The Times Dispatch

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WILSON INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA

Great Umbrella-Covered Crowds Greet Democratic Candidate.

TALKS OF SPLIT IN REPUBLICANS

Believes People of Keystone State Are Turning Away From Party to Which They Have Been Tied, and Predicts Victory at Polls in November.

Scranton, Pa., September 23.—Through rainy Pennsylvania Governor Woodrow Wilson rode to-day, campaigning as he went, and addressing thousands of people who crowded the wayside stations to see him. He arrived here at 6:12 o'clock to-night, and participated in an umbrella parade to the armory where a big mass meeting was held as a sequel to the official notification ceremonies earlier in the day, to the State ticket.

From the moment the Democratic candidate crossed the State line at Phillipsburg, N. J., and stopped at Easton, Delaware, Watergap, Portland and Stroudsburg there were umbrella-covered crowds to greet him. At Stroudsburg, the home of Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, national committeeman from Pennsylvania, the biggest crowd turned out. A band played and the Governor was given a lively demonstration.

It was getting along toward dusk when the Governor reached Stroudsburg, and as he leaned from the rail of the observation platform the brakeman removed a rear light.

Needs No Artificial Light.

"They know we don't need any artificial light," said the candidate, amid laughter, "and that there is no danger on the part of the Democratic candidate of a rear-end collision, because nobody is in the same running class with it, so that we are not afraid of any other train catching up with us.

"The interesting thing to the whole country," Governor Wilson continued, "is that the great State of Pennsylvania, that has so long seemed devoted to the interests of one party and suspicious of the Democratic party—as if the Democrats didn't understand the financial and business interests of the country—is now showing a marked inclination to turn away from the party which has not satisfied the people, and entrust its confidence to the party which is now seeking a new set of policies, in order that the country as a whole may be served. The Republicans aren't even satisfying themselves. I don't like to talk about it because I belong to another family, and it seems to me indelicate to talk about the affairs of a family I don't belong to.

"But evidently there is some family trouble, and some part of the family has a more tender conscience than the other, and the part that has a tender conscience doesn't exactly know what it wants to do with it. But those of us who have for sixteen years seen exactly what was coming in the year 1912 have no doubt where we are bound for. I want to call you to witness that the Democratic party has had substantially its present program of returning the government to the people for more than sixteen years. We are not doing anything new in the year 1912. What has happened is that the people are beginning to see that after all we were willing to stay out of power on the conviction that the day was coming when, upon our own platform, we could serve the interests of the people of the United States.

"Now we believe that there is not any part of the country where the business interests are better understood than in the State of Pennsylvania. But I want to remind you of this—about half the voters in the United States are Democrats, and you don't suppose that inasmuch as Democrats are engaged in every kind of enterprise they are going to cut their own throats.

Would Be Economic Suicide.

One of the papers in Philadelphia said very wittily the other day that if the Democrats committed economic murder on the industries of the country they also commit economic suicide."

"Mr. President, look this way," cried a voice from the far edge of the crowd to the left of the train platform.

"I am glad to say that I am not double-faced," replied the Governor, laughingly, "and I can't fire off on the swivel gun principle. You are good looking in both directions. I don't know in which direction I'm good looking in."

After the parade at Scranton, in which Governor Wilson rode in an automobile, waving to the cheering crowds, the candidate went to a hotel for dinner. Speeches at the armory besides that by the presidential nominee were made by M. J. Lynett, editor of the Scranton Times, and delegate-at-large to the Bitimore convention; M. A. McGinley, candidate for Congress from Lackawanna County district; Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, and W. H. Berry, candidate for State Treasurer.

Gets Great Ovation.

Governor Wilson was given a great ovation, and said in part:

"I was speaking at Springfield, Mass., in the not so long ago. On the two previous days the President and the former President were there. I was holding a midday meeting, and I wanted to get the attention of my audience. I ventured to say to them, 'After what you have been through in the last two days perhaps you would like to know what the public questions of the day are.' I feel a good deal that way still. The question of the day is not the question of responsibility, but the measure of the liberty of the people. I am not interested in persons. I do

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PAYS FINAL PENALTY

Chester S. Jordan Goes to His Death in Electric Chair.

Boston, Mass., September 24.—Chester S. Jordan, sentenced to death for the murder, four years ago at Somerville, of his wife, Honorah, whose body he cut up and packed in a trunk, was executed in the electric chair at the Charlestown State prison this morning at 12:30 o'clock. Jordan went to his death calmly, and without making any statement.

A suspicious cabman was responsible for the discovery of the murder of Mrs. Chester S. Jordan, for which Jordan was executed this morning. The murder was committed at their apartments in Somerville September 1, 1908. During a quarrel with his young wife, an actress, Jordan struck her and knocked her down a stairway. The next day he dismembered her body, placed the head and some other parts in a stove in an unsuccessful attempt to burn them, and packed the remainder of the body in a trunk. His actions in driving about the city with the trunk aroused the suspicions of his cab driver, who reported to the police that he believed his passenger had stolen the trunk.

Jordan was born thirty-three years ago in Indianapolis, Ind., and while on the stage married Honorah O'Reilley, known in vaudeville as Irene Shannon. Jordan was brought to trial on April 20, 1909, and found guilty of murder in the first degree May 4, 1909. Four days later one of the jury became insane and was committed to an asylum. The State Supreme Court refused to grant an appeal for a new trial, and Jordan was sentenced to die during the week of March 12, 1911. A writ of error being granted, an appeal from the decision of the State court was taken to the United States Supreme Court, but the appeal was denied May 27, 1912, and nearly four years after the commission of the crime Jordan was sentenced a second time to die.

NO CHANGE IN METHODS

Standard Oil Assigns Territory Just as Before Dissolution.

New York, September 23.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is still assigning sales territory to oil refineries of its former subsidiaries outside of its own territory, according to testimony given to-day at the hearing of the Waters-Pierce-Standard Oil litigation.

Kenneth Adams, assignment clerk of the New Jersey company, so testified when asked a series of questions by counsel for the Waters-Pierce Company in line with the latter's contention that there is no real competition among the various Standard Oil companies.

"Do you receive stock reports of any refineries other than refineries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey?" Adams was asked.

"Not that I know of," was the reply.

"Have you assigned stations or territory to refineries outside of the territory of the New Jersey company?"

"Yes," said the witness. He promised to furnish a record of the assignments made since the dissolution of the corporation.

Specific instances of the assignment of sales territory to refineries not owned by the New Jersey company were furnished by E. G. Barber, assistant domestic sales agent of the company. Barber said the sales territory at Camden, Trenton and Phillipsburg, N. J., was assigned to refineries of the Atlantic Refining Company of Pennsylvania, one of the subsidiaries of the former trust. In none of these cities did the Atlantic Refining Company compete with the New Jersey company in the sale of oil, as far as the witness knew.

OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION

Independent Bankers Beat "Six Powers" to Chinese Loan.

London, September 23.—Half of the Chinese loan of $50,000,000 is to be offered in London for subscription Thursday or Friday of this week, according to Charles Birch Crisp, head of the Anglo-Russian Bank, who has been prominent in the negotiations. Lloyd's Bank is supposed to stand sponsor for the loan.

Capitalists here have hesitated to believe that the independent group of bankers has been able to cut the ground from under the feet of the "six power combination, representing the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan. The latest advices from Peking, however, appear to be convincing on this point.

The British government has retreated from the position supporting the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, as a result of newspaper attacks, which accused it of being a monopoly.

The issue of the independent loan is largely due to the efforts of Dr. George Morrison, former correspondent of the London Times in Peking, and now political adviser to the president of the Chinese republic. He spent a month in London conferring with financiers and politicians.

FOR HOME RULE IN IRELAND

Philadelphia Gathering to Hear Member of British Parliament.

Philadelphia, September 23.—What is expected to be one of the most largely attended conventions of the United Irish League of America in years will open in Witherspoon Hall here to-morrow to further the cause of home rule in Ireland. Hundreds of Irish-Americans, delegates to the convention, arrived here to-day.

The principal figure in the convention will be William H. K. Redmond, the Irish member of the British Parliament, who has come here to plead the cause of the Irish at home. Mr. Redmond is a brother of John E. Redmond.

There was a big mass-meeting to-night at which Mr. Redmond spoke. He told of conditions in Ireland, and of the fight for home rule, which, he says, is almost won.

CLARK URGES VIGILANCE

Believes Democrats Can Lose Election Only by Gross Carelessness.

Sedalia, Mo., September 23.—"Signs of the time indicate that the only way the Democratic party can lose this year, either in State or national elections, is through gross carelessness or unwise over-confidence," said Champ Clark, Speaker of the national House of Representatives, in a speech here to-day opening the Democratic campaign in Central Missouri.

Speaker Clark urged "eternal vigilance" on all members of the party, adding that "elections are won by votes in November, rather than by shouts in September."

DEAD IN AUTOMOBILE

Buffalo's Fire Commissioner Expires While Taking a Ride.

Rochester, N. Y., September 23.—Carl C. Machemer, fire commissioner of Buffalo, and a prominent Democratic politician, died suddenly yesterday while riding alone in his automobile in the suburbs of Rochester. Men on the sidewalk who saw him sway in his seat jumped aboard the car and turned off the power. An autopsy showed that death was due to heart disease.

TAFT WILL GRANT THEIR PETITION

Fourth-Class Postmasters to Be Placed in Civil Service.

TAKES THEM FROM POLITICAL REALM

Order Will Relieve 36,038 Public Servants From Uncertainty of Tenure, and Will Be Most Comprehensive and Far-Reaching Ever Issued by Any President.

Washington, September 23.—It was practically decided to-day that President Taft, in the near future, will issue an executive order placing all fourth-class postmasters in the classified service. This order, relieving 36,038 postmasters from the uncertainty of political appointment, will be one of the most comprehensive and far-reaching, as affecting the civil service, ever issued by a President of the United States.

That the President would take this step, his first act toward putting into practice his often expressed belief that all government officers below the grade of Cabinet members should be removed from the influence of politics and placed under the civil service, became practically certain late to-day, after a delegation of postmasters returning from the annual convention of their association at Richmond, had been received at the White House, and by Postmaster-General Hitchcock. The visitors submitted a monster petition signed by about 20,000 postmasters asking that they be placed in the classified service.

After discussing the matter briefly with the delegation, President Taft referred the executive committee of the association to Mr. Hitchcock for further consideration of the matter. Later the committee called upon the postmaster-general to discuss the subject with him.

In a few days Mr. Hitchcock will submit to President Taft a formal recommendation that the petition be granted, and the President is expected to act promptly and favorably upon the recommendation.

In the entire country there were 49,672 fourth-class postmasters at the end of the last fiscal year. By executive order issued in July, 1908, President Roosevelt placed all the postmasters of the New England States and of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin in the Civil Service—a total of 13,634. Those still without the service number 36,038.

Involves Immense Labor.

While the details of the proposition have not been worked out, it is expected that the putting into the classified service of this great number of officials will be accomplished by the designation of the postmasters of groups of States successively. It will require an immense amount of labor on the part of the Civil Service Commission, particularly, as well as on the part of the Post-Office Department.

Both the President and Postmaster-General Hitchcock have recommended to Congress that all postmasters be put in the classified service; and that, so far as possible, the entire personnel of the postal service be removed from political influence. As to the first, second and third-class postmasters, legislation by the Congress would be required to place them under civil service regulations; but the President now has authority, under certain defined limitations of competency and efficiency, to put postmasters of the fourth class under the protection of the civil service rules.

President Taft told the delegation of postmasters at the White House to-day that if they realized the trouble their appointments caused they would agree with him that it would be best for all concerned to place them under the civil service.

The President expressed the hope that the feeling is growing in favor of putting all government servants on the basis of permanent tenure. If the appointments are regularly made by the civil service, he said, the appointees would sleep better, those upon whom falls the responsibility of making the appointment would sleep better, and all would have opportunity of giving the government more work.

INQUIRY BEGINS TO-DAY

Sensational Developments Expected at Election Probe.

Spartanburg, S. C., September 23.—A subcommittee of the State Democratic Executive Committee will meet here at noon to-morrow to begin an inquiry into the charges of fraud and irregularity in the State primary of August 27, when, on the face of the returns, Governor Cole L. Blease was renominated over his two opponents by a majority of 3,300 votes out of a total vote of more than 140,000.

Governor Blease, with his attorneys and his campaign manager, arrived in the city this afternoon, and will remain during the time the committee is in session. The chairman of the subcommittee, W. F. Stevenson, of Chesaw, is expected to arrive to-morrow morning.

In this county a committee has been at work for the last week investigating charges of fraud, and its finding will be reported to-morrow. Greenville County will also submit a report from a committee that has been at work in that county. It is reported that detectives have been at work in Greenville County, and that as a result of their activities sensational developments are expected.

Judge Jones, one of the candidates in the recent election, will be represented by attorneys to-morrow, but will not be present, as was expected.

Cornell "Frat" House Burns.

Ithaca, N. Y., September 23.—The new Bandhu fraternity house at Cornell burned to the ground early to-day, entailing a loss of $10,000. There were seven lodge men in the building, all of whom made their escape. Cornell has had a fraternity house fire yearly for the past five years.

A "LIAR" AND "SHRIMP"

Whitman Hears Strong Epithets Applied to Himself.

Hot Springs, Ark., September 23.—After a stormy day, in which District Attorney Whitman, of New York, was called a "liar" and a "shrimp," the hearing to ascertain what Sam Schepps told local persons concerning the Rosenthal murder case when he was held here as a witness, brought out what the defense claims is important testimony.

Just before the hearing was resumed to-night John W. Hart, attorney for Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, announced he had found two witnesses who will swear to statements made by Schepps exculpating Becker. It is understood District Attorney Whitman will interpose no objection to the introduction of the witnesses, Gilbert Hogaboom, a political leader of Hot Springs, and Michael Berkholtz, of Argenta.

As a preliminary to the calling of the witnesses, Mr. Hart gave the district attorney copies of affidavits sworn to by Hogaboom and Berkholtz. The affidavit of Hagoboom set forth:

"Schepps said that he (Rosenthal) would turn on his best friend, and that he ought to have been bumped off long ago, and would have if nothing had happened. He did not say what this something was. He said the gamblers did not like him (Rosenthal) because he would turn on his best friends. Schepps further said one big mistake that was made was to leave the number on the car."

Berkholtz avers in his affidavit:

"I asked him why did they kill that poor fellow Rosenthal, and he said: 'Mike, you have no idea what a dirty dog he turned out to be at the last of it'; that he had a place on Second Avenue and had a bunch of gunmen hanging around there and the gang wanted to kill most any one around there. Sam said that Rosenthal wanted to have Louie Kaufman killed."

"My evidence will send Becker to the chair; don't I know it?" This in effect was one of the declarations of Sam Schepps to Postmaster Fred E. Johnson, of Hot Springs, according to the testimony of Johnson to-night.

Another declaration of Schepps, according to the postmaster, was in substance:

"If Rosenthal had not been such a 'poacher' he would not have got himself in so bad. I don't want you fellows to think we killed a man of some account. Rosenthal deserved to be killed."

Johnson, who arrested Schepps here, said he talked to him almost five hours on August 10. Schepps, he said, first begged not to be delivered to the police; then discussed graft, public officials, the causes leading up to the killing of Rosenthal, and declared: "I am the keynote of the whole situation."

Becker, Johnson testified, was described by Schepps as a "grafter," one never satisfied, and always urging an increased donation if a gambler showed prosperity.

MONEY IS RETURNED

Package Containing $55,000 Found at Back Door of Bank.

Pensacola, Fla., September 23.—As a result of the mysterious return to the First National Bank some time last night of the $55,000 stolen while being delivered to the Louisville and Nashville pay car at Flomaton several days ago, a conference was held to-night between officials of the bank and private detectives and special agents investigating the robbery.

At a late hour it was stated that an arrest was momentarily expected.

The package containing the money was in the original wrapping as made up by the bank employes, it is said, and was inclosed in a newspaper. It was found this morning lying against the grating of the back door of the bank by the negro janitor, who first thought it a pair of old shoes. This indicates, according to the officials, that some one with previous knowledge had prepared in advance the dummy package containing magazine pages which was found in place of the money when the shipment was opened in the Louisville and Nashville pay car.

The rear of the bank is inclosed by a brick wall about five feet high, and the door at which the money was placed was only about five feet from this wall.

On Saturday night Assistant Cashier W. N. Roberts received this telephone message at his house from an unknown party:

"You will find what you lost at the bank's back door."

The bank cashier thought some one was attempting a practical joke on him, and refused to go out in the rain to the bank to investigate.

NEGRO ADMITS THEFT

Arrested as He Was Leaving for Home in Norfolk.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, September 23.—A man who, it is charged, stole $5,000 worth of valuables last Friday from the home on Shore Road, in Bay Ridge, of Dr. David McAustin, head of the McAustin Veterinary Institute, in Brooklyn, and vice-president of W. J. Anderson & Co., stationers, on Broadway, Manhattan, was arrested last night.

The prisoner, Samuel Scott, a negro from Norfolk, Va., was taken just as he was boarding the Old Dominion liner Jamestown, which sailed at 7 o'clock last night for Norfolk. Scott was walking up the gang plank wearing a cane and yellow gloves, and carrying a fur coat over his arm.

The negro got a job as table man in Dr. McAustin's household last May. He left on September 5, and when the McAustins returned from Washington they found that valuable jewelry and bric-a-brac had been taken from their home.

At police headquarters to-day Scott, according to the police, admitted the theft and also one at the house of Dr. George Cochrane, at 8608 Twenty-first Avenue, Bensonhurst, where the negro had worked for a short time. Both Dr. Cochrane and Dr. McAustin identified Scott and their property found in his trunks at the wharf.

Scott's home is in Norfolk. He came North less than a year ago.

SUGGESTED CORRUPTION

Schreiter Admits That He Took First Step in Bribery.

Detroit, Mich., September 23.—Former Councilmanic Clerk Edward R. Schreiter, testifying for the prosecution to-day at the hearing of himself and seventeen Aldermen charged with conspiracy to defraud the city, admitted he was the first of the eighteen to suggest the acceptance of money from the Wabash Railroad in return for municipal favors.

During his cross examination Schreiter said he discussed the so-called Wabash deal with each of the seventeen Aldermen under indictment, as well as with others not accused of bribery. In every instance, he said, he was the first to suggest that they agree to accept money for their vote to close a street for the benefit of the railroad company. He also testified that after that time, and prior to the arrest of the Councilmen, each had actually received alleged bribe money or had promised to take it.

Charges of promising to accept a bribe, on which Aldermen Merritt, Zoeller and Skrzycki were arrested some time ago, were dismissed in justice's court to-day. Merritt and Zoeller have still to answer to the conspiracy charge.

STRAUS MAY HEAD NEW YORK TICKET

Republicans Suggest Indorsing Candidate of Progressive Party.

HIS NAME WILL BE PRESENTED

Many Delegates Believe State Leader of Bull Moosers Could Be Taken Over Without Adoption of Entire Platform on Which He Stands.

Saratoga, N. Y., September 23.—The name of Oscar S. Straus, gubernatorial candidate of the Progressive party, may be presented to the Republican State Convention, which meets here Wednesday, as its candidate for Governor. Senator Josiah T. Newcomb, of New York, upon his arrival to-night, authorized a statement in which he declared that if necessary he would present Mr. Straus's name.

This declaration, which created keen discussion among the early delegates, came close on the heels of a telegram from Mr. Straus in reply to a telegraphic inquiry as to whether he would accept such nomination or would your acceptance be conditional on the platform or other contingent considerations?"

Mr. Straus replied to this inquiry:

"I appeal to the people of all parties to give me their support upon my public record and upon the covenant in my platform with the people of the Empire State."

Delegates who favor the candidacies of former Speaker James W. Wadsworth, Job E. Hedges, former Congressman William S. Bennett, Frederick W. Stevens and District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, of New York, openly declared to-night that Mr. Straus's telegram made it obligatory upon the Republican convention to adopt the Progressive party platform if it nominated Mr. Straus. Other delegates, however, were not so certain that it would be necessary to adopt all the planks of the Progressive party if Mr. Straus were named.

Expects Support of Hadley.

Joplin, Mo., September 23.—Governor Herbert Hadley, of Missouri, in the opinion of Colonel Roosevelt as he expressed it to-day, will join the Progressive party in the national campaign.

"I not only hope, but believe," said Colonel Roosevelt "that Governor Hadley will yet decide to stand with us."

Colonel Roosevelt saw nothing of the Governor during his trip through this State. When he went to St. Louis to speak at the beginning of his tour, the statement was published that he had received a letter from the Governor. The Colonel would say nothing about it. Governor Hadley has already said he soon would make public a statement of his position.

Beginning the day in Kansas, Colonel Roosevelt came into Missouri and spoke at Springfield and Joplin with a number of short speeches from the train at other points. He attacked the Republican national committee, saying it had forever separated the public from the Republican party and had "boarded up the party until you could not get into it wath a jimmy."

He told the people in Speaker Champ Clark's home State that Mr. Clark had been beaten in the Democratic convention although he had beaten Governor Wilson in the primaries.

In the crowd at Lamar there was a man with a huge banner bearing the words "We Want Taft, Let Well Enough Alone." The banner attracted Colonel Roosevelt's attention. Bending over the railing of his car he pointed to the man with the banner and said:

"Any man who supports the receiver of stolen goods stands on a level with the receiver of the stolen goods. He is a dishonest man, and is unfit to associate with honest men."

As the train drew out Colonel Roosevelt called to the crowd:

"Good-by, honest men."

When the Colonel reached Springfield he found another Taft banner and saw a number of men who were wearing Taft badges.

"I have noticed several Taft badges in your town," he said in his speech, "and they are the appropriate color of yellow. There never was a yellower performance than that of the Republican managers at the Chicago convention, and the badges are just the right color. The man who puts one on shows that he has a yellow streak somewhere."

The Colonel attacked the Republican National Committee in his speech at Joplin.

"The Republican National Committee," he said, "is composed of fifty-three men, most of them shady."

"All of them," a man in the crowd shouted.

"Well, pretty near all," the Colonel said. "There were just about enough of the other kind to have saved Sodom and Gomorrah."

Colonel Roosevelt left here for Oklahoma to-night.

"No Entertainment."

Atlanta, Ga., September 23.—"No entertainment" is the word received by local leaders of the Progressive party in connection with preparations for Colonel Roosevelt's visit here next Saturday and Sunday. The Colonel's only official appearance will be at the Auditorium, where he will speak Saturday night. A reception committee of Georgians will meet the candidate at Montgomery, Ala. The first stop in Georgia will be at Columbus, where he will spend a few minutes at noon Saturday. At Macon, the next stop, he will remain forty minutes, coming thence to Atlanta.

On Sunday a conference between Colonel Roosevelt and Southern Progressive leaders is scheduled, and he will leave at 4:50 o'clock for Chattanooga. It is stated that plans will be

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SITUATION IS RELIEVED

American Prisoner Removed From Jail to Hospital.

Mexico City, September 23.—W. C. Nichols, an American fruit grower, for whose release the American ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson, made a peremptory demand on Governor Matias Guerra, of the State of Tamaulipas, has been removed from the Tampico jail and placed in a hospital under guard. Nichols is ill and his life was in jeopardy as a result of his confinement.

This action was taken by order of the Supreme Court judge, who had previously ordered his re-imprisonment and it has relieved a situation which was fast becoming acute. Nichols was sentenced to eight years imprisonment on the charge of having killed a Mexican bandit, and the court in reconsidering his case, disregarded the confession of a Mexican who admitted that he was the slayer of the bandit.

Ambassador Wilson expressed himself as satisfied for the present, but will permit no unnecessary delay in the further proceedings which he is confident will result in freeing Nichols.

Rebel Leader Quits.

Tucson, Ariz., September 23.—After a chase through Northern Sonora by Mexican Federal troops, following his raid on mining camps and the lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, General Emilio P. Campa, the rebel leader, and his staff crossed the American line South of Tucson, and are now prisoners of the United States. After positive identification by Dr. Ruff, a friend, Campa to-day admitted his identity and said he was tired of fighting. Dr. Ruffo was surgeon-general for Madero in the previous revolution.

RECEIVED BY TAFT

Delegates to Catholic Conference Visit White House.

Washington, September 23.—How to best care for delinquent and dependent children and needy families was the theme of the papers and addresses at the meetings of the National Conference of Catholic Charities to-day. Three sessions of the convention were held simultaneously during the forenoon at the Catholic University, and this afternoon President Taft received the delegates at the White House and told them that their presence "suggested the passage we know from Scripture, 'The greatest of all is charity.'" President Taft said there was no greater work being done for mankind than charity.

The most experienced men and women in Catholic charity work in the country were speakers on to-day's program. Mrs. Thaddeus J. Meder, of the Catholic Woman's League of Chicago, discussing "necessary legislation," advocated an appropriation by Congress of $5,000,000 for the suppression of the white slave traffic, and condemned the teaching of sex hygiene in schools. "I am a bit old-fashioned," she said, "when it comes to eugenics, and I offer a prayer of thanksgiving every day that my boy has been told the story of life by his mother instead of by some disinterested schoolmarm."

KEEPING HANDS OFF

Campaign Committee Not to Interfere in New York Situation.

New York, September 23.—The Democratic national campaign committee will adhere to its policy of "hands off" unless unforseen developments should occur in connection with the nomination of a candidate for the governorship of this State. This in effect was the statement of Acting Chairman McAdoo, of the Democratic national campaign committee at the conclusion of a conference of the committee to-day, which was called to consider what action, if any, should be taken in the matter of urging the nomination of a progressive Democratic for Governor of New York.

The effect upon the national ticket of the renomination of Governor Dix, as proposed by Charles F. Murphy and other leaders, was discussed. Both Mr. McAdoo and Senator O'Gorman stated that it was not likely the committee would declare its attitude regarding the selection of the nominee for Governor, Mr. McAdoo saying that that was purely a State matter.

It was learned from authoritative sources that both Senator O'Gorman and Mr. McAdoo plan to go to the Syracuse convention, and it was said that unless the candidate selected for the nomination is a strong progressive Democrat Governor Wilson would be asked to take a hand in the matter.

NO DETERMINATION REACHED

Mediators Attempting to Adjust Labor Differences.

Washington, September 23.—Presiding Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the Commerce Court, and Dr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, mediators under the Erdman act, in an effort to adjust the controversy over wages between the Southern Railway and other roads operating in the South and their trainmen and conductors, today heard both sides of the question in dispute. Representatives of the employes were in conference at the Commerce Court with the mediators this morning, and the railroad officials were heard this afternoon.

No determination of the points in issue was reached, and it probably will be several days before the mediators arrive at a definite conclusion. It appears now to be entirely likely that the wage problem will be a subject of arbitration.

PLANS FAIL TO WORK

Former Athlete Unable to Live on 26 Cents a Week.

Middletown, Conn., September 23.—George Ward, an old-time athlete, who four months ago began a series of experiments in living on a minimum amount of foods of various character, is a patient in a local hospital suffering from lack of nutriment. Although his condition is serious, the physicians say that careful treatment will restore his health, as he has a strong constitution.

Ward is now seventy-four years old. He was formerly a well-known long distance walker. A few weeks ago he announced that he had cut down his diet to a basis where the cost was only 26 cents a week. His menu consisted principally of oatmeal, crackers and pancakes.

FAIL TO SECURE RELEASE

Prisoners in Martial Law Zone Denied Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Charleston, W. Va., September 23.—Attorneys for the detective agency whose operatives, acting as mine guards in the martial law zone, have been sent to prison, attempted to secure their release this afternoon by habeas corpus proceedings before Judge B. F. Keller, of the United States Court for the Southern District of West Virginia. Judge Keller refused to consider the application on the ground that the questions involved must be taken before the State Supreme Court. The attorneys attacked the right of Governor Glasscock to declare martial law when, in their opinion, no state of war existed.

RESULT IN FOURTH HANGS IN BALANCE

Watson Has Majority of Four Votes, All Precincts Reporting.

OFFICIAL COUNT WILL BE AWAITED

Turnbull Still Claims Victory by 34 Votes, and Watson by 20. Corrected Figures Show Mistakes Made by Both. Recount Is Probable.

While complete returns received by The Times-Dispatch from every precinct in the Fourth Congressional District would indicate the nomination of Judge Walter A. Watson for Congress by majority of four votes over Representative Robert Turnbull, the result is so close that no definite statement can be made. If an error has been made in the transmission of the vote of a single precinct, it might be sufficient to change the result of the primary of Saturday. The official vote, which will be canvassed next Monday by the district committee, will be necessary before any minds can be set at rest. And with the margin so small, it is evident that a recount will be demanded by the candidate receiving the smaller number of votes as determined by the committee.

The Times-Dispatch has collected the results with the utmost care and attention to accuracy. It has figures which are more recent than those in possession of either of the candidates when they made their claims in statements to this paper last evening. Inaccuracies are evident in the claims of both.

The Times-Dispatch Reports.

Returns are as follows, according to the reports received in the office of The Times-Dispatch from its correspondents, the official figures as canvassed by the county and city committees being used where available:

Majorities for Watson—Amelia, 229; Powhatan, 218; Nottoway, 845; Dinwiddie, 293; Prince George, 8; Sussex, 3; Lunenburg, 33. Total, 1,629.

Majorities for Turnbull—Greensville, 77; Mecklenburg, 237; Petersburg, 322; Brunswick, 844; Surry, 136; Prince Edward, 9. Total, 1,625.

Majority for Watson in district, 4.

Judge Watson's Figures.

In reply to a query from The Times-Dispatch, Judge Walter A. Watson made the following claim last night:

Watson's majorities——Amelia, 232; Powhatan, 218; Nottoway, 845; Dinwiddie, 293; Prince George, 8; Sussex, 3; Lunenburg, 34 or 49. Total, 1,633 or 1,648. Difference in Lunenburg caused by discrepancy between two reports of Plantersville precinct made to Judge Watson.

Majorities for Turnbull—Greensville, 73; Mecklenburg, 231; Brunswick, 842; Surry, 136; Petersburg, 322; Prince Edward, 9. Total, 1,613.

Majority for Watson in district, 20 or 35.

From Mr. Turnbull.

According to Congressman Turnbull, in a statement made to The Times-Dispatch, the figures are the following:

Watson's majorities—Nottoway, 845; Lunenburg, 17; Prince George, 8; Sussex, 3; Amelia, 235; Powhatan, 218; Dinwiddie, 293. Total, 1,619.

Turnbull's majorities—Petersburg, 323; Brunswick, 844; Greensville, 77; Prince Edward, 16; Surry, 136; Mecklenburg, 257. Total, 1,653. Abbeyville precinct in Mecklenburg missing.

Analysis of Figures.

It will be noted that the figures of The Times-Dispatch, of Judge Watson and Mr. Turnbull all agree as to the results in Powhatan, Nottoway, Prince George, Sussex, Dinwiddie and Surry. These may be taken as absolutely correct.

Amelia—In this county Judge Watson claims 232 majority, and Mr. Turnbull gives him even more—235. From its correspondent The Times-Dispatch learned last night that the vote stood as follows in the two precincts which were missing Saturday night: Namozine—Watson, 9; Turnbull, 27. Wilkerson's Shop—Watson, 19; Turnbull, 7. Adding this to precincts previously reported, Watson has a majority of 229 in the county. This is three votes to be taken from Watson's claim and six to be added to Turnbull's claim.

Lunenburg—To set at rest the much disputed figures for this county, The Times-Dispatch has a detailed report from its correspondent, which is printed below, and which is stated to be positively correct. It gives Turnbull 271 votes and Watson 304. Watson's majority is 33. This is one vote less than he claims and sixteen more than allowed him by Mr. Turnbull.

Greensville—Mr. Turnbull has this right. He has 77 majority there instead of 73, as claimed by Judge Watson. The vote is complete and has been verified.

Mecklenburg — Abbyville Precinct, missing from Mr. Turnbull's statement, gave Watson 2 majority. A recanvass of the unofficial returns gives Mr. Turnbull a majority of 237 in Mecklenburg. This is twenty less than he claims and six more than given him by his opponent.

Brunswick—Judge Watson is evidently in error in giving Mr. Turnbull 842, as all reports give him 844 there.

Petersburg—The official count gives Turnbull a majority of 322, or one less than first reported. The Congressman is evidently using the unofficial vote.

Prince Edward—Briery Precinct, heretofore missing, was reported yesterday. It gave Watson 5 votes and Turnbull 4. This reduces Mr. Turnbull's majority in the county to 9 votes instead of giving him 16, as the Congressman claims. Judge Watson has this correct.

Recapitulation—Watson should have three votes from his claim in Amelia, one in Lunenburg, four in Greensville.

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