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RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1909.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—FAIR.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

FUTURE OF EUROPE HANGING ON RESULT

England's Election Will Be Most Critical of Modern Times.

PUBLIC CONCERN GROWING INTENSE

Decisive Stage of Budget Controversy Not Yet Reached, But It Is Certain That Peers Will Not Pass Bill—Govern- ment May Shirk a Vote.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LONDON, November 6.—A fortnight of welcome respite has been granted in the great struggle which has now developed in the gravest political crisis in recent British history. Both houses of Parliament will take in a few days a breathing space before the decisive stage of the budget controversy is reached.

Politics was pretty warm in this country fifteen years ago, at the culmination of Gladstone's heroic efforts, but there are signs to-day of greater public concern and excitement than in that stormy time. It cannot as yet be said decisively what will be the action of the House of Lords or the reply of the government. One thing is certain, the Peers will not pass the bill. Some of the Unionists advise its flat rejection. Others argue that it would be far better tactics to adopt the amendment proposed for a referendum to the entire country of the sections of the bill imposing duties on land and the additional license duties. This scheme would rob the government of its chief battle cry against the House of Lords, namely, that it is exercising illegitimate powers in claiming authority over financial measures. The government leaders have declared unequivocally that they will accept no amendment and will appeal to the country unless the budget is accepted exactly as it stands.

It seems clear enough from this situation that a general election in January is inevitable, as everybody expects. It has been expected for a long time, but within eighteen months a general election has been foreshadowed under exactly similar circumstances.

"Flunked" the Issue.

The government announced last year that it would stand or fall by the education bill. It made the same declaration last spring regarding the license bill. It flunked on the issue in both cases. It tried to save its face on each occasion by saying it would not allow the Lords to dictate the time of the general election. It may resort to the same puerile tactics again, for technically there is nothing to compel it to go to the country for another three years.

There is little doubt that the government would be glad to seize any excuse, since the Harmondsey election showed that the latest trend of public opinion is for a postponement of a general election until the time of the election of another psychological moment in its favor, such as it believes existed last August.

To shrink the issue again, however, would bring up the government's general election strategy in a contempt that there is really little reason to doubt that it will face the music early next year.

The election which will then take place will be the most important and critical of modern times. Its importance will be by no means confined to Great Britain. It is hardly too much to say that the future history of Europe is largely involved in the settlement of the question whether the British shall rest the control of the British empire during the critical years just ahead.

FIRST HARSH NOTE OF SOUTHERN TRIP

Taft Greeted With "Plain Talk" in South Carolina's Capital.

STATE IS ASKING NO "FAVORS" OF HIM

Newspaper Declares South Wants Only What It Is Entitled To. Tillman, Peeved at Colum- bia, Refuses to Be Enter- tained, and Spends Day by Himself.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
AUGUSTA, Ga., November 6.—Augusta says that President Taft has got "back home." The President himself, when he arrived here at 8:50 o'clock this evening, admitted that it felt that way to him. That is, in a few days' breathing space before the decisive stage of the budget controversy is reached.

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CALLED TO DESTROY, STATE'S WITNESSES ARE HELPING TO RESCUE MME. STEINHEIL

After Day's Ordeal She Leaves Court a Smil- ing Woman.

MUCH EVIDENCE IS IN HER FAVOR

Stories Which Have Made Fam- ous Prisoner's Case Look so Black Are Disproved by State Itself, and She Is Given Hope for Freedom.

BY VANCE THOMPSON.
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
RICHMOND, November 6.—Having an ivory paper knits as though directing an orchestra, the president of the assizes opened court today and summoned the chief witnesses in the prosecution of Madame Steinheil. The widow, broken by the strain of three days' lighting, was unable to stand, and was permitted a seat in the dock. She was extremely pale and nervously trembling, her lips showing the effect of her ordeal.

The first witness was Remy Couillard, former valet at the Steinheil house in the Impasse Ronsin. He is a well-to-do man, was buttoned up in the uniform of the French dragoons, and had close-clipped hair. With furtive eyes he watched his former mistress in the dock with evident satisfaction. Led on by the president, he related the events of the morning of the crime. He said he came down between 4 and 5 o'clock, and after 5 heard Mme. Steinheil cry, "Remy," in a strange but distinct voice. He told how he found the corpse of his master and Madame Jay.

Mme. Steinheil lay covered with a chemise to her ankles, her hands bound on her breast, her feet tied. He said he unbound all the cords. Maitre Aubin here arose, soft-spoken, fat and gentle, and read Remy's deposition made shortly after the crime. In complete contradiction he then said he found Mme. Steinheil dead, with ropes round her body and the bed and her hands tied up over her head to the bedposts. Remy persisted that the last statement was true. At one juncture Madame Steinheil stood up and exclaimed: "Tell the truth, all the truth." Remy replied: "To be sure."

Pathetic Pleading.

Then came one of those scenes of pathetic pleading of this incomparable actress.

"I want to ask your pardon, Remy, for the wrong I did you. I am sorry. Forgive me," she appealed.

Remy turned towards the jury, saying: "It is not a question of pardon. This woman belongs to justice and her country."

The witness left an uncertainty as to just which of his two stories is false, his testimony or the sworn statement.

Loeb, the engineer, now of the United States, and a former neighbor of the Steinheils cleared up the matter. He swore that Remy told him the morning of the crime that the woman was found nude and tightly tied up.

When he arrived on the scene he found her sitting bolt upright and herself fastened there. He not only refused to testify, but he also testified that Remy's latest evidence, but was otherwise favorable to the defense, showing the serious condition of the woman.

Two witnesses for the prosecution followed and testified to a surprise to the president, as they gave evidence on the prisoner's side. She listened intently, and for the first time in the day her tragic face brightened with hope.

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CHIEF OF INSURGENTS REPLIES IN
HEATED LANGUAGE TO CANNON

Brands as False Talk of "Proposed Union" With Bryan.

TAKES SHOT AT ALDRICH

Declares That Influence of Leaders in Congress Must Be Reduced.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 6.—Senator Cummins, of Iowa, in an address before the Marquette Club to-night, made a spirited reply to Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, who recently criticized the attitude of the Senator and declared that Senator Cummins practically proposed to join hands with Bryan.

Mr. Cummins branded the latter's assertion as false, declaring it to be "simply an appeal to blind passion and a senseless prejudice."

Furthermore, he said, there was no intention to accept as final the revision of the tariff against which the "insurgents" voted.

"I marvel at not only the audacity, but the madness, which inspires the attack which has been made upon the insurgents, for if Mr. Cannon and his allies shall be successful in putting every man out of the Republican party who would not have voted for the tariff bill had he been a member of Congress, he will have eliminated a majority of the Republicans in every Northern State from Ohio to the Rocky Mountains," declared Senator Cummins.

Further along, the speaker said: "To say that the tariff bill just adopted is not a fulfillment of the Republican platform is only the truth, and it contains no invitation or suggestion to any Republican to forsake his party candidate."

Will Reduce Their Influence.

Mr. Cummins said that the Republicans in sympathy with the insurgents intended to reduce the influence of leaders in the party, mentioning Senator Aldrich, Speaker Cannon and Representative Payne in this connection, to that point at which they will feel it necessary to consult rather than command.

"Our struggle," he declared with emphasis, "will not be to exclude anybody from the Republican party; but upon the principle involved, we ask no quarter and shall give none."

Mr. Cummins said he intended to strengthen a crusade for a tariff commission.

Railway rate regulation and the currency question were also discussed by the speaker.

Mr. Cummins in beginning his remarks referred to the controversy within the party ranks; said he was anxious to preserve the party strength, and took the opportunity to speak of the dispute in the hope that a better understanding may follow a fair and candid discussion of the differences of opinion.

"A month ago," said he, "a distinguished son of Illinois came to Iowa obviously angry and therefore in one of his hysterical moods. He made a speech ostensibly in defense of the

COLLECTOR SENT CHECKS TO BANK

—CRENSHAW.

Gave Finance Commit- tee Full Evidence to Prove It.

RECORD STANDS, DESPITE DENIAL

Aldermen Believe Investigation Absolutely Necessary Now in View of Question of Ver- acity Between City Offi- cials—Checks Went to Merchants' National.

Checks Were Deposited

"The money received by Collector Cunningham was in the form of certified checks, which he deposited in the Merchants' National Bank in April to his credit as collector. I have so reported to the Finance Committee, which is in full possession of all the facts."—City Accountant Crenshaw.

NOTWITHSTANDING the denial printed yesterday afternoon by City Collector Frank W. Cunningham, the fact remains, as printed in The Times-Dispatch yesterday morning, that early in April he received four certified checks for \$500 each from liquor dealers which he deposited in the Merchants' National Bank to the credit of "Frank W. Cunningham, Collector," and that this money was not paid into the City Treasury until September 23.

A sharp question of veracity having arisen, therefore, between Collector Cunningham and City Accountant George S. Crenshaw, who first reported the irregularity to Chairman Pollard, of the Finance Committee, members of the Board of Aldermen declared that it would be absolutely necessary now to demand an investigation which every detail of the transaction must come to light.

Get Record from Bank.

After the publication of Collector Cunningham's statement by way of denial, City Accountant Crenshaw said that there was no doubt as to the matter—that he had the orders from the Merchants' National Bank and the Clearing House Association which proved that the checks were deposited. Mr. Crenshaw does not know anything about Collector Cunningham's statement that he received the license money in cash, which was placed in the vault and forgotten, adding that the law requires all licenses to be paid in certified checks.

Renewed pressure was brought to bear at the City Hall yesterday in Collector Cunningham's behalf, though his friends regretted the continued publicity, believing that an investigation might show whether the Collector or the City Accountant is in error.

City Accountant Crenshaw has been averse to discussing the details of the matter, but he has been asked to furnish information, though he contends that as a public official he is required to answer such questions as are not prohibited by the laws of the State. The facts have been secured, therefore, by his answers to direct questions.

The minutes of the Finance Committee, which are not open to inspection at the moment, reveal the whole story, including the more detailed statement from Mr. Crenshaw, which contains more than his statement which the committee forwarded to the Common Council on Monday night. As heretofore related, every possible effort was made to keep the matter secret, in view of the fact that the interest in the matter is so widespread, and that the Collector, it would not happen again. Chairman Pollard, in the meantime, however, had reported the matter to the Board of Aldermen, and he is unwilling to let it drop, even when he had been outvoted to the point of exonerating the Collector.

When asked yesterday to give the names of the four liquor dealers whose checks figure in the case, Mr. Crenshaw said that he had no authority to do so; that the committee had agreed not to make the names public. These checks have since been returned through the regular channels, and he is somewhat desirous to know exactly what report the City Accountant made to the Finance Committee, and which did not reach the Council. In the event of an investigation it would become a part of the public record, and perhaps, with the first resolution, which was "tongued down" by the committee in executive session.

Collector's Statement.

Speaking of the check matter yesterday, Collector Cunningham said: "When I had finished collecting the liquor license fees this year, I had made my deposits in the Merchants' National Bank in certified checks. I found a remainder of \$2,000 in cash in my office, which I knew not to whom to credit. I could not put this in bank until this in bank to the city's account without specifying the source."

"I then went over the liquor license accounts and found that four names had been omitted in the list of creditors, which had been overlooked in the rush and hurry of the payments last spring. I immediately credited \$500 to each of these four men and deposited the \$2,000 in bank. That was September 23 last."

"I never drew one cent of interest for myself on this \$2,000, for how could I when the money was in the vault at my office? I did not use the money for my own purposes."

"The inscription or assertion that I misappropriated the money to my own use is absolutely false. I am confident that I can explain the matter to the satisfaction of the Council, the Mayor and the public."

COMMISSION SAILS

It Is Coming to America to Look Into Immigration Conditions.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
BERLIN, November 6.—A German commission of four members has sailed for New York to investigate immigration conditions in America. The commission will turn up by way of Italy, where it expects to get pointers for improving the method, even an audience to Miss Marya Lydia Winkler, the American dressmaker of the German-American Young Women's Friendly Union. Her Majesty presented the union, through Miss Winkler, several beautiful pieces of porcelain from the Kaiser's manufactory. The German headquarters of the union will be transferred on January 1 from Hanover to Hamburg, where Frau Dr. Hirsch will be the chief. Countess von Biersack, the American widow of General Count von Waldsee, who commanded the international forces in the Boxer rising in China, is a patroness of the union.

Professors Wheeler and Moore are undergoing the usual hospitality, which is almost enough to threaten their efficiency as lecturers. Early in the week Lieutenant-Commander Belknap, naval attaché of the American embassy, entertained them.

The other guests included Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nevill, Major Edwin Bayne of the best-known leaders of the Young Turk revolt; Military Attache and Mrs. Shartie, Mr. Scholle, third secretary of the embassy, and Mrs. Scholle.

Chateau d'Affaires Hilt gave a dinner in honor of the professors Thursday. Mr. Hilt will soon formally present them to the Kaiser, their presentation by the rector of the university on the occasion of their introductory lectures not counting.

Opera.

The Royal Opera has now decided to produce Arthur Nevill's Indian opera, "Pelea," about the middle of February. The scenery is already being specially designed and painted. This will be the first native American opera produced

First Harsh Note

In the South Carolina Capital, President's Entourage Was Greeted With a "Barbaric Note" That Has Been Uttered in any of the Southern Cities Against his Speeches in the South.

In the South Carolina capital, the President's entourage was greeted with a "barbaric note" that has been uttered in any of the Southern cities against his speeches in the South. The Columbia State, one of the most influential of South Carolina newspapers, reminded Mr. Taft that he is proposing to give a favor only, that which South Carolina and the other Southern States have a right to demand. This is part of the editorial that greeted the President upon his arrival in Columbia.

"When standing upon the classic portico of the Capitol, Mr. President, and looking north at the myriad fluttering symbols of welcome, you will know that we know the war is ended, for the day, peace was declared; all that remained of the business part of a city then eighty years old were grimy brick walls and stark sentinel chimneys. The torch of the invader whose strategy was destruction, had achieved a victory."

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Merchants Are Seeking Hard to Oust Loeb From Col- lectorship.

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President Taft will be told that the plan of prosecuting men with money by the evidence of service thieves with no money has been developed so nicely that prospective witnesses are informed of the law, just what is required of them and what will not be acceptable. If they agree to cut their stories according to pattern they get immunity from prosecution and retention in office. If their memories are bad or they lack the nerve to stand for the kind of testimony required, they are prosecuted as thieves or put out of the service. They are "allowed to resign."

It is likely that the President will be asked to go into the complaints made by the honest men of the service that efforts are being made to force them to tell stories about importers which would result in financial benefit to a clique of customs officials and special agents. It was not at all unlikely, it was learned to-day, that United States District Attorney Wise may be called to Washington to illuminate the situation. Powerful influences, it is said, kept the prosecution of importers out of Mr. Wise's hands.

It was learned to-day that United States District Attorney Wise is fully informed concerning the case of a merchant who was asked to testify and would testify in a way that would guarantee immunity and other comfortable things. The witness had been arrested, charged with underweighing. He was told that he would be kept out of jail and guaranteed a position in the customs service worth \$1,500 a year if he would turn informant. He refused. He was indicted.

The interested merchants are collecting information concerning Collector Loeb's difficulties in making places in the service for confessed thieves who have made themselves useful wherever they go. Many self-confessed grafters that it has been hard for Collector Loeb to make good with his general promise for protection. He has been scratching around pretty busily with transfers and shifts, endeavoring to make a place for his proteges.

MRS. STETSON'S RULE NEARING END

Steps Will Be Taken to Oust Her From Christian Science Church.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEW YORK, November 6.—Excommunication of Mrs. Stetson from the Christian Science Church is inevitable unless within a very short time she shall communicate with the directors of the mother church in Boston, acknowledging the justice of the two admonitions that have been given her by that body and promising that she will measure her future conduct in the church by the regime set forth in those admonitions. She has so far failed to do this, and this failure alone, if continued, will be cause for her ousting from the church body, according to a prominent representative of the first church in Boston, who resides in New York.

"This individual said to-day that the rules of the church are automatic, in so far as they govern the conduct of a church member whose conduct is not considered to be in accordance with the teachings or discipline of the church body as a whole."

When an admonition is given by the directors of the first church in Boston on the expectation that the one so admonished shall immediately acknowledge the justice of that admonition and notify the directors that the text of their warning shall be heeded. If a second admonition should follow the first, the one so admonished should be one so advised is more than ever a contingent necessary to restoration in the favor of the governing body.

Made No Admission.

When Mrs. Stetson received the second admonition on November 2 she published in New York a statement in which she declared her loyalty to the mother church and Mrs. Eddy, and disclaimed the intention of seceding from the parent church. But this public statement can have no bearing on Mrs. Stetson's standing with the directors of the first church in Boston, according to the authority who spoke on the subject to-day, because it was not addressed to the directors of the mother church in the first place, and because it contained no admission of the just cause for the admonitions that had been given her.

No such admission has yet been sent by the moving spirit in the first church here, and in the absence of such a communication the heads of the mother church in Boston will proceed shortly to prefer charges against Mrs. Stetson, which she must answer to show cause why she should not be excommunicated from the Christian Science Church. The date of the bringing of such charges is not far distant, according to the authority quoted.

Developed to-day from the statements of Virgil O. Strickler, first reader of the church over which the sway of Mrs. Stetson is disputed, that she was warned that her conduct was not pleasing to the heads of the church as far back as last July.

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In the South Carolina capital, the President's entourage was greeted with a "barbaric note" that has been uttered in any of the Southern cities against his speeches in the South. The Columbia State, one of the most influential of South Carolina newspapers, reminded Mr. Taft that he is proposing to give a favor only, that which South Carolina and the other Southern States have a right to demand. This is part of the editorial that greeted the President upon his arrival in Columbia.

"When standing upon the classic portico of the Capitol, Mr. President, and looking north at the myriad fluttering symbols of welcome, you will know that we know the war is ended, for the day, peace was declared; all that remained of the business part of a city then eighty years old were grimy brick walls and stark sentinel chimneys. The torch of the invader whose strategy was destruction, had achieved a victory."

"Eleven years after that burning, climactic scenes in the struggle of the native white man to overthrow the misgovernment of his former slave, led by adventurous white agents, were

Will Carry Fight to President Taft

Merchants Are Seeking Hard to Oust Loeb From Col- lectorship.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEW YORK, November 6.—The merchants who intend to ask President Taft to remove Collector William Loeb, Jr., and purify the customs service have a good deal of information for the President's ear concerning the workings of Mr. Loeb's alleged policy of protecting thieves at the expense of honest officials. They are anxious to learn from the President himself if he has been made cognizant of how far the policy of collecting moieties by the testimony of confessed criminals has gone.

President Taft will be told that the plan of prosecuting men with money by the evidence of service thieves with no money has been developed so nicely that prospective witnesses are informed of the law, just what is required of them and what will not be acceptable. If they agree to cut their stories according to pattern they get immunity from prosecution and retention in office. If their memories are bad or they lack the nerve to stand for the kind of testimony required, they are prosecuted as thieves or put out of the service. They are "allowed to resign."

It is likely that the President will be asked to go into the complaints made by the honest men of the service that efforts are being made to force them to tell stories about importers which would result in financial benefit to a clique of customs officials and special agents. It was not at all unlikely, it was learned to-day, that United States District Attorney Wise may be called to Washington to illuminate the situation. Powerful influences, it is said, kept the prosecution of importers out of Mr. Wise's hands.

It was learned to-day that United States District Attorney Wise is fully informed concerning the case of a merchant who was asked to testify and would testify in a way that would guarantee immunity and other comfortable things. The witness had been arrested, charged with underweighing. He was told that he would be kept out of jail and guaranteed a position in the customs service worth \$1,500 a year if he would turn informant. He refused. He was indicted.

The interested merchants are collecting information concerning Collector Loeb's difficulties in making places in the service for confessed thieves who have made themselves useful wherever they go. Many self-confessed grafters that it has been hard for Collector Loeb to make good with his general promise for protection. He has been scratching around pretty busily with transfers and shifts, endeavoring to make a place for his proteges.

MRS. STETSON'S RULE NEARING END

Steps Will Be Taken to Oust Her From Christian Science Church.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEW YORK, November 6.—Excommunication of Mrs. Stetson from the Christian Science Church is inevitable unless within a very short time she shall communicate with the directors of the mother church in Boston, acknowledging the justice of the two admonitions that have been given her by that body and promising that she will measure her future conduct in the church by the regime set forth in those admonitions. She has so far failed to do this, and this failure alone, if continued, will be cause for her ousting from the church body, according to a prominent representative of the first church in Boston, who resides in New York.

"This individual said to-day that the rules of the church are automatic, in so far as they govern the conduct of a church member whose conduct is not considered to be in accordance with the teachings or discipline of the church body as a whole."

When an admonition is given by the directors of the first church in Boston on the expectation that the one so admonished shall immediately acknowledge the justice of that admonition and notify the directors that the text of their warning shall be heeded. If a second admonition should follow the first, the one so admonished should be one so advised is more than ever a contingent necessary to restoration in the favor of the governing body.

Made No Admission.

When Mrs. Stetson received the second admonition on November 2 she published in New York a statement in which she declared her loyalty to the mother church and Mrs. Eddy, and disclaimed the intention of seceding from the parent church. But this public statement can have no bearing on Mrs. Stetson's standing with the directors of the first church in Boston, according to the authority who spoke on the subject to-day, because it was not addressed to the directors of the mother church in the first place, and because it contained no admission of the just cause for the admonitions that had been given her.

No such admission has yet been sent by the moving spirit in the first church here, and in the absence of such a communication the heads of the mother church in Boston will proceed shortly to prefer charges against Mrs. Stetson, which she must answer to show cause why she should not be excommunicated from the Christian Science Church. The date of the bringing of such charges is not far distant, according to the authority quoted.

Developed to-day from the statements of Virgil O. Strickler, first reader of the church over which the sway of Mrs. Stetson is disputed, that she was warned that her conduct was not pleasing to the heads of the church as far back as last July.