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# The Times-Dispatch

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THE TIMES FOUNDED 1864. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1877.

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RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## JEFFRIES FACES BITTER DEFEAT

### Tragedy of New Orleans May Be Re-Enacted at Reno.

## HAS NOT TRAINED; UNDENIABLY LAZY

### Judgment of Timing and Distance Bad, and Sparring Partners Can Hit Him at Will—Mike Murphy Fears Negro Will Make Him Look Foolish.

BY MIKE MURPHY, Official Trainer of the University of Pennsylvania. (Copyright by the Philadelphia North American and The Times-Dispatch.) Reno, July 2.—I fear that the tragedy of New Orleans, when John L. Sullivan, idol of the American sporting public and prohibitive favorite in the betting, lost to James J. Corbett, may be repeated at Reno.

For four days I have been studying the men and trying to make up my mind in order to present a summary. All around me is optimism and confidence that Jeffries will win. Those who have been working with him, the writers who are here and the public that profoundly hope for a triumph of the white man, are shouting what a tremendous man he is and that he can beat him; that he has developed his natural endurance till he can go any distance without tiring, and that he has the kind of indomitable courage that will not be denied.

Said Sullivan. "But they said the same things John L. Sullivan at New Orleans, but the Boston boy found them that it takes more than courage to beat a younger man who is in better condition. When the man is in a better condition in the world will not save him if he cannot protect himself."

This was the case at New Orleans, and Sullivan was not called upon to meet any such remarkable combination of the night boxer as Jeffries must take on Monday.

Why do I say this? I will admit that Jeffries looks superb. I concede that he has done marvels in getting himself as good as he is, but I deny that his condition is anything like that of Jeffries of old or that he is to-day in as good shape to fight as the big negro. Jeffries has done most everything but box and run extended distance at the best of times.

Johnson has done little else, and in the week that has passed in Reno he has constantly advanced in condition. Jeffries, I think, has been fooling himself. He has not done enough on any single day to count for an honest day's training, judged by the standards of the trainer who would let his man neglect nothing to be absolutely at his best for the vital contest. He is undoubtedly lazy, the outcome of the hard year and a half he has put in to undo the ravages of half a dozen years that he lived in easy lines. He does not force himself to the limit. Fighting is more important than condition.

Cravenly Agree. Every one who should know better cravenly agrees with him that everything he does is for the best. It would be a joke if it were not so serious. He is sure and it is not said day in Reno, that he is really trained right, even though he is good enough to win the fight.

He has lost that one necessary thing which a man should have to be at his best, the unshakable union between the eye, the brain and the muscular power. This means that the very movement can be made so simple and easily that it is no effort at all.

In the two times I have really seen him box he has stopped about every half blow his partner aimed at him with his face or his body. He was like a fellow riding backward in an express train. He never seemed to know what he was coming to till the time he got it. They could hit him anywhere they liked and he would make no effort to defend himself. He was like a fellow riding backward in an express train. He never seemed to know what he was coming to till the time he got it.

Johnson is such a good marksman with his left that I fear he will make Jeffries look foolish when the hot-tempered tried to rush. And, remember, it is on his rushing tactics that the white man's best hopes of victory rest. Johnson is the best defensive fighter I have ever seen. He is quick and cool in the open. When Jeff rushes he will be met with that straight left again and again.

On the lightning, where the judgment of distance would not count for so much, he is again handicapped by the fact that the negro is really incomparable in this kind of work.

It is his forte. Jack can give any of those points on this style of fighting. He is most at home in it, and keeps his head amazingly. When close up against his man, those awful arms of his work like a flash, with a jolt behind them that hurts. They say that he cannot hit hard enough to stop Jeff's rushes. Let us hope this is true, for all feel sure that the negro will land in his opponent's head.

## HARD DAY'S WORK FOR VIRGINIANS

### Virginians Cover Many Weary Miles at Gettysburg.

## WILL REST TO-DAY IN GREAT CAMP

### Old Dominion Troops Compare Well With Those From Maryland and the Regular Army. All Manoeuvres Leading Up to Sham Battle Next Friday.

BY ALEXANDER FORWARD. Camp of Instruction, Gettysburg, Pa., July 2.—Unusual activity was to be noted among the Virginia officers in camp to-night. Suppressed excitement was in the air. Inquiry showed that the reason was the presence in the encampment of Assistant Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver, whom the officers were invited to meet at the division headquarters of General W. W. Witherspoon.

The only camp in camp was passed from tent to tent, while more than one officer was seen washing his face and drying it with his army cap. Thus dressed up, the Virginia commanders attended the levees given to the distinguished visitor.

After an uneventful but extremely strenuous day, the Virginia troops are resting to-night with the blissful consciousness that they will have nothing to do to-morrow but sleep and eat. There is no sickness of consequence, but there are 2,000 tents and a few which are sore enough to justify light duty.

A Night in Camp. The stillness of the country possesses the big camp to-night. The huge searchlight silently illuminates the ground from time to time, exhibiting a thing but the hands of tents and an occasional pair of protruding feet.

This is not quite all, either, for on the hilltop "Southland" may be seen, the ghost of a Chinese mandarin in flowered dressing gown. This is General Vaughan manoeuvring to get from the shower bath. This shower is one of the comforts of camp. Another is the unheard of sheets and pillow, which Major L. T. Price was daring to bring to camp. With glee he took the great sheets and pillow, the Richmond officer last night prepared his couch, and, divesting himself of sundry outer garments, reclined for a few minutes' rest on the ground.

Reveille awoke him this morning in this position, with his head and arms tucked under his chin. To-day was given over to advance rear and flank guards and patrols. All the commands marched independently to points several miles distant. The Virginia troops were given instructions as to attack and defense. Demonstrations of these possibilities were gone over in the afternoon, many miles being covered by each man. All this leads up to the sham battle of Friday, the big event of the encampment. When the big event will be through with their exercises but will not leave until Saturday, when they will be paid off.

No ball cartridges are allowed in camp or on practice marches, and consequently nobody has been shot. No joke will be perpetrated here about any one being half-shot. As a matter of fact, all the officers comment on the sobriety and good behavior of the troops, contrasting it with camps of former years. Very little trouble is being given those in charge.

To the onlooker there seems to be no material difference between the marching of the Virginians and that of the regular troops. Certainly the Virginia troops are doing very well. The reason to be ashamed of the showing made. Orders are executed with alacrity and efficiency to the pleasure of the army instructors.

The excellent regimental bands add much to the pleasure of camp life. They play at the departure of the troops for marches and meet them on their return.

When the Virginia field artillery went out this afternoon its appearance compared very favorably with that of the Third United States Artillery. Long rides with the field pieces were executed.

Arrive From Fort Riley. Lieutenants Henry W. Wood and George H. Myers, of the Richmond Howitzers, arrived at noon to-day from Fort Riley, where they spent the entire month of June at the camp of instruction for artillery officers. With them came Lieutenants George S. Sargent and Otto Scharch, of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, and Lieutenant J. L. Thomas, of Grimes's Battery, Portsmouth. The other Virginia artillery officers returned to their home stations after ten days at Fort Riley.

## ROOSEVELT WILL LEAD INSURGENTS

### "My Policies Forever" Is Now the Slogan.

## HIS ATTITUDE IS MADE CLEAR

### Bristow, Madison and Murdock Call on Ex-President at Sagamore Hill, and Conference Is Fraught With Important Things to Come—Now Ready for Political Fray.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 2.—The definite attitude of Colonel Roosevelt towards the Taft administration was made clear to-day after a three-hour conference at Sagamore Hill with three insurgent Republicans. From now on, if to-day's developments count for anything, Colonel Roosevelt will conduct a bitter fight as the leader of the Insurgents. "My policies forever" is the new Roosevelt slogan. The Insurgents who swapped notes with Colonel Roosevelt to-day were these three, all of Kansas, who have been in the forefront of the battle against the Taft administration and Cannonism: United States Senator Joseph L. Bristow, who, as Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General under President Roosevelt, conducted the investigation into the postal frauds in Cuba and this country; Congressman E. H. Madison, one of the members of the congressional committee which has investigated the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy, and who put in a minority report in favor of Roosevelt's protest against Victor Murdock, whose sympathies have been with Pinchot and with all the Roosevelt policies.

His "Loyal Supporters." The three insurgent Kansans have stood valiantly together in their fight in Congress, and Colonel Roosevelt to-day said he always regarded them as "among his most loyal supporters." Besides the Insurgents, Colonel Roosevelt had an equally important visitor, Lloyd C. Griscom, chairman of the New York Republican County Committee, to whom the ex-President sent a telegram last week urging that the Legislature at Albany pass the direct primary bill.

The Times-Dispatch correspondent is able to announce positively that Colonel Roosevelt is to take a firm grip upon the Republican political machinery of New York. He is stunned deeply over the brutal over-riding of his desire as to the direct primary bill, and is going to map out a course for aggressive activity in State affairs so far as his party is concerned. Not only will the distinguished citizen watch the trend of events at the White House and try to shape them to his liking, but he will essay to take the control of the State in State affairs so far as his party is concerned. He will carry out to the fullest extent the purpose he announced weeks ago upon his return home, to devote himself toward "helping to solve" the country's grave problems.

He will go even further in attempting to fix them all himself. And judging from the confident tone of the ex-President as he talked this evening he expects to accomplish all he has started out to do.

The Insurgents reached Oyster Bay about noon to-day and fell into the arms of a throng of newspaper correspondents.

"Now you'll have to give us a chance," protested Senator Bristow, with a laugh. "We are all going to talk it all over with Roosevelt, and there may be something to say when we come down from the hill."

"Going to tell him all about the battles of the Insurgents?" was asked.

"Hell hear everything," was the reply. "He has asked us down here for that purpose."

Three hours after the Insurgents had gone up the hill, the group of correspondents were invited to the Roosevelt veranda. The ex-President was clad in a white crash riding suit with knee breeches, and was sitting on the top step of the veranda, patting his brindle bulldog, "Ace," upon the head. The Insurgents were standing behind the colonel, their faces beaming in expansive smiles. It was evident that the confab had been most agreeable. Colonel Roosevelt greeted the correspondents with a hearty, "How are you, boys?" As the newspaper men climbed the steps the ex-President arose and, clapping one hand on Senator Bristow's shoulder and slapping Congressman Murdock with the other, exclaimed:

"These three Kansans were among my most loyal supporters during my seven years in the White House." The Insurgents grinned and nodded assent. "We have been discussing the work of the session of Congress just adjourned," the colonel went on, "but I want to say right here that we have not talked over that Ringer-Pinchot controversy, have we?"

"No, we haven't," chorused the Insurgents, obediently.

## RAILROADS WIN; TAFT BACKS DOWN

### New Law Will Be Enforced Very Sparingly.

## SHIPPERS LEFT OUT IN THE COLD

### Conditions Throughout Country Related to President, and Result Will Be Practically Unrestrained Increase in Rates—Means Big Stir Among Insurgents.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Washington, D. C., July 2.—President Taft's declaration at Beverly yesterday that the new railroad law would not be enforced against the railroads is taken by Democrats here to indicate a backdown by the administration of its announced purpose to restrain and prevent advances in freight rates complained of by the shippers. It is assumed to mean that the railroads are to be permitted to put in effect many of the advances recently held up by the President under agreement with the railroad magnates. There was rejoicing at headquarters of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Commission over the Beverly pronouncement, after the interview had with the President by Chairman Martin A. Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Chairman Lloyd and Vice-Chairman Dixon, of the Democratic committee, hold that any refusal by the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit advances in rates or to require reductions would be an injury to the railroads, or would be claimed by them to be an injury, while such reductions or prevented advances would be to the benefit of the shippers.

The greatest pressure of the new railroad law came from the insurgent Republican Middle West, the sharpest protests against recent threatened advances in freight rates were from the Middle West shippers, and the advanced rates enjoined by Attorney-General Sherman were filed by Middle West railroads.

His Proudest Boast. It was President Taft's proudest boast when he got the railroad bill through that it enabled the administration to protect the shippers against the rate advances by the railroads. With the passage of the bill there was a break in railroad stock values. The commission followed up the blow with a refusal to permit existing rates in the territory west of the Mississippi, and a general cut in the increased stock market went to pieces. On the heels of this trouble there are threatened strikes by conductors and trainmen on all Southern roads, excepting the territory of the Louisville and Nashville, and on the Southwestern road running out of St. Louis, for increased wages. These employees demand a scale similar to that of the North and West and are united in the declaration that they cannot pay the increased wages unless they are permitted to raise rates.

Chairman Knapp carried the report of additional to President Taft. The statement issued by Beverly indicates that the Interstate Commerce Commission will suspend proposed increases in rates only in exceptional instances. In most cases, it is expected that the rates will be allowed to increase freight without hindrance, and only in few cases will rates be suspended for any length of time or any inquiry made into their justification or reasonableness. Cases in which the rates are to be suspended will be examined minutely.

Shippers generally have had an understanding that all the blanket increases of rates proposed by the railroads in recent weeks would be suspended pending examination, and that the commission would not allow the increases to take effect unless the roads could show that they were justified.

As is known in Washington that shippers in great many cases are proceeding on the theory that the shipping interests and the public need do nothing at this juncture toward protesting against increases, believing that later on, after the increases have been suspended, they will have chance for hearing. They are not putting in complaints for this reason.

Will Get No Chance. But if the commission follows the course outlined in dispatches from Beverly, the shippers will never get a chance to be heard regarding many of the proposed increases.

Already, the commission has allowed some increases to go into effect in official classification territory on automobiles and vehicles generally, as well as some other articles. This was done on the plea that the commission was not prepared to say the increases were not justified.

But the new law puts the burden of proof on the railroads to show that increases are justified. This part of the law, as viewed by many, will not be carried into effect, if rate increases are not suspended and the roads made to show they are justified.

It is expected that a big stir will be caused among shippers and among the Insurgents in Congress.

## Settle Great Labor Controversy



MARTIN A. KNAPP.



LABOR COMMISSIONER NEILL.

## ISSUES DEFINED FOR COMING FIGHT

### Democratic Congressional Committee Makes Its First Announcement.

## TARIFF LEADS THE LIST

### Confident That Result of Election Will Be Defeat for Republicans.

Washington, July 2.—Defining the issues on which it expects to conduct its campaign this fall, the Democratic Congressional Committee issued its first official pronouncement to-day since opening its headquarters in this city. It was signed by Representative Lloyd, of Missouri, the chairman, and set forth that the issues will be: The tariff and its consequences; the extravagant expenditures; wrong doings of officials; graft; that is shown to exist in nearly every government branch and the autocratic ruling of the majority party.

## SEVEN MEN JAILED

### They Attempt to Seize Summer Home of Mrs. Sarah A. Sands.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 2.—Six men are jailed at Waukesa and another at Oconomowoc, all said to be private detectives, in connection with an attempt to seize the summer home of Mrs. Sarah A. Sands, on Pine Lake, after maintaining an armed guard about the place for nearly twenty-four hours and holding prisoner Mrs. Mary T. Gunther, a daughter of Mrs. Sands.

## BROWNLOW VERY ILL

### Condition of Congressman Believed to Be Critical.

Johnson City, Tenn., July 2.—Congressman Walter P. Brownlow, far many years Republican leader in Tennessee, was thought to be dying at the hospital of the National Soldiers' Home near here this afternoon. He rallied slightly, however, and is resting easier to-night, though his condition is grave. Congressman Brownlow recently underwent an operation at Baltimore and his condition is more or less serious since.

## White House Thrown Open.

Washington, D. C., July 2.—The rooms of the White House will be accessible to the public during the coming summer for the first time in many years. Before leaving here President Taft gave instructions that the building should be thrown wide open. As a rule, officially, the public reception rooms are shown to visitors.

## VICTORY SCORED OVER EMPLOYERS BY RAILROAD MEN

### Agreement Is Reached and Strike Danger Passed.

## THIRTEEN ROADS WERE INVOLVED

### Mediators Knapp and Neill Bring About Settlement of Trouble Which Threatened to Tie Up Traffic Throughout South.

### End Comes After Heart-Breaking Struggle.

Washington, D. C., July 2.—Official announcement was made by the mediators to-night that an amicable adjustment of the controversy between the railroads in the Southeastern territory and their conductors and trainmen had been reached. The agreement signed provides for a substantial increase in the wages of the employees and improved conditions and hours of labor. The adjustment also will avert a threatened strike of 10,000 men, which would have involved approximately 40,000 others. The settlement reached is regarded as a distinct victory for the railmen, although some concessions were made by both sides.

While no statement was made concerning the terms of settlement of the controversy, it is known that the men have been granted an increase of wages ranging from 10 per cent to 40 per cent. It is impossible, in the present condition of the arrangement effected, definitely to state what increases are given by the agreement to the several classes of labor. This seeming confusion results from the fact that the several railway companies employ different methods of computing their wage scale. Some of the men receive a per diem wage; others receive pay in accordance with the number of miles they cover each day, and yet others are paid according to the distance they travel and the speed made by their trains.

Regarding the question of wages, the mediators felt that they could say no more than that the increases in all capacities of employment were, by the terms of the adjustment, very considerable.

Will Improve Conditions. The conditions of railway labor throughout the Southeastern territory were among the mooted questions adjusted by the mediators. In every instance and on every line of the thirteen roads involved, the conditions of the men, by the terms of the agreement, will be materially improved.

When the controversy was submitted to the mediators—Chairman Martin A. Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Dr. Charles F. Neill, Commissioner of Labor—sixteen days ago, thirteen separate demands were made upon the railways by their employees. Of these thirteen demands the representatives of the employees have six, and the mediators have six. Until within a day or two scarcely any likelihood existed of a satisfactory settlement of the controversy by the mediators.

Twelve days were spent in almost fruitless endeavor to get the representatives of the two parties to the controversy together on a reasonable basis of settlement. Arbitration under the Erdman act was proposed, but that proposition finally was abandoned. During the pendency of the mediation proceedings, a strike which was taken by the labor organizations involved in the controversy, and by a large majority a strike was ordered by the men unless the companies acceded to their terms. Even when that fact became known to the mediators, they continued their efforts, eventually being able to adjust the difficulties. Finally the presidents of five of the great railway systems in the South were called into conference with the mediators in an effort to settle the trouble without a strike.

## Went With Struggle.

The members of the general managers' committee and the representatives of the labor organizations' committee had wearied of the protracted struggle to reach an agreement, and both sides were almost upon the point of abandoning the further effort amicably to adjust the differences which exist. The alternative was a strike that involved directly about 10,000 conductors and trainmen and indirectly approximately 40,000 other employees of the railways. Such a strike, it was realized, would be a calamity to the South and would affect seriously all parts of the United States. It was appreciated by the financial heads of several of the railroad systems that a strike of that magnitude at this time might spell bankruptcy for several of the lines. They said frankly to the mediators and to the representatives of their employees that they were not in such financial condition as would warrant a large increase in wages. Of all the railways in the United States, except those on the Pacific coast, they pointed out the roads in the Southeastern territory were the only lines which recently had not increased their freight rates. In view of that fact, they felt that some consideration ought to be given them in regard to the matter of increasing wages.

The representatives of the employees insisted, however, that the wages of railway men in the Southeastern territory should be standardized, and that in amount they should approximate the wages paid for similar employment in the Western territory. In its final effort, the agreement reached to-day, after a series of conferences between the mediators and

## FIRST NEWS OF THE FIGHT

The Times-Dispatch on Monday afternoon, July 4, at 4:30 o'clock, will operate a special bulletin service, publishing news of the Jeffries-Johnson fight. A huge bulletin board has been built high on the Bank Street Side of The Times-Dispatch Building, on which bulletins showing the battle by rounds will be posted. Announcements concerning the fight will be made by megaphone. Come to the Capitol Square at 4:30 o'clock Monday afternoon and get the first news of the great fight.

11.25 TO OLD POINT AND BUCKROB Monday, July 4th. via C. & O. Excursions. \$1.50 to Ocean View, Norfolk and Virginia Beach. Two trains, 8 and 9 A. M.

C. & O. 4TH JULY EXCURSIONS. \$1.50 round trip to Ocean View, Norfolk, Cape Henry and Virginia Beach. Two trains, 8 and 9 A. M.

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Low Round Trip Rates. To Parkersburg, Wash., on Sun-Sat. East, without change. Berth, \$9. 920 East Main Street.

C. & O. EXCURSIONS July 4th. To Norfolk and Seaside. Two special fast trains, 8 and 9 A. M.

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