The Times Dispatch

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WHOLE NUMBER 17,791. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1909. THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair. PRICE TWO CENTS.

JAPANESE BILL IS LOST IN ASSEMBLY

California Legislature Refuses to Bar Aliens From Land Ownership.

GOLDEN-HAIRED GIRL IS USED BY ORATOR

Holding Aloft a Tot of Three Years, Speaker Declared Himself in Favor of This as Opposed to Japanese Menace to Institutions.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., February 3.—After a debate extending from 11 o'clock this morning until 6 P. M., the Assembly, by a vote of 48 to 28, rejected the bill drawn by A. M. Drew barring aliens from ownership of land in California. The bill had been amended, at the request of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root, so that the clause applying it to Japanese only was eliminated, making the bill apply to all aliens, but the measure aroused such a storm of opposition that long before the debate was closed by Mr. Drew it was apparent that the measure would be defeated.

The result of to-day's contest is considered a fair test of the relative strength of the two factions in the Assembly and as foreshadowing the defeat of all measures that would tend to embarrass the national government in relations with Japan.

In substance, the objection to it was that it would drive at least $1,000,000,000 of foreign capital out of the State, and might jeopardize the present friendly commercial relations with Japan.

The supporters of the bill contended that the State was being overrun by thrifty Japanese, who were gradually gaining an impregnable position as land owners, and whose government was trying to dictate to California regarding legislation.

Dramatic Climax.

Two sensational speeches were made, one for and one against the measure. Assemblyman Grove L. Johnson, of Sacramento, ex-Congressman and author of four bills segregating Japanese in schools and residential districts and preventing aliens being members of corporations, made an impassioned appeal for the enactment of the Drew bill. At the climax of his speech he walked backward from his seat to the lobby rail, and seizing in his arms a golden-haired girl of three, held her aloft and declared that he was "in favor of this as opposed to the Japanese menace to our institutions."

Nathan B. Cole, of San Francisco, who was elected with the indorsement of the Union Labor party, opposed the Drew bill on the ground that it was in conflict with the State Constitution, that it was inimical to union labor, and that it was not favored by the national administration, which, he said, was dealing with a delicate problem and should be supported by the people of California.

Against the Bill.

Dramatically confronting Assemblyman Drew, he said:

"If President Roosevelt should throw open the doors of this Assembly chamber, and laying his hand on your shoulder, should request for reasons of state that you withdraw this bill, you, Mr. Drew, as a patriotic citizen of the United States, would assent without a murmur."

In reply, Mr. Drew, closing his argument for the bill, declared that he had received a letter from the President in which the President stated that he was not opposed to the bill as it had been amended at his request.

In his opening remarks Mr. Drew said that already there were in California 40,000 Japanese, most of whom had belonged to the Japanese army, who could be mobilized at a moment's notice in case of hostilities.

Richard Melrose, of Anaheim, who had gathered statistics in opposition to the bill, declared that there were not more than 25,000 Japanese in California. He quoted from statistics compiled by the Asiatic Exclusion League to the effect that there were not more than seventy-five Japanese property owners in the State.

Before adjournment to-night, Assemblyman Johnson asked that his bills be taken up the first thing in the morning, limiting the debate to thirty minutes on each side. This was granted by the House.

Letter From President.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., February 3.—Mr. Drew, with the permission of President Roosevelt, made public to-night the following letter, which he had received from the White House:

"The White House,
"Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.

"My Dear Mr. Drew,—I thank you for your frank and manly letter. Don't you think that you can reach the goal for which you are striving and yet comply with Secretary Root's opinion? It seems to me you can. It would be a pleasure to me to see you here if you were able to come to Washington.

"Sincerely yours,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Nevada Legislature Acts.

CARSON, NEV., February 3.—The Assembly of the Nevada Legislature at the afternoon session to-day passed the anti-Japanese resolution as amended. The amendments eliminate all reference to Federal interference, but urge the State of California to pass stringent measures to exclude Japanese. There was but one vote against the measure, that of Assemblyman Church, Republican member from Lincoln county.

BENJAMIN F. ELLIS SUED

Chicago School Teacher Wants $50,000 of His Money.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 3.—Mystery marks a suit for $50,000 damages against Benjamin F. Ellis, a wealthy man of New York City, by Miss Henrietta Rochlitz, a teacher in the Von Humboldt school. To-day Ellis was served with a notice of the suit at the Illinois Athletic Club.

Miss Rochlitz lives at 1539 Windsor Avenue with her mother and two sisters. The sisters are also teachers in public schools.

Those at the home refused to discuss the case other than admitting that they knew of Ellis.

FEAR RACE RIOT

Wholesale Arrests in Pittsburg Cause Feeling to Run High.

PITTSBURG, PA., February 3.—In spite of many threats of armed resistance upon the part of negroes if the police continue their wholesale arrests of members of their race without employment in the Herron Hill district of the city, no outbreak of any kind has occurred up to late to-night. Following the arrest last night of 126 negroes and the release to-day of all but forty-one, the police force in the district has been doubled to-night, and every patrolman has orders to arrest every suspicious negro.

During this afternoon three were taken to police stations, and it is anticipated that to-night many others will be arrested. No further attack upon women or girls has been reported since last night, and should one occur the temper of the citizens is such that violence very probably would be meted out to the assailant if caught. Men and women throughout the section involved are carrying revolvers, and the negroes are said to be well armed also. Should a clash come, as is considered not at all improbable if more arrests are made, the result would be serious. Local orators are inflaming the negroes to resistance, and the feeling is high. The police, however, seem to have the situation well in hand, and probably will not make further indiscriminate arrests.

Of the negroes arrested last night, thirty-nine were fined, most of them going to the workhouse, and two, Mack McGee and Edward Armstead, were held over for further evidence, having been partly identified as perpetrators of one of the attacks on girls.

Owing to the excited condition of the negroes the authorities feared the effect of a political meeting held in the Herron Hall District to-night in connection with the pending municipal election, and sent a cordon of fifty policemen to enforce order. Two arrests were made, both parties being negroes. Otherwise there are no new developments to-night in the situation.

BIGGEST BANK

Standard Oil and Morgan Financial Institutions to Merge.

NEW YORK, February 3.—It was learned this afternoon that plans are approaching completion for a consolidation of the National City Bank, the Standard Oil institution, and the National Bank of Commerce, known as the Morgan bank, with a combined capital and surplus of $100,000,000 and deposits of about $500,000,000, making it by far the biggest bank in the world.

The consolidation, it is said, will be very easily carried out. The National City Bank has nearly $10,000,000 more surplus than the Bank of Commerce, so that all that will be necessary to do will be for the City Bank to declare an extra dividend for the amount and then the stock in the new bank would be exchangeable for the stock of the two consolidating banks.

It is said that Frank A. Vanderlip, now president of the National City Bank, will become president of the merged institution. Valentine P. Snyder is president of the Bank of Commerce, and it is presumed he will have a high position in the new bank.

The National City Bank has a capital of $25,000,000 and a surplus of $21,676,000. Its deposits are in excess of $200,000,000.

The Bank of Commerce has a capital of $25,000,000, a surplus of $15,250,000 and deposits of about $200,000,000.

Kuhn, Loeb & Company are influential in both banks.

ALL ARE HOMESICK

Fleet Officers and Men Anxious for the Last Lap.

GIBRALTAR, February 3.—Rear Admiral Sir James E. Goodrich, admiral superintendent at Gibraltar, and Lady Goodrich gave a dinner to-day of eighteen covers at the admiralty house in honor of Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, commander of the American fleet. Among the other guests were Sir Frederick Milner and Admiral Fisher.

The fraternizing among the officers of the warships of four countries crowded in the basin is now in full swing. Except for the Ohio, Missouri and Kentucky, which are coaling by the aid of searchlights, every ship in the harbor to-night is entertaining brother officers aboard.

The American fleet will sail from here on Saturday morning, following the thirty-fifth parallel route, and will form a junction with the third squadron about longitude 55 west. Rear Admiral Sperry will board and inspect all the ships on their way home.

Since the arrival of the warships at Gibraltar nostalgia in its most violent form has taken complete possession of the officers and men. The one desire now seems to be to get home at the earliest possible moment.

COTTON STATISTICS

Bill Provides for Complete Information Every Sixty Days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—The Department of Agriculture is directed to collect statistics from the cotton manufacturers of the United States in a bill introduced to-day by Representative Heflin, of Alabama. The information is to be obtained from the manufacturers of cotton goods once every sixty days, and is to include the number of bales purchased, amount manufactured and bales on hand. Ten thousand dollars is appropriated for carrying out the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Heflin urges that as the manufacturers, through crop estimates and ginners' reports, are furnished information about the producers' business, the producer should be informed concerning the consumption.

BOARD IS DENOUNCED

Representative Lever Speaks in the Interest of Pure Food Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—As an outcome of the investigation by the Committee on Agriculture of the creation and work of the referee board, appointed to assist the Secretary of Agriculture in the enforcement of the pure food and drug act, Representative Lever, of South Carolina, to-day made a severe attack on the board on the floor of the House.

He denounced the appointment of the board as without authority of law, "bad in judgment," and as an unnecessary interference with the work of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. He said that in the interest of unadulterated food and drugs Congress should prohibit the use of appropriations for maintaining the board.

AGAIN REFERS TO SECRET SERVICE

President Says Government Must Be Able to Act Efficiently.

PAPER STATEMENTS VERY MISLEADING

Has Never Claimed That Restrictive Legislation Affected the Suppression of Counterfeiting or Protection of the President — Harmful to Government's Interests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—Declaring that "if the government is to act with full efficiency against criminals, it must have some force of secret service agents who can act against criminals anywhere," President Roosevelt, in a statement made public from the White House to-night, emphatically reiterated his opposition to restricting the field of usefulness of the secret service.

"The position of the administration is," said the President, "that it is against sound public policy to discriminate in favor of criminals by discriminating against the use of the secret service to detect and punish them."

The statement was called forth by "misleading statements appearing in some of the afternoon papers" to the effect that the work of the secret service has not been hampered, and that the investigation of cases outside the detection of counterfeiters and the protection of the President has not been circumscribed by restrictive legislation at the last session of Congress.

The statement is in part as follows:

"At no time has the President or any administrative officer claimed that the restrictive legislation of the last session affected the secret service division of the Treasury Department in the matter of suppressing counterfeiting or protecting the President. As a matter of fact, the limitation did not apply in the slightest degree to the normal functions of that service, and the claim that the secret service was not hampered in looking after counterfeiters is admitted; but the assertion that the restriction was harmless to the government's interests is not correct.

Usefulness Limited.

"The effect of the limitation was materially to circumscribe the field of usefulness in which the trained agents of the secret service had hitherto been advantageously employed. Under the limitation it became impossible to use these investigators in the class of cases in which they have been conspicuously successful for many years.

"The phraseology of the restrictive legislation is such that any person who was employed in order under the secret service division during 1909 for even so short a period as an hour became disqualified for promotion or employment in any branch of the government service where either his compensation or expenses would be payable from any appropriation in the sundry civil act.

"The limitations tied the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury and made it impossible for him to continue the employment of these men in any cases of irregularities or wrongdoing in those branches of the Treasury Department devoted to the issuing, redemption and the handling of obligations, securities and coins of the government.

"It is the contention of the executive branch of the government that it should be permitted to use the best means of investigating criminal cases, and when legislation is enacted that deprives the executive branch of a particularly desirable and effective investigating force, the government's interests, which are the interests of the people, are injured, and the only gainers are the evildoers, who may thereby escape detection and punishment."

WILKIE TESTIFIES

Chief of Secret Service Appears Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—That it has been possible for the various departments of the government to obtain the services of secret service men in spite of the restrictions placed upon the secret service by the amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill last year, is apparent from the testimony of Chief Wilkie, of the service, made before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, but apparently the outside use of the men was limited.

Mr. Wilkie at the hearing stated that one man was assigned from the secret service to the Navy Department to investigate a theft in the navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., and another to the State Department to investigate the Mexican revolution under the neutrality act.

Both men are carried on the rolls of the secret service, but are paid by the departments to which they have been assigned.

Another case brought out at the hearing is that of the assignment of two men to accompany President-Elect Taft, for which there is no provision in law. Mr. Wilkie claimed that the assignment in this instance was justified, in that the secret service would probably be held responsible for Mr. Taft's safety if no measure for protection were taken.

Declaring that a period of financial and commercial depression increases counterfeiting, Chief Wilkie asks for an increase in the annual appropriation for his service of $20,000.

In concluding, Mr. Wilkie said:

"I wish to record the fact that no member of the secret service or any one acting for the secret service has ever shadowed a Congressman or Senator."

KING IS SINKING

Menelik, of Abyssinia, Believed to Be Nearing His End.

ADDIS-ABEA, ABYSSINIA, February 3.—King Menelik, who has been ill for a long time past, is sinking fast, and it is believed that his death is not far off.

HASKELL INDICTED

Governor of Oklahoma Charged With Conspiring to Cheat Government.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., February 3.—Seven indictments were returned by the Federal grand jury here to-night in the town lot alleged fraud investigation, the charges being conspiracy to defraud the government. The names of those indicted are: Governor Charles N. Haskell, F. B. Severs, A. Z. English, C. W. Turner, W. T. Hutchings, Jesse W. Hill and Walter R. Eaton.

Attorney Thomas H. Owen, of Muskogee, representing Governor Haskell, made arrangements for the Governor to enter his appearance on Friday and give bond in the sum of $5,000 for appearance for trial. The writs issued are returnable forthwith.

Governor Haskell is at Guthrie. There is but one indictment against him. It charges conspiring with Walter R. Eaton and Clarence W. Turner to defraud the government. There are two indictments against Turner and one each against the others indicted.

Turner was first to give bond in the sum of $10,000. Hutchings and Eaton called and gave bond of $5,000 each. All will probably be arraigned before Judge Campbell on Friday.

Walter R. Eaton, one of the men indicted, is the secretary of the Indianola Contracting Company, of which Governor Haskell is president, and which, it is alleged, scheduled the names of many "dummies" to secure town lots.

Fifteen of the wealthiest men in Muskogee called at the office of the United States marshal here to-night and signed Governor Haskell's bond for $5,000. Many more asked to be allowed to sign it.

Haskell Issues Statement.

Governor Haskell, when informed that he was indicted to-night, issued the following statement to the Associated Press:

"I have just heard of the indictment for conspiracy, coupled with seven or eight of the oldest and highest charactered citizens of Muskgee—men who developed and built up that country by their unselfish effort. From now on the proceedings will be open to both sides.

"Hearst's crooked manipulations will be at a discount.

"I am satisfied the Interior Department has been misled by false statements. I am confident there has not been a dishonest act done by any of the indicted parties, and that good citizens in general, regardless of politics, feel the same way.

"C. N. HASKELL."

MINERS IN WRANGLE

President Lewis Charges Conspiracy to Disrupt the Organization.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. February 3.—After celebrating with a storm of cheers the re-election of Thomas L. Lewis by a majority of 16,269 votes over John H. Walker, and after the tellers had retired to count the ballots for vice-president and secretary, the convention of the United Mine Workers of America indulged in an excited revival of the controversy over internal dissension between the Lewis party and the faction led by his opponent for the presidency, John H. Walker, district president of Illinois. The tellers did not complete their work.

Speaking of an unsigned letter received yesterday by some of the leaders charging that Ohio union officers had "sold out" to operators, G. W. Savage, secretary of the Ohio district, bitterly arraigned "certain parties that, not being in power themselves, would destroy the organization so as to destroy those that are in power."

So far as he personally was concerned, he declared that if the authors of the letter were made known to him, and persisted in their attack on his character, he "would walk over their corpses or they should walk over his." He offered a reward of $100 for evidence that would identify those responsible for the letter.

William Green, president of the Ohio miners, added $50 to Mr. Savage's officer offered another $100.

$100, and Lee Rankin, also an Ohio President Lewis said the Ohio letter was the last link in a conspiracy to disrupt the organization, because he was its president. He read from a special edition of a Springfield, Ill., trade paper articles which he called "scurrilous," condemning his administration as corrupt and extolling Mr. Walker. He read letters indicating that this edition of the newspaper had been paid for by Illinois officers.

KING APPEALS

Former Financial Agent, Now in Penitentiary, Seeks New Trial.

BOSTON, MASS., February 3.—A bill of exceptions and an appeal for a new trial from Cardenio F. King, former financial agent, now serving a sentence of from ten to fourteen years in the State prison for larceny, has been filed with the Supreme Court by Herbert Parker, counsel for King. The question as to whether a new trial will be granted probably will not be decided before the middle of March. In case the court should grant it, an effort will be made to secure the release of King on bail.

The exceptions are on the general ground that the prisoner was not convicted of a specific crime under the indictment.

INSPECTION FINISHED

President-Elect Taft Is Now on the Pacific Side.

CULEBRA, February 3.—President-Elect Taft has now completed his inspection of the entire line of the canal, having traversed the Pacific channel to-day. He expressed himself as greatly gratified at the result of the labors of the engineers. To-morrow he will view the entire Culebra Cut from the Empire Hills.

Mr. Taft received the members of the Isthmian Red Cross this evening. The special engineers had a long conference with Chief Engineer Goethals to-day, at which the canal plans were discussed in a general way.

NEW INDICTMENTS

Three Councilmen and Two Bankers Again Indicted in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, PA., February 3.—New indictments were returned by the grand jury late to-day in the councilmanic bribery cases against Councilmen John F. Klein, John Wasson and William Brand, and the two former bankers, William Ramsey and A. A. Vilsack.

The indictments returned are known as district attorney's indictments, and are based on charges made by District Attorney William A. Blakely.

TWO MORE JURORS FOR COOPER TRIAL

Lawyers on Both Sides Ignorant of the Naturalization Laws.

FIVE HUNDRED MORE VENIREMEN DRAWN

Eleventh Juror Not Opposed to Capital Punishment if a Man Wanted It—Court Hears Evidence in Charges Against Juror Whitworth's Eligibility.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 3.—After securing two new jurors, making eleven now in the box, the trial of Colonel Duncan B. Cooper, Robin J. Cooper and John D. Sharp was abruptly interrupted to-day because of a lack of veniremen. A fifth venire of 500 men was ordered in court on Monday, at which time an effort will be resumed to complete the jury. The hearing of the charges against Juror Whitworth, accused of having prejudice, was taken up, but not completed. It will be resumed in the morning.

A few minutes after court opened J. A. Woodruff, the tenth man examined, was selected as juror No. 10.

Woodruff was not examined by the defense. He testified on questions by the State that he had read nothing about the case, and merely knew Carmack had been killed. He said he was a friend of John Sharp, but would consider only the law and the evidence.

Ignorant of Naturalization Law.

Jacob Frutiger, another talesman, came to this country from Switzerland when eleven years old. He had never been naturalized, but his father had. This precipitated a dispute as to whether he had to take out papers.

The lawyers on both sides displayed absolute ignorance of the naturalization laws, and had to send out for the code. He was not opposed to capital punishment if a man wanted it. He was accepted by both sides as juror No. 11.

The panel of fifty was exhausted before noon, and another one made up of forty-nine talesmen was exhausted before recess for luncheon, and no other additions to the jury were made.

This left only thirty talesmen of the fourth venire, and the panel required forty-seven names.

Hence the fifth of 500 names was ordered drawn to report at 9 A. M. Monday.

Examines Juror Whitworth.

As it was not possible to proceed further with the examination of prospective jurors, the case of Juror Whitworth, whom the defense seeks to have removed for cause, was taken up immediately after luncheon.

Judge Hart announced that he believed it best to have Mr. Whitworth present to hear the charges. The defense objected, but the court was insistent, and C. W. Mitchell was recalled and told to repeat his charges that Whitworth, after the Carmack killing, at a blacksmith shop had declared that "every damned one of the defendants should have been hanged."

The State objected to any testimony concerning whether the feeling toward Governor Patterson had changed. The court passed the objection and asked the juror to proceed.

Whitworth asserted strenuously that he had never made the remarks attributed to him by Mitchell concerning the hanging of the defendants, but admitted he said something about Patterson's having lost friends through the killing of Carmack.

During Whitworth's statement the throngs crowded inside the bar again, whereupon the court fined the four deputy sheriffs $10 each for failing to obey orders, and the orders of the court were thereafter carried out strenuously.

Two other witnesses who were in the blacksmith shop the day the hanging statement is alleged to have been made swore that they did not hear it. After a number of character witnesses for Mitchell were introduced, the court said it would recall Juror Whitworth to interrogate him about his statements concerning Governor Patterson, but would postpone the hearing to to-morrow morning, to which time court adjourned.

WOMAN CAUSED SHOOTING

Former Grand Master of Odd-Fellows Killed by Brother Lodgeman.

DENVER, COL., February 3.—Fred. Walton, formerly grand master of the Odd-Fellows of Idaho, was shot and killed to-day by John H. Cradlebaugh, a brother Odd-Fellow. Both men are from Wallace, Idaho. Walton dying, gasped: "That man thought I stole his wife."

The shooting occurred in Sixteenth Street, the principal business thoroughfare, and hundreds of shoppers rushed for shelter.

Cradlebaugh called on Chief of Police Armstrong last night and said that Walton had run away from Wallace with Mrs. Cradlebaugh.

He said he wanted to recover his children, whom their mother had taken with her. Cradlebaugh was arrested after the shooting. He refused to make any statement.

HEAR THE CAPTAIN

Commander of the Battleship Georgia Says He Was Ill.

GIBRALTAR, February 3.—All the evidence in the court-martial of Captain Edward F. Qualtrough, of the battleship Georgia, on charges preferred by Rear Admiral Wainwright that he was under the influence of intoxicants at a reception given at Tangier by the American minister, Samuel R. Gummere, was presented to-day.

The hearing in the case was held on the battleship Louisiana, and a number of witnesses testified that Captain Qualtrough was intoxicated and unfit for duty. The accused officer made a lengthy statement to the effect that he was sick and suffering greatly from fatigue, and that he had only taken one glass of sherry and nothing afterwards. He had smoked a strong cigar.

THE SENATE MINSTRELS

Southern Senators Discuss Crum Appointment in Negro Dialect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—Nearly four hours were devoted by the Senate, in executive session to-day, to consideration of the reappointment of William D. Crum as inspector of customs at Charleston, S. C. Confirmation is opposed by Senator Tillman, aided by his Democratic colleagues.

The Republican Senators are united in favor of confirming Crum in order that Mr. Taft may be relieved of the necessity of sending a nomination to the Senate which had been opposed by the present administration.

The debate in the Senate to-day, according to the reports which leaked out afterward, resembled an old-time minstrel. Senators Tillman, McLaurin, Money and Johnston told negro dialect stories, and kept the Senate in laughter throughout the proceedings. Nothing but the best of humor was displayed. Senator Tillman recounted a number of incidents connected with his various controversies with President Roosevelt.

An article was read by Mr. Tillman which had been written by a South Carolina editor criticizing Senator Tillman for his "exhibition of himself for gate receipts." This same article dealt with the negro question, and with the Crum appointment in particular, declaring that the appointment had been bad policy. Senator Tillman said there was no love lost between himself and the editor, but that the latter had the correct idea of the Crum appointment.

At the outset Senator Bacon moved that the doors be reopened, and the consideration of the Crum nomination continued in legislative session. He declared that the subjects involved in this appointment were too important to be disposed of in secret, and that the country should be informed of the debate.

His motion was put to a vote and defeated on strictly party lines.

The reading of an article written by Mr. Taft declaring that the South should not be treated as a conquered country was begun by Mr. Tillman, but the debate led off into other channels before he had an opportunity to conclude. Speeches were made by Senators Carter and Beveridge commenting upon the prosperity of the South, and giving the credit to Republican rule. Senators Tillman and McLaurin combated the proposition that Republican rule had anything to do with it, and asserted that it was white supremacy in the South which had accomplished practically all of the progress.

It is expected that the fight will be resumed at the next executive session.

South Carolina Resents It.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 3.—The House of Representatives to-day adopted without debate a resolution requesting South Carolina's representatives in Congress to do everything in their power to prevent the confirmation of W. D. Crum, renominated by the President as collector of the port at Charleston. The resolution states that in the opinion of the House, the nomination is an unwise proceeding, tending to cause racial friction, and that President Roosevelt, with studied intention endeavoring to humiliate and wound the honorable pride of the best people of Charleston, is using every effort to have the nomination confirmed by the Senate.

INVESTIGATE MERGER

House Judiciary Committee to Find Out About Steel Deal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—An investigation by the House Judiciary Committee to determine whether the United States district judges for the Southern District of New York have charged their grand juries to investigate the transactions of the United States Steel Corporation and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company is called for in a resolution introduced to-day by Representative Gaines, of Tennessee.

The committee is also directed to learn whether the United States District Attorney for that district has investigated the alleged merger of the two corporations or has placed any evidence in the hands of the grand juries. The ultimate object of the resolution, as stated by Mr. Gaines, is to bring about the impeachment of the District Attorney and the judges if no action has been taken by them with regard to the transactions, of which the resolution says "there is 'probable cause, if not more than probable cause, to believe' were done and are being continued, in violation of the laws of the United States."

CAREFULLY GUARDED

Secretary Wilson Will Not Give Out Cotton Experts' Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is "sitting on the lid" in connection with the recommendations of the committee of expert cotton classifiers designated by him to fix an official standard for the various grades of cotton. After a three days' session the committee has concluded its work and submitted their report to Secretary Wilson.

If the findings of the committee were a "State secret" they could not more carefully be guarded. The secretary will not discuss the nature of the committee's conclusions until he has carefully reviewed them. Meantime officials of the Agricultural Department have pledged themselves to secrecy. It was learned, however, that the committee uanimously agreed upon an official standard for the nine different grades of cotton, as called for by Congress.

SHOT YOUNG GIRL

Brooklyn Saloon-Keeper Then Turned the Weapon on Himself.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Harry Pope, a saloon-keeper in Brooklyn, shot Bessie Schroeder, twenty-three years old, in the back this afternoon, and then killed himself in a Brooklyn hotel. Pope was dead when the hotel employes reached the room, but the girl, rushing downstairs to the office, fell unconscious on the floor. It is said she will probably die.

GOVERNOR TO ATTEND

If Supreme Court Hears Argument in Standard Oil Case.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., February 3.—If the Missouri Supreme Court decides to hear arguments on the motion of the Standard Oil Company to have the ouster judgment modified, Governor Hadley will attend court and hear the arguments.

John Kennish, former Assistant Attorney-General under Attorney-General Hadley, has been made assistant counsel for the State. The court is not expected to take up the motion before Friday.

GLASS FOR STATE WIDE PROHIBITION

Lynchburg Congressman Says Question Will Emphasize Itself in Campaign.

BELIEVED HERE THAT HE WILL ENTER RACE

Tucker Opens Headquarters at Murphy's Hotel and Glass Is Among Day's Callers There. Judge Mann Comes to Town and Confers with Governor Swanson.

WITH Hon. Harry St. George Tucker and Judge William Hodges Mann—both avowed candidates for Governor—and Hon. Carter Glass, who is practically certain to enter the gubernatorial race within a few days, in the city, Richmond was the hotbed yesterday of State politics.

Mr. Tucker, who came to town from Old Point Monday, left the Richmond Hotel yesterday morning and established his campaign headquarters at Murphy's Hotel, in rooms 17 and 19, which, in days gone by, were the headquarters of Senator Martin and Governor Swanson. Judge Mann arrived here at 2 o'clock in the afternoon from his home in Nottoway county, and spent most of the afternoon at the State Capitol in conference with Governor Swanson and other close political friends.

He left early in the night for his home, but he will return Monday morning and open headquarters at Murphy's. He was preceded here yesterday morning by Colonel James Mann, of Norfolk, who is to be his campaign manager.

Congressman Glass Here.

Congressman Glass reached the city at 8 o'clock in the morning from Washington, and spent almost the entire day conferring with friends. He will return to Washington early this morning, and from that city, within the next few days, he will issue a definite statement as to whether or not he will make the gubernatorial race a three-cornered affair. Last night Congressman Glass was a caller at the headquarters of Mr. Tucker, being closeted for some time with Captain Ker, manager of Mr. Tucker's campaign.

When questioned yesterday, Mr. Glass said he could not definitely announce a decision for some days. It was not an easy matter for him to decide, he declared; there are complications in the situation for him that do not apply in the case of other men, and therefore he must take time to learn the opinions and seek the disinterested advice of close friends from various parts of the State.

He Is No Lightning Campaigner.

Mr. Glass was a little disposed to be facetious over the situation in some of its phases. Referring to the confident claims of the two avowed candidates, he said:

"It took Jules Verne severela days to travel in fancy around the globe, and took Grant all summer to capture Richmond; but I notice Harry Tucker, who arrived Monday, and Judge Mann, who did not get here until 2 o'clock this afternoon, have both captured Richmond, and are sure of election. That beats me. I am no such lightning campaigner. I reached the city at 8 o'clock this morning; and so far from being able to speak with certainty as to the attitude of the 5,000 or 6,000 Richmond voters, I have only been able to see and converse with some twenty-odd friends."

Favors State-wide Prohibition.

When questioned as to the truth of the frequently published report that should he enter the gubernatorial race he would make the fight on State-wide prohibition, Mr. Glass said:

"I have never authorized any such statement nor proposed any such program. I have never endeavored to make political capital out of my temperance habits or views. It is true, however, and has been true for years, that I favor State-wide prohibition rather than mere local option. I took occasion last December to repeat this statement when I presented Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, to a Lynchburg audience, before which he made a prohibition address. I entertain, and long have held, this view; and while I have never purposed, and do not now desire, to convert my belief into a political asset, I have no objection, and never have had any, to stating the fact that I am for State-wide prohibition. I think we should have it regardless of, and without reference to the political ambitions of any man Moreover, I think we shall have it and that right soon."

"Do you mean through legislative enactment?"

Let Voters of State Decide.

"Not necessarily, nor preferably. I think it should be by direct vote of the people. I think the General Assembly should be asked to submit the question to the people of the State in some such manner as was recently done in Texas, and thus give the people of Virginia an opportunity to say whether or not they desire to banish the open saloon from the State.

"Without meaning to seem in any sense critical, it has always appeared strange to me—indeed, incomprehensible—that we should have adopted and still cling to a system of regulation that abolishes the licensed sale of liquor from the country districts, where the stuff is least consumed, and permit its sale, except under special prohibition, in the cities, where it is most drunk and where the drinking of it produces most serious consequences."

"Under State-wide prohibition, what becomes of the principle of local self-government?"

"Oh, yes; I know that is the contentention—the good old Democratic doctrine of local self-government. But under the local option system in Virginia there has been no such thing as local self-government. The persons who cry loudest for local self-government are those who utterly disregard the very principle for which they pro-