The Times Dispatch

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WHOLE NUMBER 17,840. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1909. THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Rain. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MYSTERY ADDED TO KIDNAPPING

Whitla Is Not Allowed to See the Prisoners by Himself.

IDENTIFICATION IS COMPLETE BY WILLIE

"How Do You Do?" Said Willie, When Woman Was Brought In, and She Replied, "Hello, Willie"—"That Woman Again," Said Mrs. Whitla's Sister.

CLEVELAND, O., March 24.—Willie Whitla to-day identified the man and woman held on suspicion by the Cleveland police as the persons who kidnapped him from the school at Sharon, Pa., last Thursday and held him for the $10,000 ransom, which was paid by his father, Attorney J. P. Whitla, Monday.

Willie said the man, who gave the name of James H. Boyle, was the one who took him from school and carried him through a tortuous route to Cleveland, then to Ashtabula, back to this city, and placed him in the house in the East End, where he was held until the money was paid. Willie also declared that the woman was the one who cared for him at the house where he was detained, and who acted the part of a nurse.

Boyle said the woman is his wife. The police have no other identification of the couple than the names given. So far as the man is concerned the police believe the name is correct. Boyle is said to reside in Sharon, and is a plumber by trade. He is said to have a widowed mother, four brothers and a sister.

The woman, who is accredited with being the wife of Boyle, declared soon after her arrest that her identification would cause a sensation in Sharon.

Whitla Says Nothing.

When the identification was completed Mr. Whitla would say nothing regarding the woman. He said he knew Boyle slightly.

Immediately after Willie Whitla had seen the man and woman at the Central Police Station they were taken to the county courthouse, and there appeared before the grand jury. They were examined for the purpose of aiding the jury in its attempt to find an indictment against the two prisoners. The charge under the laws of Ohio against the man and woman, if an indictment were found, will be blackmail. This is based upon the payment of the $10,000 ransom paid by Mr. Whitla.

A woman known as Mary Diener, who, the police say, may have been an associate of the kidnappers, or was implicated in the plot, committed suicide to-day by drinking morphine. The woman drank the poison while standing in front of a drug store in the East End, not far from the house in which Willie Whitla was detained here. She died in an ambulance while being taken to a hospital.

Attorney Whitla, accompanied by Mrs. Whitla, their son and daughter, Willie and Saline, a boy schoolmate of Willie, Harry Forker, a brother of Mrs. Whitla; Janitor Sloss, Chief of Police Crane, Detective Kempler, District Attorney Lininger, former District Attorney Cochran and Detective Ward, all of Sharon, arrived here at 1 o'clock to-day to see the two prisoners.

Police Chief Is Hot.

Whitla telephoned to Chief Kohler from the hotel that he had arrived, and that he was ready to see the chief. Chief Kohler replied hotly that he was at the police station where the prisoners were being held; that Whitla could see him there if he cared to assist in the prosecution of the man and woman in custody.

Mr. Whitla then went to the police station, but was not allowed to see the prisoners himself. He was informed by the chief that the only identification he desired was that which only the boy, Willie, could make. The father then agreed to let Willie see the man and woman.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitla, their children and Janitor Sloss appeared before the Chief of Police.

The man was the first one taken before them. Boyle was a little pale and nervous.

Chief Kohler asked Willie if he had ever seen the man before.

"Sure," said Willie, brightly. "Why, that is the man I left Sharon with. He took me to Cleveland, then to Ashtabula and back to Cleveland."

The boy was asked the same question again to make certain of his memory, and again the lad declared he was positive.

"He had a mustache when I first saw him at the schoolhouse," Willie supplemented, "but he must have cut it off later. This is the way he looked when I last saw him in Cleveland."

Boyle smiled sarcastically, but said not a word. Then the woman was brought in.

Shakes Hands With Woman.

She was defiant and haughty in her demeanor. Blankly she stared at Whitla and the other members of the party. Her only relapse from the indignant manner was when she first saw Willie. The woman smiled.

Immediately Willie walked up to her, and extending his hand said:

"How do you do?"

"Hello, Willie," the woman replied, as she placed her hand upon his head and caressed him for an instant.

The boy then stepped back to his father, and was asked several questions by the chief of police.

"Yes, I know her," he said. "She was the nurse who took care of me in Cleveland. She told me I was sick and in a hospital. I saw her a whole lot, and she was with me most of the time."

Notwithstanding the woman's former assertion that there would be a sensation when she was identified or when Whitla saw her, she and Whitla looked at each other without any outward evidence of recognition. They did not speak with each other. Neither did she speak with any of the other members of the party.

Whitla would make no comments regarding the woman under suspicion.

The movements of the Whitla party

(Continued on Page Four—Column 1.)

PREPARING WELCOME

British East Africa Is Awaiting the Arrival of Mr. Roosevelt.

MOMBASSA, BRITISH EAST AFRICA, March 24.—The heavy rains have begun in the protectorate, and yesterday there was a precipitation of 4 inches in three hours. The grass fires, which lately had been destroying the prairies and driving the game in close to the railroad line, were extinguished by the downpour.

The popular shooting season is at an end. The record for the four months shows the killing of 110 lions, including two man-eaters and 3,000 head of other game. During the season nine natives and four white men were mauled by lions.

George McMillan, nephew of the late Senator McMillan, of Michigan, has returned to the protectorate from a tiger hunting trip in India. He left Mombassa yesterday for Ju Ja ranch, his property north of Nairobi, to make preparations for the reception of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. McMillan's residence on the ranch is in the midst of the bush country, but he has installed there an electric lighting plant and an ice-making machine.

There was a slight earthquake in the Kilindini district March 20, lasting in all thirty seconds. This disturbance was prophesied a fortnight ago by Emile Marchand, director of the observatory on the Pic Du Midi, in the Pyrrenees.

The African Standard has published an eulogistic article welcoming Mr. Roosevelt. In it the former President of the United States is referred to as "the greatest Republican autocrat in history."

Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, American consul-general at large, has arrived here, and is looking into the matter of opening new American consulates to take care of the expected increase in trade with this district.

A complete taxidermic laboratory is being established here for the treatment and preservation of trophies for the Smithsonian Institution.

CONFLICTING REPORTS

Austria-Hungary Seems Not Satisfied with Servia's Acceptance.

LONDON, March 24.—Conflicting reports from Belgrade and Vienna with regard to the Balkan situation are accounted for by the fact that Servia in her reply to the representations of the powers made every concession that the governments thought Austria-Hungary had demanded; but Baron Von Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian minister, is not yet satisfied. Great Britain and the other great powers are still hopeful of reaching an amicable settlement, and negotiations are still proceeding at London and Vienna.

British officials admitted to-day that they were somewhat disappointed at Austria-Hungary's reception of the British proposals, as these had been framed with the idea of meeting the views of Baron Von Aehrenthal, so far as they are known here, and at the same time to save Servia undue humiliation. Great Britain is rather of the opinion that Austria-Hungary wishes thoroughly to humiliate Servia and place her in a position in which she will not be able to create any further troubles in the Balkans. Officials do not go as far as this; using more diplomatic language, they say:

"Austria-Hungary is simply trying to get all she can while she has the opportunity."

The arrangements for a conference of the powers to regulate the recent changes in the near East depend upon the success of the negotiations to bring Austria-Hungary and Servia together.

BROUGHT TO BAY

Embezzler Kills Himself When Police Track Him to Hotel.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 24.—Trapped by the police, F. H. Richardson, of Elmira, N. Y., formerly president of the Richardson Shoe Company, wanted for embezzlement of $300,000, shot and killed himself at the Hotel Lynch to-day.

Mr. Richardson was president of the Richardson Shoe Company, which in 1907 was declared insolvent. At that time it was discovered that besides money in this concern, the president had a credit of $250,000 on false statements in Pennsylvania banks. Eight warrants were sworn out for his arrest. A telephone call from Elmira this morning warned Chief of Police George that the man was in this city. The chief traced his man to the hotel.

Mr. Richardson was in his room at the time the chief went to the room. The door was thrust open at his knock and the man's head appeared for an instant. Then before the chief had a chance to make a move, the fugitive observed him, slammed the door and bolted it. An instant later the pistol shot rang out. The door was broken open and Richardson was found lying on the floor with his head under the bed. A stream of blood was pouring from his head.

SENATE TO MAKE BILL

Committee Holding Daily Sessions for Hearings on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The tariff bill to be recommended by the Senate Committee on Finance will be ready to be reported on the day the Payne bill passes the House, according to the present intentions of the Republican members of the committee, who are holding daily sessions. Certain of the schedules on earthenware and potteries was begun and concluded to-day.

Ideas presented by Senator Aldrich yesterday in favor of reducing public expenditures so as to fix the normal revenues of the government rather than expending the income to fit growing extravagances, is receiving general support among Senators. It is now believed it will be possible to avoid all forms of special taxes.

As a result of the harmony which exists behind the locked doors of the Finance Committee rooms the impression is growing that the real tariff law will be made in conference after bills have passed both houses.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY

Mother Drowned Her Two Children and Then Herself.

SIMSBURY, CONN., March 24.—The bodies of Mrs. Amos Miller and her two children were found in the Farmington River this morning. The children had been tied together before drowning ensued, and through a note left by Mrs. Miller, the probabilities are strong that she took their lives and her own while mentally depressed.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Miller left home with the children. Mr. Miller returned to the house about 5 o'clock and for a time did not worry. About dusk he began to look about for some explanation of his wife's disappearance, and found a note in his desk to the effect that she intended to kill herself.

Soon after daylight this morning the three bodies were found in the river some distance from the Miller home.

BANKER DIES

Mr. Bohne Was Widely Known Member of American Bankers' Association.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 24.—E. C. Bohne, vice-president of the Southern National Bank, died to-day. Mr. Bohne was sixty-nine years old and was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany. Mr. Bohne was one of the most widely known and active of the members of the American Bankers' Association.

STEP UP AND GET A PIECE OF PIE

President Taft Will Confer With Democrats on the Southern Appointments

SENATOR SMITH TALKS ON THE SITUATION

Republicans Do Not Believe Their President Will Appoint Regardless of Politics, but Indications Are That He Will Do So in Certain Cases.

Times-Dispatch Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 24.

PRESIDENT TAFT has excited the interest of every Southerner in this city. The stories that are leaking from the White House about what he is going to do for pie-counter Republicans in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and other States in Dixie are being discussed freely.

It is a fact that the President has consulted Democratic Senators concerning vacancies on the Federal bench in the Southern States, and that he has repeatedly said that he would not, if he knew what he was doing, appoint any "scrub" or politician judge. Most of the callers have been too discreet to talk of what was said at the Executive Mansion, but the new Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Smith, came away dripping information.

Mr. Smith Talks.

"I am fully convinced," said Mr. Smith, "that Mr. Taft means to confer freely with Democratic Senators of some of the Southern States, and that his policy will be to give careful attention to the voice of the majority of the people. His appointments in the South, I think, will not be made with any reference to the politics of the candidate, and he will seek only the best men, whatever their party faith."

This is going pretty far, and Republicans do not believe that their President will do any such thing, but there is much speculation as to the course he will follow in dealing out patronage in the South. Having been a district judge himself, Mr. Taft knows well the type of man he should name for places like the one now vacant in Eastern North Carolina. He prefers, it is understood, to have a party man, but if he cannot find one that comes up to the requirements as he sees them he will take a Democrat.

In one of his excellent short stories Mark Twain makes a character corrupt a sturdy, quiet town by the offer of money. It seems now as if the President of the United States had broken all party ties by the intimation that he might, under certain conditions, appoint to the Eastern judgeship a Democrat. Name after name has come here. Many have drifted in in round-about ways, but they got here all the same. In some instances Democrats have come on to recommend Republicans. Senators Overman and Simmons have thus far refrained from indorsing any one. When Mr. Roosevelt asked Mr. Overman about the matter, he told him that he had no one to suggest for the place, but if he were considering any person that he knew, he would gladly give him his opinion about him if he desired and asked for it. He told Mr. Taft the same.

All Are Pie Hungry.

It has become evident, however, that if Mr. Taft were to decide to ask the Democratic Senators of the South to help him to select the Federal office-holders of that section the Senate office building would have to be enlarged so that each Senator could have at least ten waiting rooms. Democrats as well as Republicans in Dixie are pie hungry. If one is to judge by the flurry caused by the announcement that a North Carolina Democrat might be named to succeed Judge Thomas R. Purnell he would conclude that had Bryan been elected the State would have been depopulated long before this.

Mr. Taft is on trial. It is being put right up to him. If he means what he says there will be a semi-revolution in the South, but if he is joking the Southerners will give him the horse laugh at the first opportunity. The appointment of a Democrat to the Eastern judgeship would mean a throw-down for the Republican organization, and there would be thousands of mad partisans in the old State. If, after so much talk, he should appoint one indorsed by Adams and Duncan and Pritchard the Democrats would say, "I told you so. He is just like the rest."

Before letting Senator Smith go Mr. Taft said to him, "I will take the matter up with Postmaster-General Hitchcock." The Postmaster-General is a practical politician. He knows the value of Southern delegates at national conventions.

The States of North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky are more fortunate from a Republican standpoint than other Southern States. North Carolina has three Republican Congressmen, Virginia one, Tennessee two and Kentucky seeral. Mr. Taft will listen to such men as Morehead, Slemp, Brownlow and Bradley.

DAMAGE IN DENVER

Wet, Clinging Snow Causes Loss of Quarter Million.

DENVER, COL., March 24.—Eight inches of wet, clinging snow, following several hours of steady rain did damage in Denver last night estimated at $200,000 to $300,000, and cut off wire communication with the outside world for many hours. The city's fire alarm system was almost destroyed and 6,000 telephone wires in Denver were rendered useless.

For several hours to-day street car service was at a standstill.

SOUTHERNERS CALL

Mr. Taft Receives Visits from Many Representatives of Dixie Land.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Southern Senators and Representatives were in large majority among the congressional callers at the White House to-day. The entire Arkansas delegation in Congress called in a body to pay their respects to President Taft. Senators Stone, Missouri; Painter, Kentucky; Bacon, Georgia, and Hughes, Colorado, were among the visitors.

MAKES AN ATTACK ON TARIFF BILL

Leader Clark Interjects Humor in His Speech Scoring Measure.

SPEAKER TAKES THE FLOOR TO EXPLAIN

Mr. Cannon Admits Visiting White House by Request, but Denies That He Talked Tariff. Clark Shows Payne Bill Is Higher Than the Dingley Law.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Interest in to-day's tariff discussion in the House centred in the speech of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, minority leader, and ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Ways and Means. As a preliminary to his set speech, Mr. Clark provoked the House to great laughter, and Mr. Olmstead, of Pennsylvania, the chairman, to no little embarrassment by congratulating him on the advent on yesterday of a son.

For Mr. Payne, the minority leader had only words of praise, and his remarks in that connection elicited applause on both sides. Mr. Payne's powers of endurance, he declared, were a marvel, and his nine-hours' speech on the tariff had made him a great historical person. "Indeed," said Mr. Clark, "he has knocked higher than a kite the idiotic theory of Dr. Osler." The speech of the majority leader he characterized as a superb vindication of his physical and mental strength.

Mr. Clark also had a kind word for every member of the Committee on Ways and Means. "We worked like galley slaves in trying to assist the truth," he said. He denied that the committee had bullyragged any witness, as he said had been charged, and declared that if any witness had received an indecent word in the committee room he had provoked it by his own acts.

Roosevelt Is Responsible.

Mr. Clark said that the bottom of the movement for tariff revision was President Roosevelt. "I never had any delusions about that man," he said, amid shouts of laughter. "He is gone," he said, in mock tones of sorrow. Addressing the Republicans, he said: "Some of you hope he will never come back. But my regret is that he left at all, because if he had stayed here you would have been in such a row within ninety days you would not know whether you were Republicans or Democrats."

Mr. Clark said he sat in the House yesterday and heard Mr. Payne say he had been in the House twenty years preparing tariff bills."

"My God!" he exclaimed, "what a set of lies he must have heard in that time."

Mr. Clark read some comparisons between the Dingley and Payne bills prepared by a government expert in the committee. These, he said, showed that the average rate of the Dingley bill was 44.16 per cent., while under the Payne bill they were 45.72 per cent., "showing 1.56 per cent. worse than the Dingley bill." He declared that no man of bad temper or bluster could conceal that fact from the American people. Many of the reductions in the bill, he maintained, were more apparent than real.

Sugar Was "Staggered."

Discussing the reduction on refined sugar, Mr. Clark said it was held out as a great boon to the consumer. "When the sugar trust received that tremendous blow between the eyes," he said, "instead of seeing stars, it saw a stream of gold flowing into its coffers every year of the continuance of the Payne tariff bill." He declared that a man must eat sugar at top speed for fifteen months in order to find a nickel in his pocket at the end of that time as the result of any benefit that might accrue to him from the bill, and if he missed a day he would not get the nickel. He could not understand, he said, why such tenderness was shown the sugar trust, which he characterized as a criminal.

If, Mr. Clark said, the Standard Oil Company was not, as he believed, the sole beneficiary under the bill, he would not object to the crude oil producers getting a revenue tariff. Speaker Cannon took the floor to make an explanation, when Mr. Clark said he had gone to the White House to discuss the tariff question with President Taft before the bill was reported. Mr. Cannon admitted that he went there at the invitation of the President, but denied that the tariff was discussed or if it was, he did not know it. Mr. Cannon took occasion to remark that he rarely corrected misrepresentation, but it seemed in the present instance he could do so with propriety. In former years, he declared, he had sat in the chair and on the floor and heard misrepresentations "abounding in absolute falsehood that have been taken for truth by the muckracking newspapers and even written in the Democratic platform."

"Uncle Joe" Explains.

Mr. Clarke protested that he was not trying to misrepresent the Speaker.

"I sometimes think," suavely replied Mr. Cannon, "that perhaps he is not as clear as to the matter of the difference between the suggestion of that which is error and the letting alone of that which is truth as he might have been in discussing the public questions touching the revenues."

Resuming his argument, Mr. Clark announced that if given the opportunity he would vote to put boots and shoes on the free list, "and," he said, "they can bellow about free traders as much as they please."

Never, he said, would the tariff be taken off boots and shoes, unless it was done when it was taken off of hides.

Mr. Clark predicted that when the Senate got through with cutting and carving the Payne bill, Mr. Payne would not recognize his own child when he met it in the road. "The

(Continued on Page Two—Column 1.)

SPANISH RULE IS TO BE PREFERRED

Porto Rican Commissioner Criticises Rule of the United States.

WILL MAKE APPEAL TO PRESIDENT TAFT

Says Tariff Has Killed the Coffee Industry in the Island, and House of Delegates Is Nonenity on Account of Executive Council.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—That Porto Rico was governed better under Spanish rule than under American administration, that the Spanish-American War and the consequent occupation of the island by the United States has ruined the coffee industry, the most important in the island, and that the executive council, composed largely of Americans, is responsible entirely for the present crisis, were the declarations made to-night by Luis Munoz Rivera, chairman of the commission now here.

The commission was appointed by the House of Delegates to lay before President Taft, Congress and the American people, the reasons for the existing conditions in the island, and to ask for concessions from this country, both in regard to the form of government in the island and the tariff proposition.

Ask Only Justice.

Commissioner Rivera claimed that all the Porto Ricans ask for is justice, and that the Americans are not giving them this. He said that the House of Delegates has been made practically a nonenity by the executive council, corresponding to the upper house, and that the upper body refused to listen to the House of Delegates in the recent extraordinary session of the Porto Rican Congress, called by Governor Post, even when the lower body was perfectly willing to make all necessary concession in legislation.

Commissioner Larrinaga, delegate from Porto Rico to Congress, will endeavor to-morrow to arrange for an interview for the commission with President Taft. The latter has the power to straighten out the situation, but the desired change in government will require congressional amendment to the Foraker act, by which the island is governed.

Blames the Tariff.

In regard to the tariff on coffee Commissioner Rivera declared that, as a result of the American occupation of the island, the protective article had dropped from $35 to $9 a hundred pounds, all its foreign markets having been taken away as a result of the American tariff law.

He declared that the Executive Council does not consider the desires of the Porto Rican people in the legislation which comes before them. He said that the upper body has refused to sanction bills passed by the House which met with the approval of the people of the entire island. Instead of granting them manual training schools, for instance, which, he said, were much needed and desired, the Executive Council sent back a bill to do away with the only boys' charity school in the island.

He relates the statement that the Porto Ricans ask only for justice, but at the present the island's government is worse than that practiced by some of the most tyrannical governments in the world.

IMPORTANT CHANGES

Pennsylvania Railroad Management Undergoes Transformation.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 24.—Important changes in the Pennsylvania Railroad management were made to-day. W. W. Atterbury was moved up from general manager to fifth vice-president. W. Heyward Myers was made general manager.

J. F. Fahnestock, assistant treasurer, was appointed treasurer, to succeed Henry Tatnall, who becomes fourth vice-president.

John P. Green declined re-election as first vice-president. As a result Charles E. Pugh was moved up from second vice-president to first vice-president; Samuel Rea from third to second, and J. B. Thayer from fourth to third. Their assistants were moved up with them.

H. M. Carson succeeds Mr. Myers as general superintendent of the Northern Central Railway and Erie Division. J. G. Rodgers moves up from superintendent of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad to assistant to the general manager.

President McCrea and Secretary Neilson were re-elected.

FELL TO HIS DEATH

Stair Railing Gave Way, Precipitating Legless Veteran to Ground.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

BLUEFIELD, W. VA., March 24.—W. H. Robertson died last night at the Miners' Hospital, at Welch, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Robertson had lost both legs some years ago, and on Saturday night he attended a meeting of the Odd-Fellows' lodge at Elkhorn, and while leaving the hall by a stairway built on the outside of the building he leaned against the hand rail, which gave way, and he fell a distance of about twenty feet. His hip was shattered and he sustained other injuries. He was taken to the hospital, where the end came. He was a Confederate veteran and served throughout the war in a Northern Virginia regiment. Interment will be to-morrow.

SENDS BACK LETTERS

Young Woman Then Shoots Herself Over Heart with Revolver.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24.—Dying from a self-inflicted bullet wound over the heart, Miss Edna Male Handy, a young woman of twenty-six years, whispered to her room-mate to send a number of letters, which she had carefully tied up in packages last night, to James Thomas, 1811 Fisher Building, Chicago, from whom they had been received. She also requested that a bracelet which she wore be sent to her sister in Texas.

This morning her room-mate stepped out of the room for a moment, when she heard a shot, and returning, found Miss Handy lying on the floor with a wound over her heart and a revolver near by. The young woman died a few minutes later.

WORTH A MILLION

Police Commissioner Bingham Tells of Opportunities for Graft.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A dishonest man holding the position of Police Commissioner in New York City easily might become a millionaire in a few months, so great are the opportunities for illicit gains, according to a statement to-day by Commissioner Bingham.

During Mr. Bingham's first year in the office, he said, a single bribe of $600,000 a year was offered him if he would protect certain criminal interests. "Compliance with the conditions of the offer," he added, "would have been entirely of a negative matter—all they wanted was to be let alone."

Commissioner Bingham was worked up over the refusal of the City Aldermen to vote him an appropriation of $100,000 for a secret service to investigate black hand crimes and other matters.

"This job of Police Commissioner," he said, for example, "would be a regular gold mine to a dishonest official. If it were put up at auction to the highest bidder, a man could well afford to pay $1,000,000 for a year's opportunity to accept what the criminal classes would be only too glad to offer him."

Then he referred to the $600,000 bribe offer, which he had received when he first took up the office.

"The offer was, of course, carefully guarded," he said. "It came from a suave gentleman who knew how to handle words to perfection, and was able to make his hearer understand what was meant without laying himself open to any unpleasant after effects.

"I listened until I understood what the fellow was about. Then I gave him such a talking to that he will never forget his visit here as long as he lives. I have not heard from him since."

Commissioner Bingham declined to give the name of the man who had made the offer, nor would he say what interests had sought protection.

It was rumored later that District Attorney Jerome would investigate the charges made by Mr. Bingham.

KILLED HIS DAUGHTER

Miss Mangano Killed Within Sight of Her Fellow School Teachers.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Within sight of several of her fellow school teachers and pupils on the way to school through a crowded street to-day, Miss Anna Mangano, a teacher in the public school on East 102d Street, was shot and instantly killed by her father. Philip Mangano, an interpreter in a minor court, had been following his daughter and calling to her to stop. As she kept hurrying on he drew his revolver and fired two shots. He then turned the revolver on himself, but was prevented from carrying out his purpose by Adolph Schwartz, who grappled with Mangano. Two more shots were fired while the men struggled, but both went wild. Mangano broke away from Schwartz, but was arrested by two policemen.

Several of the teachers ran to the place where the girl fell. She was dead when they found her, with a wound in the back of her head. Frank Lacatira, a brother-in-law of the dead teacher, identified the prisoner. Lacatira told the police that his sister-in-law was compelled to leave her father's house last January because of his cruel and inhuman treatment of her, and had lived at a working girls' home since. He said Mangano probably shot his daughter because she had left him.

DEATH OF MR. MYERS

Prominent Citizen of Savannah and Five Times Mayor of That City.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 24.—Herman Myers, president of the National Bank of Savannah and five times Mayor of Savannah, died to-night in his apartments at the De Soto Hotel of an illness that became acute during January.

He was born in Bavaria in 1847, but came to America when a child. He first resided in Lynchburg, Va. He recently toured Europe in search of health. He was at the head of or connected with many important businesses.

CONTRACTOR WINS

Gets Judgment Against the Savannah, Augusta and Georgia Railway.

MACON, GA., March 24.—Special Master Talley, appointed by Judge Speer, of the United States court, reported in the case of W. J. Oliver, a contractor, against the Savannah, Augusta and Northern Railway, in favor of the contractor. Oliver claimed that he had built fifty-seven miles of road and had received only $60,000. The special master finds that the railway company is indebted to Oliver to the sum of $290,609, with interest from April 25, 1908, the day on which the work was stopped.

PRESIDENT TO ATTEND

Accepts Invitation for Charlotte Celebration of Declaration of Independence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—President Taft will attend the Mecklenburg celebration at Charlotte, May 20. He accepted an invitation to-day. The anniversary of this declaration of independence has been celebrated in Charlotte for many years, but a President has never been there before.

A delegation of Charlotte citizens was introduced to the President and they presented their invitation in such an attractive manner he could not resist.

INTO SANDSLIDE

Engineer and Brakeman Are Dead and Train Is Wrecked.

OGDEN, UTAH, March 24.—Engineer Laying and Brakeman Pearson are dead, Fireman Rasmussen is seriously injured, a locomotive is buried to the smokestack in sand, and five freight cars piled indiscriminately, as the result of an accident to an Oregon Short Line freight train that occurred to-day between Granger and Green River, Wyo., on the Union Pacific road. The train plowed into a sandslide.

ON SPECIAL TRAIN

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins Hasten to Bedside of Latter's Mother.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 24.—On a special train which passed through Jacksonville to-day from the east coast were George W. Perkins and wife, of New York, who are speeding to the bedside of Mrs. Perkins's mothers, who is in a critical condition in Cleveland, Ohio. The special was handled by the Southern Railway from this city.

Mr. Perkins is a partner of J. P. Morgan, the well-known financier.

PTOMAINE POISONING

Two Children Dead and Family Stricken from Eating Canned Ham.

DEAL'S ISLAND, N. D., March 24.—Two children of Hosea B. Webster, a merchant of this town, are dead as a result, it is thought, of ptomaine poisoning, caused by eating canned ham, and other members of the family are in a critical condition, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. Webster and two daughters, Dorothy and Esther. The dead are Thomas, aged three, and Zella, aged six years.

ELECTRIC CHAIR AWAITS NEGROES

Three Principals in Powhatan Double Murder Receive Death Verdict.

PRISONERS ARE NOW UNDER CLOSE GUARD

No Violence Expected, but It Is Whispered About That Lynching May Be Attempted. One Defendant Gets Off With Fifteen Years.

BY A. R. W. MACKRETH.
Staff Correspondent.

POWHATAN C. H., VA., March 24.—After being out forty minutes, the jury shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against Lewis Jenkins, Joe and Isham Taylor, and a verdict of murder in the second degree against John Brown, whose punishment was fixed at fifteen years in the penitentiary. The three principals took what is practically a sentence of death without flinching. Brown whimpered. Afterwards, however, he appeared happy over the fact that he had been dealt with less severely than the others.

Sentence will not be passed until after the trial of William Brown, son of John Brown, whose trial begins to-morrow morning. There is less evidence against him than against the others. Judge Hundley said that he did not wish to go through the ordeal of passing sentence more than once. The trial of the younger Brown will probably be finished early in the day.

The crowd waited in hushed suspense while the jury was out. Every man stood up with the prisoners to hear the verdict read. It was received in silence. Judge Hundley ordered the courtroom cleared, and the spectators followed the prisoners to the jail. They were so close behind that the officers ordered them to halt, and the prisoners looked back in terror. Nothing was said, and the men soon dispersed.

Shackled to Floor.

The prisoners were taken inside the jail, and the two Taylors and Jenkins were manacled and shackled to the floor. Isham Taylor had begun to realize what the verdict meant. Beads of sweat stood out on his forehead, and the tears coursed down his cheek. His wife collapsed and fainted outside the jail. The other two men were still immobile.

Policeman Johnson, who brought the prisoners here, and who has done most effective work on the case, is remaining in the cell with the prisoners to-night, keeping watch with the other officers. Deputy Sheriff Traylor and Constable Burch, of Henrico county, are also helping to guard the prisoners. Sheriff Baugh has sworn in half a dozen deputies to keep guard on the outside. He is following out the old maxim that to be forearmed is to be forewarned. Although there has been no actual sign of trouble, there are a few whispers going around that mob violence is at least a possibility.

Violence might have broken out had Brown been acquitted. The belief that the gang had premeditated other assassinations is gaining credence. It was confidently expected that the jury would not be out more than five or ten minutes. It was learned afterwards that the balloting was over Brown's sentence. The jury ranged between eight and eighteen years as the penalty. One wanted to give eight years, two ten and three eighteen years. On the third ballot the jurors compromised on fifteen years.

Evidence Convincing.

All the evidence against the three principals was absolutely convincing. Jenkins's own testimony would have convicted him without any other. He swore that all he knew had been told him by a "spirit and angels." He even stopped several minutes during the giving of his evidence to hear from the "spirit." He denied positively that he was present when the crime was committed, but he described every circumstance of the murder and arson with a minuteness of detail that could have been gained only by one who was present. He remembered even the different coins and bills which were stolen from Johnson's body and from Mrs. Skipwith's room.

Joe Taylor, he said, killed Mrs. Skipwith while she was sitting by her stove. The negro struck her twice in the head with an axe, and then carried her body downstairs under his arm. According to the evidence, the negroes went about their work deliberately, even stopping to eat biscuits and preserves.

Jenkins said that it came to him in a dream the day before the killing that trouble was brewing.

"I passed by Joe's house," he said, "sung a little song an' prayed a li'l pray'r. I tole Joe's wife to tell him to pray, as destruction was comin' through de lan'."

He told how the dream came to him. "De picture of a house burnin' come befo' my min'. I see Isham shoot Mr. Johnson in de forehead, an' Joe run upsta'rs and hit Mrs. Skipwith in de haid."

"Do you have those dreams often?" he was asked.

"Whenever somebody tells a story on me I goes to Gawd, an' He tells me in some kin' o' shape. I'm tellin' you de truf."

All his evidence was of the same character. The lawyers for the prosecution confused him several times, and whenever he was unable to speak without connecting himself, he always "forgot," or said that the "angels" had told him.

He was never able to tell the name of some stranger the "angels" had informed him was present. That "stranger" was himself.

Isham Taylor was also put on the stand. His evidence was merely a string of denials.

Brown admitted that he had lied when he stated originally that he had been present, and on the stand he swore that he was not there. After his conviction he was asked again, but he still insisted that he was innocent.

The most tragic feature in the courtroom was Mrs. Johnson, wife of the