

HOUSE REPEATS IN PASSING BILL OVERTAFT'S VETO

Disapproval of Steel Measure Overridden by Margin of Two Votes.

DONE TWO HOURS AFTER USE OF AXE

Again Democrats Have Aid of Insurgent Republican Members—Underwood Attacks Lamentable and Pitiable Exhibition Made by President Taft.

Washington, August 14.—Repeating his action of yesterday, when it passed the wool tariff bill over President Taft's veto, the House today repeated the vetoed steel and iron tariff bill, within two hours after it had been returned from the White House with the President's veto message.

The Senate at almost the same time was engaged in passing the Democratic cotton tariff bill sent it a week ago by the House. Senator La Follette's substitute, which represented the views of the Tariff Board, was voted down 48 to 16, and Mr. La Follette and eight other progressive Republicans later joined the Democrats and passed the cotton bill, 55 to 15.

An amendment was attached repealing all but the pulp and paper section of the Canadian reciprocity law. The repealing bill was sent immediately to the Senate. This measure and the wool bill will be called up Friday by Senator Simmons, but an attempt made to repeal them, but the Democratic leaders have little hope that they can obtain the necessary two-thirds vote as they did in the House.

Have Insurgents Aid. Insurgent forces in both the House and Senate contributed to the success of the Democratic tariff program.

In the House the sixteen insurgents who voted with the Democrats yesterday again joined in overriding the President's veto. There was a chorus of protests from the Republican side. Minority Leader Mann declared that only bills on the calendar could be considered.

Mr. Underwood returned that a demand for immediate consideration was a constitutional privilege, and could not be denied. Finally, Speaker Clark sustained Mr. Underwood. Mr. Mann promptly appealed from the ruling and demanded a roll call. The chair's position was sustained, 141 to 12, and the re-passing of the steel bill followed.

The defection of the Republican progressives angered former Speaker Cannon in an attack on the proposal to repeat the steel bill veto performance. He spoke of the defection of yesterday in these terms: "They may call themselves Republicans," he thundered, "but I am not one of them."

"Thank God," retorted one of the insurgents, amid laughter and applause from the Democratic side, "a Majority Leader Underwood made a spirited attack upon the motives that prompted President Taft to veto the steel bill, which, he said, had been passed by a Republican Senate with two slight amendments. He referred to the President's explanation that changes had been made in the schedule as it was presented to him last year, and that Congress had vouchsafed no explanation for those changes."

"A statement of that kind in a great public document is not only lamentable, but it is pitiable," said Mr. Underwood. "He vetoes a public measure because in the lapse of a year's time the Congress of the United States had determined to change the rates in that bill and have not communicated to him our reasons for the change of rates in the two bills, forsooth it must receive his veto."

"Any man of intelligence or any man of conscience, any man having respect for himself would not send to the Congress of the United States that statement as a reason for defeating the will of the American people as expressed by their representatives in the Congress of the United States."

Mr. Underwood explained that the bill imposed a duty of approximately twenty per cent on steel products that less per cent would cover the difference in the cost of labor at home and abroad. This statement was combated by Representative Payne, of New York, former Speaker Cannon and other Republican leaders. Mr. Cannon charged the Democrats with "playing politics" in passing the veto and aroused Mr. Underwood's ire by declaring that the majority leader would be the most disappointed man of all if the bill should become a law. Mr. Underwood resented having his sincerity questioned and retorted sharply.

As an added chapter to the tariff program on the floor, Mr. Underwood just before adjournment announced to the House the failure of the House conferees to reach any agreement with the Senate on the sugar tariff revision measure. The House voted to send the bill back to conference with instructions that the House conferees were to agree to the Senate amendments.

EACH SIDE CLAIMS 1,500 MAJORITY

Friends of Both Candidates Express Confidence in Result.

TO-DAY'S VOTE MAY REACH 8,500

Rain Prevents Final Montague Meeting—Returns From Primary Will Be In Early. Pre-Election Statements Given Out From Candidates' Headquarters.

Where to Vote for Congressman

Following are the polling places for the primary election today: Clay Ward—First Precinct, Pine and Main Streets; Second Precinct, 215 South Harrison Street; Third Precinct, 311 South Laurel Street; Fourth Precinct, 1826 West Cary Street; Fifth Precinct, 4 South First Street.

Jefferson Ward—First Precinct, 2219 East Main Street; Second Precinct, 2300 East Leigh Street; Third Precinct, 713 North Twenty-fifth Street; Fourth Precinct, 2601 M Street; Fifth Precinct, 211 North Twenty-fifth Street; Sixth Precinct, Second and Denny Streets.

Lee Ward—First Precinct, Harrison and Broad Streets; Second Precinct, 816 West Broad Street; Third Precinct, 1805 West Broad Street; Fourth Precinct, 225 West Broad Street; Fifth Precinct, 604 St. James Street.

Madison Ward—First Precinct, 114 North Eighth Street; Second Precinct, 104 North Seventh Street; Third Precinct, 1708 East Broad Street; Fourth Precinct, 702 Hill Street; Fifth Precinct, 101 Hill Street; Sixth Precinct, 1807 Hill Street.

Definite claims of 1,500 majority for former Governor A. J. Montague, and of 1,150 to 1,350 majority for Congressman John Lane were made last night from the headquarters of the two candidates. Apparent confidence reigned in both camps regarding the outcome of today's primary election.

Governor Montague was rather averse to giving estimates, but when asked for his views, he said that his nomination was assured, and that it was only a question of majorities. His lack of information, however, led him to believe that his majority in Richmond would be about 1,500, and that outside of the city he would have a majority.

It was said by John A. Lamb that his father will carry Richmond and every county in the Third Congressional District at 8:27 o'clock this morning, and will close at 1:00 o'clock this evening. All saloons in the district closed at 6 o'clock yesterday, and will not reopen until tomorrow morning.

The polls will be opened in all the precincts in the Third Congressional District at 8:27 o'clock this morning, and will close at 1:00 o'clock this evening. All saloons in the district closed at 6 o'clock yesterday, and will not reopen until tomorrow morning.

The returns should be in early. With only two names on the ticket, the count should proceed rapidly. Most of the city precincts and many of those in the country will be heard from before 8 o'clock, and unless the vote is close, the result will perhaps be known by that hour.

The City Democratic Committee will meet at the University College of Medicine to-night to receive the returns from the precincts in Richmond. The results of the vote will be carried there by the judges of election. In the meantime, however, they will have been telephoned from each voting place to the office of The Times-Dispatch.

Rain Stops Montague Meeting. Rain prevented the meeting of the East End Progressive Democratic League, which had planned a rally at Eighteenth and Grace Streets. A good sized crowd had assembled in the vacant lot before president Brophy's office.

(Continued on Second Page.)

FIRE OF AMERICANS DRIVES REBELS BACK

Managua, Nicaragua, August 14.—The insurgents, under command of Generals Mesa and Zeledon, resumed their attack on Managua at 3 o'clock this morning, but after a desperate fight were again repulsed.

This is the fourth day of the battle which is being waged about the Nicaragua capital. The American sailors guarding the United States legation and the presidential palace, who, because of their marksmanship, had been specially selected from the American detachment, stationed here to protect the lives and property of American citizens, directed a fire too hot for the attackers, and the rebels were driven back.

The bombardment of the city by the insurgents was continued all night. The President's palace was hit several times, and three shells narrowly missed striking the American legation.

As this dispatch is filed there is a lull in the fighting, the insurgents having retired to a position a short distance from the city. All Americans and other foreigners in the city are safe.

An attempt was made last night to assassinate the commander-in-chief of the government forces, General Emilio Chamorro, while he was walking in the streets.

The improvised hospitals are filled with soldiers, women and children. One shell hit a hospital yesterday morning, killing several men. There are many reports of the killing of women and children in their homes by the insurgents' shells.

WIN THEIR FIGHT FOR BATTLESHIP

Bigger Navy Proponents May Vote for One Vessel.

CAUCUS ACTION IS RESCINDED

Effort Now Will Be Made to Have This Ship Mightiest Ever Laid Down—Free Canal Passage Denied to American-Owned Ships in Foreign Trade.

Washington, August 14.—After a night extending over many weeks, Democrats of the House of Representatives today agreed in caucus to rescind from their "no battleship" program in this session and to permit the battleship champions to vote in the House for one such vessel. Unlike the four preceding caucuses, there was an absence of bitterness or feeling, and by a rising vote of 95 to 11 the resolution of rescission was put through. It is expected that the Senate will agree to the one battleship plan, ending the deadlock over the naval bill.

Representative Sulzer, who has led the fight for two battleships, sought to have the caucus take no action as to the number of ships, but to release members to vote for one or two, as they saw fit. Chairman Paggett, of the Naval Affairs Committee, opposed Mr. Sulzer's resolution on the ground that it would further complicate matters. The Senate, he pointed out, already has expressed its willingness to compromise the differences by withdrawing from its demands for two ships and to accede to one. Mr. Sulzer's resolution was then lost.

An effort will be made to have the warship to be authorized for the largest and most formidable fighting craft ever laid down. A sharp fight is expected on this program, however, both on the ground of extravagance and the contention of many members of the Naval Affairs Committee of both the Senate and House that such a craft would be unwieldy and expensive to maintain.

Agreement on Canal Bill. Washington, August 14.—An agreement on the Panama Canal administration bill was reached by the Conference Committee of the House and Senate today, by which free passage is granted to American-owned ships engaged in foreign trade, foreign shipbuilding materials are admitted free of tariff to the United States, and the Interstate Commerce Commission is given power to break up any combination of competing rail and water lines which it finds are not for "the public good."

Two of the six members of the Conference Committee, Senator Brandegee and Representative Frederick C. Stevens, of Minnesota, declined to sign the report. Those who did attach their names to the agreement were Senators Bristol and Simmons and Representatives Adamson and Sims. As perfected in the Conference Committee the canal bill now provides in brief:

Free passage for American coast-wise ships.

American registry for American-owned foreign-built ships engaged exclusively in foreign trade.

No tariff on foreign shipbuilding materials for use in this country.

Trust-owned ships prohibited from the canal.

Rebels prohibited from owning competing waterway lines operating through the canal or elsewhere, when such ownership is detrimental to the public welfare.

Interstate Commerce Commission authorized to investigate control of water lines by railroads and to sanction it where it is beneficial.

One-man government for Panama Canal and Zone.

The conference agreement will be reported to the House and Senate tomorrow, and it is believed that it will be subject to some opposition before it is agreed to. In dropping out the Senate amendment giving free passage to American ships engaged in foreign trade, the conference committee met the opposition of those who considered this a direct violation of the treaty with Great Britain.

The Senate amendment admitting foreign-built ships to American registry when owned by Americans was supplemented with the provision admitting shipbuilding material free of tariff, to meet the opposition of House members who claimed the American right to the canal.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Mother of \$3,000,000 Baby



MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR. New York, August 14.—The anxious mother awaited the birth of her son, John Jacob Astor, multi-millionaire Titanic victim, in the shape of a seven and three-quarter pound boy at the Astor mansion, 340 Fifth Avenue, at 8:15 o'clock this morning. Dr. Erwin B. Chazin issued the following bulletin at 8 o'clock: "August 14.—Mrs. Astor has a son. The child is the fifth to bear the name, and the immediate naming of the heir for his dead father was taken to indicate that there is likely to be a will contest to put the boy on the spot." (Continued on Second Page.)

FRIEL ALLEN HAS NO PROMISE OF PARDON

Governor Mann Denies That He Has Entered Into Any Agreement.

CASE IS COMPROMISED

Youthful Member of Carroll County Gang Must Serve Eighteen Years.

Governor Mann Has Made No Promise

It was reported yesterday from Wytheville that an agreement had been made between W. G. Baldwin, of the Hotwell-Jetts detectives, and Jack Allen that if Friel Allen, the son of Jack Allen, would surrender he would be pardoned after five years' imprisonment. It was further said that Mr. Baldwin would give a written statement to this effect to H. H. Willis, of counsel for the defense.

Asked about this statement yesterday, Governor Mann said there must be some mistake, as he had entered into no agreement of the sort, and in fact could not do so, for it would be binding his successor to an act of which the latter would be the judge, if an attempt to secure a pardon should be made within five years. Of course, the Governor could commute the sentence at once to one of five years, but he has not agreed to do so.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Wytheville, Va., August 14.—Friel Allen must serve eighteen years in the penitentiary for his part in the killing of the Hillsville court officers on March 11.

Allen's punishment was thus fixed by the court three hours after his case was called for trial. In view of the evidence in the cases of Floyd and Clyde Allen, counsel for the defense compromised the case upon a charge of second-degree murder.

The trial of Friel on an indictment charging him with the murder of W. M. Foster, Commonwealth's attorney at Bedford County, was called this morning. Judge Staples called some time before any of the attorneys appeared at the trial, and rumors soon were rife that the prisoner's counsel would offer a compromise, withdrawing their former plea of not guilty and entering a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree. After several hours of consultation this was done, and Judge Staples, with a few words of advice to the prisoner regarding his future life and conduct, sentenced him to eighteen years in the penitentiary.

The prisoner presented a neat and attractive appearance as he sat in the dock, and he youthfully appealed to the sympathy of many of the spectators.

It was stated here today that the attorneys for the defense were influenced in making the compromise by an agreement between Jack Allen, the prisoner's father, and the head of the Hotwell-Jetts Detective Agency. According to the story, Jack Allen agreed to surrender Friel to the detectives on condition that Governor Mann would pardon him after he had served five years in prison. It is further said that a statement to this effect was given by Mr. Baldwin to R. H. Willis, attorney for Friel.

The services of the venire of fifty men summoned from Bedford County not being required, they will be used in the trial of either Sidney Edwards or Victor Allen, who will be brought from Roanoke, where they have been held for safekeeping, in time for the opening of court in the morning.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Norfolk, Va., August 14.—Ten-year-old Rudolph DeWaters killed two persons and sent another to the hospital with a bullet in his groin to-night. The shooting occurred in front of his home on Third Street, Lafayette Park Annex, and the boy says he did it to save his father, Henry DeWaters, from being shot to death by four Baltimore sailors. The dead are: Nicola Battigliere, Marina Battigliere, Nicola's wife.

Those in the St. Vincent Hospital with bullet wounds, one from young Rudolph's gun, and the other thought to have been shot by Nicola Battigliere, are Mike and Charlie Battigliere, brothers of Marina Battigliere. All four of them lived two doors from the DeWaters in Lafayette Park Annex. The shooting was the result of a family row that occurred in front of the Battigliere home at 9 o'clock to-night and threw that suburb into the throes of the greatest excitement it has ever known.

Rudolph, who after the shooting af-

VIGILANTS WILL ROOT GRAFT FROM NEW YORK POLICE

Great Clean-Up Campaign Is Started at Cooper Union.

DENUNCIATION PILED ON SYSTEM

Historic Hall Crowded to Doors and Thousands Clamor for Admittance That They May Express Indignation Over Conditions That Have Been Revealed.

New York, August 14.—The resolute determination of the citizens of New York to rid their police force of its system of graft and blackmail was given forcible expression to-night at a mass-meeting held at the historic hall of Cooper Union, when they appointed a vigilance committee of prominent men and women to see that the public officers now engaged in exposing "the treasonable alliance of the police with organized crime" do their full duty.

The mass-meeting, which typified the public indignation aroused by the revelations of police corruption growing out of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was attended by a crowd that overpowered the hall. There were 4,000 people in the auditorium, with hundreds standing up, while blocking the streets outside were thousands more who clamored for admittance.

Police "System" Denounced. There was no mistaking the earnestness which pervaded the gathering as it voiced its approval of the denunciation of the police "system" which the prominent speakers on the program employed when speaking of existing conditions.

The resolution appointing the vigilance committee, which was given the power to increase its number to thirty and to solicit funds and to engage counsel, called upon the police department to put forth additional efforts looking to the arrest of all those implicated in the Rosenthal murder; upon the district attorney to bend every energy of his office, as he has been doing, to the apprehension and conviction of those guilty of the crime; upon the aldermanic investigating committee to make a thorough, non-partisan examination of the existing conditions and into causes which give rise to systems of blackmail and graft, and to propose remedies by which these causes may be removed, and upon the citizens and officials having information on the conditions to lay it before the district attorney or the aldermanic committee in the full confidence that they will be protected against terrorism and oppression of every sort.

The members of the committee were Eugene H. Outerbridge, Jacob H. Schiff, Eugene A. Phillips, Henry Moskowitz, Allan Robinson, E. S. Tomlin, Raymond V. Ingersoll, Mrs. Charles Isaacs and George B. Agnew.

On the platform sat representative men and women in all walks of life. They included District Attorney Whitman, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Rabbi Samuel Schulman, Henry H. Curran, chairman of the aldermanic police investigating committee; Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the committee; Henry De Forest Baldwin and Mrs. Charles H. Isaacs, who is a prominent social worker.

District Attorney Whitman was "the hero of the hour" and received a tremendous ovation when he arose to speak.

Whitman referred to the murder of Herman Rosenthal as a crime "that has shocked this city and shocked the nation as few crimes have in the history of the city or in the history of the nation."

He declared that the order in the light of all the circumstances was a "challenge to our very civilization itself." He said in part:

It is not a question of who or what Rosenthal was, or who may be Mayor or may be district attorney, or who may be a policeman, or who may be a question of Becker or a few men who may or may not have been accomplices. It is a question of whether it is possible for four hired murderers to commit an atrocious crime in the heart of this city and get away with it.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

DOUBLE KILLING DONE BY TEN-YEAR-OLD BOY

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Norfolk, Va., August 14.—Ten-year-old Rudolph DeWaters killed two persons and sent another to the hospital with a bullet in his groin to-night. The shooting occurred in front of his home on Third Street, Lafayette Park Annex, and the boy says he did it to save his father, Henry DeWaters, from being shot to death by four Baltimore sailors. The dead are: Nicola Battigliere, Marina Battigliere, Nicola's wife.

Those in the St. Vincent Hospital with bullet wounds, one from young Rudolph's gun, and the other thought to have been shot by Nicola Battigliere, are Mike and Charlie Battigliere, brothers of Marina Battigliere. All four of them lived two doors from the DeWaters in Lafayette Park Annex. The shooting was the result of a family row that occurred in front of the Battigliere home at 9 o'clock to-night and threw that suburb into the throes of the greatest excitement it has ever known.

Rudolph, who after the shooting af-

WHITMAN'S MEN GET POSSESSION OF SAM SCHEPPS

"Paymaster" of "Murder Crew" Is Turned Over to Them.

WILL BE BROUGHT BACK TO NEW YORK

After Day of Indecision, Induced by Fear, He Announces His Willingness to Return. Becker Denies Having Fortune Deposited in Various Banks.

Hot Springs, Ark., August 14.—Detective Thomas, representing District Attorney Whitman, arrived here from New York late to-night, and within fifteen minutes had satisfied Sam Schepps and the Hot Springs associates of his right to the custody of Schepps. Schepps was delivered to Thomas. The party probably will start for New York to-morrow.

Hot Springs, Ark., August 14.—Suddenly changing his mind to-night, Sam Schepps, arrested here last Saturday night and held as a material witness in the Rosenthal murder case, announced his willingness to return to New York with Assistant District Attorney Rubin.

Postmaster Johnson advised him to accept as conclusive the telegram received by Acting Mayor Pettit to-day giving a description of Rubin and Detective Samuel, Edward Sandera, Schepps's attorney, probably will arrive late to-night or to-morrow. Rubin probably will start for New York some time to-morrow.

Schepps's decision to return to New York with the two representatives of Mr. Whitman came after a day of indecision. Schepps's attitude seemed to be that of wavering between fear that the men who arrived to-day were not Rubin and Stewart, and a belief that perhaps after all they were, Schepps's attorney probably will be dissatisfied because Rubin could not fully identify himself as the district attorney's representative.

Acting Mayor Pettit, of Hot Springs, sent a message to Mr. Whitman requesting that an accurate description of the man sent from his office be sent by telegraph. The district attorney replied, the description tallied with the men, and to-night Schepps agreed to be given into their custody.

During the day Rubin showed Schepps an acknowledgment of payment made to an insurance company, a letter written by William Rubin, his brother, and other documents that he happened to have with him. Schepps at first would say "it looks all right," but the next moment his attitude would change, and his indecision continued until to-night.

Denies Bank Deposits. New York, August 14.—Although Police Lieutenant Becker, charged with investigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, denied to his counsel to-day that he ever had possessed the sum of \$52,845 credited to his name or that of his wife in various New York banks, District Attorney Whitman to-day obtained from the officials of the Chelsea Exchange Bank records showing that the police officer had deposited \$3,500 in that institution during April, bringing the recorded total of Becker's deposits up to \$62,345.

The securing of this record was another result of the raid which has been promised by powerful banking interests. In the district attorney's efforts to expose blackmail in the police force, the bankers having promised to furnish him with the amounts of deposits of any high police official whom he suspects of being a racketeer, the district attorney heard also to-day of still another deposit of \$3,500, which was recently withdrawn by Becker's wife. There are still four other banks with Becker's deposits to be heard from.

Rosenthal's alleged slayers will be brought to trial in conformity with the law without delay. His present plan is to try them separately and to begin with the first trial in September. Lieutenant Becker probably will be the last man to be tried. Mr. Whitman believes that he has an easy case against "Dago" Frank Cronel and "Whitey" Lewis, two of the alleged actual murderers and that their conviction will be but a matter of a few days.

Louis Luby, part owner of the "murder car," was transferred from the Tombs to the West Side Prison to-day, where he will be in company with Jack Rose, "Bridgie" Webber and Harry Valien, who have confessed their part in the crime. William Shapiro, his partner, whom the district attorney believes has not been telling the whole truth, will remain in the Tombs practically in solitary confinement. Shapiro has said that he was unable to identify the members of the alleged "murder crew" and the district attorney thinks that solitary confinement, away from the influence of his partner, will help to refresh his memory.

More Eyewitnesses. Assistant District Attorney Moss found two more eyewitnesses to the murder to-day, making six who are able to identify the men who fired the shots.

In response to a telegram from Assistant District Attorney R. G. Rubin, Mr. Whitman wired to-night to the authorities in Hot Springs a description of his representative, in order that they might be satisfied that he in-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)