The Times Dispatch

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886.
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850.

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,374. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1913. THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HUSBAND'S LOVE VALUED BY JURY AT HIGH FIGURE

Widow, Ordered to Pay Wife $35,000, Takes an Appeal.

WIFE, MEANWHILE, GOT DIVORCE, TOO

Sensational West Virginia Case Sent to United States Supreme Court for Ruling as to Jurisdiction—Mrs. Osenton First Sued for $100,000 Damages.

The sensational $100,000 damage suit of Mrs Katherine Osenton, the former wife of a Fayetteville, W. Va., lawyer, against Mrs. Margaret H. Williamson for alienation of her husband's affection will be sent up by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to the United States Supreme Court to have the all-important question of jurisdiction settled. United States Senator W. E. Chilton and Arthur English, of Charleston, W. Va., and S. W. Walker, of Martinsburg, W. Va., appeared in chambers yesterday to argue as to the statement of facts and questions or propositions of law to be certified on behalf of Mrs. Williamson. C. Hall, of Charleston, W. Va., represented Mrs. Osenton.

When the suit was tried in November, 1912, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Virginia, at Charleston, the jury returned a verdict awarding Mrs. Osenton $35,000. An appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was immediately taken by Senator Chilton and the attorneys associated with him, and the argument on the case was made here before the court on May 20 last. When the circuit judges went into conference on the case, they found themselves facing several questions which they believed the Supreme Court ought to pass on before the Circuit Court rendered an opinion.

Affections Valuable.

Chief among these questions is that of jurisdiction. Following the discovery of an alleged intimacy between her husband and Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Osenton sued for divorce in the United States District Court at Charleston, W. Va. Before applying for the decree, however, she moved into Virginia in order to be able to institute proceedings in the Federal court. A decree of divorce a vinculo was granted Mrs. Osenton. Without waiting for that, however, she entered suit for alienation of affection.

The defense claimed that the Federal courts had no jurisdiction in the case because the plaintiff was a citizen of West Virginia, as was the defendant. Not having obtained a divorce from her husband at that time, the defense claimed that Mrs. Osenton's legal residence was in West Virginia with her husband, regardless of the fact that she was actually living apart from him in Virginia.

If the Supreme Court sustains this plea of jurisdiction, the case will be thrown out of the Federal courts, and suit must be brought all over again in the State courts of West Virginia. In such suits the Federal statutes allow very much larger damages than the State codes, which means that Mrs. Osenton could not bring suit for $100,000 damages, as, in the eyes of West Virginia law, her husband's affections are not worth half that much.

Sensational Trial.

The trial of the Osenton-Williamson suit created a seven-day sensation in West Virginia, where all the parties to the litigation are prominent. In her statement of the case, the former Mrs. Osenton alleged that she was lawfully married to C. W. Osenton on October 23, 1889, and lived in complete domestic felicity at Fayetteville, W. Va., until the time her husband was thrown under the pernicious influence of the rich widow Williamson in the course of his legal practice. Osenton was engaged to settle the estate left Mrs. Williamson by her husband on his death. Since 1906, declared Mrs. Osenton, Mrs. Williamson had been on unlawfully intimate terms with her husband. Camping trips made by the attorney and his client figured largely in the testimony of the case. The plaintiff declared that the widow did "unlawfully and wickedly alienate the love and affection of the plaintiff's husband, wholly depriving the plaintiff of the affections, society and assistance of her husband in domestic affairs."

Judge C. W. Osenton, whose affection was so highly valued, is a very prominent attorney in West Virginia, and has taken no small part in the politics of that State.

HEETER IS DISMISSED

Pittsburgh School Man Convicted of Immorality.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 6.—S. L. Heeter, superintendent of the Pittsburgh public schools, charged with immorality, was dismissed this afternoon by the Board of Education by a vote of 12 to 1, his sole supporter being Miss Beulah Kennard, superintendent of the Pittsburgh Playgrounds Association.

The dismissal reads: "We find S. L. Heeter guilty of immorality by making improper advances and taking unwarranted liberties with women after he entered into the employment of this board, and that said S. L. Heeter is hereby removed from his office as superintendent of public schools in this district."

Heeter came here from St. Paul, Minn., and achieved unenviable notoriety by his actions towards subordinates and teachers, and also was charged with a serious offense by a domestic in his own family.

JOHN HEDGES FOUND DEAD

For Twenty Years He Had Been Editor of Galveston News.

Mansfield, O., June 6.—John Hedges, editor of the Galveston News, for more than twenty years, was found dead in the Continental Hotel at Crestline, last night. Death was due to heart trouble. Mr. Hedges had resigned his Galveston position on account of ill health, and was on his way to Mansfield to visit his two daughters.

Mr. Hedges was born in this city fifty years ago, graduated from the High School in 1882 and left soon after for Fort Worth, Tex., where he became editor of the Gazette. From there he went to Galveston and became managing editor of the News. The body of Mr. Hedges was brought to this city to-day.

SENATORS WANT NO COMPULSION IN ARBITRATION

That Peace Principle in Serious Danger of Defeat.

TREATIES MAY BE ALLOWED TO LAPSE

Agreements With England, Italy and Spain Fail of Renewal, and It Is Doubtful if Two-Thirds Vote Can Be Secured for Pacts With Other Nations.

Washington, June 6.—The principle of compulsory arbitration, written into the code that has bound the United States with twenty-four nations of the world for the last five years, is in serious danger, and there is a decided change in sentiment in the Senate. The renewal of treaties which favor concrete evidence of this nation's belief in such a policy may be impossible.

In executive session to-night the Senate again failed to ratify renewals of the arbitration agreements with Great Britain, Italy and Spain, which recently expired. These conventions provide that questions relating to the interpretation of treaties, excepting those that cannot be settled through diplomatic channels or those of vital interest, national honor or independence, shall be submitted to The Hague. A similar treaty with France already has been renewed.

Basis of Objection.

The main argument to-night arose over the contention that if the treaty with Great Britain is ratified, the Panama Canal tolls question would have to be submitted to The Hague, but during the discussion the Japanese question and the general attitude of the nation toward compulsory arbitration was brought up and led to the expression of views utterly at variance with entrance into such binding agreements in the future.

A motion to re-refer the three treaties to the Foreign Relations Committee, with instructions that the one with Great Britain be modified so as to exempt specifically the Panama tolls question, was abandoned, but prolonged debate was promised for future sessions.

One Senator went so far as to declare:

"There are many people in the United States and in the Senate who ought to live in England."

Senators who did not speak, but who discussed arbitration with their colleagues during the debate, expressed decided opinions on the extent to which this nation has bound itself to argue matters out before a court.

Many Senators were convinced to-night that few of the twenty-three agreements which come up for renewal in the next few months will be agreed to without a hard fight. Although the treaties probably have many supporters, Chairman Bacon, of the Foreign Relations Committee, was about the only one who spoke in their behalf.

Mr. Bacon held the view that under the British treaty the tolls question must be arbitrated and expressed entire sympathy with the California land legislation.

Senators Support Him.

Senator Chamberlin was the only member to object to the British treaty yesterday, but in to-night's session, there were nine Senators behind him.

Senator O'Gorman, chairman of the Inter-Oceanic Canals Committee, in direct charge of Panama legislation, declared his opposition to arbitration, but said that in his opinion the treaty would not cover it.

Senators Crawford, Pomerene and Bristow argued against ratification of the British agreement. Senator Bristow offered a resolution modifying the treaty so that the tolls question would be exempted specifically. Chairman Bacon asked the Senate to vote against such a proposal. He took a stand also against the proposal to recommit the treaties, saying that they should be the subject of debate in executive session.

Senator Bacon favored the ratification of the pacts, and pointed out that, aside from the tolls, the United States might find itself in some controversy with Great Britain in the next five

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TALKS TOO MUCH, AND PRESIDENT IS DISPLEASED

Attorney General McReynolds Is Taken to Task.

DISCUSSED PLANS NOT YET APPROVED

His Course in Making Public Proposed Further Procedure Against Tobacco and Oil Trusts Has Caused Further Straining of Official Relations With His Chief.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, June 6.—Attorney-General McReynolds's course in publicly discussing his plans as to further procedure against the tobacco company and oil trust has displeased the President. To-day Mr. Wilson summoned the Cabinet officer to the White House some time before the regular Cabinet meeting, and emphasized to the Attorney-General his displeasure over the fact that publicity had been given to plans that had not yet been submitted to him.

It is true that the President knew of the progressive excise tax plan of the Attorney-General, but the introduction of the resolution by Senator Hitchcock came as a distinct surprise to him.

The disturbances following the announcements of the Attorney-General, coming with the unrest caused by the discussion of tariff legislation, have given the President some uneasiness, and have not served to make any closer the relations between Mr. Wilson and the Attorney-General, which, it was reported some days ago, were becoming strained. There was a revival of the rumor to-day that Mr. McReynolds may find it convenient to withdraw from the official family of the President.

Statement From White House.

In view of the widespread idea that the Attorney-General's proposal was the expression of a new policy on the part of the Wilson administration to correct trust evils, a White House official to-night disclaimed that any general policy had been discussed or adopted. After President Wilson and the Attorney-General had discussed the numerous reports that had gone forth as to the government's alleged intention to strike a blow at the tobacco trust, White House officials decided to explain just what had taken place in administration councils on the tobacco industry.

The proposal of the Attorney-General was described as "a suggestion" offered for discussion and bearing neither the approval nor disapproval of the administration, when broached to the Senate Finance Committee for consideration as an amendment to the tariff bill.

The White House version of the incidents of the last two days was given with the knowledge of the Attorney-General. It called attention, first, to the fact that Mr. McReynolds proposed identically the same scheme when the Aldrich-Payne tariff law was under discussion, and pointing to the introduction at about the same time of a bill by Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, embodying similar ideas. The introduction by Mr. Hitchcock of practically the same measure yesterday was explained as having no connection with the suggestions made by the Attorney-General to the Cabinet on Tuesday.

The Attorney-General, according to White House officials, was convinced by a number of prominent independent tobacco manufacturers who saw him recently that their condition in competition with the so-called tobacco trust was steadily growing more hopeless because the decree ordering the dissolution of the trust had not brought genuine competition. These manufacturers told Mr. McReynolds that unless some remedy could be de-

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CHINDA BELIEVES DIPLOMACY WILL PROVE ADEQUATE

Can See No Cause for Rupture of Friendship.

HE WANTS RECORD TO BE UNSPOTTED

Japanese Ambassador One of Speakers at Pittsburgh Dinner Given to George W. Guthrie, Who Will Represent United States at Tokyo—Secretary Bryan Present.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 6.—The Japanese ambassador to America, Viscount Chinda, and the new American ambassador to Japan, George W. Guthrie, of this city, shared the honors of a testimonial dinner to-night arranged by "friends and neighbors" of the latter. Secretary of State William J. Bryan, who it was planned would formally introduce the ambassadors to each other, was so delayed that he arrived almost as the festivities ended.

Ambassador Guthrie, in expressing his appreciation of the demonstration in his honor, addressing himself to Viscount Chinda, said: "Your Excellency, what you see here will, I have no doubt, convince you that the American people as a whole intend to keep faith and desire to live in peace and friendship with the Emperor, whom you are justly proud to represent, and the people to which you are justly proud to belong, as well as with all the other nations of the world.

"We are a people who keep faith, and we wish to do justice. I am called to a station—I know not for how long—where I am to practice silence. In view of the message from the President which the Secretary of State will read to us, it is neither necessary nor proper for me to say more than assure Your Excellency that unless I was in full and hearty accord with his policy I would not be his representative in the mission to Japan with which he has honored me."

Viscount Chinda apologized for reading his speech, saying he feared the pitfalls of a foreign language.

Chinda's Address.

The address of Baron Chinda was followed by great interest, owing to the prominence he has taken in recent international affairs. Viscount Chinda said:

"Allow me to express my profound appreciation of the privilege kindly extended to me to assist at this brilliant function held in honor of His Excellency, Mr. Guthrie, your new ambassador to the court of Tokyo.

"Once more has your illustrious and respected President shown his high qualities of statesmanship in the choice of the right man in the right place. It is, therefore, with feeling of delight that I join in this public demonstration of good will tendered to your honored ambassador. Especially great is my pride to think that I am the first of all my countrymen to extend to him the hearty and cordial greetings which are no doubt in abundant store for him in Japan.

"Gentlemen, the constant improvement in the means of communication and transportation is substantially reducing the geographical distance which intervenes between different parts of the world.

"The United States and Japan, separated as they are by the waters of the Pacific Ocean, are now brought, and are destined to be brought, into closer contact with each other in all branches of peaceful activities.

Diplomacy Sufficient.

"I do not deny that such contact is liable to give rise to occasional misunderstandings and complications, but I do deny the existence, or the possible existence, of any phase in those difficulties which would not eventually yield to due and timely processes of diplomatic treatment—the treatment of justice and fair play—and of a sympathetic understanding of the prob-

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Calls President Chief Lobbyist

SENATOR TOWNSEND.

DUTY MAY BE PUT ON PRINT PAPER

Majority of Subcommittee Is Strongly Inclined to Amendment.

NORRIS FIGHTS AGAINST IT

He Believes It Would Work Great Hardship to Newspapers.

Washington, June 6.—For several hours to-day the Senate Finance subcommittee, of which Senator Johnson, of Maine, is chairman, discussed the paper schedule of the Underwood bill, and it is reported to-night that an amendment to put a retaliatory duty against Canada on print paper valued at not more than 2½ cents a pound is being seriously considered.

Because the majority of the subcommittee was inclined to this view, it summoned from New York John Norris, chairman of the paper committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, who to-day reiterated opposition to the imposition of any countervailing duty.

No decision was reached, but it was learned that the matter hangs in the balance, with the leaning toward putting on the countervailing duty.

In the Underwood bill retaliatory duties are imposed on papers valued at more than 2½ cents a pound. The import tax is fixed at 12 per cent ad valorem, and the countervailing duty is directed against Canada because of restrictions on pulp woods and pulp.

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RICHMOND BOARD SHARPLY RAPPED

Engineering News Goes Under Skin in Attacking Bridge Contest Plan.

CALLS IT THE WORST EVER

Board Offered Prizes for Sketches When It Had No Money to Pay Winners.

Describing the action of the Administrative Board in regard to plans for a proposed Ninth Street Free Bridge as "the most flagrant example of how not to conduct an engineering competition that has come to our notice," and asserting that there are occasions in municipal work "where ignorance can do more harm than an evil intent," the Engineering News, a weekly engineering journal of New York, in a two-page editorial, calls on the American Society of Civil Engineers to look into the matter and to prepare a code governing engineering competitions "which will make them less disastrous to the participants."

As the result of the unauthorized action of the Administrative Board in advertising for plans for a bridge which the city has not determined to erect, and offering $2,000 in prizes, for which the City Council has made no appropriation, twenty-seven engineering firms from all parts of this country have been put to an expense estimated at $20,000. Many of the designs submitted, it is stated, have never been opened. Those which have been ex-

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TRAIL OF "LOBBY" LEADS HUNTERS TO WHITE HOUSE

President Wilson Himself Called Chief of Offenders

SECRET CAUCUS ALSO IS BLAMED

Townsend Says Their Activity Is "Nearest Approach to Undue Influence" That Will Be Found—Senators May Be Questioned on This Phase of Legislation.

Washington, June 6.—An unexpected turn was given the Senate's lobby investigation to-day, when Senator Townsend, of Michigan, Republican, declared on the stand that the influence wielded by President Wilson and by the Democratic secret caucus upon the making of a tariff bill constituted "the nearest approach to undue influence upon members of Congress that the investigation committee would be able to find."

Senator Townsend criticized the committee for not having asked members of the Senate whether the President has sought to influence them, and declared that even if the President had not intended it, his recent denunciation of "lobbies" working in support of changes in the tariff, would force certain Senators to vote against amendments they knew to be just.

"Who are these Senators?" demanded Senator Reed.

"I don't care to name any one," retorted Senator Townsend.

Resent Intimidation.

The two Democratic members of the committee present, Reed and Walsh, resented any intimation that President Wilson had used patronage or threats to force any one to support free sugar or free wool, or to support the bill as a whole. Senator Townsend insisted the committee had not asked any Senator thus far whether the President had tried to influence him.

"I move," interrupted Senator Walsh, "that in view of the serious statements touching the executive, that any Senator who has already testified may be recalled and interrogated in reference thereto."

"I am for that," said Senator Nelson, and every member of the committee agreed.

Dragging President Wilson's tariff activities into the investigation somewhat intensified feeling in the committee. Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, following Senator Townsend on the stand, expressed the opinion that "executives had more influence on bills than all the persons who have come to Washington put together."

"The statement that the President put out in regard to an insidious lobby influenced the public mind," said Senator Weeks, "and that has its effect upon Senators. The public believes a lobbyist is a bad man, and no Senator likes to oppose a measure if the President says the lobbyists are seeking to change it."

The Senate agreed early in the afternoon to extend the time limit for the lobby investigation until June 28. Members of the committee doubt whether it can be completed within that time. The new element injected into it to-day probably will carry the questioning of Senators over into next week. Features of the so-called lobbies on sugar, wool and metals and liquor, labor and other legislation, must then be taken up as the second stage of the investigation.

Not Formal Charges.

Senator Townsend's statements in relation to President Wilson were not in the form of charges. He expressly said that he did not charge the President with using improper methods, but insisted that charges existed and the activity of the President in support of free wool and free sugar amounted to "an undue influence," even if he did not use the "big stick of patronage."

"As the term 'lobbyist' is generally understood," he said, "and as I believe it was used by the President in his recent statement, upon which this investigation was founded, it means one who tries to secure or prevent legislation by the use of means that are improper; by the offer or payment of money, the granting or withholding of favors, by insidious threats of political opposition, by the use of patronage or the giving of political rewards. As I know of no improper lobbyist of that kind, the nearest approach to undue influence exerted on members of Congress, I believe, is that exercised by the President and by the use of the party secret caucus."

"Do you mean to say that is lobbying?" demanded Senator Reed.

"A lobbyist is a man who attempts to influence legislation against the honest conviction, the conscience and the notion of the duty of the legislator," returned Senator Townsend. "Because of the insinuation that a lobby exists to influence them to vote for amendments they believe in, I think some Senators will refrain from so voting. This, I believe, is coercion."

"You believe there is a species of lobbying from the executive as well as from the outside?" asked Senator Cummins.

"Yes, sir, I have no doubt of it," replied Senator Townsend.

"Democratic leaders have been reported as saying: 'This is to be a matter the President must decide, and, in order to be a good Democrat and receive the proper amount of patronage and not perhaps be opposed, you must support the party measure.'"

"Do you know any human being who can say, as a matter of fact, that President Wilson has either withheld or given appointments to affect the vote of any man in Congress?" demanded Senator Reed.

Knows What He Has Seen.

"No, I don't. I know only what I have heard rumored and seen," said Senator Townsend.

Senator Weeks testified he severed his connection with all his banking and commercial concerns when he was elected to the Senate. He said three or four men had called upon him who might be called lobbyists.

"They were not promoting or opposing," so he said, but gathering in-

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LOSES HIS FAITH IN COMMISSION

Chicago Merchant Believes Purpose of Vice Probers Not Sincere.

Chicago, Ill., June 6.—Motives of the Illinois senatorial vice commission were questioned openly on the witness stand here to-day by Julius Rosenwald, president of a mail order house employing more than 7,000 persons.

"At the first session of this commission I came prepared to help in any way I could," said Mr. Rosenwald. "I produced our pay roll, which I have failed after several efforts to recover, and I did my best, thinking that good might come of the investigation. Since then I have changed my opinion; the commission no longer has my confidence."

Lieutenant-Governor Garret O'Hara, chairman, and Senators Beale, Tosser and Woodward, of the commission, listened without change of countenance, save that Senator Beale grew somewhat red.

The announcement of Mr. Rosenwald's opinion of the commission came suddenly when Senator Beale asked his opinion as to whether female help was as efficient as male.

"I prefer not to give this commission my opinion," replied the mail order man.

Pressed further by members of the commission, Mr. Rosenwald said: "I do not believe that the purpose of this investigation is sincere."

In the course of the questioning, Senator Woodward asked if it were true that Mr. Rosenwald had employed de-

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$1.50—VA. BEACH AND RETURN—$1.50 Via NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
Every Sunday. Special train leaves Byrd St. Sta. 8:10 A. M.

ILL-TREATED WIFE HONORED BY QUEEN

Especial Attention Given to Lady Dudley, Who Separated From Husband.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

London, June 6.—Behind the gorgeous Versailles ball given last night in Albert Hall lies the interesting story as to why Queen Mary chose to honor this particular costume fete with her presence and incidentally publicly to show favor to Lady Dudley.

Last autumn Lady Dudley separated from her husband, former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Governor of Australia, and the affair created quite a sensation, which resulted in Lady Dudley's powerful mother-in-law, Georgiana, Countess of Dudley, waging a social war against her. At the funeral of Whitelaw Reid, Countess Dudley cut her daughter-in-law, and has never missed an opportunity to show her displeasure toward Lady Dudley.

Several of the friends of Lady Dudley, including the Americans, Lady Paget and Lady Cheylesmore, secured for her the honor of playing the Queen of France in the pageant, thus raising her rank above the Duchess of Somerset and the Marchionesses of Downshire, Donegal and others.

When Queen Mary heard of Lady Dudley's appointment she determined to show publicly her favor toward an ill-treated wife, and not only appeared at the ball, in which Lady Dudley took the leading role, but commanded her to sit at the royal supper. This move on the part of the Queen settled the family feud in favor of Lady Dudley.

Lady Dudley was Miss Rachael Gurney, of an old Norfolk family, and is a sister-in-law of Mrs. John Ward, who

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OFFICERS HAVE TURNED THIEVES

Curran Report Says New York Detectives Are in League With Criminals.

New York, June 6.—Scathing arraignment of the detective bureau of the New York police department and a charge that a partnership exists between some detectives and criminals are contained in the third section of the Curran committee report on police conditions, submitted to the Board of Aldermen to-day. A brisk fight over the report's adoption is expected.

"Benjamin Levy," says the report, "who had never been convicted of a crime, testified that at the request of officials in the detective bureau, he had often induced criminals to commit burglary in order that they might be arrested. He was strongly corroborated by reputable citizens, including an official of an insurance company, a merchant and others.

"Levy testified that in one case Deputy-Commissioner Dougherty, in charge of the detective bureau, gave him $25 with which to purchase burglar tools, and after he succeeded in the burglary paid him $75 for his services.

City vouchers for these amounts in Levy's favor were found in the comptroller's office.

"Deputy-Commissioner Dougherty and others involved were subpoenaed by us and asked to waive immunity before giving their testimony. This they refused, with one exception, and they were not interrogated. Notwithstanding the shocking nature of this testimony and the corroboration received, the commissioner has taken no action whatever in the premises. It is not surprising that under such lax discipline some detectives turn thieves."

In conclusion, the report says the bureau is hopelessly inefficient and should be reorganized along drastic lines.

MORE WAR VESSELS PROVIDED BY BILL

Measure Proposes That President Be Authorized to Order Three Battleships.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, June 6.—George S. Graham, of Philadelphia, to-day introduced a bill in the House authorizing the President to order the immediate construction of three battleships.

These ships are to be as speedy and as powerful in armor and guns as any now afloat or in course of construction. No allusion is made to Japan's activities in battleship construction, or to recent authorization for battleships made by England and Germany.

To enable the President to issue his orders for the new battleships without waiting for action by the Naval Affairs Committees of the House and Senate, $15,000,000 is appropriated by the bill. It is provided that the battleships shall not cost more than $6,000,000 each without their armor and armament. Each ship, when completely equipped, will cost about $15,000,000.

Mr. Graham presented his bill giving the President this extraordinary power for defense of the country because of his belief "in the woeful unpreparedness of the country to resist a sea attack from any of the great naval powers of the world."

Similar bills are to follow from other members of the House.

A determined effort will be made to push the Graham bill to passage this session.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS TO LYNCHBURG Via CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.
Leave Richmond 11 P. M. daily, arrive Lynchburg 7:30 A. M. Returning leave Lynchburg 10:00 P. M., arrive Richmond 3:15 A. M.

BANK GETS BACK ITS SECURITIES

Defaulting Employe Returns Them as Price of Verdict of "Not Guilty."

Philadelphia, June 6.—Walter S. Shourds, vault superintendent of the Merchants' Union Trust Company, who two years ago took from the bank $1,400,000 in securities and $30,000 in cash because his salary was reduced from $82 a month, walked into court to-day with the last of the missing securities and a few minutes later left the court a free man.

When Judge Hall ordered the bill of indictment canceled and a verdict of not guilty recorded, Shourds smilingly handed over the last remnant of the securities he had removed from the vaults and left court with a smile on his face.

The verdict of not guilty was ordered after one of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in the criminal courts of this city. It was rendered at the request of the State, the government and the bank officials.

"Your Honor," said District Attorney Rotan, "the officials of the bank are at the mercy of this man. If they do not accept his offer of restitution under promise of immunity, the bank will have to close. They have asked me to condone the compounding of the felony. I do so only with the permission of the court."

Under the circumstances, Judge Hall said he did not see how any other action could be taken as the safety of the bank, its depositors and shareholders was at stake. Accordingly, a verdict of not guilty was ordered recorded.

When the verdict had been ordered Shourds calmly handed a package to Edwin O. Lewis, attorney for the bank. When opened it was found to contain the balance of the missing bonds and

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