The Times Dispatch

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886.
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850.

WHOLE NUMBER 17,778. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1909. THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WHITE "RHINO" DOES NOT EXIST

Neither Has Senator Rayner Heard of Long-Nosed Orang-Outang.

ALL OF WHICH HAS TO DO WITH JUDGES' SALARY

Nevertheless, Maryland Senator Favors Trip of the Great Faunal Naturalist as Conducive to Peace of the Nation. Quiet Day in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—Consideration of proposed increases of salaries of Federal judges was resumed by the Senate to-day when the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up.

By a vote of 38 to 31, the salaries of twenty-nine circuit judges were increased from $7,000 to $10,000.

Senator Bailey declared that States that pay the highest salaries to judges generally have the poorest decisions.

"That State," he said, "which pays the highest salaries to its judges generally furnishes representatives upon which you can find something on both sides of every question which is raised."

Senator Piles insisted that the judges of the country could earn much more than they do.

Combating the idea that $50,000 is a salary within the reach of most lawyers, Mr. Bailey declared that Daniel Webster could not have made that much money. He said that much depended in that matter on a lawyer's place of residence.

Senator Rayner, Zoologist.

Senator Rayner, of Maryland, then created a rustle in the Senate by commenting upon the President's proposed hunting trip to Africa: "Only six weeks ago," he said, "it was announced that a great faunal naturalist was about to proceed for a distant continent in search of animals which so far as I have been able to discover, have never existed in all time.

"I am not a game butcher," continued Mr. Rayner, "but I am a sort of zoologist, and I know there never has been such a thing as a white rhinoceros or an rang-outang with a nose three inches long, so far as any researches into natural history extend."

"The Senator should take care about the statements he is making on natural history," suggested Senator Bacon.

"You may get into the Ananias Club," added Senator Bailey.

"Well, I am an expert on this particular," added Mr. Rayner. "I want to say if these animals do exist there is no earthly doubt that they will be exterminated by this great faunal naturalist. I do not object to it because I think the donation of $25,000 by the Smithsonian Institution to meet the expense of that expedition will be conducive to the peace and general welfare of the nation, temporarily at least.

"I hope the President will achieve new triumphs in those distant fields of combat and carnage, and when he returns I hope he will bring back to the museums and menageries of the world animals that have never yet crossed the track of any explorer."

Smithsonian Regent Explains.

Senator Bacon, a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, explained that that institution had not devoted a dollar to the proposed trip of the President to Africa, but said that the money to be used had been procured from private sources.

Mr. Rayner then made a plea for increased salaries for judges of the Federal courts, the amendment under consideration being to increase the compensation of eighty-four district judges from $6,000 to $8,000. He declared that the Federal judges would be better when their appointment is taken away from the President of the United States, insisting that under the Constitution Congress has a right to take the appointment of circuit and district judges from the President and place it in the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Rayner declared that the President does not go to the leaders of the bar or to bar associations to get suggestions for the appointment of judges.

"No," said Mr. Bailey, "he goes to the corporations, as a rule, for recommendations."

Tillman Accuses Judges.

Mr. Tillman, in a rasping voice, suggested that some of the judges are on the pay-rolls of corporations, while they draw their salaries as judges.

Mr. Bailey said he was sure Mr. Tillman would wish to recall that charge.

"I simply have the suspicion, and I will not withdraw it," said Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Bailey, disavowing any sympathy with the statement of Mr. Tillman, said he had noticed that the corporations for twenty years had been extremely active in the appointment of Federal judges.

"If they are not on the pay-rolls," said Mr. Tillman, referring to the judges, "they have accepted special coaches and gone about in my State. I had a good deal of experience with them in my State while I was Governor."

Mr. Rayner said that he had noticed that judges who had served corporations often go against those same corporations as soon as they get on the bench, and declared that they showed a devotion to their duties which was not biased by any consideration.

A long colloquy then took place between Mr. Bailey and Mr. Rayner as to whether judges should not fill their places for the honor involved rather than for the salary, except that they should be paid enough to support themselves and families and to educate their children. Mr. Bailey inquired whether the Senator from Maryland would not rather have the

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OFFICIALS SUMMONED

Secretary of State Root and Senator Knox Are to Testify.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—Secretary of State Elihu Root, Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, and Assistant Attorney-General Charles W. Russell, of the Department of Justice, were served to-day with subpoenas to appear to-morrow before the Federal grand jury, now investigating in this city the publication of alleged libelous articles in the New York World and the Indianapolis News connecting the names of Charles P. Taft, brother of the President-elect; Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, and William Nelson Cromwell with the Panama Canal purchase.

Senator Knox to-night said:

"I found on my desk this evening a subpoena ordering me to be on hand to-morrow at 12:15 o'clock. I suppose, therefore, that if I am not there at that time I will be locked up or have some other terrible thing happen to me."

The Senator acknowledged that he would be able to give the jury some information which might be of service to it in its investigations.

Assistant United States Attorney McNamara will read to-morrow to the jury the full text of articles containing the alleged libelous statements. This probably will take up the greater part of the morning session, as the articles are alleged to have appeared for several weeks.

Attorney-General Bonaparte conferred to-day with President Roosevelt in regard to the statement which Mr. Bonaparte has announced he will issue regarding the case.

There was no session of the grand jury to-day.

NO THANK; NO PRAISE

Only Unlimited Criticism and Abuse for Municipal Department Chiefs.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Mayor McClellan was called to-day as a witness before the Legislative Commission, which, under the guidance of former Senator Cassidy, as its chairman, is investigating New York City's finances.

Replying to questions about municipal ownership of public utilities, Mayor McClellan said:

"There is a general socialistic tendency abroad in the country, and it requires all the backbone of government and city officials to resist the pressure."

In suggestions to the commission Mayor McClelland said there ought to be fewer city departments, no more than eight or ten, with greater pay and power for the heads.

"I think at the present time I have the finest men that could be secured," Mayor McClellan said. "There was a suggestion in the papers the other day mentioning the President of the United States as my successor. The friend or enemy who inspired it declared that Mr. Roosevelt would have Taft and Root in their city department. It is out of the question. In the Cabinet there is great honor. To be head of a city department means unlimited criticism, intolerable abuse, no thanks and no praise."

"LINCOLN WAY"

Proposition to Build Suitable Memorial in Shape of Road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—Senator Dick's resolution declaring February 12th, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, to be a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and Territories, recommending a general celebration of that day and the erection of a suitable memorial of Lincoln in Washington, called forth much interest in the Senate to-day.

The resolution specified Washington as the location of the proposed memorial. Senator Carter, of Montana, favored a memorial highway from the door of the White House to the battlefield of Gettysburg, fifty miles distant, to be known as the "Lincoln Way."

"That is a dream," declared Senator Gallinger.

Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi, suggested that the "Lincoln Way" be built from Washington to the battlefield of Manassas, instead of Gettysburg, as the latter highway would be thirty miles, while to extend it to Gettysburg would make necessary a road fifty miles long.

"Such a road to Manassas, if it had been built at the time of the Civil War, would have been extremely useful to the Federal government," he said.

Under objections, the further consideration of the measure was postponed.

PROHIBIT MANUFACTURE

Tennessee Legislature Also Votes Against Compensation for Owners.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 21.—At 5:40 o'clock, by a vote of 60 to 36, the lower house of the Legislature to-day passed the bill to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicants in Tennessee after January 1, 1910. The bill has already passed the Senate and now goes to the Governor, who is expected to veto it, as he did the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor. Like the latter, the manufacturers' measure will probably pass over the Governor's veto.

The consideration of the bill to-day precipitated a bitter debate. Speaker Taylor took the floor and joined in the debate, opposing the measure. An amendment was offered providing for the appointment of a commission composed of the Governor, the Treasurer and the Comptroller, whose duty it will be to appraise the property and assess the damages that would accrue to the distillers and brewers by reason of the passage of the bill. This amendment was voted down by practically the same vote as that recorded on the final passage of the bill. An amendment extending the time until January 1, 1911, was also tabled.

SUIT SETTLED

Newport News Shipbuilding Company Satisfies Southern Pacific's Claim.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Judge La Combe, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day approved of a notice of settlement entered in the suit of the Southern Pacific Company against the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company filed by counsel on both sides. The notice states that settlement has been made in full.

The suit, which was for breach of contract in the building of five steamships, was instituted two years ago. The amount involved was about $200,000.

PLAYED WITH POWDER

Children Wanted to See It Blaze—Three Dead, Others Injured.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., January 21.—Three children between three and four years old were killed, another, aged five, was severely burned, and two women, mothers of the little ones, were painfully injured at Stoughton, Somerset county, to-day, when the children touched a match to a keg of powder to see it blaze.

All the dead and injured are foreigners. Their home was almost demolished by the explosion.

DESTROY LIQUORS

Bill Provides This for Illegal Manufacture Instead of Sale.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—To provide that whiskey, brandy, wines, beers or other liquors manufactured in violation of the law should be destroyed publicly instead of sold, as at present, is the object of the bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Griggs, of Georgia.

LABOR LEADERS MAKE STATEMENT

Stand by Their Guns and Refuse to Apologize to the Court.

PARDON WOULD LEAVE CASE IN CONFUSION

"Judges Sometimes Usurp Power and Become Tyrants—Disobedience to a Tyrant Is Obedience to Law," Declare Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—"We have not asked and will not ask for clemency, and we hope our friends will not urge us to pursue such a course. Loving liberty as free men do—as we do—it cannot be difficult to appreciate what incarceration in prison would mean to us. To ask pardon would render useless all the trial and sacrifice which our men of labor and our friends in all walks of life have endured, that the rights and liberties of our people might be restored. * * *

"Such a pardon would only leave the whole case in confusion, and it would have to be fought over again from the beginning."

This is some of the language used by Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in the current number of the American Federationist in formal protests against the action of Justice Wright in sentencing them to imprisonment for contempt of court in the Bucks Stove and Range case December 23d.

Some of Expressions.

Samuel Gompers heads his statement, "Judge Wright's Denial of Free Speech and Free Press," and he declares: "We will not abate a single word or take a letter back."

Mr. Gompers refers to the "intemperate and vindictive spirit displayed by the justice, and to his tirade of judicial abuse and misrepresentation," in a separate statement, but he joins with Messrs. Mitchell and Morrison in declaring that they would not "enter into competition with the honorable court in the use of invectives, rancor or scathing denunciation," and that they should protest "against the court's unprecedented and unwarranted flagellation of the cause and of the people we have the honor to represent."

That the trio of labor leaders fully understand the responsibility they assume in making their statements is shown by their declaration that, even though they may be held in additional contempt, "we are willing to accept the consequences. It may be necessary to the preservation of the liberties of the people that a judge should be disobeyed. Judges sometimes usurp power and become tyrants. Disobedience to a tyrant is obedience to law."

TO HELP MITCHELL

It Is Expected That Miners' Union Will Make Appropriation.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 21.—The United Mine Workers of America in convention here may come to the aid of John Mitchell to-morrow by appropriating funds to assist in fighting the charge of contempt upon which he was sentenced to jail by Judge Wright, of the District of Columbia.

Rumors about the hotels where the miners are staying had it to-night that the resolution to aid Mitchell would be introduced by President Lewis.

The convention was in session but two hours to-day, adjourning at noon until to-morrow morning. The national auditors made their special report, showing the distribution of the organization's funds. The auditors' report showed the following: Total income, $806,882.48; total expenditures, $1,076,033.33; balance on hand December 1, 1907, $834,890.81; balance on December 1, 1908, $595,739.37.

BLACK HAND TRAGEDY

Merchant in New Orleans Kills Man Who Demanded Money.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 21.—As the result of an alleged black hand plot, Antonio Genusa, an Italian, was shot and killed here to-night by Pasquale Paormina, wholesale wine merchant and grocer and a prominent member of the local Italian colony.

Paormina claims that he received a letter to-day embellished with the grim black hand emblem and demanding that he pay over to parties, who would meet him at a certain time and place, the sum of $800. It was declared in the letter that his house would be dynamited unless he complied with the demand.

According to the merchant's story he was approached at the corner of Chartres and Ursuline Streets this evening by Genusa, who was accompanied by two other men, and asked if he was ready to pay the demanded sum. Following a short parley Genusa is claimed to have made a threatening movement, as if to draw a weapon, and Paormina drew his pistol and fired three shots at Genusa, all of them taking effect.

Paormina immediately gave himself up to the police and is now in jail.

Stancilla Ciatholla, said to have been one of the companions of Genusa, was later arrested. He was released on bond pending trial on the charge of being implicated in the dynamiting of an Italian's house.

RESTORE RELATIONS

Agreement Will Be Reached With Venezuela During the Week.

THE HAGUE, January 21.—Jose J. Paul, the Venezuelan envoy, had a lengthy conference this afternoon with M. Van Swinderen, the foreign minister, and an agreement was reached on the principal points at issue between Venezuela and the Netherlands.

This will enable the completion of a protocol during the coming week, restoring diplomatic relations.

HYDE ACQUITTED

Was Charged With the Killing of a State Senator of Florida.

AMITE CITY, FLA., January 21.—The jury in the case of C. F. Hyde, charged with the killing of Duncan S. Kemp, brought in a verdict of not guilty last night.

Kemp was a member of the State Senate, and a prominent lawyer. Hyde is a well-known business man of this place. His plea was self-defense.

WITNESS "STAGGERED"

Surprised at Questions Asked Concerning Mrs. Howard Gould.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Another deposition in the case of Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould, who is suing Howard Gould for a separation on the ground of cruelty and non-support, was filed to-day. It was that of May Robson, the actress.

Miss Robson deposed that she had known Mrs. Gould for five or six years, and had been her guest at Castle Gould and at several luncheons. While in Philadelphia in October, 1906, she had attended a supper at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel given by Mrs. Gould. She had met there, besides Mrs. Gould, Miss Sells, Miss Shackford and Dustin Farnum, the actor.

The witness was asked whether she had remained with Mrs. Gould that night, but said she could not be positive, although she recollected occupying a twin bed with Mrs. Gould on one occasion.

The day after the supper, which was on Saturday, she said she saw Mrs. Gould, and that they had something to eat. She did not remember whether Farnum was there that night, but thought he was.

"Next day," she said, "our party, including Farnum, motored down to Atlantic City, and went to the Hotel Marlborough-Blenheim. Mrs. Gould had a headache, and stayed in her rooms, while we went out on the boardwalk. That night we all dined in Mrs. Gould's rooms. I don't remember whether I slept with Mrs. Gould that night or not."

"Did you witness any misconduct on the part of Mrs. Gould with Mr. Farnum on any of these occasions?" asked Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for Mrs. Gould.

"Why," replied Miss Robson, "I saw absolutely nothing that was not ladylike and correct in every detail. They were just friendly. We were all friendly together."

Miss Robson was asked if she had ever seen Mrs. Gould intoxicated, and she replied in the negative. She never heard any discussion about a ring said to have been given to Farnum by Mrs. Gould, she testified, and was "staggered," she declared, by Delancey Nicoll, counsel for Mr. Gould, asking about such a thing.

UNCTUOUS COURTESY

Senate Committee and Attorney-General Bonaparte Observe Fine Points.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—A highly developed order of unctuous courtesy is being maintained between the Senate Committee on Judiciary and Attorney-General Bonaparte over the question of whether the Attorney-General will or will not appear before the committee to explain the merger of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the United States Corporation. When the subcommittee having this investigation in charge met to-day Senator Clark, of Wyoming, the chairman, submitted a letter which he received yesterday from Mr. Bonaparte, declining the committee's invitation to appear to-day, for the reason that he had an engagement in the Supreme Court. The committee considered the letter, and then solemnly agreed not to make the letter or its substance public.

While members of one subcommittee unanimously say that Mr. Bonaparte's reply was the embodiment of courtesy, it is evident that it contained some expression or ignored some suggestion from the committee that has not tended to increase the cordial relations between the committee and the Department of Justice. The fact that the committee has seen fit to make a mystery of the correspondence probably has exaggerated its importance, but at the same time it has made it manifest that the committee will not receive any aid from the White House or the Department of Justice in pursuing its inquiries.

HEAR TESTIMONY

Second Hearing in Tennessee Night Rider Cases Begins.

UNION CITY, TENN., January 21.—After Sol. Warde, a farmer of this city, had been substituted for Juror Carey, who, the defense declares, had expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the defendant, the hearing of evidence in the trial of Ed. Marshall, alleged night rider, charged with murder in connection with the lynching of Captain Quentin Rankin, began late to-day. According to the affidavit of counsel for the defense, supplemented by evidence of two persons, Carey had declared he believed Marshall guilty. He was removed from the jury by Judge Jones.

Three witnesses testified to-day and repeated practically without new feature the testimony given at the previous night rider trials. Sid. Waddell, secretary of the West Tennessee Land Company, told of Ranken's connection with the company; J. F. Carpenter, a lawyer of this city, testified to making an appointment to meet Ranken, and Colonel Taylor at Walnut Log, and Ed. Powell, who, it is declared, was forced to accompany the band on the night of the lynching, told of the killing, and declared he recognized several of the party, but did not see Marshall.

Powell was still on the stand when court adjourned for the day.

RECOMMENDS MERCY

Weaver Pleads Guilty to Counterfeiting Clearing-House Certificates.

ATLANTA, GA., January 21.—J. J. Weaver, who was indicted jointly with three others on a charge of counterfeiting certificates of the Columbia Clearing-House Association, to-day entered a plea of guilty in the Superior Court of Fulton county.

Pending the outcome of the trial of his alleged confederates, C. E. Davis, an attorney of Rome, Ga.; W. O. Bowden, of Columbus, and T. W. Ezzard, of Fulton county, Judge Roan did not pronounce sentence upon Weaver. The plea of guilty by Weaver was conditioned upon the jury accompanying its verdict with a recommendation that the offense be treated as a misdemeanor, which was done.

It is charged that the four men during the 1907 panic printed bogus clearing-house certificates and circulated them among negroes to the amount of about $5,000.

JURY DISCHARGED

Fail to Agree in Trial of Policeman for Killing Young Girl.

NEW YORK, January 21.—After six hours' deliberation, the jury in the case of David H. Shellard, a former Brooklyn policeman, charged with the murder of Barbara Reig, reported that it was impossible to reach a verdict, and at 9 o'clock to-night Justice Crane discharged the jurors. The defendant was recommitted to jail.

The convotion of Shollard for first degree murder, which involves the death penalty, was made impossible to-day when Justice Crane, on motion of the defendant's counsel, ruled that the prosecution had failed to show premeditation, and instructed the jury that it could convict for second degree murder or manslaughter only.

SHOCKS NEAR SMYRNA

Over Six Hundred Houses Reported to Have Been Destroyed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 21.—An official dispatch reports that more than 600 houses were destroyed by the earthquake yesterday at Phocaea, near Smyrna. The shocks continue, and the people are seeking refuge in the mountains.

The Minister of the Interior has been dispatched to render assistance to the sufferers.

WEAR FLOWERS TO HONOR MOTHERS

Dr. Chapman Asks That Tribute Be Paid Their Memory To-Day.

HURLS ANOTHER VITAL QUESTION AT HEARERS

"What Shall I Do, Then, With Jesus, Which Is Called Christ?" Is Topic of Strong Sermon. Special Meeting at Auditorium Saturday Night.

ANOTHER great personal question was hurled at a vast audience at the City Auditorium last night by Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D.

"What shall I do, then, with Jesus, which is called Christ?" was the text on which his sermon was based, but, as he stated in the beginning, the burden of his message was: "What will He do with me?" While he used less fire and less vehemence than on Wednesday night, his words seemed to make equally as deep an impression upon his hearers, and there were many conversions during the brief after-service.

Hold Saturday Night Meeting.

With but three days remaining before the evangelistic campaign will close, the interest in the meetings seems to be increasing daily, and each night hundreds of persons are turned away from the Auditorium. Last night about 2,000 seats were reserved for the men and women who work in stores and offices, and who have not had an opportunity to attend the meetings heretofore.

To-night the entire gallery will be reserved for men who have not attended many of the meetings, these men being furnished tickets of admission by members of the committee.

So successful have the meetings been thus far that Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander have decided to hold a special meeting at the Auditorium on Saturday night. It is the usual custom for the evangelists and singers to rest on Saturday, but Dr. Chapman believes that much good can be done by this special service. At this meeting Mr. Charles M. Alexander will conduct what probably will be the greatest song service of the campaign. All of the evangelistic singers that have been leading the choirs in the district meetings will be on hand, and in addition to the usual choir of 600 voices at the Auditorium, all of the other district choirs will assist. Dr. Chapman will speak on "The Christian's Relation to Amusements and the World."

Wear White Carnations To-Day.

Under the leadership of Mr. Alexander, an unusually good song service was held last night. Many old familiar hymns were sung by both the audience and the choir, and Mr. Ernest W. Naftzger sang several solos. At the request of Mr. Alexander, Mrs. Mary Willie Pattee, who was seated near the platform, sang one of the hymns in a strong, clear soprano that carried to every part of the building. During the after-service she also sang "Just As I Am."

On behalf of the committee in charge of the campaign, Mr. John Garland Pollard announced that the free will offerings at the remaining meetings will be for the evangelists. In concluding, he declared that Richmond could never pay the debt of gratitude that it owes to Dr. Chapman, Mr. Alexander and the others workers for the great good they have accomplished here.

A mother's meeting will be held at the City Auditorium at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, and it will be addressed by Dr. Chapman. In making the announcement of the meeting last night, Dr. Chapman said that it would be for both mothers and fathers, and he asked all present to wear white

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NOT COMING

Delaware Legislators Will Attend the Launching as Private Citizen.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WILMINGTON, DEL., January 21.—The members of the Delaware Legislature have decided that they will not attend the launching of the battleship Delaware at Newport News, Va., February 6th. This conclusion was reached informally, the matter being kept from the floor of the House and Senate.

The primary reason controlling the legislators is that a hue and cry would probably be raised if an appropriation should be made for this purpose, but several members of the General Assembly will be present as individuals. The proximity of Newport News to Delaware would seemingly make incumbent upon the lawmakers to officially witness the launching of the State's namesake in the navy, and a movement may be started to have Governor Pennewill confer with the legislators to this end.

The Governor's niece, Miss Anne Pennewill Cahall, of Bridgewell, Del., will christen the craft. The Governor and his staff, numerous State officials, Senators Richardson and Dupont, Congressman Burton and Congressman-elect Heald will be present.

Unless the situation shall change by the Legislature making a specific appropriation, the State officials will all pay their own expenses.

Miss Anna Cahall, who is to christen the battleship Delaware, has selected Miss Frances Hazel, of Dover, Del., and Miss Dupont, of Wilmington, Del., as her maids of honor.

APPERSON BUYS PLANT

Pope Motor Car Company Will Remain at Toledo, However.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The sale of the Pope Motor Car Company, of Toledo, O., to a syndicate headed by Richard D. Apperson, of Lynchburg, Va., was announced in this city to-day. Mr. Apperson is vice-president of the American National Bank, of Lynchburg, Va., but is not connected with any other automobile company.

It was stated that the plant, which is now in the hands of a receiver, will soon resume operations at full capacity under the name of the Apperson Toledo Motor Company. It will not be removed from Toledo.

TAMPER WITH JURORS

Calhoun Trial in San Francisco Is Bringing About Sensations.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., January 21.—Howard T. Black, one of the talesmen, brought about a sensation at the trial of Patrick Calhound for alleged bribery to-day by informing the court that his wife was approached yesterday by a man who sought to ascertain his opinion concerning the case. Francis J. Heney immediately demanded an investigation, declaring that every agent of the District Attorney's office had been instructed to keep away from the homes of the prospective jurors under pain of dismissal and punishment for contempt of court.

Stanley Moore, of the defense, declared that the unknown man was not an emissary of the defense, and that his people had no knowledge of a similar attempt several days ago in the case of Joseph Dixon.

Upon this Mr. Heney admitted that the man in the Dixon case was an agent of the prosecution, who has since been discharged for disobeying orders. Mr. Heney, leaning toward the defense, declared that the man discharged had been "offered a bribe to betray the interests of the prosecution."

This statement was characterized by Mr. Moore as "having a fishy flavor."

AGAINST GAMBLING

Senate Committee Considers Bill to Prohibit Transferring Information.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—A hearing before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary on Senator Burkett's bill against interstate race-track gambling by telegraph was held to-day. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, stated that there were only four States which have no laws against gambling, namely, California, Nevada, Kentucky and Indiana. These States, he said, could telegraph odds and other racing data in advance of the race to other States, which do not permit race-track gambling within their borders, and it was the purpose of Senator Burkett's bill to prevent this practice.

The bill prohibits gambling of any kind or the sending of any message whatever containing gambling data either by telegraph or telephone from one State into another. It prohibits the interstate exchange of gambling information.

INSINCERE, HE SAYS

National License League President So Designates Anti-Saloon League.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 21.—Addresses by leaders in the National License League movement, outlining the policies of that organization, were the orders of the first session of the league's second annual convention held here to-day.

President T. M. Gilmore, in his speech, attacked the Anti-Saloon League as insincere, declaring that it did not want to keep any citizen from possessing, purchasing and using liquor.

Secretary S. R. Washburn declared that many States were coming to the model license idea, and that Florida, Louisiana, Michigan and West Virginia, in particular, were to legislate or had already legislated along the lines proposed. Mr. Washburn said that a recent visit to the league headquarters of Florida had resulted in the understanding that soon the Legislature of that State would be pressed to pass a model license law; that the Gay-Shattuc law in Louisiana was a result of the work of the league there; that only the killing of former Senator E. W. Carmack and subsequent "hysteria" in Tennessee made State-wide prohibition possible there; that Wyoming and Nebraska were ready for model licenses, and that West Virginia would soon adopt model license.

NEW COMMANDER

Lieutenant-Colonel Townsley to Have Charge of Fort Monroe School.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence P. Townsley, of the Coast Artillery Corps, has been relieved from command of the post of Fort Barrancas, Fla., and of the artillery district of Pensacola and ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., to assume command of that post of the coast artillery school and of the artillery district of Chesapeake Bay.

He will be relieved of his duties at Fort Barrancas by Lieutenant-Colonel Warren P. Newcomb, now at Fort De Soto, Fla.

DETECTIVES DISCHARGED

War Department, However, Follows Up the Brownsville Shooting Affair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—The services of Browne and Baldwin, the private detectives who were paid $15,000 for their work in following up the members of the discharged battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry and securing a "confession" from Boyd Conyers, one of the number, have been dispensed with.

The War Department has not abandoned its effort to secure evidence as to the men who did the shooting, but has practically decided that private detectives have accomplished all that could be expected of them.

TRIP IS FINISHED

Scout Cruiser Salem Lands Board of Inspection in New York.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Finishing her trip up the coast with a board of inspection and survey on board, the scout cruiser Salem put into this harbor this morning. The Salem took the official party on board at Hampton Roads and her behavior on the trip from there will be made the subject of a report by the board to the Navy Department at Washington.

The Salem will remain here for a few days before again sailing southward, eventually to join the fleet that is to meet the returning battleships from their globe encircling tour.

MEMORIAL UNVEILED

Council of Union of American-Hebrew Congregations Comes to End.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., January 21.—The twenty-first council of the Union of American Hebrew congregations came to an end to-day with the unveiling and dedication of Isaac M. Wise memorial window in the Keneseth Israel Temple, at which Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, as the principal speakers, paid tribute to the worth and influence in American Judaism of the noted educator.

A brief meeting was held this afternoon, after which the council adjourned to meet in New York in 1911.

RECEIVER NAMED

Petition Expressed Belief That Insurance Company Is Insolvent.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 21.—Following the filing of a petition by Secretary of State Michel, the Whitney Central National Bank, of New Orleans, was this afternoon named as receiver for the Southern Insurance Company.

The petition averred that an examination of the company's finances revealed a condition which rendered a continuation of business dangerous and expressed the belief that the company was insolvent.

SAUNDERS'S REPLY IS NOW ON THE WAY

Gives His Answer to Notice of Contest Filed by Mr. Parsons.

SECRETARY HURRIES TO DELIVER PAPERS

Case Presents Very Similar Points to Those Presented in Contest from Kentucky, Which Was Decided Favorably to Man Occupying Saunders's Position.

Times-Dispatch Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.

MR. CHARLES WILLIS, secretary to Representative E. W. Saunders, of the Fifth Virginia District, is on his way to Grayson county, where late to-night or early to-morrow he will deliver to Mr. John M. Parsons, of Independence, the answer to his notice of contest, served on the contestee on the 21st of December last.

The Constitution of the United States says: "Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members."

The rules of the Committee on Elections, House of Representatives, provides: "Whenever any person intends to contest an election of any member of the House he shall within thirty days after the result of such election shall have been determined, give notice in writing to the member whose seat he designs to contest of his intention to contest the same, and, in such notice, shall specify particularly the grounds upon which he relies in the contest.

"The notice filed, the member upon whom it may be served shall, within thirty days after the service thereof, answer, admitting or denying the facts alleged therein, stating grounds upon which he rests the validity of his election, and shall serve a copy upon the contestant."

It will be seen that the answer is not to be filed here, but must be delivered to Parsons.

Has Sick Child.

Mr. Saunders has a very sick child, and has been at its bedside for weeks, and therefore has not had the time to give to the contest that he would have done under normal conditions. The latest report is that the child is desperately ill. Mr. Willis is looking after his interests.

The case of Davison, Republican, vs. Gilbert, Democrat, from the Eighth District of Kentucky, in the Fifty-sixth Congress, was similar to that of Parsons vs. Saunders in its essential parts. The claim of Davison chiefly rested upon the fact that an act of the Kentucky Legislature changed the boundaries of the Eighth and Eleventh Congressional Districts, whereby the county of Jackson was taken from the Eighth and added to the Eleventh. Jackson county having a large Republican vote, the effect of its transfer was to change the Eighth from a Republican to a Democratic district. Three things concerning this act were claimed—that it was contrary to the Constitution of Kentucky; that it was never properly passed, and that it was contrary to the act of Congress apportioning representatives among the States. The committee of the House declared: "As to the first two propositions, your committee has no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the act of the Legislature was not in contravention of the Kentucky Constitution, and that it was, as far as we have authority to inquire, properly passed."

"The third proposition, namely, that it contravenes the act of Congress, is more serious, and requires more careful consideration."

Conclusion of Committee.

After quoting the article of the Constitution giving the law, and citing the opinions on this question of Story, Hamilton, Madison and Kent, and also the views of Webster and Nathan Clifford, the committee concluded:

"Your committee are therefore of opinion that a proper construction of the Constitution does not warrant the conclusion that by that instrument Congress is clothed with power to determine the boundaries of congressional districts, or to revise the acts of a State Legislature in fixing such boundaries; and your committee is further of opinion that even if such power is to be implied from the language of the Constitution, it would be in the last degree unwise and intolerable that it should exercise it. To do so would be to put into the hands of Congress the ability to disfranchise, in effect, a large body of the electors. It would give Congress the power to apply to all the States, in favor of one party, a general system of gerrymandering. It is true that the same method is to a large degree resorted to by the several States, but the division of political power is so general and diverse that notwithstanding the inherent vice of the system of gerrymandering, some kind of equality of distribution results.

"Your committee therefore recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That George M. Davison was not elected a Representative to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the Eighth District of Kentucky, and is not entitled to a seat therein.

"Resolved, That George G. Gilbert was elected a Representative to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the Eighth District of Kentucky, and is entitled to retain his seat therein."

The friends of Mr. Saunders say that he will make the same defense.

One Difference.

One difference in the Virginia and Kentucky cases is that Republicans in Floyd county, on a special ballot, voted for Parsons, and in the case of Davison affidavits had to be taken from those entitled to vote. The Kentucky case was not handled well, those here who remember it say.

Although the Republicans are going