insanity had been abused.

District Attorney Jerome announced after a brief intermission that Juror Anderson, at No. 11, would be excused by consent. The people preemptorily challenged Juror MacGinn No. 6, and Juror Cranston No. 7, on behalf of the defense. Mr. Littleton challenged Juror Greenbaum No. 5; Juror Entwistle No. 9 and Juror Hubbell No. 12.

This winnowing of the jury left three new actual jurors available, Messrs. Rupprecht, salesman; Holbert, the head of a spring water company, and Earrowsmith, head of a business house. With Thaw standing and facing them, the three men took the oath of service, making six in all sworn on the trial panel.

Work to Secure the Other Six.

The attorneys at once set about filling vacant chairs. Edgar M. Carmick, a jeweler was first called and was subjected to a preemptory challenge by the defense. Carmick said he did not take enough interest in the first trial to form an opinion. The defense used a preemptory challenge also against Samuel B. Huntington, a treasurer, who said he had a prejudice against defenses of insanity.

It was more than an hour before the first of the new provisional jurors was chosen. William McAfee, a stove salesman frankly admitted he had read nearly all the testimony of the first trial and he had formed an opinion, but it was not strong enough, he said, to influence his judgment in weighing the evidence as it would come from the witness's direct.

McAfee took chair No. 7.

Crowd at Vis Murder Trial.

(By Associated Press)
STAUNTON, Va., Jan. 8.—The second day of the trial of John F. Via, charged with the brutal murder of his wife, Cora F. Via, at Craigsville, Oct. 16, drew an immense crowd.

TO CREATE IMMENSE GUARANTY BANK FUND

Banking and Currency's Sub-Committee of House of Representatives Prepares Bill.

RADICAL CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM.

Would Divide Country Into Redemption Districts, the Head of Which Would be a Deputy Comptroller and Who Would be in Full Control of Main Features of Bill.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The sub-committee of the House on banking and currency, to which was entrusted the framing of a bill to increase the elasticity of the currency, reached a conclusion today, and will report favorably to the full committee a bill drawn by Chairman Fowler of the committee. The bill will be introduced by Mr. Fowler and referred to his committee, where it will form the working basis for the framing of a bill. The bill provides for the complete retirement of all present outstanding national bank bond secured currency and authorities in lieu thereof a currency based on general assets of the banks in this way:

The comptroller of the currency will designate throughout the country redemption cities, so there shall be a redemption city within at least 24 hours' reach of every national bank.

The national banks will indicate to the comptroller of the currency what redemption city they wish to be joined. The comptroller will then set such a time and place within each redemption district for the organizing of that district in the following manner: Each national bank in that district, regardless of its capital stock, will be entitled to one vote. Representatives of the banks will meet at a time and place designated and elect a board of managers, to consist of seven members. These seven will elect a chairman who will become a deputy comptroller of the currency and assume control of his redemption district, except that he shall not have charge of the enforcement of the criminal statutes.

To Create Immense Guaranty Fund.

Each national bank is authorized to present to the secretary of the treasury national bank notes and lawful monies in lieu of other national bank bond-secured outstanding notes. Then if the bank's application therefor is endorsed by the board of managers of the redemption district to which it belongs, the bank will receive guaranteed credit certificates to the amount of its capital stock. These notes will be subject to a tax of two per cent. per annum. Each bank will be required to deposit as a guaranty fund with the treasurer of the United States five per cent. of its average deposits for the preceding 12 months and five per cent. of the credit notes which it takes out. The revenue thus obtained is to create and support a national guaranty fund of \$500,000,000 for the guaranty of both the deposits and outstanding bank notes of every national bank. Eighty per cent. of this fund is to be invested in United States bonds drawing two per cent. interest, while the remaining 20 per cent. is to be deposited in banks of the various redemption cities for the purpose of redeeming the guaranteed credit notes of the banks in redemption districts. When the national guaranty fund reaches \$200,000,000, which would be almost simultaneous with the birth of the new law, the government is required to return to the banks the United States bonds which the government now holds as security for deposits; the object being to enable the banks to get control of the bonds so that the government can invest the 80 per cent. of the guaranty fund in two per cent. bonds and regain control.

In buying these bonds the banks holding them shall be paid their original purchase price, provided the bonds were bought before January 1, 1908, and providing their exact purchase price can be proved.

Representative Fowler's Statement.

Mr. Fowler today made the following statement regarding the financial situation: "We are today, with regard to our financial and currency practices, exactly where we were in 1896-98 with regard to our standard of values; and to decide now to make all kinds of bonds the basis of currency would be just as serious and fatal a mistake as to have adopted silver then as our standard of value. The time is opportune, the circumstances are auspicious and a careful investigation of all the facts and conditions justifies the conclusion that Congress can and should so legislate as to bring about these results:

"First—a uniform banking system; second—uniform bank reserve, consisting of gold coin or its equivalent; third—a simple and scientific monetary system, consisting of only three forms of currency—gold for our bank reserves, bank credit notes redeemable in gold for the larger bills, and silver for the smaller bills and subsidiary coins; fourth—a currency automatically adjusting itself to the demands of trade, not too great nor too small, but always just and equal to our requirements; fifth—absolute protection to all depositors in national banks by placing in the United States treasury a guaranty fund which by January, 1909, ought to approximate \$500,000,000; sixth—the establishment of certain rules and regulations whereby the financial operations of the treasury shall be so conducted that the government will cease to be a disturbing factor in our trade and commerce."

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Millions for Autos.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Nearly \$8,000,000 was spent in the United States during 1907 for motor cars, according to the estimates made by the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers. The association has been in session here and in addition to other business decided to hold its next show at Madison Square Garden in January instead of November as heretofore.

GIRL FOUND IN WELL

Hanover County Miss Climbs Into Cave and Is Rescued at Night.

FAMILY DIDN'T SEARCH FOR HER.

Richard Thomas Comes to Rescue, and Child Says "Hurry Up, I am Cold in Here"—None the Worse For Experience.

(Special to The Daily Press)

MONTPELIER, Va., Jan. 8.—A most remarkable and almost incredulous accident occurred at Taylor's Creek, the home of Lute Harris, a Hanover county farmer living near this place, when a daughter of Mr. Harris, a girl of 11 years old, was missing.

A search was instituted and on finding the rope and bucket missing from the well, the family declared she must have fallen in.

The well is 70 feet deep with eight feet of water, and is a large old-fashioned affair with rock and brick walls.

The child's parents feeling so sure she could not possibly be alive, would not go near the well, but called for aid, which soon reached them.

Richard Thomas was the first to arrive, and on going to the well called the child's name, and to his great surprise she immediately answered, saying: "Hurry up, I am getting cold in here."

The child had gone to the well for water, where the wheel hung and she climbed on the well house to unloosen it, and in doing so the bolt slipped. Down went wheel, bucket, rope and child to the bottom of the well, a distance of 70 feet.

On rising the second time she caught on some projecting rocks and crawled into a cave back of them and kept her head out of the water.

It is not known how long she remained in the well. The men had to go a distance of half a mile before securing a rope. By this time it was dark, so a running noose was made, a light tied on to the rope and the girl was told to put it over her head and under her arms, which she did just as soon as it reached her, and she was drawn up entirely unhurt, except a few bruises on her knees, and did not seem to be the least excited, although dripping wet she conversed with her rescuers, telling them of her experience.

LEGISLATURE BEGINS BIENNIAL SESSION

Virginia Lawmakers Receive Governor Swanson's Message and Elect Officers.

SENATOR HOLT'S IMPORTANT BILL

Introduces Measure Increasing the Exemption of Income From Taxation From \$600 to \$1,500—The Unwritten Law Appears at the Very First Session—Great Railway Fight.

(Special to The Daily Press)

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 8.—A considerable crowd of spectators, including many ladies, was in attendance at noon today when the General Assembly formally began the work of the session. Clerk Williams called the House of Delegates to order just as the hands of the big white faced clock pointed to 12, and a moment later prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Russell Cecil of the Second Presbyterian church.

Clerk Williams then read a certified list of the members of the body, after which the solons answered their first roll call for the session of 1908. The usual official oath was next administered by the clerk, after each member subscribed to it.

The first business in order, announced Mr. Williams, was the election of a speaker. Delegate Alden Bell of Culpeper, briefly presented the name of Richard Evelyn Byrd of Winchester, who was nominated by the Democratic caucus last night. No nomination was made by the Republican members.

Not a vote from any of the 92 men present was cast against Mr. Byrd. He even got all the Republican ballots.

Clerk Williams appointed a committee consisting of Colonel Massee, Delegate Pendleton of Scott, and Delegate Bell of Culpeper, to escort the new speaker to the chair. Applause greeted Mr. Byrd when he appeared. The oath of office was administered to him by Judge John H. Ingram of the law and Equity Court at Richmond.

Delegate Martin Williams of Giles, then nominated Clerk Williams for the position he now holds. A unanimous vote was cast for the clerk, who was escorted into the hall amidst applause by Delegates Williams and Cator. Mr. Williams had previously been at his desk, but coyly retired just before his election came up. He briefly expressed thanks for the honor conferred on him.

Next followed the election of Sergeant at Arms J. M. Johnson and Doorkeepers S. M. Newhouse and P. E. Lipscombe. Without a single exception the Republican members voted for all the Democratic caucus nominees.

Colonel Cator of Alexandria, a member of the committee on rules, offered a draft of the rules to regulate the present session. He said that they varied in no material way from the old rules save that they provided for a new standing committee—insurance and banking—and altered the regulations regarding the privileges of the floor.

A reading of the rule regarding the privileges of the floor showed that all outsiders were excluded, save from the galleries. Dr. Powell, the "Uncle Sam" of the House, fought vigorously against the proposed change as undemocratic. Delegate Rew favored it as a fitting medium for excluding that most obnoxious class—the lobbyists. The proposed rules were adopted. Dr. Powell alone voting against them.

A committee was then named to notify Governor Swanson of the organization of the House, and a few minutes later Secretary Owen submitted the message of the executive. On motion of Delegate Cooke of Norfolk, Clerk Williams read the message.

Proceedings in the Senate.

Lieutenant Governor Elyson called the Senate to order promptly at noon, and the session was opened with prayer by Rev. G. C. Kelly, pastor of Broad Street Methodist church. A communication from the secretary of state, certifying the result of the recent election of senators was presented.

A call of the roll disclosed 39 Senators in the chamber, the only absentee being Senator John M. Har-