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THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850. WHOLE NUMBER 18,142. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1910. THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Rain. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BUILD HOME FOR PROFESSIONAL MEN

Six-Story Structure to Be Erected at Fifth and Franklin.

PAY MRS. SHIELDS $30,000 FOR SITE

Urgent Demand by Physicians, Dentists and Specialists Results in Organization of Syndicate to Provide Adequate Quarters—Fewer Street Signs Hereafter.

Announcement was made yesterday morning that the residence of Mrs. Charles Shields, at the southeast corner of Fifth and Franklin Streets, had been sold to a syndicate, which would begin the erection on June 1 of a six-story structure, to be known as a professional building.

The syndicate paid $30,000 net for the property, which stands, by the way, on the highest point in Richmond. The new building will be planned especially for physicians, specialists, dentists and others, the idea being to give them central, but separate quarters. The sale was made by J. D. Carneal & Son, the transfer being made to W. Creed Davis, a member of the syndicate. Mr. Davis is in New York, although it was learned yesterday from a man who is financially interested that the deal has been under way for some time, and that it is suggested by the repeated demands from professional men for a building near the centre of the city, where they would be afforded better facilities than they can secure here, there and yonder.

Form Holding Company.

There were many reports in circulation when it became known that Mrs. Shields had sold that the site would be used for a big store, although these rumors were set at rest by a representative of the syndicate.

"For months real estate men have been urged to erect a professional building," said a dealer last night, "and this request has been so regular that a holding company was formed. The plans were discussed, our idea being to secure a charter. After we took the matter in hand the first thing to consider was the question of a site, and none appeared quite so satisfactory as that at Fifth and Franklin, which is in a good section, easily reached. The price paid Mrs. Shields is regarded as a fair valuation, especially when it is remembered that a fine brick house must be torn down.

"The structure, which will be six stories high, will provide every facility and every convenience for professional men. It is not too far removed from the hospitals, is one and two blocks from the street car lines, and is out of what you might call the business district. With a handsome building of that character at the point of highest elevation in the city, it is natural to suppose that property nearby will increase and not deteriorate in value."

Fewer Street Signs.

Possession will be given the syndicate on June 1, at which time construction will begin. Plans will be drawn in the meanwhile, so that no time may be lost in completing the structure. Already nearly a score of "professional tenants" have applied for or signed for apartments.

Real estate men, like citizens generally, say that prospective purchasers of homes and visitors are invariably struck by the large number of professional signs in Grace and Franklin Streets. Strangers often ask if this isn't an unhealthy town, though as a matter of fact they are always reminded that the death rate here is lower than that of any other city with the same population. The point is that the doctors, the dentists and the specialists had to buy or rent offices in the heart of the residential district, when they would naturally prefer to have central quarters. Of course, it does not mean that all of them will go into the professional building, but the number which will go there will largely reduce the number of street signs, which give visitors an erroneous impression as to local conditions.

NO HOPE OF PEACE

Negotiations Broken Off and Troops Ordered to Front.

Managua, Nicaragua, January 20.—President Madriz announced to-day that General Estrada's reply had served to end abruptly the peace negotiations, and that reinforcements had been ordered to the front with the purpose of striking a decisive blow at the insurgent army.

General Estrada's reply was to the President's message inviting the insurgent leader to send peace commissioners to meet representatives of the government at Greytown. The communication, which was signed by Estrada and General Chamorro, stated that they would accept Greytown as a meeting place for peace commissioners, provided Madriz would recognize the revolutionists as constituting a provisional government.

President Madriz declared to-day that the insurgent terms were preposterous, and their acceptance by him would be tantamount to illegitimizing his own government. He said:

"This means an open break in the negotiations for peace and the resumption of military activity. I regret deeply that this is so, as I am sincerely desirous of effecting a reconciliation of all factions. Apparently this is impossible without further bloodshed, and orders have been issued to send more troops to the front.

"All of our energies will be directed now to administering a swift and decisive blow. It will be better to have one severe battle than and endless season of inconclusive skirmishes. The government troops are in fine fettle, and not apprehensive of the result of the conflict."

Neighbors' Quarrel Fatal.

Alpharetta, Ga., January 20.—Jack Walker, a farmer living near here, was shot to death and his son, John, seriously wounded by Thomas Mize, a neighbor, in a quarrel growing out of attention alleged to have been paid to Mize's daughter by young Walker. Mize, who is under arrest, claims he killed the elder Walker in self-defense, and had not intended to shoot the boy.

THREE COURSES OPEN

Dr. Moore Discusses Possible Procedure as to Oyster Bottoms.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, D. C., January 20.—The report of Dr. H. F. Moore, of the Bureau of Fisheries, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, on the "condition and extent of the oysterbeds of James River," was issued to-day. It contains eighty-five pages and two elaborate maps, covering the entire section involved. In his summary he says:

"The public grounds in the region covered by the survey cover an area of 26,108.4 acres, as computed in the report of the Baylor Survey. Of this acreage, 12,790.6 acres lie below the line drawn between Deed Creek and Day's Point, and 13,617.8 acres lie above that line. The beds of the former region are available for the production of marketable oysters only, the law requiring that all oysters under three inches long be returned to the beds, while the latter region is set apart for the production of seed oysters, and the cull law is not applicable except in so far as it forbids the removal of shells.

"Of the entire area, the recent survey shows that 3,227 acres may be classed as bearing a dense growth; 2,078 as scattering; 1,848 as very scattering; 3,884 as depleted, and 15,371.4 as barren. The barren and depleted bottoms together comprise 19,255.4 acres, or about 73 per cent. of the total, and all bottom which can be construed as productive aggregates 7,154 acres, or 27 per cent. of the entire bottom included within the Baylor lines."

In conclusion, it said: "Under the terms of the resolution of the State Board of Fisheries, which was the basis of the request for the survey made to the Bureau of Fisheries by the Governor of Virginia, the author is not warranted in offering recommendations as to the use which might be made of the facts developed. It may not be inappropriate, however, to point out the several avenues of procedure which it is possible to follow in respect to the oyster bottoms of the region discussed. These resolve themselves into three:

"(1) The maintenance of the integrity of the public grounds as now constituted.

"(2) Their abolition in toto.

"(3) A middle course which will preserve to the public the productive bottoms practically in their entirety while throwing open to oyster-planting a large part of the barren and unproductive bottom now included within the public grounds."

Each of these courses is discussed at length. H. E. C. B.

UNION MEN COMBINE

Merge Interests in Order to Fight the Trusts.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 20.—A merger of the resources and the interests of the Western Federation of Miners (metal) and the United Mine Workers of North America (coal) to embrace all the organized miners of the United States and Canada, is in prospect as a result of action taken to-day at the convention of the United Mine Workers.

President Lewis to-morrow will appoint a committee of seven, including himself, to confer with a similar committee sent to Indianapolis by the Western Federation of Miners, and report a plan of affiliation to the convention. The purpose of the coalition was set before the convention by Charles H. Moyer, president, and C. E. Mahoney, vice-president of the Western Federation of Miners, and L. L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers.

Moyer urged that unless the iron and coal miners combine their forces it would be impossible to carry through the projected attack on the United States Steel Corporation.

He also planned that in the "Copper Trust" campaign against the copper miners, the copper miners were helpless standing alone.

He also stated that in the "Copper time was ripe for all classes of miners to amalgamate and make a determined stand in all parts of North America for higher wages and better working conditions. The convention approved unanimously.

FOR WAGE SCALE ADJUSTMENT

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen Make Propositions to Companies.

Cleveland, O., January 20.—Although every railroad east of the Mississippi and north of the Chesapeake and Ohio system, has declined the proposition of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for an adjustment of the wage scale, there is no intention on the part of the brotherhood to resort to a strike at this time. Seventy-two of the railroads affected have requested that committees of the trainmen meet them in negotiations. Several have submitted counter-propositions. Beginning to-morrow the trainmen's committee, on each of the lines involved, will confer with the officials of the railroads with a view toward attaining an amicable settlement.

It was announced at the headquarters of the brotherhood to-night that on January 24, the trainmen of the Southern division, comprising the territory south of the Chesapeake and Ohio, will make a request for a wage readjustment similar to that asked by the Eastern trainmen, and now enjoyed by the operators in the West. The request will be answered February 24.

BANKERS PAROLED

Pardon Board Decides They Have Been Punished Enough.

Chicago, Ill., January 20.—Paul O. Stensland, formerly president of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, of Chicago, and Henry W. Hering, formerly its cashier, convicted in connection with the wrecking of the bank and the disappearance of $1,300,000 of its funds, were paroled to-day.

Stensland, who was captured after a chase extending into Europe and to Morocco, had served three years, three months and twenty-four days, when the Pardon Board to-day concluded he had been punished enough. He was sent to the penitentiary on an indeterminate sentence of from one to ten years. Hering was under a similar sentence. Arguments before the Pardon Board on behalf of the prisoners were that their guilt consisted chiefly in trying to cover up shortages while struggling to get the bank out of difficulty.

RHODE ISLAND REGRETS GIFT

North Carolina State Bonds Returned to New York Donors.

Providence, R. I., January 20.—The State of Rhode Island was saved from litigation with the State of North Carolina to-day when the House of Representatives concurred with the Senate and voted to reject a gift of $500,000 worth of North Carolina State bonds. An act requiring the acceptance of all gifts and their collection by legal proceedings was amended so that the Governor is given discretionary powers. The bonds in question will be returned to the donors, the North Carolina bondholders committee, of New York.

ASSEMBLY BREAKS RECORD FOR WORK

House Passes Four Bills and Senate One on Eighth Day.

BILL IS OFFERED TO TAX MINERALS

Tonnage Tax Makes Appearance in House—Judge Williams Questions Value of School Examiners — Contingent Expense Bill First to Pass House.

If the General Assembly keeps up its present pace it will apparently demonstrate before the end of the session that it is entirely unnecessary to extend the time for meeting to ninety days, since it may run out of something to do before the regular sixty days expire. One bill has already been passed in the Senate and four in the House, three of the latter having gone the full round of legislative routine, through committees and various readings. Yet only eight days of the session have expired.

The Senate yesterday took up out of its order and passed an emergency bill allowing the city of Newport News to provide payment for the clerk of its Hustings Court. This measure will now go to the House.

A bill, declared to be an emergency, was put through the same course in the House, appropriating money for the contingent expenses of the House of Delegates. It was explained that unless this bill were acted upon at once the members might run through with their pocket money and be compelled to send home for more. With this admonition in their ears, the delegates voted unanimously for the measure without having it read or printed.

Bills Go Through.

House bills Nos. 2, 3 and 4, which have traveled the regular course, were read the third time and passed.

Opposition, led by Mr. Taliaferro, of Orange, developed to the bill allowing until a certain date for veterinary surgeons to show the standing of their practice. But the final vote resulted: 65 yeas, 15 nays.

The other two bills which went through were to extend the time for the collection of certain taxes and to fix the compensation of real estate assessors. The latter was the measure over which there was a fight on Tuesday, and which was so amended as to destroy its original intent.

May Abolish School Examiners.

Investigation of the uses to which district school examiners are put is to be made by the House Committee on Schools and Colleges. A resolution to this effect was offered yesterday by Mr. Williams, of Giles, and adopted. Judge Williams said that the impression seemed to be that this office should be abolished as a useless expense. In this view, he said, with the light before him, he concurred. The resolution was carried, and will be considered in public hearing before the committee next Thursday.

The joint resolution recommending the College of William and Mary to the Carnegie Foundation was passed by both houses.

Several bills were passed on their second reading in either branch, and were ordered to be engrossed. One of these was the House bill which will allow an early vote in Manchester on the question of cossolidation. It will be put upon its final passage to-day.

In the Senate, among the bills passed on second reading was that to allow husband and wife to testify against each other in cases involving non-support, and that relative to the claim of the Mount Vernon Avenue Association.

The senatorial members of the Joint Committee on Confirmations reported favorably on the appointment of Judge R. R. Prentis to the State Corporation Commission.

With the Committees.

Committees did a good deal of work. In the House the Throckmorton bill providing indeterminate sentences for criminals was reported from the Committee on Courts of Justice.

Health matters were before the House Committee on General Laws. The bills clothing the State Board of Health with additional powers were considered, but were referred to a subcommittee. Dr. Williams, the State Health Commissioner, and Dr. W. M. Smith, the chairman of the legislative committee of the board, appeared for the bills. Judge Martin Williams, a member of the committee, thought too much power was given in the measures to the Health Board.

The proposition of Mr. Wissler, of Smyth, to have Republican representation on special boards of directors of State hospitals for the insane, was before the House Committee on Asylums and Prisons, but was apparently rather unfavorably considered. No action was taken.

Several hearings were set for the future. These are: Tuesday, January 25, before the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, a bill to put water power companies under control of the State Corporation Commission; Thursday, January 27, 10 A. M., before the Senate Committee on Public Institutions and Education, the Strode bill to establish a State college for women; Saturday, January 29, 3 P. M., before the House Committee on General Laws, the proposed child labor bill. The two House committees referred to above will meet in the courtroom of the State Corporation Commission.

Wants Tonnage Tax.

Among the new bills introduced yesterday, the one which will arouse the most violent antagonism is the measure proposed by D. B. Powers, Jr., of Caroline, imposing a tonnage tax on minerals at the mouth of the mine. This sort of bill comes up before the General Assembly at every session, but has always heretofore been defeated. It proposes to tax minerals at the rate of $1 on each $100 of fair valuation.

Next in point of a row-producer is a bill offered by Mr. Jennings, of Lynchburg, prohibiting any person from in any way putting into the streams of the State any substance which is noxious to human, animal or fish life by

(Continued on Third Page.)

OFFICERS NAMED IN JOINT CAUCUS

Work of Session Completed in Few Minutes.

NO OPPOSITION TO ANY CANDIDATE

All Nominations Made With One Resolution, Which Bars Attempts at Oratory—Senator Daniel Not Named, as He Is Regarded Already as the Nominee.

OFFICERS SELECTED BY JOINT CAUCUS.

Judge of Supreme Court, Richard H. Cardwell.

Commissioner of Insurance, Joseph Button.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

First, Joseph T. Lawless (unexpired term).
Third, J. F. West.
Seventh, E. J. Harvey.
Eleventh, C. W. Robinson.
Fifteenth, John E. Mason.
Nineteenth, George K. Anderson.
Twenty-second, Fulton Kegley (unexpired term).
Twenty-third, F. B. Hutton.
Twenty-eighth, B. D. White (unexpired term).

CORPORATION COURTS.

Bristol, Joseph L. Kelly (unexpired term).
Norfolk, A. R. Hanckel.
Portsmouth, Kenneth A. Bain.
Staunton, Henry W. Holt.
Manchester, E. H. Wells (unexpired term).

CHANCERY COURT.

Richmond, Daniel Grinnan.

Having got into the habit of breaking records during the present session of the General Assembly, the joint Democratic caucus broke another one last night, merely to keep in practice, and met, nominated a full list of candidates for State offices to be filled by the Legislature, and adjourned, all within twenty minutes, fully half of which time was occupied by the calling of the roll of the caucus to ascertain if a quorum was present.

Senator Folkes, of Richmond, did it. With absolute heartlessness he precluded all chance for oratory and keenly disappointed a fair sprinkling of women in the gallery by presenting a list of nominees and securing their nomination en bloc. They will be elected in joint session of the General Assembly next Tuesday.

No mention was made of the United States senatorship, it being considered that Senator Daniel is already the party nominee under the primary plan.

Of course the Richmond Senator was helped in his fell design by the fact that not a single officer had opposition for renomination. Had any one else been an applicant for one of the jobs there would have been no use in trying to stem the flood of oratory, which had perforce, under the circumstances, to remain bottled up.

Caucus in Session.

The hall of the House of Delegates was well filled with the Democrats of both bodies when, at 8:13 o'clock, Mr. Stubbs, of Gloucester, called the body to order. He suggested Senator W. W. Sale, the chairman of the Senate caucus, for temporary chairman of the joint caucus.

Under direction of Chairman Sale, Reading Clerk Harry B. Owen called the roll of the caucus. A quorum being present, the chairman called for nominations for permanent chairman.

Edwin P. Cox, chairman of the House caucus, was, in accordance with the unwritten law on the subject, nominated by Senator Folkes. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Yarrell, of Greensville, and Mr. Cox was elected.

Both Mr. Cox and Senator Sale were applauded when they took their seats.

Senator Fletcher, of Fauquier, was elected permanent secretary.

Nominated in a Bunch.

The secretary had no sooner taken his seat than Senator Folkes was on the floor with his all-encircling resolution. It provided that the Democrats of the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, in caucus assembled, declared "the following persons" the party nominees for the respective offices.

Without any further comment from any one, the resolution was put and unanimously carried.

Mr. Bowman, of Roanoke county, was on the ground with a supply of the same brand of goods as that produced by Senator Folkes. He arose at once and remarked that, as the caucus had completed its business, he would move to adjourn. Amid laughter from the floor and expressions of disgust from the gallery, the caucus stood adjourned.

After adjournment, Colonel Button, the nominee to succeed himself as Commissioner of Insurance, announced that he would reappoint Jacob N. Brenaman as Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Brenaman is secretary of the Democratic State Committee, and has been prominent in political affairs for a number of years.

Republicans Name Slemp.

Bascom Slemp, Representative from the Ninth District in the national house, was decided upon last night by the Republican caucus as the nominee of the minority party at the election of United States Senator to be held by the Legislature next Tuesday.

The nominating speeches will be made by Delegates Pendleton and Parr and by Senators Lincoln and Noel.

No further statement was issued by the caucus, which met last night at the Capitol in one of the committee rooms. A prominent Republican member last night intimated that later in the session some surprises will be sprung.

WARRING AGAINST HIGH FOOD PRICES

Great Movement Becoming National in Its Scope.

BOYCOTT GROWING AT AMAZING RATE

People of Many States Raising Their Voices in Protest Against Exorbitant Prices Charged for Necessities of Life—Investigations Under Way.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, January 20.—The boycott on high food prices, started in Cleveland a week ago, is growing rapidly. Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and Michigan are now included in the ranks of the crusaders in the West, while in the East Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Delaware are lifting their voices in feebler protests.

Ohio, however, is still the stronghold of the movement. The Cleveland boycott has extended to Canton, where the Central Labor Union has adopted a no-meat resolution, and petitions are being circulated with surprising results; to Columbus, where a strong boycott has been organized; to Toledo, Akron and other cities of the State. The crusade in Ohio has found encouragement in the publicly expressed belief of Governor Harmon that a food trust is gobbling excessive profits somewhere between the producer and the consumer. He has called on the Legislature to hunt the trust out of the woods and exhibit it to the people.

Million Interested.

It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 persons have in a brief week become actively interested in the boycott. Dispatches from Chicago to-night said that a boycott soon will be started in that city by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

"The idea of depriving ourselves of meat simply to get lower prices does not appeal to federation people," said Secretary Charles Nockels, "but we propose to adopt the idea as a temporary expedient, in order to bring more sharply to the attention of the packer the fact that they cannot trifle with the consumers of Chicago. We hope to give the idea such a strong indorsement that it will spread to all parts of the country."

A dispatch from Kansas City says that the experiment of the Bricklayers' Union in pledging itself to abstain from meat for thirty days was received so favorably on the first day that other labor organizations of that city will follow its example.

In more than 100 Kansas City homes to-day families sat down to meatless meals, in accordance with the bricklayers' pledge, while the anti-meat movement has spread also to Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Topeka and other cities in that part of the country.

Omaha reported progress with the list, which the union leaders say will number 8,000 by the end of the week. The Omaha laborers pledge themselves to ignore meat for thirty days. No organized movement has been undertaken in Pittsburg as yet, but many are deserting the meat stands both on grounds of sympathy and lean pocketbooks, especially the latter.

Down in Wilmington, Del., City Judge Edwin R. Cochran is circulating a petition asking the signers to give up meat for thirty days, or until the price strikes a reasonable level. Many city and county officials have signed the petition. Wilmington takes courage from the fact that her housewives forced the price of turkey down several notches in the Christmas holidays by refusing to buy at 45 cents a pound.

Butter Too High.

Naugatuck, Conn., is kicking against the price of butter. It has gone to 45 cents a pound there—the choice creamery brand. The employes in the rubber factories stood for the butter price until eggs soared to 65 cents, and then they got together and decided to spread cream or something else, not butter, on their bread. Baltimore is a new convert to the anti-meat eating campaign. The fight there is being led by the Federation of Labor and its 103 affiliated unions. An order was placed to-day for 50,000,000 buttons, bearing the inscription: "I don't buy meat; do you?" These buttons are to be distributed to the various unions in the city and passed out to the members who take the pledge. A committee is engaged in drawing up a resolution which will be presented to the Governor of Maryland, asking for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the increased cost of living.

The Baltimore unions also are preparing an appeal to be presented to the commercial bodies of the city, asking their aid in keeping down the sale of meat. The women of Baltimore are joining in the movement, and it is expected that several women's clubs will indorse it within a few days.

Mingo Junction is one of the Ohio towns that is up in arms against the butchers. When the feeling in the town was at its height the village marshal thoughtlessly presented a bill for $4 for boarding a quarantined dog for ten days. He explained that he had fed the dog meat, but the City Council refused to pay it.

Labor union men in this city have taken no formal action in reference to the anti-meat crusade.

"There is no need of any action by labor union men here," said Secretary Ross Tompkins, of the Consolidated Board of Business Agents of the Building Trade. "All the butchers have got to do is to keep boosting the prices, and they will make their own boycott. The laborer can't buy meat when he hasn't got the money."

Business Falls Off.

Butchers along Third Avenue and in other districts of the city, where laboring men have their homes, acknowledge that they are feeling the effect of the high prices in a falling off in business. Several butchers said that this falling off amounted to as much as 15 or 20 per cent. of their business.

"Laborers who ate meat twice a day are getting along now," said one

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

POOL ACTED IN BAD FAITH

Stock Exchange May Investigate Collapse of C. & H. Coal and Iron.

New York, January 20.—Roberts, Hall & Criss, of New York and Cincinnati, were forced to suspend as members of the New York Stock Exchange to-day, following the two failures yesterday brought about by the collapse of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron pool. Hugh T. Criss was the board member of the firm, and had charge of the Hocking pool on the exchange. He estimates the liabilities of the firm at $3,000,000.

The feeling among members of the exchange is that Criss had been made to bear more than his share of the blame, and that all the participants ought to be punished for their part in the episode. The affairs of all three firms involved—J. M. Fiske & Co. and Lathrop, Haskins & Co., which suspended yesterday, as well as Roberts, Hall & Criss—are now being investigated by the committee on insolvencies of the exchange. But it is not unlikely that the situation may get beyond the jurisdiction of this committee, necessitating the appointment of a special committee, with plenary power, such as was done in the Rock Island case not long ago.

In announcing the failure of Roberts, Hall & Criss, the president of the exchange said that there were peculiar circumstances, which call for rigid investigation. These circumstances, as Criss's declarations indicate, imply bad faith on the part of the other members of the so-called pool. A petition to remove the stock of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company from the list on the Stock Exchange is said to be under consideration.

DERELICT FOUND

Believed to Have Turned Turtle in December Gale.

New York, January 20.—A wireless message from Captain H. H. Broadbent, commanding the United States revenue cutter Andrascoggin, received here to-night, via Elizabeth City, N. C., gives details of the discovery of what appears to be a three-masted wooden schooner, supposed to have turned turtle in the gale of December 25 last. Water about the hulk when discovered was alive with sharks, and one of them was seen eating what looked like the torso of a man.

The derelict was floating bottom up and her hull seemed in excellent condition, but it was impossible to make out her name or port of hall.

The Andrascoggin was in search of the missing steam lighter Columbia, from New York to Jacmel, Hayti, with a crew of eleven men, when she fell in with the derelict in latitude 34.11, longitude 74.17.

The vessel is about 125 feet long and lay in a position of serious danger to navigators.

The Andrascoggin is towing her into Hampton Roads from a position at noon to-day about 150 miles east of Cape Hatteras, and should arrive about January 23. Not until the derelict has been righted will it be possible to learn her name or the fate of her crew.

RE-ENACTS MURDER SCENE

Strange Actions of Sleeping Negro Lead to Discovery of Murderer.

Statesboro, Ga., January 20.—Because he re-enacted in his sleep, as is alleged, the scenes of a double murder, committed October 11, 1898, in this county, in which Deputy Sheriff Donaldson and J. L. Kennedy, members of a posse, were killed, Benjamin Jones, alias Andrew Watson, is a prisoner in the hands of the Baltimore police, it was learned here to-day.

Mollie Gowans, a negro woman, it is said, told the story of Jones's queer sleep actions. She said that he even mentioned the names of the two slain white men, and went through the motions of shooting them.

Donaldson and Kennedy were pursuing a negro named Watson in this, Bulloch county, on the date mentioned, and were fired upon from a house by Watson and another negro, both white men being fatally wounded. The negroes escaped, and nothing had been heard from them, until now. After the shooting of the two men, posses scoured the country, enraged, trying to find the negroes.

TRAILED BY HOUNDS

Prisoners Are Charged With Attempting to Burn Jail.

Huntington, W. Va., January 20.—After being trailed by bloodhounds for twenty miles, Bernice Huffman, John Mynes and James Skinns were arrested to-night on a charge of setting fire to the Lincoln county jail, and were brought here and lodged in jail. It is charged that the men are members of an organized band, which planned the destruction of all public property in Lincoln county. A brother of Huffman is held in jail here, accused of being implicated in the recent burning of the Lincoln county courthouse.

Believing that the associates of the arrested men are planning to rescue them by dynamiting the jail, Sheriff Harshbarger to-night asked for militia.

Three companies of the National Guard have been ordered to be in readiness for service.

WAS MORPHINE USER

Traces of Drug Found in Stomach of Ocey Snead.

New York, January 20.—Mrs. Ocey W. M. Snead, the victim of the East Orange bath tub mystery, was a morphine-user, as disclosed by the analysis of the contents of her stomach, which Dr. William H. Hicks, of Newark, N. J., has just completed.

Counsel for Mrs. Caroline B. Martin, mother of Ocey; Miss Virginia Wardlaw, her aunt, and Mrs. Mary Snead, her mother-in-law, the three women under indictment charged with the girl's murder, have repeatedly stated that the girl was a victim of the morphine habit. Dr. Hicks's discovery is expected to help the defense.

Professor Mott contends that the girl was found dead in the bath tub after morphine had been administered to her.

IMPURE MILK KILLING RACE

Startling Statement Made at Hearing in State House in Boston.

Boston, Mass., January 20.—That from 6 to 7 per cent. of our race is being destroyed wilfully by impure milk, was the declaration made by Dr. Joel Goldthwaite at a hearing upon a bill for better milk at the State House to-day.

The subject of infant mortality is especially important, in view of the fact that the percentage of children to adults has fallen off from 185 children to every 100 adults a century ago, to 86 to every 100 now.

At Enemy's Mercy.

Washington, D. C., January 20.—"I do not anticipate any war with Japan, but if such a war should come, we would be absolutely at the mercy of Japan or any other invading force so far as the coast defenses are concerned," declared Representative Humphrey, of Washington, before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to-day. Mr. McKinlay, of California, corroborated this statement. The committee was considering the Humphrey ship subsidy bill.

Mr. Humphrey urged favorable action on his bill.

FIGHT SENT NOW TO LEGISLATURE FOR EARLY VOTE

Anti-Saloon League Declares for State-Wide Prohibition.

NO DISSENTING VOICE HEARD

Convention Seeks Passage of Enabling Act, With Vote by People When Committee Believes Time Expedient, if Requisite Number Sign Petition.

State-wide prohibition yesterday superseded local option as the declared policy of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia. Prolonged debate was followed by the adoption, without dissenting voice, of the legislative program outlined by the special committee.

The resolution calls on the existing General Assembly to enact an enabling law which will provide for a State-wide election whenever one-fourth of the qualified voters of the State shall so petition. And a further resolution, modeled on that proposed by ex-Senator A. F. Thomas, of Lynchburg, declares it to be the sense of the convention, in the event that the enabling act is adopted, that the executive committee shall proceed to take steps to call such an election "at the earliest practicable time, during the present year, unless some new development should render it inadvisable."

The last clause was added by the committee on resolutions after a careful review of the situation, and in deference to the view of many leaders, who hold it dangerous to press a State-wide fight at this time.

Realize Uncertainty.

Realizing the extreme doubt of obtaining from the present General Assembly the act for a State-wide election proposed, and the probable postponement of the State-wide fight for another two years until a Legislature is elected on that issue, and notwithstanding the declared policy of the league for State prohibition, the convention adopted an extended schedule of legislation to be demanded for strengthening the temperance cause under present conditions.

Important items are statutes to prevent shipment from wet to dry territory; the altering the present local option election laws to insure fair elections; to prohibit distilleries in local option or dry territory, and to provide in the case of second conviction for infringement of the liquor laws a felony sentence with a term of servitude on the public roads.

The league did not adopt its new program without vigorous debate, but the action came with surprising unanimity. A substitute resolution, proposed by Rev. Joseph L. Sherrard, of Albemarle, proposing that there be no call for a State-wide vote until the next annual convention of the league, precipitated the fight of the day, and was finally rejected by an overwhelming vote.

League Forced to Act.

Several speakers voiced the view that the league had been grossly misunderstood in its action at the Norfolk convention last year when it postponed a State-wide issue. It was more than hinted at that time that leaders of the league had made an alliance in politics with whiskey interests, by which there would be "one more day of grace."

"Such charges were false and absurd," stated one of the speakers, "but if we again postpone the real issue half of the State will be convinced that the charges are true."

Several others took the ground that the league must "strike while the iron is hot," admitting that the prohibition wave is not as strong as it was a year ago, and that there was a probability of its retrocession. Others were prompt to controvert the idea that the temperance movement could at any time go backward.

Senator Thomas urged an adoption of the supplementary report, holding that it would be a grave mistake for the convention to adjourn without giving the people of the State a definite idea of the purposes of the league. "It would seal the conviction in the minds of thousands that the league is guilty of what has been charged," he asserted, adding that in his judgment the cause of prohibition is not as strong to-day as it was twelve months ago, and that if the fight is delayed twelve months longer the "whiskey interests will have laid their snares to defeat its object."

Resolutions Adopted.

After prolonged debate the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the legislative committee of the league be instructed to request the General Assembly of Virginia to pass resolutions calling upon Congress to take action regulating Federal control of the liquor traffic in the following particulars:

1. To regulate interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors so as to limit the consignments to those entitled to sell or disburse the same under State law.

2. To pass a bill requiring the form of application for a Federal tax receipt to be so changed as to require the applicant to state that the business mentioned in the tax receipt is not contrary to the local law of his community.

3. To pass a law forbidding the sale of confiscated liquors by the officers or agents of the Federal government where same cannot be legally sold under local law.

Resolved, 2, That our representatives in Congress be requested to use their utmost endeavor to secure the above legislation in Congress.

Resolved, 3, That it is the sense of this convention, in the event that the General Assembly enacts a law submitting the liquor question to the voters of the State, that the executive committee of the league shall proceed to take the necessary steps to call