

ONE OF THESE MAY BE PRESIDENT-GENERAL



MRS. ORLANDO HALLIBURTON, Arkansas.

MRS. DAISY McLAURIN STEVENS, Mississippi.



MRS. LIVINGSTONE ROSE SCHUYLER, New York.

MRS. JAMES D. GANTT, Missouri.

ELSON'S HISTORY IS DENOUNCED BY DAUGHTERS

Declared to Be Wicked, Slanderous and Unfit for Use.

WORK ON STATUE FOR ARLINGTON

Memorial to Dead Well Under Way—Congress Asked to Use Officially the Phrase "War Between the States"—Report on Crosses of Honor.

To-Day's Program

- 10 A. M.—Invention, Rev. Mr. Poindexter; regular order of business.
1 P. M.—Adjourn for luncheon at Second Baptist Church.
2:30 P. M.—Regular order of business.
3 P. M.—Automobile ride—officers and delegates to Oakwood Cemetery.
5:30 P. M.—Reception at Woman's Club, tendered by Colonial Daughters and Woman's Club.
8:30 P. M.—Reception at Lee Camp Hall, by Richmond Chapter, tendered to officers and delegates and all Confederate organizations, who are requested to wear the badges of their respective organizations; presentation of portrait of General Harry Heth to Lee Camp Hall; speakers, Dr. Hainolph, Judge George L. Christian; presentation of record books and crosses of honor by the United Daughters of the Confederacy; presentation of Confederate Museum, Mrs. L. H. Raines, custodian-general, crosses of honor.

Denouncing the Elson History as prejudicial to the South, and as abounding in "misrepresentations and falsehoods," the United Daughters of the Confederacy, in eighteenth annual convention at the Jefferson Hotel, took a hand yesterday in the text-book controversy by unanimously adopting a resolution calling upon Southern schools and colleges to exclude it from their curriculums.

The Texas delegation submitted that "no university could use this history as a text-book, or in any way that gives it prominence, without creating in the minds of the students a distrust of all that pertains to the South, its institutions and statesmen, and that they will in time become ashamed of the noble, self-sacrificing actions of their fathers in the terrible days of the 'War Between the States.'"

The Virginia resolution was couched in much stronger language: "It reflects upon our people Robert E. Lee, glorifies John Brown, and the portion relating to the social life of the South is almost unmentionable. The warp and woof of the whole book is vicious and pernicious. Declaring further that the work is too 'twisted, wicked and slanderous' to go unrebuked and challenged by the Daughters, it urges the body to discontinue its use in these words: 'We most positively and heartily condemn the Elson History, as it ignorantly and falsely represents the Southern character in dealing with its history before the war and in chronicling the history of the War Between the States. It is written with a prejudiced heart, obscures the truth and is therefore unfit for use.'"

CHAMBER URGES COUNCIL TO ACT

Directors Indorse New Plan of Government by Rising Vote.

MEMBERS EAGER TO WORK FOR IT

Acting President Carrington Warns Board Not to Pass Resolutions Unless It Was Prepared to Fight for New System and Win.

Enthusiastic and unanimous indorsement by a rising vote was given by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon to the proposed changes in the form of city government. The vote was taken after members of the special committee had fully outlined what was proposed, and after several members of the chamber had discussed the report. Before putting the final question on the resolutions of approval offered and strongly supported by Judge George L. Christian, Acting President Carrington warned the board that to inaugurate such a plan in the face of announced opposition meant a fight and unless the chamber proposed to see it through, Mr. Carrington advised the board to have nothing to do with it.

Willing to Go to Work. "We only weaken our influence," said Mr. Carrington from the chair, by passing resolutions merely to have them tabled. You have heard that is proposed and what this plan means to the city. You have also heard that there is much opposition. The chamber has not in a long time met in anything it has undertaken, and unless you mean to see this undertaking successfully consummated—unless you mean to take your coats off and go to work for the good of the city—you had better leave it alone."

Text of Resolutions. In the face of this warning, when the question was called every member took in his place in indorsement of the following resolution: "Whereas, the city of Richmond, within its limits prior to the recent accession of new territory, has greatly increased in population, and its population in the area have been largely added to by the annexation of the corporate limits on the north side of the river and by the merging of the annexation of the former city of Manchester, now known as Washington Park, and

whereas, the present form of government of the city is unscientific, in that the legislative and administrative departments are not separate and distinct, and its methods are obsolete and cumbersome, rendering the duties of the members of the City Council multifarious and burdensome to a degree that is prejudicial to the prompt and efficient management of municipal affairs;

Therefore, be it resolved: "That while the Richmond Chamber of Commerce fully recognizes that the present representatives of the city in its legislative department and its officers have labored earnestly, faithfully, and often tirelessly, in the discharge of the public duties incumbent upon them in their respective positions, and that the progress and welfare of Richmond is largely due to their intelligent and patriotic efforts, yet in view of the enlarged field of their labors and the more difficult and complex problems with which they have to deal, that the city has absolutely outgrown its present form of government and methods of administration, and, therefore, that the action of the City Council in authorizing the special joint committee on form of government, to investigate and report upon such changes in government as will, in their opinion, result in greater economy of administration and facilitate the dispatch of the city business generally," was most wisely and timely.

Further, that the Chamber, after consideration of the modifications suggested by the committee in its report to the Common Council on the 10th day of November, 1911, is of the opinion that the modifications and the creation of the proposed administrative board and the granting to it of the proposed powers would insure great benefit to the city from a business-like administration of its affairs, and therefore respectfully ask that the City Council will give the plan submitted its earnest consideration and approval, and pass before the State Legislature the passage of such amendments as may be necessary for carrying the said plan into operation."

Will Go Actively to Work. With a view of putting the attitude of the Chamber into practice, James E. Crump moved to instruct the Chamber Committee on Municipal Affairs immediately to take up the matter, it being authorized to associate with itself other members of the Chamber and to have the service of Business Manager Dabney as its agent to carry on an educational campaign before the people of the city and the Council of the advantages of the plan outlined. This committee consists of James I. Gordon (chairman), H. Stewart Bryan, John A. Cutcheon, T. Z. Morris, F. D. Williams and President Henry W. Wood.

A vote of thanks was given to the special committee of the Council and the citizen members associated with it in the laborious, painstaking and successful manner in which they have studied the problem and presented an intelligent and coherent report. Judge Christian brought the matter before the board, offering the resolutions which formed the topic of debate, stating that he had himself been a member and president of the Common Council for some years before his election to the bench of the Hust-

DECLARES NATION KNOWS ITS ENEMY

Sharp Attack Upon England Made by German in Reichstag.

REMARKS BRING FORTH APPLAUSE

Chancellor Defends Morocco-Congo Agreement and Denies He Backed Down Before British Menace—Crown Prince Manifests Approval at Criticisms.

Berlin, November 9.—Before a hostile house and crowded galleries today Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg appeared to defend the Morocco-Congo agreement, and exhausted his skill in explaining the great advantages in a friendly settlement with France, to the future value of colonial acquisitions, and to disprove the reports that Germany had backed down before British menace. He was, however, allowed to finish with scarcely a sign of applause in approval. The Crown Prince, whose public reports disapproval of the Franco-German agreement has not been denied, appeared in the royal box with Prince August William, having come from Danzig for the special purpose of being present to hear the Chancellor today.

The Chancellor began by taking up the reports that the dispatch of the German gunboat Panther to Agadir, Morocco, was a "hot shot in the sky," and that Germany planned to acquire territory in Southern Morocco. Before sending the warship to Agadir, Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg said he had proposed to the British and Germany should open negotiations for the purpose of reaching a basis for the recognition of France's political position in Morocco, the economic guarantees to be obtained by Germany and colonial compensation. France, however, avoided positive proposals, meanwhile going ahead with the occupation of Morocco. The dispatch of the gunboat Panther then was necessary, and produced the desired result. The falsity of assertions that Germany contemplated the acquisition of Moroccan territory was plainly shown, the Chancellor continued, by the German declaration to the powers immediately before the arrival of the Panther at Agadir, as well as the inspired statements printed in the newspapers immediately after the German warship had anchored off the Moroccan seaport.

Rebuked by Nation's Prestige. Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg discussed the resignation of the secretary of state for the colonies, Dr. Lindquist, who refused to appear in the Reichstag in defense of the Morocco-Congo agreement, and then passed over the accusation of weakness, maintaining that German prestige rebuked those demanding a display of the German fist. "We are not living in the Homeric age, when threats and boasting were thought necessary," the chancellor said. "Germany is strong enough to dispense with such shield rattling, and will know how to draw the sword when the time comes. The Emperor steadily insisted on strict adherence to our program at all stages of the negotiations, in full consciousness that every action of a great power may involve the fateful question of war or peace, and in full readiness to uphold the honor of the nation with the sword."

After relating the representations made by Germany to Great Britain, relative to the speech made by David Lloyd-George, at a banquet given by the bankers of London, July 21 last, and to Anglo-French newspaper insinuations and the belligerence of the German people, as a result of Mr. Lloyd-George's remarks, the German chancellor declared: "Nobody can tell whether war some time will come, but my duty is to so act that war, which is avoidable and not demanded by the honor of Germany, must be avoided."

This statement called forth general applause. The Franco-German crisis, the chancellor said, was acute on approaching final settlement, that, ending peacefully, it was worth more than all discussions of arbitration and disarmament. Then, summing up the advantages of the agreement, he concluded: "I expect no praise and fear no blame."

Attitude of Crown Prince. The attention of the spectators and the members of the Reichstag, during and after the speeches made by Baron Von Hertling, clerical, and Herr Von Heydebrand, conservative, was attracted by the attitude of Crown Prince Frederick William. He openly applauded the phrase "Our peaceful professions are regarded abroad as a sign of weakness," and nodded approvingly at other criticisms of Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg's policy and tactics, notably with regard to the chancellor's attitude toward the resigned colonial secretary, Dr. Lindquist. The crown prince made a similar demonstration when Herr Von Heydebrand spoke of the "German sword which alone can guarantee German prestige."

Herr Von Bebel, Socialist leader in the Reichstag, made a violent attack upon the chancellor and the foreign secretary, Herr Von Kiderling-Waechter, and in denunciation of the Morocco-Congo agreement. In a signed statement to-night the crown prince denied current reports that he had communicated with one or two of his advisers with a view to making representations to his father disapproving of the chancellor's policy regarding Morocco.

MANCHU DYNASTY WILL BE OUSTED

Active Preparations for Inevitable Assault Upon Capital.

PEKING AWAITING REBELS' APPROACH

City Is Ready for Long Siege. Foreigners, It Is Asserted, Will Be Fully Protected—Numerous Defections of Government Soldiers to Revolutionaries.

Peking, November 10 2:55 A. M.—Peking is still awaiting the approach of the rebels. The Forbidden City is filled with princes, high officials and others who are entitled to entry within its gates. Stores of provisions have been transported to that place, which strongly guarded, is ready for a siege. Active preparations for what is considered the inevitable assault upon the capital are going on within the legation quarter, for it is now considered that the Manchu dynasty will be ousted. Foreigners, it is asserted, will be fully protected, but experience has taught that the temper of the people is not to be trusted when revolutionary movements are in progress. The fact that Tien Tsin did not fall yesterday, as was expected, is a hopeful sign, because it indicates that whatever steps the revolutionaries are taking in the North at least they are proceeding along careful lines and are acting with consideration and without haste.

While reinforcements have reached Peking, reports have been received of numerous defections of the Manchu soldiers to the rebel side. The government troops are an uncertain quantity, but there are still loyal regiments which are fighting for the dynasty. At Hankow, where the revolutionists outnumber the imperialists five to one, the latter still hold Purple Mountain. They are strongly entrenched and are said to have abundant supplies. A wireless dispatch has been received from the American consul, Edward C. Baker, at Hankow, from I-Chang. The consul states that the customs and other foreign officials are leaving Chung-King, in Sze-Chuen province, from which place the British consul sends reports that the situation is critical. The road between I-Chang and Chung-King is unsafe and there is danger from robber bands.

An American, who is in close touch with the Tien-Tsin rebels, says they are divided into two factions. The conservative faction probably will control and wait until there is a material change in the balance of power in the city. At present they are in line within the city support the rebels. The attitude of foreigners is causing anxiety and distrust among the rebels. The rebel leaders point out that the Tien-Tsin head was carried away after his assassination a few nights ago, and a reward has been offered for it. They reported that the head has been brought to the Forbidden City, but the story evidently has been invented by rebels, who hope to prove the palace's complicity in the murder.

General Chang. The Chinese government evidently shares the belief of foreigners that General Chang Shao Tsen controls the situation in North China, and it is using every possible means to gain his support. General Chang, however, is a man of strong convictions, and of quite different type from the ordinary official.

Recently General Chang, in speaking with a correspondent, asked what foreigners thought of the situation. He said his men desired peace, and asked again: "Can peaceful means be found to terminate this great trouble? Why do foreigners think so much of Yuan Shih-Kai? Can he maintain peace?" The reverting to the past, General Chang expressed distrust of the government, with 2,000 men of the third division, has reached Pao Ting Fu. The remainder of the division is believed to be with General Chang.

Tien-Tsin Still Is Loyal. Tien-Tsin, November 9.—Notwithstanding the avowed intention of the revolutionaries to take over the city today, and the finding in the British concession of a proclamation to that effect, Tien-Tsin remains quiet tonight, and is still loyal to the reigning dynasty. A French gunboat, however, in anticipation of trouble, has moved toward the river to protect the Catholic mission. General Chang Shao Tsen, commanding the Lanchow troops, according to reports, is marching to Tien-Tsin at the head of the Fourth Army division, on his way to Peking. General Chang's aide visited the Tien-Tsin regular headquarters on November 8, and presented the communication to the effect that General Chang intended to take over the city tonight, and that the transfer would be peaceful, but that Manchu resistance would lead to fighting. Hence he wished the consuls to take what precautions they deemed necessary. General Chang, in his message, added that he had 20,000 troops whom he desired to bring within the twenty-mile limit prescribed by the protocol. The consuls have considered the viceroy's request that they issue a proclamation forbidding Manchu troops, particularly those from Lanchow, from entering the interdicted area, within seven miles of Tien-Tsin. They have replied to the viceroy that such a proclamation was a matter for the diplomatic body, but expressed the opinion that it was not desirable that further troops should enter the interdicted area. This attitude of the

SEEKS TO PREVENT 'RUNNING CORNER'

Government Asks Supreme Court to Declare It in Violation of Sherman Law.

POINT IS MADE BY LEHMANN

Declares Antitrust Law Is Not Directed Against Restraint of Competition.

Washington, November 9.—For the first time, the government today asked the Supreme Court of the United States to proclaim as the law of the land a "corner of cotton" on a stock exchange as a violation of the Sherman antitrust act. The point came up in the oral argument of Solicitor-General Lehmann, in support of the indictment of James A. Patten, Eugene G. Scates, Frank E. Hayne and William P. Brown, on charges of conspiracy on January 1, 1910, to run a "corner of cotton" on the New York Cotton Exchange. Essential counts in the indictments had been declared erroneous by the United States Circuit Court for Southern New York, and the government was arguing for a reversal. Ex-Senator John C. Spooner argued for an affirmation. Once or twice in the argument Chief Justice White asked if the government considered that a combination to force down the price of a commodity would be in violation of the law, as well as a combination to put the prices up, as charged in the present indictment. Mr. Lehmann said he was not familiar enough with the market to reply. The chief justice also failed to get a concise answer to his query about the legality of planters combining for higher prices. Mr. Lehmann, in attacking the holding of the Circuit Court, referred to it as saying that no restraint on competition in interstate commerce was charged in the indictment. He urged that the Sherman antitrust law was not directed against restraint of competition, but against restraint of trade. He added that even if it had been aimed at restraint of competition that the competition caused by an increased price of cotton would be temporary and abnormal, a thing which the law aimed to prevent. Admits Right to Buy. The Solicitor-General admitted the right of a man, far-sighted enough to see that a commodity was likely to rise in price, to go into the market and buy to the extent of his ability. In this case, he added, the defendants had sought to raise the price arbitrarily by linking their purchases together to buy all the cotton for future delivery that would be offered. Chief Justice White asked the Solicitor-General if he was not talking about "futures," such as are popularly regarded as unenforceable contracts, because no delivery was ever intended. Mr. Lehmann replied that he was arguing that the contracts which the defendants were charged with conspiring to make were enforceable un-

SHOLTO DOUGLAS BLOOD MET BLOOD, ITALIAN VERSION

Declares He Has Not Slightest Idea as to Identity of New York Suicide.

CORONER STILL UNCONVINCED

Notifies British Consulate of Evidence Gathered in Case.

Seattle, Wash., November 9.—Lord Sholto Douglas is in Seattle. He read in last night's papers that the body of a New York suicide had been identified as his, and decided not to contradict the report. Lord Sholto has been conducting a small cigar business in Seattle under his own name. Lord Sholto Douglas said to an Associated Press correspondent today: "I have not the slightest idea who the New York suicide is, but undoubtedly he is one of the numerous men who have impersonated me, and caused me endless worry. As two persons positively identified Maurice Stuart as Lord Sholto Douglas, he must have used my name at some time." Coroner Unconvinced. New York, November 9.—Coroner Feinberg is still unconvinced that the man who committed suicide at the Hotel Astor last Monday was not Lord Sholto Douglas, brother of Marquis of Queensberry. He notified the British consulate today of the evidence he has received to show that Douglas and "Maurice Stuart" who shot himself in his room at the Hotel Astor were the same. The assistant manager of the hotel said today that he had received information that the suicide was a brother of an English nobleman, not the Marquis of Queensberry. A large dragon tattooed on the suicide's left forearm is expected to help clear the mystery.

WAR MINISTER EXPLAINS REPORTED CRUELTY AGAINST ARABS IN TRIPOLI

War Minister Explains Reported Cruelty Against Arabs in Tripoli.

PUNISHMENT MADE TO FIT

Natives Turned on Benefactors, and Inhuman Things Happened.

Washington, November 9.—That "the punishment fit the crime" and "blood met blood" on Tripolitan battlefields was declared in a cablegram to the Italian embassy today by San Giuliano, Minister of War, referring to the reported Italian atrocities against the Turks and Arabs. The statement under the caption from San Giuliano was in the form of an official cablegram: "Italian heart; Arabian cruelty." At the outset he recognized the fact that people abroad might regard the reported acts of the soldiers as excessive cruelty, and declared that to be understood thoroughly talks were necessary with officers and soldiers, particularly those of the Eleventh Bersaglieri—"those who suffered the worst in the battle of October 23."

FED HUNGRY ARABS

Our soldiers occupied the intrenchments at Sid Meiri, the Minister of War's cablegram continued, "and between them and the Arabs situated back of the village there had been established friendly relations. The Italian soldiers used to give part of their rations to the Arabs, and they made presents to the poor families of the Arabians—presents welcomed because of their poverty. The soldiers paid without any dispute for everything they purchased from the Arabs, some officers even bought clothing for the naked children. I think that since such was begun that never have natives been treated with such kindness. But suddenly in the midst of the hard fighting, from the small white Arab houses back of our soldiers there rushed out infuriated men. Horrible things happened. An Italian surgeon was killed by the father of a girl whom he had cured and saved. A wounded soldier who had been left alone for a moment by his comrades had his throat cut by a woman who crept stealthily upon him through the dead and wounded. There were cruelties unnumbered. Red Cross attendants carrying stretchers to aid the wounded Turks were treacherously slain by these wounded men. Isolated soldiers, surprised in the interior, were disemboweled. Strange incidents of horror there were. An Arab was seen fleeing with bits of human flesh stuffed into an Italian soldier's knapsack. The soldier was later found crucified in a native hut. Fighting Terrible Enemy. It was dreadful to be obliged to fight in a network of narrow paths, flanked by high walls of land, having

PLEADS FOR CO-OPERATION

President of N. & W. Addresses Traffic Club of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh, Pa., November 9.—Taking the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth verses of the Gospel of St. Mark as a text—"And if a kingdom be divided against itself, that house cannot stand"—L. E. Johnson, president of the Norfolk and Western Railway, in an address before the Traffic Club of Pittsburgh, tonight urged co-operation between shipper and transportation agents. He showed the necessity for the creation of a proper public sentiment before railroads can prosper and the shipper be given the service necessary for his advancement. "It is incumbent upon all to think calmly and clearly," he said; "to throw aside prejudice and narrow selfishness and work together with candor, harmony and fair dealing for the common good." The occasion was the dinner of the Traffic Club, an organization of railroad men and manufacturers, whose annual meetings are attended by some of the most prominent railroad men in the country.

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