The Times Dispatch

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886.
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850.

WHOLE NUMBER 17,591. RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1908. D PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GIVES POISON TO TOTS, THEN TRIES TO END OWN LIFE

Wife of Rector of St. John's Church, Norfolk, Driven Insane by Illness.

CONDITION CRITICAL, BUT MAY RECOVER

Minister Went Home for Dinner and Found All Three Lying in Room Suffering from Effects of Carbolic Acid. Tragedy Causes Sensation.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, VA., July 18.—Returning to his home at No. 116 Washington Street for dinner this afternoon, the Rev. W. A. Brown, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, found his wife, three-year-old son and eight-month-old daughter in a precarious condition from the effects of carbolic poison, administered by Mrs. Brown. Ill for some time with nervous trouble, and in a fit of momentary insanity, the wife of the minister gave the poison to the children and then took it herself.

The mother and two children were lying in the former's room. The cook in the kitchen downstairs was busy preparing dinner, and knew nothing of the condition of the three until the alarm was given by Mr. Brown immediately following the discovery.

Calling hurriedly for assistance, the minister applied every antidote he could think of until Drs. Parrish, Grice, Holladay and Jarrett arrived and took charge of the patients.

May Recover.

Mrs. Brown became conscious during to-night at intervals. She admitted giving the acid to the children and then taking it herself. It was in the house, being used for antiseptic purposes. The attending physicians declare that as a result of chronic illness, Mrs. Brown has been afflicted with a nervous collapse for some time. The four doctors hastily called in worked several hours with the three patients before they would hold out any hope. Mrs. Brown rallied promptly, and, it is believed, will recover. Late to-night it was stated that the little boy named after the father will also recover. The eight-months-old baby, Mary, is still in a critical condition. All three are severely burned about the mouth and throat by the acid.

When Mr. Brown reached home yesterday afternoon he had just left his family doctor, whom he had consulted about his wife's condition. He did not lose his wits, calling the servants and telephoning for physicians. The acid bottle near at hand and the evidences of burns about the mouth told the story all too plainly.

Both Very Popular.

Mr. Brown came to Portsmouth several years ago from Pulaski, Va. He is quite a young man, but is full of energy, and is quite popular with the congregation of St. John's Church.

Before her marriage Mrs. Brown was Miss Ramsey, of Alexandria, Va., where her parents reside. She married Mr. Brown four years ago. Her parents have been notified, and are expected to-morrow. She is a woman of great beauty, and made many friends by her sunny disposition. The tragedy has caused a profound sensation.

Parents Leave for Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Mr. and Mrs. G. William Ramsay, parents of Mrs. Brown, left for Norfolk to-night.

FEEDS POISON TO CHILDREN

Mother Kills Her Little Ones and Then Takes Dose Herself.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—Mrs. Isabella Sahlen fed her three small children poison to-day and then strangled each with a handkerchief to make her work sure. Then she went to the grocery store for more poison, which she took herself. Her three children were dead when their mother was discovered, and Mrs. Sahlen was dying. Physicians did what they could for her, but it is thought she cannot survive. In a statement which Mrs. Sahlen made to the police and the medical examiner, the woman blamed her sister-in-law, who, she said, caused her much domestic unhappiness.

Just after 4 o'clock Mrs. Sahlen ran out into her doorway and screamed to her next door neighbor, Mrs. Brown, that she had poisoned her three children and herself. Mrs. Brown rushed into the Sahlen yard and Mrs. Sahlen met her with a bread knife.

The frantic mother made a thrust at Mrs. Brown, who retreated and called for help. Physicians and the police found the three children dead and Mrs. Sahlen under the first effects of the poison.

Frank, the fifteen-month-old baby, was dead in his go-cart in the dining-room with a handkerchief stuffed into his throat. Elizabeth, the three-year-old girl, was evidently killed first, and Mrs. Sahlen took the five-year-old boy out of the bed with the dead body of his sister and placed him on the floor. Then she lay beside the lad, fed him the poison and strangled him in his agony.

The crazed woman had no more poison, so she hailed her neighbor's boy, Willie Brown, and sent him for more. Then she went in and put her house in order, while she waited. When the boy returned, she took the poison and called her neighbor.

The medical examiners said the children had died probably an hour or more before the mother took the poison herself.

FEELING IN JAPAN IS FRIENDLY TOWARD AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 18.—S. Asano, president of the Oriental Steamship Company in Japan, is in New York.

"I am greatly interested in America," he said, "and I sincerely regret all the war talk I have heard and read. In Japan the feeling toward this country is most friendly and we believe it is the best to cultivate your good will. When Americans and Japanese know each other better friction will disappear."

SEARCH FOR MURDERER

Sheriff and Posses On Trail of Slayer of Winchester Man.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WINCHESTER, VA., July 18.—Owing to the meagre news service from Slanesville, W. Va., no definite information has been secured from that point yet in regard to the brutal murder there last night of John W. Chapman, a resident of Winchester. The sheriff and several posses are scouring the mountains for the murderer with a grim determination to catch him. Suspicion points in a certain direction, but no names are given.

Mr. Chapman, who had large business interests, had gone to look after his mill and store at Slanesville, where incendiaries recently burned some of his property.

He was shot from ambush while standing in the doorway of his store. A man sprang from the bushes nearby and shot him in the breast and neck with a double-barreled gun.

One bullet pierced the heart, killing Mr. Chapman instantly. Life was extinct when Granville Chapman, a son of the victim, reached his side.

It is thought that the murder was partly due to enmity following the burning of Mr. Chapman's mills.

The authorities declare that more than one person is implicated in the crime, which, they say, is the result of a long standing feud that had its beginning about a woman.

The case is one of a highly sensational character, and arrests of prominent men in the neighborhood of Slanesville are looked for at any time.

Mr. Chapman was a gallant Confederate soldier, having served in the Twenty-third Virginia cavalry. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Sidney Chapman, who lives in Winchester, and one son, Granville Chapman, of Slanesville.

Two brothers and one sister also survive.

NOT USE NAME OF ELKS

New York Judge Renders Important Decision, Barring the Negroes.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 18.—A decision of much importance to the thousands of Elks in the United States was handed down to-day by Supreme Court Justice Joseph Morschauser. An action was recently brought in the Supreme Court by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks to enjoin the use of their title, or a colorable imitation thereof, by the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World and the Grand Lodge of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World.

The defendant has no limitation to the color of the individual seeking membership, but it is formed mostly of colored persons, while to become a member of the plaintiff order one must be a white man. The case was argued before Justice Morschauser, who grants the relief asked for. The curt ignores the issue of color, if there is one, and establishes a rule which will be important to all fraternities. Judge Morschauser finds that the defendants are barred from incorporation under the name and title used by section 4 of chapter 562, laws of 1890, which prescribes that no certificate of a proposed corporation shall be filed or recorded using the same name as that of an existing corporation, or a name so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive. The judgment is that in furtherance of justice the plaintiff is entitled to the relief asked for in the complaint, with costs.

The effect of the decision is to extend to fraternal orders the rule applied to the use of a corporate name in cases of a commercial or trading character.

VERITABLE ORGY OF BLOOD

General Blume Presents Facts About War That Stun the Fire-Eaters.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

BERLIN, July 18.—The bellicose section, commonly called the fire-eaters of the army, have been rather taken aback by a bulletin issued by the general staff on the authority of General Blume as to the present cost of a modern European war. Germany, it is affirmed, would be able to put 1,250,000 men in the field. A war fought against another European power would cost Germany $1,500,000 per year as long as it lasted. The indirect loss by financial depression and the paralysis of industry would be far greater. If three, four or more European powers were involved, which would be likely in view of the existing alliances, the drain on the resources of Europe would be appalling.

Incidentally, General Blume expresses the opinion that the loss of life would be heavier than in the recent Russo-Japanese War, when 20 per cent of the Japanese armies in the field were killed or wounded. Reckoning in the same proportion, a European power would lose approximately 30,000 killed and wounded during the same length of time, and General Blume believes the proportion would be much higher. He declares it would be a veritable orgy of blood.

ENFORCE LAW AS TO WHISKEY

Attorney-General Quotes President As Wanting Rigid Enforcement.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—Attorney-General Bonaparte, who was in town today before he went to Oyster Bay to see the President, declared it to be the latter's wish to have the pure food laws relating to whiskey rigidly enforced.

"The clearing up of certain matters connected with the manufacture and sale of whiskey caused much excitement and opposition on the part of the dealers," he said. "They are now seeking an injunction. The President desires greatly that the law shall be enforced."

The Federal authorities, acting apparently in line with this idea, have been active lately in confiscating whiskey of a well-known brand which is made outside of the country. The objection to it is that it is improperly labeled, there being nothing in the branding to show that it is a blend and not a straight whiskey.

STRATHYRE SAILS FOR SAMOA

Receiving No Word That He Is Wanted in New York, Capt. Gunn Leaves.

NORFOLK, July 18.—The British steamer Strathyre, Captain Gunn, whose commander and officers have figured conspicuously in connection with charges of cruelty and hardship made by members of the Strathyre's Chinese crew, two of whom were drowned in a suicide compact in New York a week ago to-day, sailed this morning from Lambert's Point for Samoa with a cargo of coal for the American fleet now in the Pacific. Captain Gunn received no word that his presence was desired in New York by the authorities there.

NOT ACCEPT MONEY OF CORPORATIONS

Mr. Taft Authorizes Statement That Such Contributions Not Be Received.

WILL OBEY THE LAW WITHOUT QUESTION

Republican Campaign to Be Conducted Without Aid from the Trusts—Prohibition, He Declares, Not an Issue—No New Trust Regulations.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

HOT SPRINGS, VA., July 18.—The Republicans have stricken corporations off their list as contributors to the national campaign fund. Mr. Taft said to-day: "The Republican National Committee will accept no contributions from corporations."

This declaration was made by the candidate in response to questions as to the effect of the law passed by Congress in January, 1907, forbidding contributions to the campaign funds for the electing of presidential electors or members of Congress. The penalty for a violation of the law is a maximum fine of $5,000 for the corporation. Any member who consents to the contributions is liable to a fine of $5,000 or a year's imprisonment, or both.

Mr. Taft announced that there was some doubt as to the validity of this law, but notwithstanding that, the Republican campaign management is prepared, he said, to obey the letter of the law, just as they are to obey the New York State law, which requires the filing of all receipts and expenditures of the national treasurer at Albany after election.

A Republican campaign without funds from corporations will be something of a novelty. The impression that National Treasurer George R. Sheldon conveyed when he was here a week or so ago was that contributions would be accepted from corporations, but he probably had not heard then of the Federal law on the subject.

Gompers and Labor Vote.

When asked as to his idea of the power of the leader of a labor organization to throw its vote to one party or another, he declared that in his opinin it could be predicted that there is no so-called class of the American electorate whose votes could be delivered by its leaders. He said that after eliminating members of both political parties from a labor organization, the expression of a leader might indicate how the remaining uncertain quantity might vote in the election, but he declared that just as is the case generally in dealing with any so-called class of citizens, before expression could be given of the nature of their vote it would be necessary to eliminate all members of one or the other of the political parties.

The question calling forth this statement referred to President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, but Mr. Taft avoided making any personal reference to Mr. Gompers or to any other leader of organized labor.

Trusts and Prohibition.

Asked whether he would have any new remedy to offer for the so-called trust problem in his speech of acceptance, he replied that he did not know of anything new that he could add to a question that had been so widely discussed, and stated that he would have nothing to say on that matter outside of what he had said various times in his public utterances.

This means that Mr. Taft will rest, so far as corporation regulation is concerned, on the Roosevelt policies. The tone of his speech on this subject, as well as on other subjects most vital to the business interests of the country, is said to be reassuring. There is no suggestion, however, of a recession from the Roosevelt standards.

Prohibition Not an Issue.

Mr. Taft's attention was called to assertions of some journals representing the liquor interests that he is opposed to prohibition. He explained that he had never publicly discussed the ethical side of prohibition, and he took the view, as he understood Mr. Bryan had done, that the prohibition issue was not involved in the national campaign.

From what had come to his attention in respect to the representation of these journals, he inferred that they had based their statements on speeches he had made in which he criticized the action of some State Legislatures without providing the machinery for ing passing prohibition and other laws enforcing them.

Trust-Buster Sent For.

Frank B. Kellogg, the Minnesota trust-buster, has been summoned by Mr. Taft. He will get here on Monday and will go over the speech of acceptance with Mr. Taft, especially that portion relating to trusts. Arthur I. Vorys, independent manager of the Taft campaign in Ohio, is still here, and has been consulted by Mr. Taft.

Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, is here. The Senator said he had come chiefly to play golf, but he thought the question of residuary legateeship will play a considerable part in the present campaign.

Mr. Bourne said that Bryan, in his opinion, had won his nomination through the Commoner. Every reader of his paper has become a zealous worker for him. The Senator assured Mr. Taft, however, that he is for him, and will do everything he can to further his candidacy out in Oregon.

Chair Made of Horns.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—T. R. Powell, a ranchman of Pettus, Texas, has given an order for the building of a chair to be made exclusively of the horns of Texas cattle, and to cost $1,000, which will be presented to Judge Taft when he takes his seat as President." A similar present was made by an admiring Texan friend to the late Benjamin Harrison, but the present cost only $500. He carried the chair to Indianapolis with him when he left the White House. The donor of the chair to Mr. Harrison was Dennis O'Connor.

Vulcan Works Suspend.

STETTIN, July 18.—The Vulcan Engine and Building Company announced that it is compelled to stop work from to-night until the employes agree to work 1 1-2 hours overtime a day. Eight thousand men are affected.

TAKE TURKEY INTO TRIPLE ALLIANCE

This Said to Be Included in Kaiser's Reply to Anglo-Russian Entente.

SULTAN SHOWS SKILL IN PLAYING OFF POWERS

Too Shrewd to Have Confidence in Disinterestedness or Permanency of Friendship of Emperor for Him. Austria-Turkey Agreement.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, July 18.—There has been much making of great alliances in the European press this week. It is announced from Paris that Emperor William's reply to the Anglo-Russian entente is to be the inclusion of Turkey in the Triple Alliance. This assumes a willingness to commit himself on the part of Sultan Abdul Hamid, which is quite consistent with all previous policy. He has preserved his political independence heretofore largely by his skill in playing off first one and then another of the great powers against their neighbors. He is far too shrewd a statesman to have any confidence in the disinterestedness or permanency of the friendship of the Kaiser for him.

The pending agreement among the powers in regard to Macedonia aroused enhanced suspicions at the Yildiz Palace, but there is strong reason to believe that genuine reforms will really be insisted upon in the present long-continued crisis, and that Germany will be forced, by a sense of decency, to refrain from the dog in the manger attitude when such occasion make no longer necessary the insistence upon such dealings.

Austria and Turkey.

Another report deals with the agreement between Austria and Turkey. Nothing definite has transpired, but the rumor is based upon the grave situation in Servia, by which some form of coup de etat seems imminent. It is only too evident that King Peter is too weak a character to deal with the primitive portions which rage in that turbulent little kingdom. According to current belief, if it has any foundation, this murder-mad monarch would be glad to retire to the obscurity whence he came. Abdication is common talk, but it is difficult to see how it could be carried into effect without involving an interregnum of dangerous violence.

It is with regard to the serious situation which may arise at any moment that Austria would like to have an understanding with Turkey and the other powers. Austria's long-standing ambition in regard to Servian territory is not keen at the present moment, and the other powers would not look with favor on any movement to take aggressive advantage of the Servian troubles.

MAKE NORWAY A REPUBLIC

President Fallieres's "Voyage of Peace" Will Strengthen Feeling.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

PARIS, July 18.—The "voyage of peace" which President Fallieres began this morning before most Parisians had eaten their breakfast, is expected greatly to strengthen the prestige of France in Europe, but other effects are anticipated as well. A prominent member of the Norwegian colony in Paris said to-day that the French President will get a tremendous welcome in Norway, largely because Norwegians already have grown tired of the young King and have a decided leaning toward the establishment of a republic. According to this information there is not the slightest doubt that Norwegians will do away with the monarchy after Haakon's death, if not before. Thus the visit of President Fallieres comes at an opportune moment for the rallying of republican sympathizers.

A number of letters were shown today which have passed between this Norwegian party and its agents in Paris, stating that they are willing even to elect Haakon the first President, but that as King he must go. "Modern Norway wants no King," says one of these letters. "The majority of the Norwegians recognize that a mistake was made when Haakon was chosen King. A monarchy was accepted only out of respect for tradition, but, whatever is the reason, public opinion in Norway has undergone a significant change. Haakon seems entirely unconscious of this situation, but if he is sincere his kingdom cannot last long. Not being sympathetic with the people's interest, he forgets that Norway made him King only because at that moment it was a condition necessary to secure political independence to establish a monarchy. Wise observers of the situation on all sides concede that President Fallieres's visit may precipitate the realization of this proud dream of Norwegians—a republic of Norway."

Already in the Storthing, the constitutional party, has proposed an amendment to the Constitution, asking that the representatives be called to consider whether or not a monarchical regime ought to continue.

PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE NOT IN USUAL HEALTH

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

ROME, ITALY, July 18.—Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, is not in his usual good health. The doctors have advised him to take the Vicarello mineral water cure for a fortnight. The cardinal has hired a powerful automobile, in which he will return to the Vatican nightly if he decides to take the cure.

Abundant Fall of Snow.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

ROME, July 18.—There was an abundant fall of snow at Agorda, Lombardy, to-day. The snow covered the side of the mountain after a persistent rain. The temperature now is almost that of winter.

WEATHER.

Fair.

ONE MAN DROWNED; MANY HAVE CRAMPS

Water of the Chicago Too Cold for Swimmers in Marathon Race.

THOUSANDS IN HORROR SEE FREESE GO DOWN

Veteran German, Noted as a Distance Swimmer, but Strain Was Too Great for Him—Miss Harris and Hardy Have Narrow Escapes.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 18.—One contestant was drowned, half a dozen others were seized with the cramps and rescued with difficulty, and two spectators were thrown in the river when a tug collided with their rowboat, during the first annual "Marathon Swim" of the New Illinois Athletic Club, in the Chicago River to-day. The water proved far too cold for the swimmers, and only seventeen of a field of sixty managed to finish the two-mile course. The list of accidents follows:

A. G. Freese, fifty-five years old, seized with cramps and drowned near the Madison Street bridge, in view of thousands of spectators.

H. J. Handy, Chicago's premier swimmer, seized with cramps at Rush Street and hauled aboard a tug in a serious state.

Howard Wetz, Chicago; Joseph E. Basse, Mexico City; Anna Harris, Chicago; J. H. Merriam, Chicago; J. Stewart, Belleview, Ia., all seized with cramps at various stages during the race.

The race was won by S. C. Jensen, of the New Illinois Athletic Club. His official time was 44.41 2-5; Anton Jarger and J. E. Johnson, of the same club, were second and third respectively. None of the out-of-town contestants finished.

Oldest Man is Lost.

Freese sank after he had covered about two-thirds of the course. He was the oldest contestant in the event. He came to Chicago from Germany about twenty-five years ago, and had been noted as a distance swimmer at the local beaches, but evidently found the strain of a long distance race too great for his advanced age. Fully 100,000 persons watched the race, lining the banks and crowding the bridges from the start at the life saving station at the mouth of the river to the Twelfth Street Viaduct, on the south branch of the stream, where the course ended.

Although several men plunged in to aid Freese he sank before any of the rescuers could reach him. Harold Christen, seventeen years old, dived repeatedly for the body, but failed to find it, because of the strong undercurrent, which swept it down stream. The corpse was recovered by the police with grappling hooks several blocks from the scene of the accident.

Handy Came Near Dying.

Handy had a narrow escape at Rush Street. He was leading the field by 100 yards, when he suddenly turned on his back and called for aid. A launch hurried to him, but when he was taken aboard, he was so badly cramped that his finger nails had sunk into the flesh of his hands, and his eye-balls were rolled back. Medical assistance was summoned for him.

The others who were stricken as a result of the cold water had less thrilling experiences. Miss Harris, the only woman in the event, became exhausted just after she crossed the finish line at sixteenth place. A line of row boats blocked the stream and she was unable to reach the bank. She sank once, but was seized then by one of several men who jumped into the water. Basse was stricken thirty feet from the start. Stuart went to his assistance, and helped him reach the pier, then plunged in again, only to be taken with the effects of the cold water himself a few blocks further on.

Swept by the Current.

The race itself was a procession. Handy went away in the lead, followed by Jensen and Jarger. The latter two swam abreast until past Rush Street, where Handy quit. At this point Jensen changed to a breast stroke and steadily drew away from his competitors. The strong current carried the men along at a rapid rate, making the time of the winner unusually fast. The current of the Chicago River runs from Lake Michigan towards the former source of the river, as the river now empties through a drainage canal into rivers that flow to the Mississippi.

MISS ETHEL IS SEVENTEEN

Showered With Congratulatory Messages—His Fancy Dress Party.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 18.—Miss Ethel Roosevelt, the younger daughter of President Roosevelt, has been receiving congratulations by telegraph, telephone, mail and verbally today from relatives on her seventeenth birthday. Miss Roosevelt entertained a jolly party of young folks during the day, and to-night a fancy dress party was given in her honor by President and Mrs. Roosevelt. A large number of the young lady's friends, from out-of-town and Oyster Bay, gathered at Sagamore Hill early in the evening. The verandas and lawns were prettily decorated with Japanese lanters, and all the young folks entered into the celebration with spirit.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt received the guests, and the appearance of all in fancy costumes presented a beautiful sight. Both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt entered into the festivities and greatly enjoyed the evening with the young people. Dancing was begun on the spacious verandas early in the evening, and in the soft light of the Japanese lanterns the friends of Miss Ethel thoroughly enjoyed an ideal evening. Toward midnight luncheon was served.

Prince Eulenburg Worse.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

BERLIN, July 18.—Prince Philip Zu Eulenburg, whose trial for perjury and subornation of perjury was adjourned yesterday on the intervention of the Kaiser, on account of the critical condition of the accused man's health, is worse to-day. He has periods of unconsciousness in the Charity Hospital, in which he is held prisoner.

SIX KILLED IN TOURING CAR

Pennsylvania Train Crashes Into Auto, and Its Occupants Are Killed.

COLUMBIA CITY, IND., July 18.—Charles Sherman King, his wife, two daughters, a girl friend of the daughters, and the chauffeur, all of Fort Wayne, were instantly killed at a Pennsylvania crossing near here this afternoon, when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by the eastbound Manhattan Limited, running sixty miles an hour. The dead:

Charles Sherman King.
Mrs. King.
Josephine King, aged twelve.
Catherine King, aged fourteen.
Fayne Bradshaw, aged fourteen.
Carl Timmons, chauffeur.

The party was in Mr. King's touring car, bound for the King cottage, at Lake Wawasee, to spend Sunday. The accident occurred while the machine was standing on the eastbound track of the crossing, waiting for the passing of a westbound freight. The eastbound limited, crashing around a sharp curve near the crossing, was unseen and unheard by the automobile party until almost on the crossing. Timmons made a frantic effort to back the car off the track when he realized the danger, but he was too late, and an instant later the locomotive crashed into the machine, smashing it to splinters and hurling the occupants in all directions. None of the victims lived more than two minutes after the crash.

Mr. King was financial agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company in Northern Indiana, and had headquarters at Fort Wayne. He represented Wabash county in the State Legislature in the session of 1898, and was active in Republican State politics. He was a leader in the Legislature, although not often in debate on the floor. Miss Bradshaw was a friend of the King girls, and was their guest on the trip. She was a daughter of R. W. Bradshaw, of Fort Wayne. All were prominent in society.

THE INVENTIONS OF MISKO

Catholic Priests and a Few Laymen Buy Stock in His Company.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—A number of Catholic priests in this neighborhood and a few laymen have been favored with an opportunity to invest money in a gas lamp which is being floated from Buffalo and backed by the rector of a Polish Catholic church in that city. The inventor and promoter is Joseph H. Misko, a Hungarian engineer, who also calls himself a chemist and metallurgist.

A New York man asked a friend of his in Buffalo to drop around and see the Buffalo man about the great things he had done, and gave one instance of how he conducted a manufacturing business. The Buffalo wizard said that eight years ago he invented a typewriter that writes whole words at the touch of a single key, at the rate of 450 words a minute, but that the men who have the invention have not put it on the market yet. Mr. Misko said that about 100 priests had already sent money for the gas lamp stock, and that so much had been received that he is now telling those who have not sent their money yet to keep it until he writes for it, as no more funds are needed just now.

Edward N. Dickerson, of 141 Broadway, is named by Misko as his partner. He is not in the city, but Mr. Dickerson's secretary said that the only deal that Mr. Dickerson ever had with Misko was to pay the expense of patenting one of his inventions which has not amounted to anything yet.

PREPARING FOR WAR

Torpedo-Boats Getting Ready to Attack Norfolk Harbor.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, VA., July 18.—With two of the naval reserve fleet still missing—the Vixen, carrying the New Jersey militia, and the Sylvia, carrying the Pennsylvania reserves—the vessels lying to-night at anchor in the lower Chesapeake Bay indulged in a two hours' searchlight drill and manoeuvre, but changed positions very little. Fort Monroe joined in the practice, first the vessels picking up the fort and then the fort eyeing the ships. Not a gun was fired, and the actual drills of defense will not begin until the fleet is complete.

It is expected that by morning the Vixen and Sylvia will have arrived. The torpedo-boats will then put to sea to act as the attacking fleet, while the reserve fleet will protect the bay entrance, forcing the fight before the fort and preventing a technical entrance of the Norfolk harbor or upper bay.

BANDITS SHOT WHILE ASLEEP

Rurales Spend Five Days With Them Before Getting Chance.

MEXICO CITY, July 18.—Details of the killing of the famous bandit, Cenobio Rodriguez ("El Jorabado") and his two companions, Antonio and Policarpo Reyes, have just reached here.

The bandits, charged with killing H. S. Jones, an American, and with many other crimes, were shot while they slept.

Three rurales sent out to capture El Jorabad and his gang made a mock attack on a hacienda near which the robbers were encamped. The latter took the supposed recruits in.

These watched and traveled with the bandits for five days, awaiting the chance to catch the real robbers off guard and execute the orders of the governor of Durango to take the men dead or alive.

Finally the bandits, who had been suspicious of the recruits, relaxed their vigilance and went to sleep together. The rurales promptly shot them to death.

BLIGHTED BY DROUGHT

Streams Drying Up, Pastures Running Short and Crops Shriveling.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., July 18.—A most disastrous drought is prevailing in this part of the State, doing much damage to the crops. Streams are drying up, pastures are running short and corn, which a few days ago gave promise of an immense crop, is now becoming shriveled. Rain will greatly relieve the situation and prevent heavy losses to the farmers.

Drought Around Lynchburg.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, VA., July 18.—The section around Lynchburg is suffering severely from the effects of a drought which has existed for two weeks. No rain of consequence has fallen here since July 4th, and already there is a noticeable decrease in the sale of home raised vegetables in the city.

In Vice-President's Suite.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Brigadier-General Arthur Murray, chief of artillery, United States army, has been detailed as the ranking military officer of the suite of Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, to go to Quebec to attend the tercentennial celebration there.

FAIR REWARD TO THE PRODUCER IS MR. BRYAN'S PLEA

In Address to Teachers He Declares Existing Condition Must Be Remedied.

HE WHO DOES WORK SHOULD GET THE PAY

Taking the School-Teacher as an Illustration, the Nominee Discusses the Rights of Those Who Lay the Foundation to Expect Just Reward.

Bryan to Teachers.

The best way to make people strive is to assure them that their rewards will be proportionate to their endeavor, and we are anxious that the American people shall have the highest possible inspiration to great endeavor. We want them to have the assurance that when they have given to the world the best they have, the world will recognize their efforts, and I have taken your vocation, your calling, as an illustration. I have wondered why teachers of this country would go, year after year, and vote to turn the nation over to exploitation by great trusts and private monopolies, when the teachers themselves are so poorly paid for the great and important work they are doing.
—Extract from Mr. Bryan's address to Nebraska teachers.

FAIRVIEW, LINCOLN, NEB., July 18.—Declaring that society has not given to the producer his equitable reward, and that the administration of the government should be changed to remedy this condition, William J. Bryan delivered from the lawn of his home to-day one of his most important utterances in the last several years.

The occasion was the visit of several hundred teachers and students of the Fremont (Nebraska) Normal School. After shaking hands with the visitors, Mr. Bryan was introduced by Professor W. H. Clemmons, principal of the school. Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

"It is true that I have not been officially informed of my nomination, but there are certain things that have been said that have raised a suspicion in my mind that an announcement is to be made soon that will not be a great surprise to me.

"But I am in a sort of intermediary state now, and it is not proper for me to enter into any extended discussions until this announcement is officially made. I cannot withstand the temptation to say a word when I am confronted by the students who come here with Professor Clemmons and Mrs. Clemmons. They have been old friends of mine, and I am not going to take unto myself all the credit of your being here. Professor Clemmons and I have been in politics together for a good while. It is well to have generous friends, who overestimate our virtues and minimize our faults, for I think it was Franklin who said more than a hundred years ago, that a man's friends had to overpraise him in order to make up for the abuse he gets from his enemies and does not deserve, and it is fortunate that I have some very partial friends, like Professor Clemmons, to make up for some who are a little prejudiced when they come to examine the principles that I stand for and what I have tried for.

Divine Law of Rewards.

"You are preparing yourselves for teachers, and what I want to say to you to-day is in line with your work. If you will examine the platform adopted at Denver you will find that it closes with an appeal to those who desire to see this government a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and so administered that it will, as far as human wisdom can, secure to each individual the reward from society proportionate to the contribution that the person makes to the welfare of society. To my mind this is the ideal toward which a government should strive. There is a divine law of rewards. It is that every one shall enjoy in proportion as that person, by energy and industry and intelligence, contributes to the world.

"Many of you are the sons and daughters of the pioneers who came to this country and converted what was once a desert into a garden spot. When the pioneer goes into a new country he endures sacrifices, and his reward ought to be large. He goes forth with great industry to convert the raw materials that he finds into finished products, into material wealth, and when the conditions are such as they ought to be, he succeeds in amassing a fortune, in accumulating property in proportion as he applies intelligence and industry in his work. I take it that it is the divine law of reward, and government should, as nearly as possible, follow those laws.

Teachers Not Paid Enough.

"One of our complaints against present conditions is that the rewards of society are not equitably distributed. Take, for instance, your occupation or profession. It is one of the most important we have. In the first place, before you could become teachers, you must have an elementary schooling and then you must prepare yourselves specially for the work upon which you are to enter. You must develop character; you must have the qualities that fit you for high citizenship, and when you are prepared you go forth to take charge of our children, of those who are dearer to us than our own lives. You take those children at a period when their characters are forming, and by the impression you make upon them we must largely depend for their usefulness in after years.

"Whether our children are a comfort to us, a pride to us, a source of helpfulness to us, depends very largely