

DISCUSS UNION OF CITIES AT SMOKER

Speakers From Richmond and Manchester Favor Consolidation Principle.

JOSEPH BRYAN FOR BROAD ANNEXATION

Chamber of Commerce Reviews Activity of Past Eight Months, Finding Income Trebled, Success of Legislative, Municipal and Convention Committees.

CONSOLIDATION of Richmond and Manchester, a question in the public eye for the past thirty years, and recently revived in more definite form, was discussed at an informal smoker given at the Jefferson Hotel last night by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, at which many citizens of Richmond and Manchester, including members of the Councils of both cities, with representatives of the various business and commercial organizations, were the guests. Though not going into the details of any proposed terms, the question was treated from a broad standpoint, the advantages accruing to the population on both sides of the river from a union in name and government being clearly set forth. Several representatives of the Council and Business Association of Manchester expressed their approval of the principle of city expansion, without being in a position to say how they would view any formal proposals which might be made. The gathering was informal, the speaking being followed by light refreshments, with an hour of music and social enjoyment.

Mr. Bryan for Consolidation.
President F. D. Williams, of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced the speakers, the discussion being opened by Mr. Joseph Bryan, introduced as "Of Virginia, of Henrico, of Richmond and of Manchester." Mr. Bryan received the applause of all parts of the house. His address was an informal discussion of the advantages of spreading the city's bounds, by providing sites for manufacturing enterprises at homes at reasonable rates for skilled workmen.

"The law of growth is the law of life," said Mr. Bryan. "I am not here to advocate any special plan or scheme of annexation, but to favor the broad principle. I advocate taking Richmond and Manchester as a big place in the list of cities. A big place can draw business in trade and in politics. If instead of 50,000 we had 120,000 people, we would be listened to by the government and not be waiting for our post-office, and for other things that are our due."

"The question of this city has made a crisis," he continued. "Extension is a necessary part of life. 'We have come to a point where we must either go forward or backward. The time was that flatboats, poled out of the north, were sufficient for the trade. Then came the Erie, and thirty-five years ago the Free Bridge, a great step in advance, which we thought would be adequate for our generation. Now both bridges are in an unstable and unsatisfactory, and at any time a communication may be broken down. Great Need is Homes. Any of you gentlemen who engage in manufacturing know that certain classes of workmen from the North don't like to come here because of the lack of homes. Philadelphia may be regarded as a model city, except in its politics. It is a city of homes. There are no strikes there. It is the best labor market in this country. The working people live in their own homes. They can build homes cheaply. The city has broadened out, and street cars have been introduced. We need here for cheaper homes and better building associations, run on a mutual or co-operative plan. These people are not beggars, and not averse to God-fearing and I may say so, a money-loving people. The only way to have cheap land is to expand. My impression is that this can be done better around Manchester than anywhere in this section of the State. I was in favor of a larger expansion when we annexed territory three years ago. We should have taken in Manchester and the section on the north, because it is a better place for a manufacturer. I never was afraid of being in Richmond. It is a reflection on the government of Richmond to say that manufacturing plants are afraid to come into the city."

Favored Freight Rates.
"Here we have favored freight rates. The river and the Chamber of Commerce secure them. Matting from Japan and China for the whole South is distributed from Richmond because of water transportation freight rates are in our favor. 'All we have to do is to take care of our advantages, and we will have a city in which we can be happy and expand and lay out our streets on simple lines, that there may be no overcrowding and no necessity for living in skyscraper tenements. Let us have no narrow-minded opposition, but all with one interest and one heart, adopt the motto of the great modern city of Glasgow.'"

Manchester Wants to Hear.
President D. L. Toney, of the Manchester and Chesterfield Business Men's Association, expressed the thanks of the visitors for the hospitality of the Chamber of Commerce, saying: "We have valuable property across the river, which has stood idle for many years, and which needs capital to develop it. I cannot commit myself until I have heard more on the subject, but like all true Virginians we think Richmond the greatest city in the South, and want to hear more of the proposition of becoming part of it."

Mr. James W. Moore, a member of the Board of Aldermen of Manchester, said Manchester people had come to learn what Richmond had to offer. (Continued on Second Page.)

THAW MAY GO TO PITTSBURG

Assurances Given That There Will Be No Obstacle to His Return.

NEW YORK, October 15.—It was announced here today that Harry K. Thaw might go to Pittsburgh next Sunday morning or soon thereafter to testify in connection with the bankruptcy proceedings now pending in that city. The information was given out after a conference had been held by Dr. Amos T. Baker, assistant superintendent of the Mattoewan Hospital for the Criminal Insane, where Thaw is confined, and Colonel Asa Bird Gardner, special deputy attorney-general appointed to take charge of the Thaw case in behalf of the State.

A writ issued by the United States Court in Pennsylvania, commanding Dr. Thaw to be taken to the Mattoewan Hospital, to produce Thaw in Pittsburgh, was served on Dr. Baker today, and Dr. Baker, his assistant, hastened to New York from Pittsburgh Landing, where the hospital is located, to consult with Colonel Gardner. The writ, which was issued by Judge Albert H. Myer, Thaw's Pittsburgh attorney, and Roger O'Mara, a friend and business agent of the Thaw family, had seen Colonel Gardner and explained to him the purpose of the writ. Colonel Gardner had objected to a previous writ issued by the Pennsylvania court commanding the production of Thaw in Pittsburgh, and the special attorney-general had succeeded in having the writ dismissed, so the Thaw representatives had the new writ issued, and they explained to Colonel Gardner that it complied with the form he had demanded.

Colonel Gardner says that the Thaw representatives have promised not to put any obstacle in the way of having Thaw returned to New York in case he appears in Pittsburgh.

FLEET DELAYED BY STORMS

Tardy Arrivals Will Change Elaborate Program of Japan.
TOKYO, October 15.—The unexpected delay of the Japanese fleet in the Atlantic, which has encountered thick and stormy weather off the coast of the southern islands of the Japanese group, where navigation at any time is somewhat dangerous, has caused much disappointment in Yokohama and Tokyo, owing to the enforced postponement of the elaborate reception planned for the Americans. Some parts of the program, which provided some form of entertainment for nearly each hour of the time after the arrival of the fleet at Yokohama, scheduled for the 17th, will have to be abandoned entirely, which means that some of the Japanese program can be carried out as planned. Latest reports from the Southern Islands indicate that the weather is now clearing.

MARRIN IS FOUND GUILTY

Convicted of Forging to Get Part of \$75,000.
NEW YORK, October 15.—Frank C. Marrin, a former Brooklyn lawyer and politician, was convicted of forging in the first degree to-day and was recommended for a sentence on Wednesday. Marrin was found guilty of forging a mortgage on which he secured \$4,000 from Mrs. Caroline Barry, a widow, from whom Marrin is alleged to have obtained her entire fortune of \$75,000 by questionable methods. Mrs. Barry died last year in very straitened circumstances.

Marrin disappeared from Philadelphia after the Story cotton case came into public notice. He was convicted in that city on a charge of using the mails fraudulently and was released on a \$10,000 bail pending an appeal.

ROB AND BURN HER HOME

Burglars Also Shoot at Men Who Try to Quench Flames.
WINCHESTER, Va., October 15.—During the absence of Mrs. Oleva Fleet at the Hogersville Hotel, burglars entered her home early this morning, and after carrying off all her bed clothing and other articles, set fire to the building in three places. Mrs. Rebecca Cave, an aged woman, living in the front part of the house, had a narrow escape from being burned to death.

While the robbers were making their escape, they fired a fusillade at Mrs. Cave's sons, who were fighting the flames. The men finally got the blaze under control.

DECLARES THE STRIKE OFF

Aid of Police Necessary to Permit the Lesters to Vote.
LYNN, MASS., October 15.—Under the protection of the entire police force, Lynn voters formally voted to-day to declare off the strike which for nearly two weeks has practically paralyzed the manufacturing industry here. The result of the vote stood 816 in favor of calling off the strike and 483 against.

A group of Italian malcontents rushed the room in which the voting was being done, and smashed up several of the ballot boxes. The foreigners were subdued by the police, but continued unruly outside of the hall throughout the day and evening.

VIRGINIANS AT HOPKINS

Dr. William Holland and Edward C. Gwynne Honored.
BALTIMORE, Md., October 15.—Dr. William Holland, of Eastville, Va., formerly Carnegie research assistant under Professor Morse at the Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed assistant chemist. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia.

Dr. Edward C. Armstrong, a graduate of Randolph-Macon College, has been appointed professor of French at the Hopkins. He is said to be one of the best French scholars in this country.

BOSTON CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS TO HAVE DAILY PAPER

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USE ACETYLENE SEARCHLIGHT FIGHTING FIRE IN NORFOLK

NORFOLK, Va., October 15.—Fire to-night practically gutted the plant of J. G. Gwynne's wholesale feed and grain store at No. 21 Union Street, destroying \$4,000 worth of feed stuff and damaging the building to the extent of \$1,000. The use of an acetylene gas searchlight by Chief McLaughlin was a new feature in local fire fighting and proved successful.

EVIDENCE TO SHOW WRONG TO CHALONER

Testimony Being Taken to Establish Sanity and Right to Fortune.

MAKES GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST HIS BROTHER

Alleges That Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Running Now for Governor of New York, Made False Certificate to Have Him Sent to Bloomingdale.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—The case of John Armstrong Chaloner against Thomas T. Sherman, of New York, his committee, is being heard before L. D. Booth, appointed commissioner for the purpose by the United States Federal Court. The object of the suit is to legally establish the sanity of Mr. Chaloner, to recover \$263,533 of income and an estate of \$1,500,000. Mr. Chaloner is represented by Mr. George C. Gregory, of Richmond, Va., and William D. Reed, of New York, and Mr. Sherman by Joseph H. Choate, Jr., son of former Ambassador Choate.

Mr. Chaloner will take the stand to-morrow morning and probably will be under examination all day. "It will be the most sensational thing of my life," said he to-night, referring to the nature of the testimony he expects to give.

Witnesses Examined.
Nine witnesses have been examined. Dr. John B. Dickinson, of Hamilton, Bermuda, attacked the credibility of the testimony of the physicians on which Mr. Chaloner was committed to Bloomingdale in 1897, and John Penn Morris, of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, former superintendent of the Roanoke Rapids Power Company, of which Mr. Chaloner was for some years resident director, was called to refute the charge of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler that Chaloner had mismanaged the affairs of the company. Other witnesses were Charles E. Dickinson, Frank M. Randolph, George W. Bacon, George T. Munday and William C. Webb, of Abbeville; Lewis Block, of Gordonsville, and Charles R. Garner, of Charlottesville. About fifteen witnesses remain to be examined.

CHARGES AGAINST BROTHER

Mr. Chaloner charges his brother, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, candidate for Governor of New York on the Democratic ticket, with fraud, and practically alleges that he made a false certificate in order to commit him to a madhouse by saying that his brother had been insane. Mr. Chaloner in 1897 before a Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, stated matters as of his own knowledge as occurring at the Merry Mills, in the State of Virginia, when, as a matter of fact, his brother had not been insane. The doors had no proper knowledge of the matters at all. In this petition L. S. Chanler was joined by his brother, Winthrop A. Chanler, and by Arthur A. Cary, a cousin.

This evidence is being taken here to avoid the expense of conveying witnesses to New York, where the case is set to be heard on next Monday. The docket, however, is said to be so full that in all probability the case will go over until about the time of the Madison Garden Horse Show.

STORY OF THE CASE

Mr. Chaloner's account of the incident leading to his brother's insanity is that in 1897 the late Stanford White appeared at "The Merry Mills," in Virginia, apparently on a friendly visit, and induced him to go to New York, where, without trial or hearing, he was committed to Bloomingdale Asylum. In 1899 by "fake proceedings" Prescott Hall Butler was appointed his committee and took charge of his estate. On the death of Butler, Thomas T. Sherman succeeded to the office. The story of Mr. Chaloner's escape from Bloomingdale on Thanksgiving Day, 1900, his voluntary retirement to a sanatorium in Philadelphia, under an assumed name, his discharge from that institution and his return to Virginia, and the decision of the County Court of Albemarle that he was mentally competent to manage his own affairs, and the change of his name from Chanler to Chaloner, are vividly told in his book and in many articles published in the newspapers.

BLAST EXPLODES; MANY HURT

Seven Men Reported Killed and Many Injured.
FORT COLLINS, CO., October 15.—Seven men are reported killed and twenty-three others injured, some fatally, as the result of a premature explosion at the Ingleside lime quarry, eighteen miles from here, late to-day. Foreman James McPherson is reported fatally injured.

All the injured were removed to the hospital at Fort Collins in a special train.

The blast went off in the face of forty men. Many of them were hurled a hundred feet. The explosion was heard for miles. Ranchers and their wives for miles around rushed to the scene and gave succor to the injured.

BUCKSHOT IN HIS BREAST

Alleged Moonshiner Who Shot at Witness Is Fired Upon.
SPARTANBURG, S. C., October 15.—A. G. Kirkindoll was shot and probably fatally wounded by Elmore Wright, a farmer, at Moore's Station, twelve miles south of here, late to-day. Kirkindoll has the contents of a shotgun loaded with buckshot in his breast. It is reported that the shooting was the result of the arrest of moonshining yesterday on the charge of moonshining. Wright, who was to appear as a witness, is said to have been fired at by Kirkindoll and his son, who shot the shooting to-day was the sequel.

JAPS AND CHINESE HAVE SHARP FIGHT

Troops Clash in Northern Korea and Battle Lasts Several Hours.

MAY CROSS BORDER TO PROTECT KOREANS

Subjects of the Mikado Threaten to Invade Chinese Territory Unless Peking Government Makes Prompt Reparation for Attack.

SEOUL, KOREA, October 15.—Serious complications affecting the peace of China and Japan threaten as the result of an engagement between Chinese and Japanese troops in Kantow, Northern Korea, in which several were killed or wounded. The refusal of the Chinese to allow to permit the pursuit of a detachment of soldiers who are said to have been the aggressors may result in the crossing of the frontier by Japanese troops. Chinese soldiers are reported to have opened hostilities by firing upon a police station occupied by the Japanese troops who were sent into Kantow as a guard for the Koreans resident there. The fighting that ensued lasted several hours, and while the exact number of casualties is not known, there were a number killed or wounded.

Chinese Refuse Reparation.
The commander of the Japanese garrison immediately called upon China for permission to cross the frontier into Chinese territory and pursue the assailants, who appear to have been worsted in the engagement. The request was refused by the war office. The Japanese Foreign Office has made representations to the government at Peking and the situation is beginning to assume a serious aspect. It is intimated that unless China takes prompt action satisfactory to the Japanese government the latter may take the initiative and cross the frontier in order to afford protection to the Koreans.

AGREE ON BALKAN PROGRAM

Great Britain, Russia and France Confer at Paris.
LONDON, October 15.—Great Britain, Russia and France have reached an agreement on a program to be submitted to the other powers as a basis for discussion by the proposed European conference on the Balkan situation. The proposals to be laid before the powers are eight in number.

The independence of Bulgaria is recognized, and that country's financial obligations to the other powers are to be revised. The annexation of Austria-Hungary of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the return of the sanjak of Novi Pazar to Turkey are noted.

The annexation of Crete to Greece is recognized, and the financial obligations of Greece in respect to Crete, to the other powers, shall cease to have force when the powers are assured that a satisfactory settlement has been effected.

It is desired to give compensation to Servia and Montenegro, but no means are specified. It is declared desirable to revise the regulations governing Danube traffic so as to give larger rights to the states bordering on the river. The draft of this program makes no mention of the straits between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

Satisfaction in Paris.
PARIS, October 15.—There is much satisfaction in government circles over the conclusion of the program for the European conference. It is felt that to settle the existing Balkan difficulty Foreign Minister Pichon, however, points out that Great Britain, France and Russia will not attempt to foist their own ideas on the other signatories of the treaty, whose approval will be asked before Russia issues the formal invitations.

M. Stancoff, the diplomatic agent of Bulgaria in Paris, is in receipt of official advice from Sofia which denounces the Bulgarian program. Bulgaria has no intention of sending an ultimatum to Turkey or of ordering further mobilization of her forces.

Treat Foreigners as Natives.
SOFIA, BULGARIA, October 15.—A disagreeable impression has been produced in diplomatic circles here by a circular note issued to-day from the Bulgarian Ministry of Justice, which orders that in the future the subjects of foreign powers in Bulgaria shall be treated on the same basis as natives. In other words, they are no longer to enjoy the intermediary of their consuls. The circular sets forth that the declaration of Bulgarian independence on October 5th has annulled the so-called capitulations which exempted foreigners from the jurisdiction of the local courts.

The diplomatic report of one of the great powers described this circular as a "high-handed action" which the powers would vigorously oppose. This report from treaty obligations in ways that are not popular, he added, will lead the powers to insist upon the restoration of the capitulations for a definite period as one of the conditions to the recognition of Bulgarian independence.

Czar Ferdinand and his entire cabinet have gone to the Bistrizza hunting lodge in the Rilo Mountains, which is close to the Turkish frontier.

Honduras Minister Recalled.
DR. ARRIGAGA TO SUCCEED HIM
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15.—The recall of Dr. Angel Ugarte, the minister from Honduras to the United States, was announced to-day, when the minister called on Secretary Root. He said he had been relieved and would go to Mexico to represent his country there. Dr. Lazo Arrigaga, a brother of a former Guatemalan minister to the United States, will succeed him.

WEATHER.

Fair

SPEAKS OF SOUTH AS PART OF UNION

Mr. Taft, Starting on Southern Tour, Says This Section Deserves Notice.

BIG CROWDS GREET HIM IN KENTUCKY TOWNS

People Turn Out in Large Numbers at a Dozen Places and Evince Great Enthusiasm. Says States of Dixie Land Should Wield More Influence.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 15.—Acting on his declaration that "the South is a part of the Union, and as such entitled to be considered in the presidential campaign," William H. Taft spent today talking in the cities and towns of Kentucky.

Mr. Taft will be the first Republican presidential candidate to carry his campaign into Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia, which he has also promised to visit. His reception has proved one of proverbial Southern hospitality. The crowds which greeted him at the dozen places at which he spoke to-day were large and enthusiastic.

Salute Kentucky Republican.
At Lexington, where he addressed an immense audience, he said: "I don't feel like putting Kentucky in the South, or talking to her citizens in the strain which may well be adopted toward the citizens of States further South. I feel as if Kentucky had largely placed herself in a position where we have a right to come to her and treat her as if she were a Republican State. She has a Republican Governor."

"She has a Republican Senator and she has a number of Republican Congressmen, and I hope she will have more. Assuming, therefore, that the prejudices and the traditions which affect States further south have but little weight here, I want to invite your attention to the question which presents itself to the unprejudiced voter in the next November election."

Mr. Taft to-day made reference to the government guaranty of bank deposits. On that subject at Lexington, he said:

"Mr. Bryan has another proposition that is going to be the panacea for everything, and that is the guaranty of bank deposits. By that proposition he is going to make every respectable, honest banker become the security of anybody that desires to go into the banking business with the idea of getting a large line of deposits with a very small capital, and the result of that, I don't think it takes a very clear-headed business man to see."

In Ohio, which is the place where they try out their experiments, they are now finding that banks are being organized with a capital of \$10,000 by people that have failed in the banking business before; by men that are under the charge of embezzlement, and are now getting deposits by saying to depositors:

"I am a good fellow and want you to help me out. Put your money in my bank, because this \$10,000 bank up here of Mr. Smith's is my security that you will get your deposit back."

"If you are going to go into the banking business, you will get Mr. Bryan into power as the Chief Magistrate, you will take away the confidence of the sensible men who control the investments, and when you do that you are going to bring us four years more of financial depression."

Makes an Early Start.
The work of the day for Mr. Taft was begun early at Huntington. He made it a point to emphasize the fact that he regarded the State as much a Republican as Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Coming to Kentucky, Mr. Taft was greeted by an enthusiastic crowd at Ashland, East Kentucky Junction, Olive Hill and Morehead. At the last named place he expressed his gratitude to the gathering "for coming here and giving us the courage to believe that republicanism is going to sweep south of the Ohio River and to give the South the position she ought to have in this government."

At Lexington, Mount Sterling and Winchester brought forth their crowds to receive the prosperity argument of the candidate. The Lexington meeting had been arranged with great care by the local committee, and the speaker where the meeting was held was packed. The big candidate made a decided hit by sitting on a chair which crumbled to the floor beneath him. Later when speaking, the judge made a lesson of the incident by stating that "when it comes to affirmative policies the Democratic party falls between two chairs just as I have done."

Should Have More Influence.
The capital of the State, Frankfort, turned out in mass to see and hear the candidate. He spoke from the steps of the old Capitol building. To his Frankfort audience, Judge Taft said:

"I congratulate you as a State that you are gradually siding with the Republican party in order that you may have the influence that you ought to have in the councils of the nation. For as long as you continued to be a part of the South, you were to be counted upon always as a tall to the North. Democracy, you would be certain not to exercise the influence that you did in the past, and that you deserve to exercise in the future."

Bryan Calls Anger Him.
While he was speaking in a crowded hall at Shelbyville to-night there were persistent cries of "Bryan." The judge referred to the interruption pleasantly at first, but as it continued, he declared:

"It is just such instances as this which show why it is that the Democratic party never gets control of the government. It has elements in it which lack the slightest sense of respectability, decency or courtesy." Marching clubs escorted, and red flares illuminated the way of the candidate from his train to the coliseum where he addressed his audience.

It was a discussion of the general issues, both by the candidate, by Senator William Alden Smith and by Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury.

SPIRITED DEBATE IN U. D. C.

Officers Elected and Memorial Day Fixed for April
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
MANASSAS, VA., October 15.—Upon the opening of the convention of the Virginia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy this morning, the reading of reports from the chapters forming the Virginia Division was continued. After these were finished reports from many committees were read.

The reports show the various chapters throughout the State to be in good condition, and are evidence of the splendid work that is being done by the organization in perpetuating the memory of the defenders of the "Lost Cause."

Elect Officers.
Promptly at 12 o'clock the election of officers for the ensuing term was taken up, this business having been made a special order for that hour.

Mrs. Stone, of Texas, president-general, took the chair and announced that nominations for president were in order. The name of Mrs. Tate, the present president, was put in nomination, and she was unanimously elected.

The other officers were filled as follows: First vice-president, Mrs. White, of Portsmouth; second vice-president, Mrs. Griffin, of Bedford City; third vice-president, Mrs. Meade, of Petersburg; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Eller, of Lynchburg.

Recording secretary, Mrs. Black, of Hillsboro; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Botsford, of Pulaski; treasurer, Mrs. Thornton, of Charlottesville; registrar, Mrs. Campbell, of Wytheville.

Historian, Miss Pendleton, of Lexington; recorder of crosses, Mrs. Alexander, of Alexandria.

At the afternoon session Mrs. A. J. Montague spoke in behalf of the Home for Needy Confederate Women in Petersburg. The speaker was given the closest attention and aroused considerable interest in this worthy object.

Creates Storm.
The excitement of the session came when a motion was made to fix Confederate Decoration Day on the 30th of February, the national day of Memorial Day. The question called forth the liveliest debate and many interesting speeches, both for and against the motion, were made.

Upon a vote, the motion was lost by a large majority, and April 9th was fixed as the day for the observance of the occasion.

The night session was taken up in reading historical papers, all of them of interesting and instructive. The papers will be read on the morning, and will be entertained at luncheon by the Groveton Chapter.

TRIAL OF MORSE BEGUN

Jury Locked Up at Night and Witnesses Under Surveillance.
NEW YORK, October 15.—The first day of the trial of Charles W. Morse, the banker and promoter, who came to grief in the financial panic of last year and Alfred H. Curtis, former president of the National Bank of North America, which began to-day before Judge Hough and a Federal jury, developed two surprises. First, it was brought out that the jury will be locked up each night and placed under the guard of deputy United States marshals; next it was revealed that all of the government's material witnesses will have been under surveillance of secret men and that they will be closely watched.

The lawyers for the defense said such a procedure was without precedent in this city in cases similar to the present trial, and that it reflected upon the lawyers for the defense. The trial is expected to last for at least six weeks.

At the trial to-day evidence of a power of attorney from Mr. Morse to his secretary, Miss Katherine Wilson, empowering her to sign checks, accept drafts and handle his accounts, was introduced. A check for \$100,000 credited to the bank and charged to the account of Mr. Morse was also put in evidence.

ARE SNATCHED BY 'CRIMPS'

Italian Consul at Norfolk Thinks Sailors Are Taken by Force and Sold.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NOFOLK, Va., October 15.—Royal Italian Consul Arthur Parati will forward to the Italian ambassador at Washington a report of the circumstances surrounding the recent drowning of Giacomo Germa, a former member of the crew of the Italian steamer Garibaldi, with a request that the ambassador ask the Federal authorities to investigate the report that "crimps" are operating and taking men from Italian and other vessels and selling them to steamers which are short-handed in the matter of crews.

Germa was, according to Captain Fox, of the Garibaldi, one of the best men in the crew, and that he should have deserted without apparent reason is regarded as suspicious.

He was one of a party of six seamen on their way to the bark John Ena, lying at Lambert's Point, and on the way down the river he mysteriously disappeared. The other five seamen floated ashore and was buried in the Putters' Field.

The consul here is not exactly satisfied with the report of the Italian ambassador, and is conducting an investigation. Parati alleges that when the Italian consul in Varese was here he was told by the Duke of the Abruzzi that seventeen men deserted, and that eleven were taken in charge by "crimps" and sold to foreign steamers to complete the crews.

TWO BALLOONS MISSING

Great Uneasiness and Fear That They Were Hurled to Sea.
BERLIN, October 15.—The German balloon Builey came down yesterday morning at 5 o'clock in the North Sea. The two men on board were rescued by a passing steamer. Apprehension has been expressed for the safety of the other two balloons. It is now three full days since the Plauen and the Hergeberg have been heard from. A massive meteorological observation indicate that they were driven out over the North Sea. The German admiral has ordered a thorough search of this body of water.

A Grimby trawler has picked up in the North Sea the derelict balloon "Saint Louis."

NEGRO STEALS NEGRO'S COTTON, IS LYNCHED BY OWN RACE

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 15.—A dispatch from Hernando, Miss., reports the lynching near that place last night of a negro who had stolen cotton from his own race. Jackson, it is stated, was caught while attempting to remove a bale of cotton, the property of another negro, from a gin Tuesday night. While being taken to jail he was taken from the officers and hanged by a mob composed of negroes.

CARRY OWN STATE BY BIG MAJORITY

Closing Three Days' Tour Bryan Declares Nebraska Will Increase Her Vote.

SEVERE IN HIS ATTACK ON SPEAKER CANNON

Declares That No Man in Congress Plans Raid on American People Without First Getting His Promise of Recognition—Leaves Money for Banners.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEB., October 15.—William Jennings Bryan closed his three days' speaking tour of his home State with a large meeting in this city to-night, and said he felt that Nebraska could be safely counted in the Democratic column by a large majority than it gave him in 1896.

"I spent a large portion of the day in his old congressional district, and the enthusiasm which had prevailed in his tour of the State was intensified by the fact that these people gave him his first political distinction, and have followed him with increasing confidence as he has fought his way up the ladder. To-day they showed their affection for him by demonstrations at every station."

My Trip Through the State was Safe.
"My trip through the State was not planned because there was any doubt about Nebraska," he said to-night. "It was because these Nebraska Democrats have been so loyal to me that I was able to commit the campaign pass without visiting them."

"The trip, however, has led us to raise our estimate on the size of the majority Nebraska will give. I am satisfied that the vote will be considerably more than it was in 1896. In no campaign in this State have I encountered such large and enthusiastic crowds, and the reports received from every precinct and every county have defeated the predictions of the ranks and consequent addition to our vote."

Speaks at Many Places.
Speaking began early this morning, and continued throughout the day. Mr. Bryan's addresses were more aggressive than they have been during the week. At Tecumseh he said of Speaker Cannon:

"It used to be said of a noted criminal that a burglar never entered a house to commit burglary without first making inquiry as to the health of this lawyer, and no man in Congress who plans a raid against the American people does so without first getting the promise of recognition from Mr. Cannon. He is the dealer of the Republic in this country."

At Tecumseh Mr. Bryan also denied that Mr. Roosevelt was the father of the policies which reformers advocate. "Name the policy of Roosevelt," he said, "and I will point to a policy that I advocated before President Roosevelt ever advocated it. Why don't you own that you want a Republican to continue Bryan's policies and not Roosevelt's policies?"

Panic in Taft Family.
In discussing the panic he said that Republicans were threatening a panic in case of his election.