The Times-Dispatch

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886.
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850.

WHOLE NUMBER 17,588. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1907. PRICE TWO CENTS.

President Roosevelt Lavishly Praises Soldiers of Virginia; "Georgia Day" Celebration Marks Real Opening of Exposition

State Should Be Proud of Her Men, Says Commander-in-Chief.

SMILES BROADLY AS BLUES GO BY

All Virginia Troops Make Brave Showing—Cadets of V. M. I. and V. P. I. Share Honors With West Point—The Jackies Great Favorites.

"The Virginia troops are a splendid body of men. I am delighted with the review, and I enjoyed seeing the Richmond Blues, a command which has a national reputation. The cadets from the Virginia Military Institute and Virginia Polytechnic Institute are well called military men of the South."—President Roosevelt to Governor Swanson.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent.)

CAMP JOHN SMITH, JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, VA., June 10.—President Roosevelt, with Major-General Grant, reviewed to-day on Lee Parade the greatest body of troops which has ever marched in parade in Virginia. There were more than 11,000 men in line, and none provoked more enthusiastic applause than the Virginia troops, under command of Brigadier-General C. C. Vaughan. President Roosevelt was hearty in his praise of the men in line, and especially was he pleased with the Virginia Volunteers. To Governor Swanson, who was near him during the review, he said repeatedly: "They are a fine lot of men—a splendid lot of soldiers." The Blues received a great ovation at the hands of the immense crowd, and as they marched company front by the stand, the three companies in perfect alignment, a perfect shout went up, for, the wind playing with their white plumes, the battalion seemed a rippling mass of white feathers. It was sensational, and the President praised the command lavishly, asking Governor Swanson questions about the history of the organization, and saying he had never seen a finer battalion of volunteer infantry.

Again, when the cadets from Virginia Military Institute and Virginia Polytechnic Institute marched past a storm of cheers greeted the boys, and it was then that the President declared that the Virginia Military Institute was rightly called the West Point of the South. It may be said that the Blues, the Virginia Military Institute cadets, the West Point cadets and the sailors from the war-ships received the lion's share of the applause, which, however, was distributed throughout the parade.

MAJOR BOWLES SALUTES WESPITE DOG'S ATTACK

Major Bowles, commanding the Blues, had a peculiar accident during the march past, for just as the battalion approached the reviewing stand and as he raised his sword in salute to the President, a big bulldog rushed out of the crowd and jumping and catching his horse, held on for what seemed a minute. The horse reared, but the Major continued the salute as though nothing had happened and the crowd cheered madly.

The sailor lads, as usual, were great favorites, their bands playing such airs as "Over the Bounding Sea," "A Sailor's Life Is the Life for Me" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

The President smiled "delightedly" when the Twenty-Third Regiment, under Colonel Reid, marched past, the band playing the air dear to the chief executive's heart, "Gerry, O."

No matter how often the Irish air is played the President has always a special welcome for the band which plays it.

General Vaughan had the honor of commanding a division composed of 3,500 men,—a Georgia regiment, the Seventieth Virginia Regiment, under command of Colonel Perry; the Seventy-First Virginia Regiment, under command of Colonel Nottingham; the Seventy-Second Virginia Regiment, under command of Colonel Leady; the Blues, under comand of Major Bowles; the Virginia Artillery, under command of Major Keeling; the Virginia Polytechnic Institute cadets and the Virginia Military Institute cadets.

After the President's review, General Vaughan reviewed the troops under his immediate command, the line marching past him in front of the Powhatan Guards' camp.

There is the greatest rivalry between the West Point and Virginia Military Institute cadets, and each command is doing all in its power to outdo the other in a friendly way. Every girl within the Exposition Grounds is wearing the colors of one or the other of the corps. This afternoon the West Point boys gave an exhibition cavalry ride on Lee Parade, going through the drill of the riding school, such as vaulting over one and then two horses, riding standing on two horses, and riding over hurdles on bareback horses.

BRILLIANT BALL GIVEN IN HONOR OF MILITARY.

To-night a dance was given by the exposition officials to the army and navy officers in the Convention Building. It was a brilliant affair, and attended by three hundred officers in full dress, by the Governors of Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina and Kansas, with the members of their staffs; by the women of the fashionable set of Tidewater, and many from all over the country. To-morrow night the Richmond Light Infantry Blues give a dance in Convention Hall, to which all the army and navy officers have been invited. The Governor of Virginia will be present, and Mrs. Swanson and Mrs. Harry St. George Tucker will be among the chaperons.

At brigade headquarters are Brigadier-General C. C. Vaughan and his staff, composed of Major Clinton Wright and Adjutant-General Major I. Walke Truxton, Major Lynch, Major Thomas W. Shelton, Major Percy, Major

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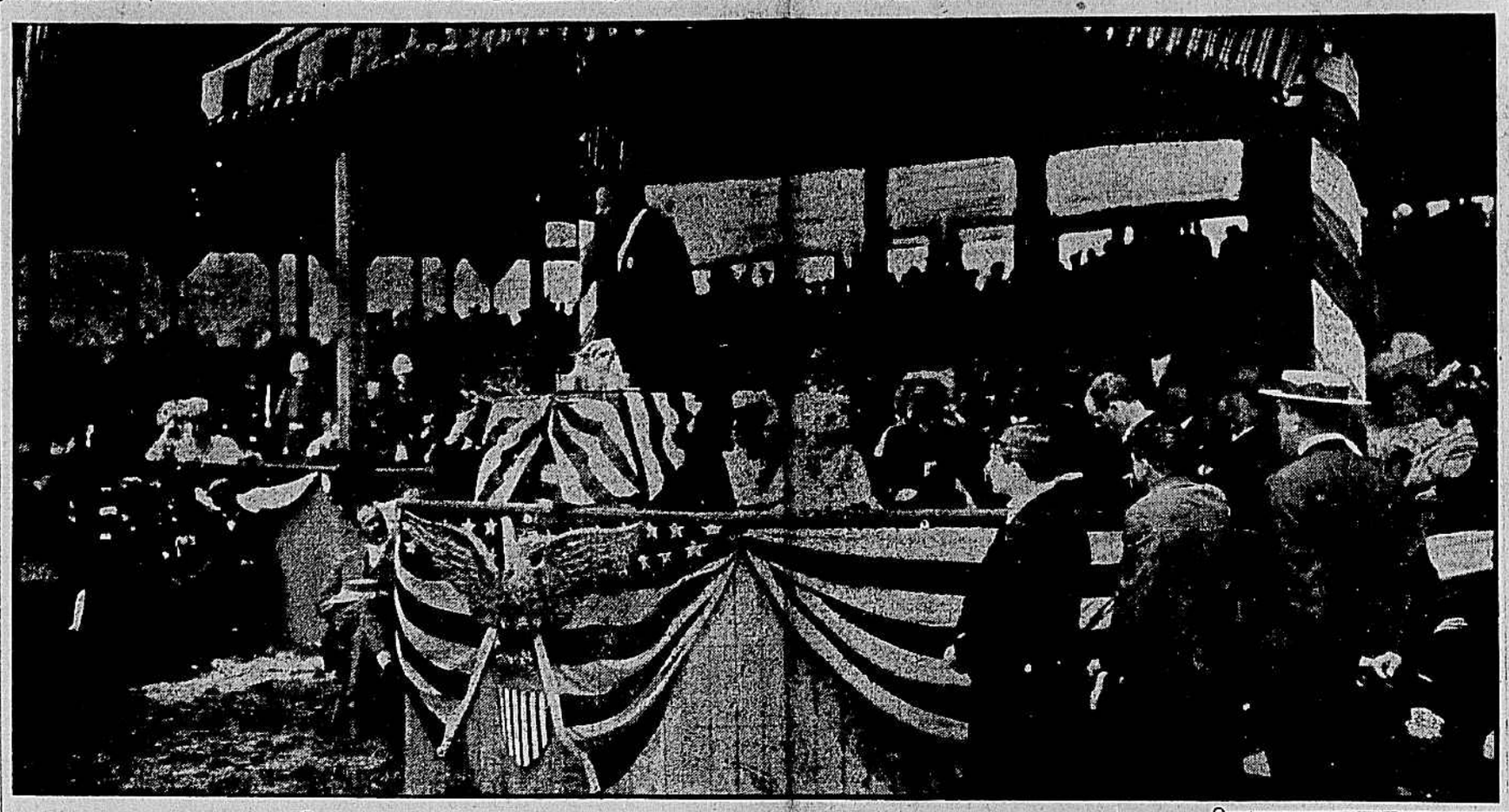

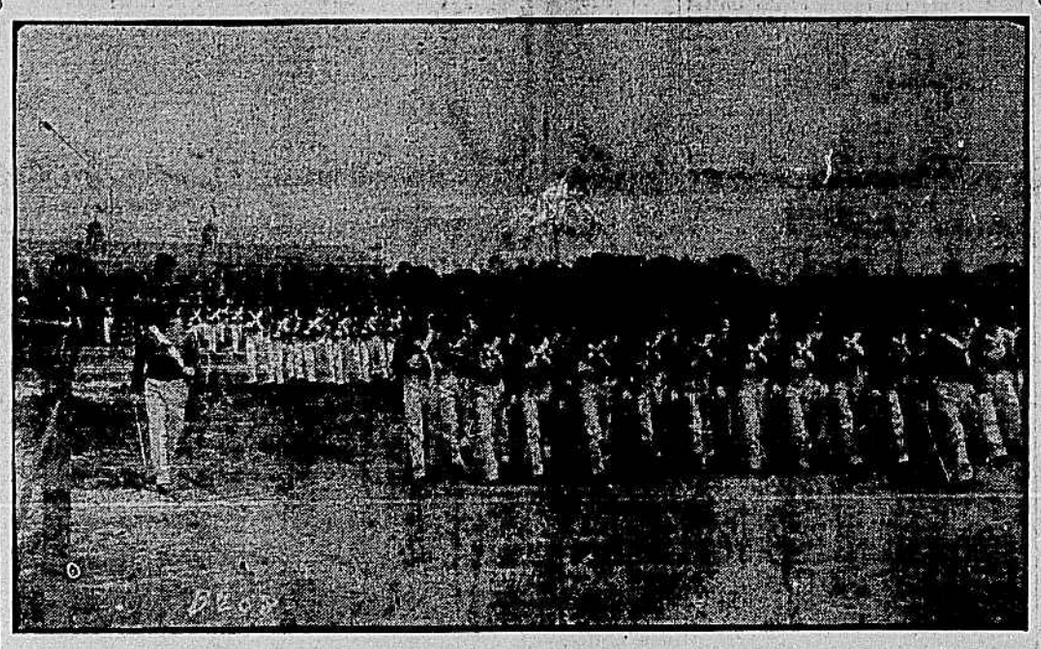

The larger illustration above shows President Roosevelt delivering the address at the opening of the Georgia Building. The West Point cadets will be readily recognized in the lower cut. The photograph was taken as they were marching by the President's reviewing stand.

STARS AND BARS ARE VOTED OUT

The Common Council Decisively Votes to Substitute Byrd's Picture Instead.

APPROPRIATION OF BIG SUMS

Burglar Alarm Ordinance and Negro Almshouse Measure Were Adopted.

What the Council Did.

Refused to embody Confederate emblem in civic flag, and inserted instead picture of William Byrd.

Received reports from Finance Committee recommending appropriations of $350,000 each for rehabilitating gas plant and for building an electric light and power plant, but under the rules these lie over.

Passed resolution appropriating $56,000 to build new negro almshouse, and ratified award of contract therefor.

Sustained veto of Mayor by again voting down a proposition to permit construction of memorial chapel and parish house in St. John's Churchyard.

Passed the burglar alarm ordinance, with important amendments.

Received a handsome gavel from the public school teachers.

In a session of nearly five hours last night the Common Council disposed of the business of the month, save that which had to lie over for three days. Several very important matters were acted upon, but nothing done was of more interest or will prove a greater surprise than the action of the body by a decisive majority in voting to dispense with the Confederate emblem on the proposed civic flag and substituting therefor the picture of William Byrd.

Coming close upon the heels of the greatest Confederate Reunion ever held and an unprecedented display at that time of Confederate enthusiasm, and immediately following a powerful presentation by Mayor McCarthy of the significance of the flag and an eloquent apostrophe to the emblem and what it represented, the action of the Council was sensational. As the roll-call progressed and it began to be seen that the amendment would prevail, there was intense silence and interest.

The announcement of the result was quietly received, although even those who advocated it were surprised at the prevalence of their view. Those

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SCHMITZ CASE NEAR THE END

Further Testimony Cut Off by Ruling of Judge Dunne.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Following a decision by Judge Dunne that correlative testimony could not be given to prove criminal intent in the case at bar, the prosecution to-day suddenly closed its case against Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, on trial for conspiracy to extort money from French restaurants. Attorney Campbell, for the defense, then made the client's opening statement to the jury, and court was adjourned until to-morrow.

Abraham Ruef, who was indicted jointly with Mayor Schmitz, will not be called by the State to testify.

JAPS RAISE FUNDS TO AID ALLIANCE

Determined if Possible to Overthrow Ministry at Home.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Thousands of dollars are being raised by the Japanese of the Pacific coast to carry out the compact they have entered into with the Progressive party of Japan for the overthrow of the Saionji ministry, the annulment of the exclusion clause in the immigration bill, and the guarantee of the naturalization rights of the Japanese subjects residing in this country. These additional facts in the international plot were vouched for in semi-official circles to-night. The enormous fund which is being collected will be used to arouse a feeling in the Japanese empire antagonistic to the American government. Notwithstanding the sweeping denial of the alliance between the Japanese of the Pacific coast and Progressives, the anti-administration party in Japan, given out by Charles Takahashi, the Associated Press to-day secured the text of certain reports which he forwarded to Yamaoka in Seattle, and to the Japanese society of Seattle.

Quotes the Ambassador.

The report, which it was authoritatively stated to-day was afterward read by Takahashi at a secret mass-meeting of Japanese in Seattle on the evening of May 26th, quotes Ambassador Aoki's statements in regard to the relations between the United States and Japan, growing out of the recent disturbances in San Francisco, and adoption by the Congress of the United States of the immigration law excluding coolie labor from continental United States.

Before the departure of Takahashi from this city he sent to Yamaoka, who had not then sailed for Japan, a report, in which he told of a conference with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Takahashi quoted statements made by Secretary Straus, which he said were directly contradictory to those made by Ambassador Aoki as to the agreement of the two governments on the clause excluding Japanese coolie labor from this country.

Too Grave to Disc.

It was after the interview with Sec-

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ANNIVERSARY OF LANDING AT CITY

Boulder Monument Erected on Gamble's Hill Is Presented to City.

In spite of yesterday afternoon's rain, a large and deeply interested party assembled to witness the program of exercises attendant upon the presentation by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities of the boulder monument on Gamble's Hill to the city of Richmond.

The monument is in the form of a pyramid of boulders taken from the bed of James River, and is surmounted by a cross. It commemorates the voyage of Newport, Smith and a party of English pioneer colonists up the river to the present site of Richmond, and the erection by them of a cross, claiming the river and adjacent lands for His Majesty James I. of England.

Anniversary of Event.

The presentation of the monument was made yesterday because it was the three hundredth anniversary of the June day when that first cross was planted among the boulders of a river islet three centuries ago, and the first step was then taken toward founding the present capital of Virginia.

Mrs. George Randolph Cannon, chairman of the boulder committee and of the arrangements for the occasion, was warmly congratulated on the absolute fidelity with which the plan of exercises was adhered to, notwithstanding the perversity of the weather.

As the carriages drove up to the speakers' stand, a chorus of children, under the direction of Professor Walter C. Mercer, sang "O God of Bethel, in Whose Hand," the sweet young voices ringing out clearly. An eloquent opening prayer by Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., followed.

Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, who came up from Norfolk to be present, introduced Hon. David C. Richardson, the orator of the afternoon, who was heartily applauded and heard with the greatest attention.

Mayor Accepts Monument.

Mayor McCarthy, introduced by Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, accepted the monument on behalf of the city. The

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PUTS CONSPIRACY ON ORCHARD'S SIDE

Haywood's Lawyers Already Show Main Line of Their Defense.

BOISE, IDAHO, June 10—Into the further cross-examination of Harry Orchard to-day counsel for William D. Haywood repeatedly threw the suggestion of a great conspiracy, formulated and carried out by the enemies of the Western Federation of Miners, and indicating a determination to construct their main line of defense on that field. They carried Orchard by slow steps through the minutest details from the dynamiting of the Independence, Colorado, station down to the attempt on the life of Bradley and his family in San Francisco. In addition to a series of particular attacks on the credibility of the witness and the general probability of his stories, and preparing the way for their own testimony in rebuttal, the defense sought to show that Orchard had a mania for boasting of the commission of crimes non-existent, except in his own mind, and that he is testifying under the control and suggestion of Detective McPartland. The defense began to-day by making it clear that as far as Orchard knew, Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone had nothing to do with the inspiration, planning and execution of the Vindicator mine explosion, and that Haywood and Moyer had nothing to do with the planning of the murder of Detective Gregory.

Purpose of the Defense.

Passing on to the dynamiting of the Independence station, the first crime with which the testimony of Orchard directly connects Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, the defense endeavored to show that Orchard, in springing the mine, had purposely sought to spare the oncoming train and the non-union men who were expected to entrain, and that the whole plot was engineered by agents of the mine owners and railway managers, who wanted a comparatively harmless "outrage" to injure the union miners who were on strike.

Leaving the Independence station crime, which was followed by the flight

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PRINCESS ANNE IS TOTALLY DESTROYED

Beautiful Hotel at Virginia Beach Wiped Out and Guests Have Narrow Escape.

RICHMOND MAN HERO OF FIRE

Sergeant Carl Boschen, of Blues, Assisted Guests Until He Fainted from Smoke and Exhaustion.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA., June 10.—The Princess Anne Hotel here, the largest hostelry at the most famous watering place in the South, was totally destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning, which originated in the kitchen. Several hours after the fire had originated adjoining property, including the Norfolk and Southern Railway depot, the bowling alley, hotel laundry, engine-house and the office of James S. Groves, together with a large portion of the walk in front of the hotel, was totally destroyed. One guest, name unknown, is believed to have perished in the flames.

The eighty guests that were in the hotel at the time of the fire barely escaped with their lives; many escaped with only their night clothes.

The total loss is said to be in the neighborhood of $135,000, with insurance of $83,000.

That many lives were not lost is attributed to the heroism of Mr. Carl Boschen, of Richmond, a sergeant in the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, the crack Richmond battalion which came down to the Jamestown Exposition at the request of President Roosevelt to act as an escort of honor to hm on the occasion of his visit to the exposition to-day.

Awakens Guests.

Sergeant Boschen was stopping at the Fitzgerald cottage at the beach and awoke before 4 o'clock that he might catch a train to the grounds. He was making his way to the depot when he discovered the fire in the hotel kitchen. Rushing in, he found the night bell boy asleep. After considerable trouble, the boy was awakened, and Sergeant Boschen, with the boy, ran through the building from door to door awakening the guests and warning them of their immediate danger. Some guests took time to dress, while others did not have the time. Men and women rushed from the building like madmen. The guests who had lost all their effects in the fire were taken in by nearby cottagers, who furnished them with necessary clothing.

Sergeant Boschen did not stop in the burning hotel until he had seen that every room, so far as was in his power, had been visited, and in the end

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KILLS HIMSELF IN PLAYHOUSE

J. F. Dahmer Shoots Himself in Mother's Presence—Panic of Audience Barely Averted.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 10.—J. F. Dahmer, aged about twenty years, and a native of Charlotte, N. C., killed himself here to-night and under most sensational circumstances. Following a performance in the Odeon, a moving picture theatre, he shot himself, and the audience, just going out, was almost panic stricken. Young Dahmer was employed at the theatre, which is owned by his stepfather, and the tragedy took place at the close of a quarrel between the two men, so it is said. It occurred, too, in the presence of Dahmer's mother.

Executive Lost No Opportunity to Commend Appearance of Show.

MOTHER'S HOME IS REPRODUCED

This Act of Georgia Commission Touches Him Deeply, Says President—Discusses States' Rights, Child Labor and Popular Education.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION GROUNDS, June 10.—The Jamestown Exposition management has determined to look upon to-day, the occasion of President Roosevelt's second visit, as the real opening. The President lost no opportunity to voice his approval of the showing made since the backward opening of the exposition on April 26th, and with this high indorsement, the management feels that it is in position to advertise an attraction for which apologies need not be made. This was Georgia Day and the opening of Bulloch Hall, a replica of the early home of President Roosevelt's mother, at Roswell, Ga., erected as the Georgia State Building, was the feature that drew the President and his party to the exposition for a second visit.

From the moment the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their distinguished guests were landed at the government pier at 10:50 o'clock until their departure at 4:37 o'clock, every minute was occupied. The President spoke in the Georgia ceremonies from the reviewing stand, and in the afternoon addressed the convention of the National Editorial Association in the exposition auditorium. On both occasions he was given an enthusiastic welcome. He visited the Georgia Building, the New York Building and the negro exhibit, and in his drives over the grounds thousands of people lined the street and gave a continuous ovation.

The schedule arranged in advance was followed to the letter, and when the Mayflower weighed anchor at 5 o'clock and the party started on its return trip to Washington, an unusually strenuous day was closed without an incident of note having occurred. The police arrangements for the handling of the great crowd were so excellent as to call forth favorable comment on every side.

DISTINGUISHED PARTY REVIEWS THE WAR-SHIPS

The naval review of men-of-war in Hampton Roads and the reception of the commanders of American and foreign vessels, which preceded the President's arrival at the grounds, and the military review of Lee Parade following the President's forenoon address, were the same as on the opening day, with the exception of some slight difference in the personnel of the participants.

It was a distinguished party that reviewed the assembled war-vessels from the Mayflower. Immediately upon the arrival of the Mayflower the party of Secretary-of-the-Navy Metcalf was transferred from the Dolphin. It consisted of Miss Chabot, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Myer and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt. The others to join the President were Governor J. M. Terrell, of Georgia, and W. N. Mitchell, of the Georgia State commission.

Passing over the same course as when he visited the exposition on the opening day, the President then reviewed the fleets of seven nations, six in addition to the United States. The sea fighters were in gala attire, the flags of the different countries represented making a striking picture. As the Mayflower streamed down the long column of vessels each in turn greeted the President, who occupied the bridge of his trim yacht, with a salute of twenty-one guns. The foreign vessels had the positions of honor in a line nearest and parallel to the Exposition Grounds, and were reached first by the Mayflower, so that their guns were the first to be heard in sounding their salutation. Either black or dark drab, the vessels of Austria-Hungary, Brazil, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal appeared in sharp contrast to the Atlantic fleet of thirty-three vessels under, the command of Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, these ships being dressed in the usual peace paint of white for the hulls and buff for the superstructure. The five American torpedo-boat destroyers were in dark green and this caused many persons to believe hey belonged to the foreign representation.

Connecticut Fires First Gun of Salute.

The Mayflower approached the three columns of floating fortresses from the east and the Connecticut, Admiral Evans's flagship, fired the first gun of the presidential salute. In a flash the other American ships and the foreign vessels caught the signal and the firing continued simultaneously. As the Mayflower pointed her way along the line of foreign vessels a new series of salutes was begun, and repeated by each war-vessel in the Roads, making in all 1,806 cannon shot in the two presidential salutes.

During the salutes the white puffs of powder smoke floated away like tiny flecks of summer clouds amid the fluttering flags of the decorated ships. Each foreign and American ship manned the rails as the president passed in review. The crews were drawn up in close order along the forward and quarter decks and elevations of the superstructure and stood at attention as the Mayflower skirted each line. Completing the circuit the Mayflower came to her anchorage within the group of flagships, and immediately the president received on board the flag officers of the Atlantic fleet The foreign flag and commanding officers were then received, and in departing they proceeded to the Exposition Grounds, where they went ashore at Discovery Landing. A few minutes later they were followed by the President in the barge of the commander-in-chief of