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THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850. WHOLE NUMBER 18,055. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1909. THE WEATHER TO-DAY: FAIR. PRICE TWO CENTS.

KOREAN BRINGS MESSAGE OF PEACE

Tells Laymen How Pagans Are Ready to Receive God's Word.

OYSTER SUPPERS NOT RIGHT THING

Speaker Declares That Greater Funds Are Needed if We Hope to Evangelize World in This Generation—Intense Interest Shown in Movement.

To-Day's Program

9:30 A. M.—Denominational Rallies, Simultaneous Conferences: Second Presbyterian, Seventh Street Christian, First Baptist, Broad Street Methodist, St. Paul's Episcopal. Separate programs have been carefully prepared by the denominational leaders. The men of the Lutheran and Christian Churches will hold a joint conference.

3:30 P. M.—St. Paul's Church: Five-minute reports from denominational rallies. "The Debt of Civilization to Foreign Missions," Rev. R. W. Patton, secretary Board of Missions, Protestant Episcopal Church; "The Stewardship of Life," Colonel R. W. Hallford; "Missions and Spiritual Life," Rev. D. Clay Lilly.

8 P. M.—St. Paul's Church: Report from Committee on Resolutions. "Men and the Kingdom," George Sherwood Eddy, of India; "The Supreme Life Purpose," J. Campbell White.

8 P. M.—Women's Meeting, Seventh Street Christian Church. Rev. H. F. Williams (stereopticon).

APPLICATION of the principles of business and well-defined system towards the spread of Christianity among the heathen peoples of foreign lands, the propagation of the gospel as it has already gone forward and embraced thousands within its grace, and the pressing need of further and more continued effort to place the Christian faith within reach of all the millions to whom the Word of God is yet unknown, was the general theme in three meetings yesterday of the Laymen's Missionary Movement now in convention here. All the meetings were held in St. Paul's Church.

Intensely Earnest.

Without show or display, or any semblance of emotionalism, the meetings were characterized by a most intense earnestness visible among the congregated laymen—a laity composed of sound business men and members of all the professions gathered to be informed as to how best they might help in preaching truth the world over, obeying the biblical injunction to go and preach the gospel to every man, in every land.

The addresses were of a stirring nature, inspiring to the laggards and the doubting, encouraging to the workers and the missionaries themselves, and the interest they made manifest seems a splendid argury for the fulfilment of the promise the convention contains for world-wide evangelization. The most interesting phase of the lay movement is that it is without a minister for its head, that its promulgators are business men who appear to be as deeply imbued with Christian principles as those who have studied all the lore contained in every textbook known to theological institutions.

To reach the whole world in one generation is the battle cry, for, as the speakers say, this is the only generation in which the men of to-day will have the privilege of holding out a helping hand to the unconverted across the seas. And to do this, no Christian man in the world is without responsibility, it was urged, and no man can avoid successfully his obligation towards God.

Korean Offers Thanks.

As to what has already been accomplished, it remained for a Korean boy to come forward yesterday afternoon to thank the people of America that the gospel had reached his native land and brought to him a message of peace. Paul P. Cynn, now a student at Randolph-Macon, could hardly say more than offer his thanks, but he was impressive. Then Rev. H. F. Williams, of Nashville, editor of The Missionary, told last night of an experience he had had with a Korean boy who wanted to become converted. At first the missionary refused to allow him to come into the church, fearing that he might not be able to withstand the punishment of his father. But the boy had replied, "If Jesus died for me, I can give up my life for Him." He was admitted. As the reports of progress were encouraging, so were the reports of what still remains to be done impressive and startling.

There is always a need of money to fill the terrible inadequacies under which the missionaries are laboring with barely enough salary to live on, and with almost total lack of equipment.

In this connection Professor J. T. Henderson, of Bristol, said that the time for oyster suppers and ice cream feasts as a means of raising money had passed; that they were not divine institutions. It would take more than a fractional currency to relieve the burden, he said, which rests upon every man's shoulder.

To Convert Orient.

As manner and means were explained in the morning and afternoon sessions, so at the night meeting was portrayed the progress of Christ's kingdom in the Orient as an encouraging indication of what missionary work has accomplished and is accomplishing and a promise of what may be done with combined, earnest effort in the future. In 150 years, said Rev. S. W. Brown, India will be as civilized and Christian as the United States is to-day, for the Oriental Christianity is genuine—so genuine, said one speaker, that some American Christians would not be admitted to Korean churches.

Conference of Episcopal Laymen.

The conference of the Episcopal laymen in connection with the Laymen's Missionary Movement will be held this morning at 10 o'clock in St. Paul's Church. It is earnestly desired that

(Continued on Page Two—Column 1.)

MEETS HER CARESS WITH PISTOL SHOT

Bigamist Slays Friendless Girl as She Runs to Kiss Him.

GEBHARDT TELLS OF THE KILLING

Confesses to Murder of Anna Luther, Whom He Had Married, That He Might Return to First Wife and Child—Dogs Lead to Capture.

NEW YORK October 25.—A year and a half ago a friendless girl was murdered in a forsaken patch of woodland near Islip, Long Island, and a week ago her bleached and charred skeleton was found, with nothing to indicate its identity but her jewelry and a bill of sale from a German shop; three days later, through the police of Hamburg, Germany, her identity was established as Anna Luther, though the cables first carried the name as Latter; last night her husband, Frederick Gebhardt, who had married under the name of Otto Mueller, was caught in Astoria, L. I., by a photographer's flashlight, and to-night he confessed over his signature that he is her slayer. The confession follows:

"About December, 1907, I first met Anna Luther. We were married in February, 1908, and went to Europe to live. We returned April 6, 1908. She went to Henry Wertuph's, in Newark, N. J., to spend a day or two. On the pretense that I was going to rent an apartment for us to live in, I returned to my home and wife in Astoria. I met Anna again on April 8, in Newark, and we went to an address in Thirty-fourth Street, New York, and then to Jamaica, L. I. We stayed in Jamaica until next day.

"April 9 we went to Bayshore and we walked about and I showed her some property. I got into an argument with her about some money matters, and I turned away and wanted to go back. She followed me up, screaming, and I shot her in the head. I didn't look at her, and do not remember whether I shot her more than once.

"Immediately after I went to the Islip depot and took a train for home. It was nearly dark. On the way home on the train I threw the revolver out of the car window.

Did Not Kill for Money.

"I want to state that I didn't kill Anna Luther for her money, as the newspapers have stated. My original reason for marrying Anna is that I didn't care to live with my first wife any longer, but as she—my first wife—had given me a child, my desire to again see my child caused me to want to get rid of Anna Luther and return to my first wife's child.

"This is the reason why I shot Anna Luther, and I told her in Bayshore that I was married and had a wife and child and must leave her. She screamed and ran after me and kissed me, and wanted me to come back, and I shot her.

"This confession is made on my own free will, without any hope of recompense being offered me."

From the time of his arrest last night until he broke down to-day under police questioning, Gebhardt, although he admitted that he committed bigamy when he married Anna Luther, denied all knowledge of her death.

In a letter written to the German consul last night Mueller, the author, spoke of a Mr. Bradley, of Denver, as having called to see Mueller's wife during his absence. The description of this man, who existed in imagination only, answered exactly to that of Gebhardt.

Gebhardt, when he was in Germany, bought two German police dogs, and it was by tracing the dogs that the detectives found his home in Astoria. While a newspaper photographer chanced a flashlight at the dogs the flare revealed the pale face of Gebhardt peering from the chinks of an outhouse. He was run down and arrested.

UNION MEN ACCUSED

They Are Held Responsible for Explosions in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 25.—Superintendent of Police Metzger to-night said that his investigation of four explosions of dynamite that wrecked buildings in different parts of the city last midnight had satisfied him that they were brought about by a carefully organized and skilfully executed conspiracy by enemies of Albert von Spreckelsen, a building contractor, in revenge for his having employed non-union labor. No arrests have yet been made, but, according to the police, an exposure soon will be made.

Spreckelsen, fearing further violence to-day, sent his children out of town. His wife remains with him. He employed non-union hod-carriers and iron workers on the Mystic Shriner temple and theatre now under construction. He received no warning of the explosions that wrecked his stable and planing mill and two buildings for which he had contracts, a branch of the City Library and a branch exchange of the Central Union Telephone Company. Two automobiles and two horses were destroyed in the explosion and fire in the stable at his house.

The four explosions occurred within one minute, and evidently the dynamite had been set off by accurately prepared time fuses. That no attempt was made to damage the Mystic Shrine temple, said to be the finest building of its kind in the country, was due, the police believe, to the fact that it has been carefully watched at night. The theatre has been leased by the Shuberts.

Chorus Girl May Recover.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25.—The condition of Mrs. William H. Short, or Evelyn Howard, the show girl, who was shot three times by her husband yesterday, was reported to-night to be much improved. Surgeons removed two of the bullets, and the young woman rallied immediately after the operation. It is believed she will recover rapidly unless a relapse sets in.

The body of her husband, who committed suicide after shooting his wife, when she refused to leave the stage and return to him, is still at the morgue, unclaimed.

TARIFF WAR DANGER NO LONGER FEARED

France and United States Both in Conciliatory Mood.

PRESENT TREATY ABOUT TO EXPIRE

New Rates Become Effective Saturday and Shippers Are Racing Against Time to Secure Entry of Goods Under Old—French Make Concessions.

PARIS, October 25.—An official note issued by the government to-day announces the decision of the United States to impose its new tariff rates upon French imports after October 30, because October 31 falls upon Sunday, and adds that France, "with more liberal traditions" will keep the French custom-houses upon throughout the entire day of October 31 for the admission of American goods under the old rates.

A Distinct Concession.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25.—What is regarded as a distinct concession to importing interests and to France was made by the Treasury Department to-day in directing the collectors of customs at the various United States ports to keep custom-houses open until 4:30 o'clock next Saturday afternoon, October 30, on which date the commercial agreements with France, Switzerland and Bulgaria will expire.

The purpose of the order is to give every facility to importers to enter goods at the reduction rates of the expiring treaties, and applies particularly to New York and a few other cities where the custom houses close ordinarily at 1 o'clock on Saturday, in deference to local law or custom.

Race Against Time.

A French transatlantic liner is making a race against time in order to get a cargo of goods in under the lower rates provided by the commercial agreement. The steamer is scheduled to arrive early Saturday afternoon, and to-day's extension of the hours probably will permit the steamer to enter the goods under the expiring agreement.

With the return to Washington from Paris of M. Jusserand, the negotiations, so-called, between France and America regarding application of the new tariff act to French imports into this country have crossed the Atlantic and here in Washington will be brought out the terms of the agreement, which, it is assumed, will regulate for a term of years the trade relations of the two countries.

There is little danger of a tariff war in the opinion of the men whose business it is to deal with the making of commercial treaties.

While M. Jusserand is diplomatically silent as to the course he is under instructions to follow, there is reason to believe that having in mind the conciliatory statements made in Paris by Senator Aldrich, his purpose is simply to make the best of the situation and to secure the minimum tariff rates for French products entering the United States in return for the smallest possible amount of concessions of similar reduced rates of American imports into France.

GAME OF "GOBBLE"

Ice Company Left Few Dealers Out of Its Combine.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The thoroughness with which the American Ice Company, on trial for attempted restraint of trade, is alleged to have gobbled up independent competitors was shown to-day by Deputy State Attorney Osborne, who read a list of the businesses purchased by I. O. Blake, at one time a branch manager for the company. The independents gathered in were of varying sizes, the assets of some of them consisting of nothing more than a single horse and wagon. Most of the agreements signed with these independent dealers provided cash penalties of the dealers engaged in the ice business in New York within ten years. The penalties varied in amount from $200 to $75,000.

The name of Charles W. Morse, the convicted financier, was frequently mentioned in to-day's proceedings, and the name of Augustus C. Sprague, the mysterious person who received $15,000,000 from the company "for value received," also figured in the testimony.

GREAT WOMAN'S MEETING

Thousands Crowd Carnegie Hall to Greet Militant Suffragette.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Rarely, if ever, has Carnegie Hall seen such a gathering of women as assembled there to-night, under the auspices of the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women, to welcome Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst, the British militant suffragette, and to proclaim their own right to vote.

Among the boxholders were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. J. G. Phelps-Stokes, Mrs. Wm. M. Ivins, Mrs. E. H. Gary and Mrs. Henry Phipps.

Though the meeting had been announced for 8:15 o'clock, the hall was crowded long before that hour and more than 1,000 were turned away.

The girl collegian in cap and gown was much in evidence, while on the stage a forest of banners proclaimed the women's organizations represented.

The flag of Wyoming, the first State to grant women the suffrage, hung facing the stage, and the ushers wore orange colored shoulder sashes bearing the familiar legend: "Votes for Women."

MISSING SOLDIERS FOUND

They Are Helping Tobacco-Growers Who Refused to Join Pool.

WILLIAMSTOWN, KY., October 25.—In citizens' clothes, aiding the shipment of 75,000 pounds of tobacco from this county, the missing Cynthiana, Ky., detachment of State militia has been discovered near Mason, Grant county, according to information received to-day. It had previously been reported that Governor Willson had detailed the Cynthiana soldiers to duty in this portion of the White Burley belt in anticipation of "night rider" visits.

They are assisting G. A. Simpson, a grower who declined to join the pool of the Burley Society, and who, being threatened and fearing interference, appealed for aid. He is shipping his tobacco to Cincinnati instead of to Lexington, where are the Burley Company headquarters.

GOTHAM CAMPAIGN RAGES FURIOUSLY

Bannard Makes Fresh Attack on "Spider in Fourteenth Street."

CENTRE OF ATTACK IS TAMMANY HALL

Claim Department of Each Candidate Is Working Vigorously. Democrats Expect 200,000 Votes to the Good for Gaynor—Hearst Causing Trouble.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, October 25.—Discussion of the municipal campaign in New York to-day seemed to hinge upon three issues: Tammany prodigality, better subway facilities and the white slave traffic, alleged in the November McClure's Magazine to be directly attributable to the Tammany regime.

The Democrats declare that they will have no difficulty in carrying the town for Judge Gaynor by 200,000 votes. The Hearst supporters announce themselves as being equally confident, and the Republican-Fusion party appears to be gaining strength each day under the leadership of Otto T. Bannard, the candidate for Mayor.

William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Citizens' Union, one of the Fusionist bodies, came out with a claim to-day that Mr. Bannard would carry the Greater City by a full 50,000 majority. Mr. Schieffelin places the Bannard vote at 250,000, the Gaynor vote at 200,000, and the Hearst vote at 120,000, about half what he polled four years ago.

Bannard's Great Point.

Mr. Bannard has been making a great point in his speech of the wildness of Tammany expenditures during the last administrations. To-day, at a noonday meeting on Union Square, he spoke of a ventilating apparatus which was recently installed in the Criminal Courts Building at a cost to the city of $94,000, which was a full $8,000 in excess of the contract price. The blower did not work.

"Instead of drawing hot air," said Mr. Bannard, "it reverses itself. Instead of blowing cold air, it draws cold air. You ask anybody about it and he says it just doesn't work.

"Your city government doesn't work any better than that blower. It's all accountable to one man, ———," referring to Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, "to that spider in Fourteenth Street."

Mr. Bannard is speaking a dozen times a day, and his managers say that he will keep it up until the campaign is over. To-night he spoke in six different places in Brooklyn. Judge Gaynor, also, is hard at it.

The article which George Kibbe Turner published in McClure's Magazine for November on the white slave traffic in New York has become an issue of burning importance. He denounced Tammany Hall as the power which protects and fosters the traffic, utilizing the police as the means of protection for it, and receiving vast profits from the sale of the unfortunate women.

Following close on the heels of denials by Charles F. Murphy and Judge Gaynor to-day came fulminations from other Tammany leaders. Christy Sullivan, of the clan of Sullivans who are charged by Turner with being the men who have fattened most from the trade in women, said to-day that the East Side, which was declared to be the recruiting ground for the nefarious trade, is clean, and that the story is a slander on the humble residents of the district. John F. Galvin, Tammany's nominee for the presidency of the Board of Aldermen, answered with an offer to pay $30,000 in case the allegations can be proven to be correct.

Bingham Supports Story.

On the other hand came assertions from former Police Commissioner Theodore A. Bingham, who was forced to resign last July by Mayor McClellan, that he believed the article of Turner to be substantially correct. He said that he did not awaken to the fact that traffic in women was going on in New York until two years after he became Police Commissioner. He said that he learned that many women were taken out of the East Side and sold throughout the United States, in South America and even in Europe. He refused to give names, in fear that the Federal investigation which is now going forward would be interfered with. He said that the traffic was going on to-day, with the connivance of the police, but that the police were powerless to stamp it out because of the ample political protection which was afforded them by the power which just now is dominant—that is, Tammany Hall. He said that many of the professional cadets are allied with the organization.

Hearst Causing Trouble.

William R. Heart's former political organization, known as the Independence League, the machinery of which was absorbed by Tammany Hall at the recent primaries, bobbed up tonight as a legal technicality, which may seriously interfere with the preparation of the official ballots. Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for Hearst, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Gerard at a night session of that tribunal to-night, protesting against the appearance of the names of Democratic candidates under the Independence League emblem, with the result that the court ordered that the printing of the ballots, which was already under way, be suspended until arguments for both sides can be heard to-morrow.

Judge Gaynor addressed a gathering of Columbia students and others at the university late to-day, and spoke before a labor mass-meeting at Cooper Union to-night. Mr. Hearst spoke first at Murray Hill Lyceum, in the heart of New York City proper, and then crossed over to Long Island, where he spoke at College Point and Long Island City.

The Hearst and Gaynor speeches to-night paralleled each other in many respects. Both dwelt at length on police reform and both criticized General Theodore A. Bingham, recently ousted as Police Commissioner.

In his Cooper Union speech, after reviewing political issues and attacking Hearst, Judge Gaynor referred indirectly to the "white slave" charge. "We want an end to this slandering and slandering," he concluded, "and we want a government in the interest of the whole people and conforming to the people."

FOR 'GENERAL GOOD' IS TEST SET BY TAFT

Deeper Waterways Project Must Meet That Standard.

WHEN CONVINCED, HE WILL APPROVE

Advocates of Improved Streams Get Little Encouragement From President, But Cannon Delights Them—Long Journey Down Mississippi Is Begun.

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 25.—Waterway improvement as a part of a national policy of conservation of the streams, the lands adjoining them and the forests at their sources, to-day, was the theme of two notable gatherings in St. Louis and in East St. Louis, Ill., in which President Taft, Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Governors Deneen, of Illinois, and Hadley, of Missouri, took leading parts.

Cabinet members, United States Senators and Representatives and ministers from foreign governments listened to the speeches at one or both of the meetings. Added to these were State and municipal officers of all degrees and close to 100,000 citizens who had flocked to the two cities to see and hear the distinguished speakers.

To-night, the President, the Speaker, the diplomats, the legislators and several hundred representatives of commercial organizations in the Mississippi Valley are speeding down the Mississippi River aboard a flotilla of paddle wheel steamers, bound for New Orleans. There they are to assemble with hundreds of others in the annual convention of the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterways Association.

"General Good" the Test.

While the President's utterance on waterway improvement was not so far-reaching regarding the creation of the fourteen-foot channel as that of President Roosevelt on a similar occasion, and therefore not untirely cheering to the advocates of an immediate commencement of the work, yet the fact that Speaker Cannon unqualifiedly indorsed the Chief Executive's stand regarding bond issues for such projects, gave these same advocates encouragement. The general good was the test which the President prescribed for the undertaking of ambitious works.

"Let us take up each project on its merits," he said, "and determine by all means at our command whether the country in which that project is to be carried out is so far developed as to justify the expenditure of such a large sum of money, and whether the project be useful when done.

"When you have determined that on the general principle of good to the entire country, then I am in favor of doing that work as rapidly as it can be done, and I am in favor of issuing bonds to do it."

Referring to this sentiment, which was uttered in a meeting at the St. Louis Coliseum as noon, Speaker Cannon, addressing the gathering at the dedication of the new Federal building in East St. Louis, later in the day said:

"It is a safe and sound outlining of a proper policy for us to pursue in this great Middle West. We have improved the Mississippi in the past, and we shall be improving it a hundred years from now, when we shall need all our water courses. We, in this generation, will do our part wisely. We will not throw money into rivers to be washed into the sea. We shall do that first which needs doing most."

Indorses Levee System.

The Speaker indorsed the levee system, congratulating East St. Louis and its neighboring towns on the completion of the river barriers, the dedication of which formed part of the day's celebration. He predicted that the Mississippi would yet be permanently confined to its banks throughout its length, and urged that the States adjoining the stream share the cost with the national government.

Just previously to the utterances by Mr. Cannon, Governor Deneen, of Illinois, issued an official statement, in which he asserted that the coming extraordinary session of the General Assembly of Illinois would be expected to enact legislation enabling the State officers to undertake immediately the $20,000,000 worth of waterway improvements provided by the bond issue recently authorized by the electorate.

Governor Hadley, of Missouri, while introducing President Taft to the Coliseum audience, urged that the development of river channels into navigable ways would do much towards settling the transportation problem, which, he said, was the greatest before the country to-day.

President Taft made four speeches to-day, but the longest consumed less than half an hour.

Except for his hoarseness, the President looked in fine trim and ready for the final laps of his long journey around the country.

Leaves on Long Journey.

When President Taft left here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, after a strenuous day of speech-making, dining and riding, he embarked upon a river trip of nearly 1,200 miles. Following the government steamer Oleander, on whose upper deck the President stood acknowledging the thunderous farewells of the crowds on the levees and bridges, came ten river packets carrying two Cabinet officers, thirty Governors, several diplomats, representatives of eight South and Central American governments, at Washington; twenty United States Senators, nearly twenty members of Congress and officials of every State on both sides of the river, besides hundreds of delegates from commercial bodies, bound for the convention of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterways Association at New Orleans.

The flotilla was preceded down the river by the second division of the Atlantic torpedo boat flotilla of the United States Navy. This squadron, consisting of the destroyer Macdonough and the torpedo boats Wilkes, Thornton and Tingey, is charged with the duty of preparing for the proper reception of the President at each of the eight cities where stops will be made before New Orleans is reached next Saturday morning. The squadron

(Continued on Page Four—Column 1.)

STRONG WEB WOVEN AROUND PHYSICIAN

Evidence Points to Him as Murderer of Maybelle Millman.

CHAUFFEUR GIVES GRAPHIC RECITAL

Tells How He Helped to Dispose of Packages Believed to Contain Portions of Slain Girl's Body—Had Suspected "Something Crooked."

DETROIT, MICH., October 25.—After Chauffeur Joseph W. Leach had testified in Police Court this afternoon that on the night of August 27, he drove Dr. George A. Fritch from the physician's office to Ecorse Creek, where the doctor threw into the water three sacks, which they had taken from his office, Dr. Fritch was held for trial in the Recorder's Court on the charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Miss Maybelle Millman, of Ann Arbor.

Miss Millman's body was found in three sections in sacks in Ecorse Creek and the lower Detroit River early in September. The body bore evidence, the police and county physicians were satisfied, that a criminal operation had been performed or attempted.

At the conclusion of Leach's cross-examination Attorney Lodge, for Dr. Fritch, made an unsuccessful attempt to have the complaint dismissed on the ground that evidence necessary to establish the manslaughter charge had not been presented.

Chauffeur Leach to-day, on the stand, gave a graphic recital of the story he told the police about the events of the night of August 27, which led to Dr. Fritch's rearrest. Cross-examination failed to shake this testimony.

Leach said that he responded to Dr. Fritch's call for an automobile early in the evening of August 27; that the doctor told him he was in trouble and needed a friend, and asked him about accessible deep water.

"Have you been killing some one?" the chauffeur testified he asked Dr. Fritch.

"You are not supposed to know anything," was the response Leach said he received.

They arranged that Leach was to return to the doctor's office later and drive him down the river.

Carried Out Sacks.

"When I called for the doctor about 9 o'clock," Leach testified, "he brought out a newspaper package perhaps eighteen inches long, and said for me to drive to his house. We drove into the alley behind the doctor's house, and under the doctor's direction I took half a dozen bricks from a pile in the alley and put them in the automobile. While I was doing this the doctor went into the yard. He returned without the package, and we drove back to the office. We did not remain in front of the office more than ten minutes. During this time the doctor made two trips up the steps into his office. First he brought out a sack that was heavy enough to require him to carry it with both hands. Then he returned and brought out two more sacks, one in each hand. While he was at the office I saw him put a revolver in his pocket. We drove out Fort Street to the Western Boulevard."

In reply to a question as to what was done with the bricks, Leach said that the doctor got into the back of the automobile on the way to the boulevard, but the witness was interrupted by counsel for defense, and admitted that he did not look around and that the automobile made too much noise for him to hear what his passenger was doing behind him. Leach said the doctor rode back to the city on the front seat with him.

"He said if any one asked me about where I had been I was to say that I had taken a party to a road-house out Grand River Avenue or somewhere else.

"We stopped under a light and the doctor gave me $25. He also told me not to worry about a bill I owed him. When he told me he had another package to dispose of, I said I could not get away to attend to it.

"Since that time I have seen the doctor several times; once by appointment; at his office, he told me that 'her chum' was nosing around, and that he had told her that he had sent Maybelle to some other doctor.

"I told the doctor I wouldn't say anything to anybody because I was too scared."

On cross-examination Leach said that while "I mistrusted that there was something crooked about the business, I was willing to do a favor for a friend, and did not think of it at the time as crooked work on my part."

DUEL NOT LIKELY

Court of Honor Decides That There Is No Necessity for Encounter.

HAVANA, October 25.—The threatened duel between the Secretary of State, Justo Garcia Velez, and the Secretary of Sanitation, Dr. Mathias Duque, will probably not take place, the Court of Honor to which the affair was referred having decided that there was no necessity for an encounter. The trouble arose from an altercation between the two ministers over what Secretary Duque believed to be the impertinent interference of Secretary Velez in his department. Pending the decision of the Court of Honor, the resignations of the ministers were placed in the hands of President Gomez. Indications are that the President will accept both resignations, and will appoint Secretary Velez to an important diplomatic post.

"Fay Pay" Enthuses Crowd.

BOSTON, October 25.—One of the largest gatherings of Irish-Americans ever held in Boston overflowed Tremont Temple to-night and gave a rousing reception to T. P. O'Connor, Irish Nationalist leader, who was cheered to the echo. The crowd wound up the evening by raising in cash and pledges nearly $10,000 to advance the cause of home rule in Ireland.

STRONG DEFENSE OF COLONEL MARYE

Expert Accountant Denies Evidence of Wrongdoing.

LIVELY MEETING IN MANCHESTER

Postmaster Engages in Colloquy With Judge Samuel W. Williams, Who Makes Pointed Replies—Captain Charles M. Wallace a Speaker. Big Crowd There.

"I think the finest compliment I could pay the offices and employes of the Commonwealth, and that which I would prefer, would be to say nothing of their fidelity, which no one has doubted; but I will say that I have found no trace of dishonorable conduct or intention, but everywhere evidences of industry and honest purpose to serve the people and the Commonwealth faithfully and well."—Carlton McCarthy.

THE above statement, written by the accountant who has just completed an examination of the books of the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, was read last night by Judge Samuel W. Williams in the finest political meeting held in Manchester in recent years.

The Democratic nominee for Attorney-General was engaged in something akin to a joint discussion by Postmaster Thomas H. Smith, in which vigorous language was used. The statements made by Captain Kent in his speech in Richmond Saturday night were scathingly denounced, and the Republican party in Virginia was given a drubbing by Judge Williams and Captain Charles M. Wallace, Jr., of this city.

Democratic City Chairman Willis C. Pulliam presided over the meeting, which was held in the courthouse. The first speaker was D. L. Toney, who is a candidate for re-election to the House of Delegates. Mr. Toney said he stood on his record, and asked for the support of his fellow-citizens as an indorsement. He took a stand for good roads, for liberal appropriations for free schools, and for Confederate Veterans.

Captain Wallace Speaks.

"The Democratic party represents not only the majority, but the preponderance of the intellect and virtue of the State," said Captain Wallace, who followed Mr. Toney on the platform. He told of the record made by the Republicans when they were in power in Virginia, and said that before their term expired the people of the Commonwealth despised the sight of them and the very sound of their names. When the Democrats returned to power, he said, they settled the State debt question, and made the credit of Virginia equal to that of any State in the Union.

Referring to Mr. Kent's charges, Captain Wallace said that each Legislature appoints a committee to check the figures and accounts of the Auditor. He denounced the bringing of a nameless charge against some State official. "Colonel Marye," he said, "is not only as honest a man as any in the State, but as any in the nation."

As to Mr. Brent, said the speaker, it was necessary for him to lose a job to discover that the whole school system was on the bum. The Democratic candidates were praised, Captain Wallace saying that no man lives in Virginia who is more just, more hard-working and is possessed of more sense than Judge Mann, with whom, he said, he did not agree on some matters. Mr. Ellyson, he said, had never failed to faithfully discharge his public duties.

When Chairman Pulliam had explained how to mark the ticket next Tuesday he introduced Judge Williams.

Judge Williams's Address.

The State's next Attorney-General began by thanking the people of Manchester who had voted for him in the primary, and by saying to those who had voted for Colonel Catlett that he hoped they would give him as earnest support as will Colonel Catlett. He then turned his attention to the charges brought by Captain Kent.

"These charges," he said, "I hurl back as not only false, but infamously false. They are a baseless slander uttered by a man who by using them demonstrates his unworthiness. If Captain Kent is worthy to be Virginia's Governor or to associate with Virginians he will give the proof, if he has any, when it is demanded. If he will produce his evidence I believe that the present Attorney-General, Major Anderson, and the Commonwealth's Attorney, Mr. Folkes, will prosecute the offender. If these will not do it, when I am elected I will write Captain Kent a letter demanding his proof, and he must then put up or shut up."

Judge Williams quoted Captain McCarthy as saying that the only surprise the office of Auditor offers is that it is kept in such scrupulous accuracy and honesty; that he had spent many days in going over the books, and found not the slightest evidence of irregularity, incompetency or dishonesty. He then read Captain McCarthy's statement.

The speaker pathetically referred to the leg Colonel Marye lost at Second Manassas, and asked if his hearers believed any such charge against the gallant Confederate soldier.

Virginia's Prosperity.

As to the charge of Captain Kent that Republican success would bring capital to the State, Judge Williams called attention to the capital invested in Virginia under Democratic rule. When he came to the statement that Judge Mann's name was not uttered in Democratic meetings, he asserted that had Captain Kent accepted his challenge to joint debate at Brunswick, he would have heard it. Judge Williams's mention of Judge Mann's name brought forth generous applause.

"A short time since," said Judge Williams, "I was talking to a man who said he would not vote the Democratic ticket because he did not like the nominee. Henry C. Stuart heard the conversation. At last Mr. Stuart said: 'Any man whom 40,000 Democrats nominate is so much better than any man whom Slemp and his crowd can nominate that I would vote for him if for no other reason.'"

Postmasters' Ring.

Here Judge Williams made a remark which apparently first aroused Postmaster Smith. Talking of rings, he said the only ring he knew of was the