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SWANSON FIRES ON ASSAILANTS

First Speech of the Congressman Made in Richmond.

BITING REFERENCES TO CRANDALL MACKAY

Declares the People of Virginia Will Not Approve Slandering Campaign Methods—Defends His Record Before Fine Audience—Discusses His Platform.

Congressman Claude A. Swanson made the first and only speech of his gubernatorial campaign in Richmond last night before a fine audience in the Academy of Music.

Former Senator Henry A. Atkinson presided, and Hon. Henry R. Pollard introduced Mr. Swanson. The striking features of the evening were Mr. Swanson's withering denunciation of the alleged anonymous and slanderous attacks made upon his official and political record, and his biting references to Mr. Crandall Mackay, of Alexandria, who recently attacked him in connection with some postal matters.

Mr. Swanson evidently had the sympathy of his audience, and as he proceeded to defend himself against attacks made upon him and to discuss his public record there were frequent outbursts of applause.

Barring his references to the Mackay matter and anonymous attacks upon him by others, his speech was along the lines of those heretofore delivered by him, and with more than his accustomed vigor. Mr. Swanson unwittingly aroused a Montague demonstration during the course of his speech, which showed that a great many of the Governor's friends were present.

On the stage many prominent citizens of Petersburg were seated, among them being Mr. Bartlett Roper, who presided and presented Senator McIlwaine, who in turn introduced the Senator. Mr. McIlwaine was never in better trim and made an excellent introductory speech, in the course of which he reviewed his stewardship as a legislator during his fourteen years' service. He stated with great earnestness that he had never cast a vote that he regretted, and that he was prouder of none than of his vote for Senator Martin when he was first elected. He mentioned the fact, also, that he had placed the name of Senator Martin before the caucus in the second election. He was cheered to the echo when he said: "I now present your Senator that is and your Senator that will be."

As Senator Martin rose and stood gravely bowing his acknowledgments, the cheering continued, and it was several moments before the tumult subsided sufficiently for him to speak. After acknowledging the splendid greeting, the Senator, without further preliminary, began his speech, and for fully two hours held the attention of the cheering audience. Ever since the adjournment of the Senate he had been engaged constantly in one of the most laborious campaigns ever waged in this State, and during those four months he had not been able to spend three days at home. "If nothing had happened before such an audience, I would be amply compensated for all the labor and exertion. Since my first appearance I have received nothing but kindness and honor from the people of Petersburg. My distinguished competitor and the most illustrious of the people of Petersburg had done much more for me than I have ever done for them. I want to say that for once in the campaign he was accurate when he made that statement, the next expect to me enough to merit the generosity of the people of Petersburg." (Great laughter and applause.)

Senator Martin then took up the Governor's campaign and analyzed it, showing that he had made his fight on the charge that he himself had favored the primary.

"The gubernatorial is not only a high honor," he said, "but it is fraught with great responsibilities and vast powers. I propose to administer this campaign with bitterness. I have nothing to say against the honorable gentlemen who are competing with me for this honor. "I do not desire the office unless the Democrats of this Commonwealth regard me worthy to bear the distinguished honor and to discharge its duties and responsibilities. "I am a Democrat, not because you honor me. Whether you crown me King or not, I will be found where I was found four years ago, traveling up and down this State, speaking for my successful opponent. (Great applause.)

Have Decided It. "But if there is one thing the people of this State have determined positively upon, it is that I shall be the standard bearer of this Democracy for Governor in November. I know where you have been in the ymcaea, and I know where you have been in the view of injuring me, by undertaking to impugn my party loyalty of four years ago, and I would not do myself justice did I not stand here and denounce this slanderous method of campaigning."

HIGH HONORS TO SENATOR MARTIN

Petersburg Accords Him a Magnificent Reception.

STREETS ABLAZE WITH FIREWORKS

The Theatre Crowded to Its Utmost Capacity With Nearly Two Thousand People. Tremendous Demonstration By Audience.

(Special by Staff Correspondent.) PETERSBURG, VA., August 18.—The city of Petersburg excelled all the other cities of the State in the splendor of its reception and the enthusiasm of its greeting to Senator Thomas S. Martin, who made his only speech of the campaign in this city to-night. A great pyrotechnic display and a remarkable outburst of enthusiasm marked the journey of the distinguished visitor from the hotel to the academy of music, and again after the speech from the theatre to the handsome home of the local lodge of Elks, where a reception was tendered the senator. Banners burned in the streets, the glare of red fire illumined the thoroughfare, rockets soared and magazines sent up great showers of sparks, while cannon crackers added noise to the reception, the streets along the route were lined with cheering people, and a great crowd awaited in front of the theatre, which was filled to overflowing long before the speaking began. It was an ovation of which any man might well be proud.

A Great Audience. The crowd in the theatre was estimated by several persons on the stage at from 1,800 to 2,000, and a police officer on the stage stated that there were fully two thousand people in the building and in the vestibule in front. Some two or three hundred who were late arriving failed to get in the theatre. On the stage many prominent citizens of Petersburg were seated, among them being Mr. Bartlett Roper, who presided and presented Senator McIlwaine, who in turn introduced the Senator. Mr. McIlwaine was never in better trim and made an excellent introductory speech, in the course of which he reviewed his stewardship as a legislator during his fourteen years' service. He stated with great earnestness that he had never cast a vote that he regretted, and that he was prouder of none than of his vote for Senator Martin when he was first elected. He mentioned the fact, also, that he had placed the name of Senator Martin before the caucus in the second election. He was cheered to the echo when he said: "I now present your Senator that is and your Senator that will be."

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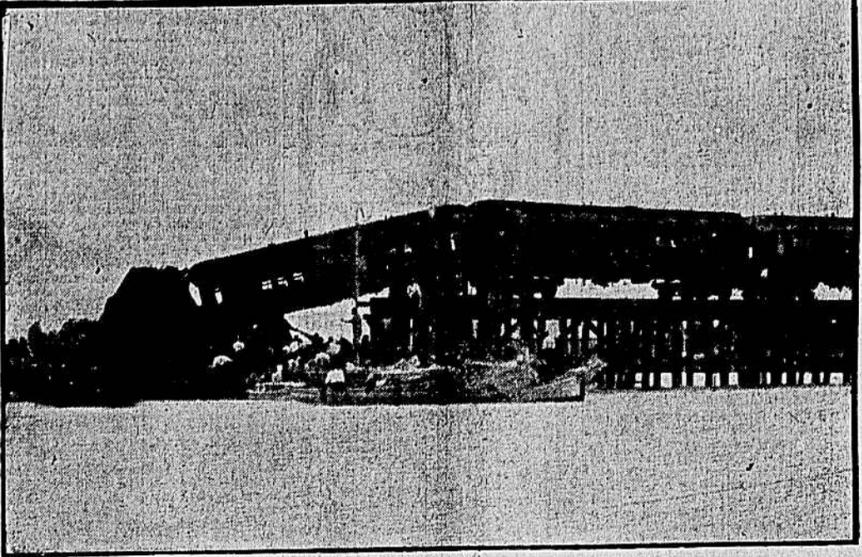
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The Wreckers at Work Recovering the Bodies of the Dead Who Went Down With the Atlantic Coast Line Excursion Train Through an Open Draw at Bruce's, Near Pinner's Point Thursday.

PEOPLE TO HAVE VOICE IN LAWS

In Solemn Manifesto, Emperor Nicholas Summons National Assembly for January.

UKASE MAKES NEW EPOCH

Body Will Be Constructive, and Not Legislative—Suffrage Not Universal.

(By Associated Press.) ST. PETERSBURG, August 18.—Russia's national representative assembly, the fruit of decades of stress and striving for reform, which endows the Russian people with the right of being consulted through their chosen representatives in the suggestion, preparation and repeal of legislation, to-day takes its place among the fundamental institutions of the Empire.

In a solemn manifesto Emperor Nicholas announces this morning to his subjects the fruition of his plans summoning the representatives of the people, as outlined by him in a rescript issued on March third, last, and fixes the date for the first convocation as mid-January, and in a ukase addressed to the Senate, formally orders that body to register as the imperial will a law project, formulating the nature, powers and procedure of the new governmental organization.

The manifesto ukase and project are published this morning in special editions of The Official Messenger in St. Petersburg and Moscow. They will be given out for publication at noon to all the newspapers throughout the Empire, many of which are preparing to issue extra editions to signalize a momentous historical event, overshadowing in importance the liberation of the serfs in 1861.

Not Legislative Body. The national assembly will be a consultative organization in connection with the council of the Empire and not a legislative body. The powers of the Emperor remain theoretically absolute. As the Emperor is the supreme law giver and autocrat, the decisions of the duma have only a recommendatory and not a binding force, though the rejection of any legislative measure by a two-thirds majority of both houses is sufficient to prevent that measure from becoming law.

The representatives of the people will not only have the right to pass on any legislation proposed by the government, but also can voice their desires on new laws and will have the right to exert a certain supervision over budgetary expenditures.

The suffrage though wide is not universal. It is based on property qualification.

Pointers on the Weather.

Forecast for Virginia—Fair Saturday, warmer in the interior; Sunday, partly cloudy, showers in the interior, warmer on the coast; light to fresh breeze from the southeast to the northeast. To southeast winds, North Carolina.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.

Richmond weather was clear and cool. Range of the thermometer: 8 A. M. 69 9 P. M. 73 12 M. 74 3 P. M. 74 12 midnight 69 Average 71.5

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

August 19, 1905. Sun rises 5:20 High tide 7:24 Moon rises 9:31 Evening 7:45

PRESIDENT FOR HAMPDEN-SIDNEY

Rev. J. Gray McAllister Has Been Selected for This Honor.

TRUSTEES SOON TO MEET

Matter, However, in Immediate Charge of Executive Committee.

The presidency of Hampden-Sidney College has been offered to Rev. J. Gray McAllister, adjunct professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature, Union Theological College, this city, and now has the matter under careful consideration.

This was the report in Presbyterian circles yesterday, and there is not the slightest doubt of the truth of it. What Mr. McAllister will do with this flattering invitation cannot be foretold. He is now at New Store, Buckingham county, attending a meeting of a presbytery, and could not be reached by a telegram.

Rev. Dr. F. T. McFadden and Dr. Paulus A. Irving, of Richmond, with Dr. Benj. W. Norfolk, compose the executive committee, who are acting in the matter. A meeting of the board of trustees will be held some time next week.

Rev. Mr. McAllister is an accomplished and scholarly young man, of fine ability, and is widely known in Virginia. He is a graduate of Hampden-Sidney College, and of Union Theological Seminary.

Hampden-Sidney has been without a permanent president since the resignation of Dr. Richard McIlwaine, some months ago.

SUSPECT GREAT SWINDLING GAME

Alleged That Government Has Been Fleeced by Evasion of Tobacco Taxes.

INVESTIGATION BEING MADE

Sensational Expose or Explanation by Treasury Department Within Short Time.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.—A state of affairs exists in the Treasury Department which is now described as "peculiar," but which bids fair to develop a sensation of the first magnitude, compared with which scandals in other departments will pale into insignificance. If suspicions of fraudulent importations of Cuban tobacco be sustained, the government, it will be shown, has been swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of revenue. The Department is now investigating the charges, and either an expose or an explanation will be forthcoming in a short time.

The whole matter hinges on the classification of Cuban leaf tobacco, which pays a duty of thirty cents a pound as fillers, and a duty of \$1.85 a pound as wrappers. The difference of \$1.50 is sufficiently great to make it an object to secure the classification of wrapper leaf as filler.

The case under investigation is that of a shipment of 408 bales from a small tobacco firm of Tampa to a big firm of cigar manufacturers in New York. The United States Tobacco Journal came into possession of the facts, which were being quietly investigated by the Treasury Department. The Journal, in its issue of to-morrow, will discuss the case at length, setting forth the facts mentioned.

Sent to Tampa First. From information now in the hands of the Department, it appears that a large quantity of tobacco was recently shipped from Havana to a small manufacturing firm in Tampa—enough, it is said, to last that firm one year. Recently the shipment was quietly withdrawn in small lots by the Tampa firm and shipped to the New York firm. As the big New York firm has Havana connections, the Department is at a loss to understand why the tobacco should have been shipped from Cuba to the little firm at Tampa, and then reshipped to the New York concern, especially as the water freight is so much smaller than the rate by water and rail.

The New York Cigar Leaf Board of Trade will probably call the attention of the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association, of which A. Bijur, of New York, is president, to the matter. The officers of both organizations reside in New York. The Clear Havana Manufacturers' Association of the United States.

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INFERNAL MACHINE FOR JACOB H. SCHIFF

Effort Made to Kill Prominent New York Men Proves Failure.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, August 18.—Two small infernal machines were sent to prominent New Yorkers to-day. Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, was the target of the more dangerous of the machines, a contrivance of causing death. The other was received by M. Guggenheim's Sons, and was directed to the office of the American Smelting and Refining Company. Mr. Schiff was absent from the city, being at New Harbor. The banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, of which he is a member, received by mail a wooden box six inches long, and containing a letter marked as if addressed to Mr. Schiff and marked as if coming from Edward VII. It was immediately turned over to the police. Removal of the wooden cover discovered only an innocent package wrapped in some paper bearing stock quotations, but inside was a contrivance arranged, at the least rough handling, to discharge two cartridges, loaded with 22-calibre bullets and packed about with lead slugs. The entire affair was enclosed inside a cylinder of heavy paper, tightly sealed with cotton and containing 21 grains of highly explosive powder and matches. The matches were placed so as to be lighted by the emery paper and then touch off the powder.

WILL NOT ARREST EPPS OR JONES

Chief of Police Says He Has No Trustworthy Information.

MASS MEETING TO BE HELD TO-NIGHT

Mr. N. W. Bowe Will Preside and John Stuart Bryan, Mr. J. H. Drake, Jr., and a Prominent Clergyman Will Speak—"Crooks and Crookedness."

The political war was carried into Africa with a vengeance on yesterday, when rumors were circulated freely to the effect that warrants had been sworn out against Mr. H. Claiborne Epps, one of the defeated candidates for city sergeant, and Mr. Mac Jones, one of the defeated candidates for the House of Delegates. Both of these gentlemen, it is said, were active in bringing about the grand jury investigation which culminated in the suppressed Baughman report, which in turn caused the call for the great mass meeting, to be held to-night in the Capitol Square.

The story noised abroad was that both of these defeated candidates had used money unlawfully during the recent primary, and that Mr. Epps had paid the poll tax of a man named James Walsh, who, in return for this favor, had cast his vote for him. It was also stated that James Walsh had made an affidavit, in which he stated that Mr. Epps had asked him to vote for him and had said that he would pay his poll tax. That he (Walsh) had replied that he would vote for him (Epps), but that his tax was already paid; that thereupon Epps had said "It was paid with my money," and had given him a dollar.

Sensational Reports. It was stated that the affidavit had been handed to Chief of Police Werner, but later this was denied. The affidavit was, and is said to be still, in the possession of the original owner.

One of the sensational rumors that was spread broadcast was that Mr. William Royall, in the absence of Commonwealth's Attorney Richardson, would act as Commonwealth's attorney, and as such would prosecute Mr. Epps, whose attorney, it was stated, he was. This was denied positively last night by Mr. Royall.

"I am not counsel for Mr. Epps, nor have I ever been his counsel in anything," Mr. Epps, as soon as he heard the rumor, telephoned Sergeant Brooks, at the Second Police Station, asking if there was a warrant out for his arrest, and stating that he would come at once to the station as soon as he was notified that he was wanted. Sergeant Brooks replied that he knew of no warrant.

Epps's Strong Statement. When seen at his residence, No. 1419 Howard Street, Mr. Epps handed The Times-Dispatch the following reply to the charges that appeared against him in the two afternoon papers: "The statement made in an afternoon paper by James Walsh is an infamous lie. The man did not vote for me. He told me he had voted for J. C. Smyth. That is all I know about Mr. Walsh. He asked for ten cents to buy a drink six weeks before the election and I refused to give it to him. As to the charge that I told him that my money had paid his poll tax and that he gave me a dollar, I assure you that it is a malicious lie, circulated by my enemies. "No warrant has been served upon me. I sincerely trust that it will be served, so that I may show to the public the honesty of my canvass, and also show those who have taken upon themselves this means of diverting public opinion from the crooked methods used by them in the late campaign." (Signed) "H. CLAIBORNE EPPS."

What Mr. Jones Says. In reply to a request that he furnish The Times-Dispatch with a statement regarding the charge made that he had used money contrary to law in the late primary, Mr. W. Mac Jones gave out the following: "If there is any truth in the report that a warrant has been sworn out against me for violation of the election or any

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ENVOYS BREAK; PRESIDENT TO PLAY LAST CARD

After Conference Invites Plenipotentiaries to Sagamore Hill.

FINAL EFFORTS TO FORCE COMPROMISE

King Edward and Financiers of World Unite in Bringing Pressure On Japan.

BLACK PESSIMISM AT SEAT OF CONFERENCE

Believed That Rupture Will Occur On Tuesday and Meeting Come to Abrupt End Unless Outside Influences Are Successful—Japanese Implacable.

(By Associated Press.) PORTSMOUTH, August 18.—At midnight Assistant Secretary Peirce was hurriedly called to the Hotel Wentworth, where a message was awaiting him from the President. He immediately wrote a lengthy reply. Later he was called to the telegraph instrument, and for half an hour carried on a conversation with the President, who was at the other end of the wire at Oyster Bay.

The Associated Press has reason to believe that the purpose of the President's conversation with Mr. Peirce was to arrange for the Russians to go to Oyster Bay. The President is understood to be already in communication with the Japanese through Baron Kaneko. Mr. Roosevelt is undoubtedly preparing to make a last effort to induce the warring countries to compromise.

(By Associated Press.) PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 18.—Black pessimism reigns at Portsmouth to-night. The prevailing view is that the fate of the peace conference is already sealed, that it has ended in failure, and that all that remains to be done for the United States is to go to Oyster Bay, to which day they adjourned the afternoon upon completing the solemn consideration of the Japanese terms, sign the final protocol, go through the conventions and bid each other farewell—in other words, that the meeting Tuesday will be what diplomacy has long been doing for the United States.

But there is still room for hope of a compromise. Neither President Roosevelt nor the powers will see the chance of peace shipwrecked without a final effort and that pressure is being exerted especially to Tokio to induce Japan to moderate her terms beyond question, but what is being done for the United States has not transpired. King Edward is understood to be now leaning a helping hand, and the financiers of the world are known to be exerting all their influences. At Tokio and St. Petersburg the final issue will be decided.

Japanese Implacable. The Japanese have been implacable throughout the six days' sittings. They have listened an explicated, but they have yielded not an iota of the substance of their original demands.

M. Witte accepted outright seven of the twelve Japanese conditions, accepted one in principle, and rejected four, including the main issues, indemnity and Sakhalin. The other two, limitation of naval power and the surrender of the Korean empire, the Japanese have been arranged had there been any prospect of agreement on the two points upon which the divergence seemed irreconcilable.

In the oral discussion of the terms, M. Witte yielded upon two articles, but substantially the result of the thirteen sittings of the envoys has only been to emphasize the position taken by M. Witte in the written reply he presented last Saturday to the Japanese terms. Chances Very Slim. And now both sides turn to home for the last word before the cards are thrown face upward upon the table next Tuesday, for the impasse reached to-day by the plenipotentiaries is recognized to be only a diplomatic fiction. If, in the interim fresh instructions are received by either side compromise is yet possible. But the chances are recognized to be slim. So far as the Russian plenipotentiaries are concerned, there was a chance of their yielding both indemnity and Sakhalin. The cessation of Sakhalin without indemnity was, according to the best inside information, the extreme limit to which M. Witte would ever consent to go, and the Emperor has not yet given the word even to concede that.

To-night suddenly a new factor has been introduced, which, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, lessens materially the chances that he might do so, namely, the issue of the war indemnity. A popular representative body to his subjects. The bearings of this "historic document," as M. Witte described it a few days ago, upon the issue are easily comprehensible. It is bound to ameliorate the internal situation in Russia. The manifesto is Emperor Nicholas's answer to the Japan demand for the payment of a war tribute. The grant of this broad reform is regarded as virtually an appeal to the Russian people for support to resist it.

The Only Hope. At Tokio it is impossible to tell what view will be taken. Peirce probably says he will not take a position, but he may be overruled. Vague intimations to-night come from the Japanese side that "demand for the cost of the war" might be modified, but M. Witte's reply is tenacious in Russia. The issue of the matter that he will pay liberally for the maintenance of Russian prisoners in Japan, but "not a copeck for tribute." To-night the situation can be summed up in a single sentence—prompt and

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