

ONE KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED IN CONVICT BATTLE

Prisoners Fire Fourteen Times on Posse From Underbrush.

ASSAULT GUARD AND DISARM HIM

Escaped on Railroad Handcar, and Begin Shooting When Dogs Close In—Penitentiary Directors Notified of Outbreak at State Farm.

Four negro convicts attacked a guard at the State Farm in Goodland County on Monday, July 15, and made their escape. They were tracked by bloodhounds and recaptured, after a fierce pistol battle, in which one of the convicts was fatally wounded and two others seriously hurt.

A report of the outbreak was made to members of the penitentiary board yesterday by Superintendent Davis, of the State Farm. It seems that on Monday morning about 9:30 o'clock a force of negro prisoners under guard was packing hay into one of the big barns on a hill not far from the railroad station. A quarrel broke out, and the hay into the loft became clogged, and one of the negroes asked the guard to lend him his knife in order that he might cut it loose.

Knocked Down by Convicts. The request seemed a natural one, and the guard reached into his pocket to comply. To do so he lowered his ranged signals, and the three convicts jumped on him from behind, knocked him down, and took away his weapons—a ten-shot magazine rifle and his pistol, in which there were five cartridges.

Having disarmed the guard, the four negroes broke away down the hill toward the railroad track, seized a handcar, and escaped westward. Superintendent Davis sent out an immediate alarm, and gave orders to assemble men on horseback for pursuit. By the time horses had been saddled and the bloodhounds made ready, the handcar was out of sight. A telegraph from Maddens, next station to the west, that the men had abandoned the handcar and escaped into the woods. The dogs were taken to Maddens and put on the trail, which was readily followed.

One Mortally Wounded. After some distance the dogs became greatly excited and showed evident signs that they were near. One of the convicts was found hidden in a clump of bushes.

As the guards approached one of them called out, "We are armed and won't be captured." A sharp battle followed. None of the guards was injured, but when the fight was over one negro convict was found lying on the ground, with a bullet wound in the shoulder and arm, one shot in the neck, another in the hips. A fourth, who had laid down in a ditch, was uninjured and surrendered. The four convicts and their fourteen shots at their captors, the pistol having failed to go off once.

All four convicts were carried back to the State Farm, a distance of about five miles, and at the prison hospital the negro shot in the shoulder was found to be in a desperate condition. His arm was amputated in an effort to save his life, but he died shortly after.

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ANNUAL REUNION PROPOSED IN BILL

Blue and Gray May Have Fort Myer as Permanent Meeting Place.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, July 15.—An annual encampment of Confederate and Union veterans is to be held each year at Fort Myer, Va. If a bill which was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Johnson, of South Carolina, becomes law, it is provided that this annual joint encampment shall be held for not less than two nor more than five days each year, and that it shall be for both Confederate and Union veterans. There would be a commission consisting of six members, three from the Grand Army of the Republic and three from the Confederate veterans, and they, with the Secretary of War, would be intrusted with the working out of all necessary details.

Since the Gettysburg reunion there has been a strong demand from many sections for such an encampment, where the soldiers of the armies of the North and South could meet once each year and recount their experiences on the battlefield. In view of the friendly feeling now existing between the men of both sides, it is extremely likely that the bill will pass.

JEALOUS HUSBAND SLAYS

Kills Lodger in Home of Wife From Whom He Was Separated. Savannah, Ga., July 15.—"Get down on your knees and pray to your God, for I am going to kill you right now." With these words, J. L. George this afternoon shot and killed Henry J. McClellan with a revolver in the latter's own room. The bullet passed close to McClellan's heart, he dying within an hour.

The shooting occurred at the home of George's wife, from whom he was separated. McClellan recently had been rooming in Mrs. George's home. The police ascribe the jealousy as the cause of the killing.

After the shooting, George surrendered to the nearest policeman, telling him what he had done.

SEGREGATION OF TAXES PLANNED BY C. LEE MOORE

Outlines Method of Separation Between State and Counties.

GIVES ESTIMATES SHOWING RESULTS

Cities and Counties to Draw Income From Real Estate and Personal Property Taxes, State to Have Exclusive Right to Tax Corporations.

Tentative plans for tax reform in Virginia were suggested by State Auditor C. Lee Moore yesterday, after many years of experience in the Auditor's office, and after some months of close study of the problem in hand. Mr. Moore proposed a definite plan for the segregation of taxes, which, if not served as he presents it, will at least serve as a very valuable basis for the consideration of members of the next General Assembly. Mr. Moore's tentative plan will be issued in pamphlet form for general distribution in order that the members may study it closely before the session meets. The need for tax reform in Virginia has been recognized for years, but no definite plan has yet been approved heretofore, and the question of pending for election of members of the General Assembly it is becoming evident that the matter of taxation will be the great issue before the 1914 session of the Legislature.

Gross Inequalities at Present. It is now generally recognized that the development of Virginia has been retarded and handicapped by the gross inequalities in the assessment of taxes, which is being made in some sections for the full value and in others for not more than one-fourth. In lieu of the tax equalization plan, which was argued before the last General Assembly, and which contemplated a central board in Richmond to review and revise the work of local commissioners of the revenue, Mr. Moore proposes to set apart certain subjects of taxation for the state exclusively, and to retain other subjects for the counties, towns and cities. By this plan, if a county permits its officials to make a reasonably low and uneven assessment of the county, with the result of a loser, and the other counties of the State will not be called upon to make up the deficit.

Last year twenty-nine of the 100 counties in the State paid into the treasury over and above what they drew out \$28,549.20, while seventy-one counties drew out \$592,268.37 more than they paid in. Nineteen cities paid the State \$138,814.47 more than they drew out for criminal and other local expenses.

What Mr. Moore Proposes. Mr. Moore now proposes that counties, cities and towns will not be permitted to tax railroad, canal, water, heat, light, power, express, telegraph, telephone, steamboat or sleeping car corporations, nor the stock of banks, all of these subjects of taxation being reserved exclusively to the State. He proposes that the cities, counties and towns be allowed to tax, and that the State shall not tax, real estate, agricultural lands and buildings, mineral lands, city lots and buildings, all tangible and intangible personal property, and income. If it is deemed requisite to tax incomes.

This accounting exhaustive table shows the amount of State tax now assessed on real estate by counties and cities, the State assessment of tangible personal property, the taxes now received on various properties, including rolling stock, with an elaborate estimate of the way the new plan of taxation would work out. The table is one of the most complete and extensive pieces of calculation ever prepared by the State Auditor's office, and represents months of earnest effort and close study.

Would Discourage Extravagance. In explaining his tentative plan of segregation, Mr. Moore says: "The State should exact from the taxpayers no more revenue than will suffice to efficiently and beneficially administer its government."

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MACHINERY PROVIDED TO ADJUST DISPUTES

Congress Passes Newlands' Bill, and President Wilson Signs It.

NEW ANGLE UPPERMOST. Railroaders Will Insist That Their Complaints Against Men Be Heard.

Washington, July 15.—New Federal machinery for the adjustment of railroad wage disputes was authorized to-day, when the House and Senate passed and the President signed the Newlands-Clayton bill, just as it was agreed upon yesterday by the White House conference between President Wilson, congressional leaders and representatives of the big Eastern railroads and their employees.

This law creates the board of mediation and conciliation, headed by a commissioner, to which the Eastern railroads and employees' brotherhoods have declared their willingness to submit the wage dispute, on account of which 80,000 conductors and trainmen have voted to strike.

The union officers agreed to an armistice until to-morrow afternoon, pending action by Congress, and officials here expect them now to make ready to lay their case before the Federal mediators as soon as President Wilson makes the appointments. The new law went through both

houses of Congress without an obstacle being put in its way. Late in the afternoon it reached the White House, and soon after this statement was issued.

The President signed the Newlands bill as soon as it reached the White House this evening, and announced through his secretary, Mr. Tumulty, that he would proceed as soon as possible, consistent with the impotence of appointment, to the selection of the commissioners of mediation, as provided in the act.

Seth Low, president of the National Civic Federation, who has been instrumental in bringing the railroads and their employees together in the present dispute, is prominently mentioned for the position of Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation. As the other two members of the board are to be government officials, it was regarded as probable that Judge Martin W. Knapp, of the Commerce Court, and an assistant to one of the Cabinet officers, probably an assistant to the Attorney-General, would be considered.

Demand of Railroaders. New York, July 15.—With to-day's passage by Congress of the Newlands bill to provide an arbitration method for settling the wage differences between the Eastern railroads and their 80,000 conductors and trainmen, a new phase of the controversy developed through announcement by the railroads that they will ask the board which considers the demands of the employees to take up also the grievances of the roads against the men. This angle of the situation overshadows for the moment the demand for arbitration.

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LETTERS REVEAL MULHALL'S WORK AS CHIEF "FIXER"

Kept Busy in Fields of Politics and Labor.

BOOSTS FRIENDS; BREAKS STRIKE

Self-Confessed Lobbyist Tells in What Close Touch He Was With Beveridge and Other Congressional Leaders—Committee Gets Through With 410 of His Epistles.

Washington, July 15.—The Senate lobby-investigating committee made 410 knots to-day over the sea of the Martin M. Mulhall correspondence. It was not a record run, but a number of fish were landed. Mulhall was in the witness chair, and Senator Reed at the helm of the investigating committee for the five hours it was steaming ahead. Mulhall identified 410 letters, telegrams and memoranda put in the record by the committee with only a bit more hesitancy than he evinced before, though he was cautioned by Senator Reed to look closely at the slips handed to him.

Mulhall's attention was directed to-day almost exclusively to the last half of the year of 1907 and the first part of 1908. He was jumped from Maine to Missouri, from Baltimore to Indianapolis, and up to Cleveland in those few months. He told, or his letters told, of his strike-breaking activities in St. Louis, of an effort to aid former Congressman James E. Watson, of Indiana, politically, and of how well he knew former Senator Beveridge, of that State. He gave details of another visit to Maine and another effort to give political assistance to former Congressman Littlefield, of that State. He mentioned again former President Taft, the late Vice-President Sherman, the late James W. Van Cleave, of the National Association of Manufacturers, and other men prominently connected at one time or other with that organization.

The witness thought about \$22,000 had been raised in Indiana for the Watson campaign, and a letter read just before adjournment to-night told of millionaires in the State, one of whom was willing to spend \$100,000 to defeat Watson. The letter did not identify the millionaires, and the committee didn't ask who they were.

Beginning to Show Strain. The day's voyage was not entirely monotonous, although members of the committee began to show the strain of the long hours they have spent in this investigation. Mulhall himself adjourned two hours earlier than usual. Many times in the course of the day there were passages that brought some of the members of the committee and the spectators. Mulhall himself, usually close-lipped and curt, caused many of the laughs, and letters read, particularly those from Dr. George C. Crockett, of Thomaston, Me., were followed closely.

While the Overman committee sailed along with Mulhall, Chairman Garrett and the House investigators began to "cockle" over the "lobbyist's" correspondence. James E. Emery, local counsel for the national association, had not turned over the papers under subpoena to-day, declining to do so until he was assured that they could be kept in a safe and burglar-proof safe. The Garrett committee probably will rent a deposit box for them.

Chairman Overman, of the Senate committee, had a conference with Wilson to-day. He said to-night that he did not discuss the lobby investigation. It was said the conference had been arranged at the Senator's request.

Senator Reed started Martin M. Mulhall's testimony to-day on letters written in 1907 to the late James W. Van Cleave, as president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and others from the late Vice-President Sherman, then a member of the House, arranged for a meeting with Van Cleave and Mulhall in New York on July 20, 1907.

In a letter to Mr. Sherman on July 16, Mulhall wrote: "I have just returned from the West."

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HUGE VAMPIRE AND PARADISE OF SWINDLERS

Monstrosity, Antithesis of Fair Dealing and Common Honesty.

STOCK EXCHANGE IS THUS BRANDED

Senator Thomas Takes Bitter Fling at Wall Street, and Also Accuses Grover Cleveland of Having Conspired With New York Banks to Precipitate Panic.

Washington, July 15.—Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, in a speech to-day defending the Wilson tariff bill of 1905 from responsibility for the financial panic which followed, charged former President Cleveland and the New York banks with conspiracy to precipitate a calamity to force repeal of the Sherman silver act.

Though denouncing the 1903 bill as "a monstrous pretense of tariff reform," he branded the New York Stock Exchange as the "most prodigious gambling hell" of any age, and the "Monte Carlo of American finance."

"It is the swindler's paradise," he continued. "It is a huge vampire that sucks the blood from the arteries of industry. It is an unprincipled, irresponsible monstrosity, beyond the pale of laws. It is the antithesis of fair dealing and common honesty. It has sanctified speculation. It is the most pernicious and corrosive influence in the land."

"If disaster, whose coming is now so freely predicted, shall overtake us in the near future, it will be caused not by the enactment of the pending tariff bill, but by the same influence which produced it before. I do not say they will do it. I do not think they will do it. They have no partnership with the administration. That has been dissolved by the people."

When Senator Thomas concluded, Senator Chilton, of West Virginia, had read from the record a speech made during debate on the wool bill in 1911, in which the Wisconsin Senator said everybody with any knowledge of the subject knew that the Wilson bill had nothing to do with the panic of 1903.

Grave Dug, Tombstone Erected. "I had that read," said Senator Chilton, "because Senator Thomas has dug the grave of the argument. Senator La Follette erected the tombstone, and I wanted him present at the obsequies."

Senator Smoot took the floor. "There is no doubt in my mind now," he declared, "that what the passage of the Wilson bill was the means of bringing to this country a great deal of the suffering that came to the working people of this country at that time, and if conditions were the same as now, I do not doubt that the passage of the present tariff bill will bring the same result."

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, said the people at last had found out that the Republican argument that the Wilson bill brought on the great panic was a lie.

"Yes, because there were liars going (Continued on Ninth Page.)"

HEAT WAVE STILL BREAKS RECORDS

But While Many Places Swelter, Snow Falls in New Mexico.

Chicago, July 15.—Excessive high temperatures were reported to-day from several places in the central West, while by way of contrast, a heavy snow fell in the Santa Rita Mountains, of New Mexico.

The temperatures at Clay Centre, Kansas, 112 degrees in the street, and 114 at the street kiosks, breaking all records; at Concordia it was 119, at Lincoln 106, at Omaha 104, and at St. Joseph 101. Several cities reported the maximum at 100. Crops are badly in need of moisture.

Snow fell in the mountains near Silver City, N. M., while in the valleys of that region it was a torrid trial.

LORDS REJECT IT

Home Rule Bill Will Be Passed Without Their Sanction.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, July 15.—A motion for the second reading of the home rule bill was defeated in the House of Lords to-night by a vote of 202 to 364.

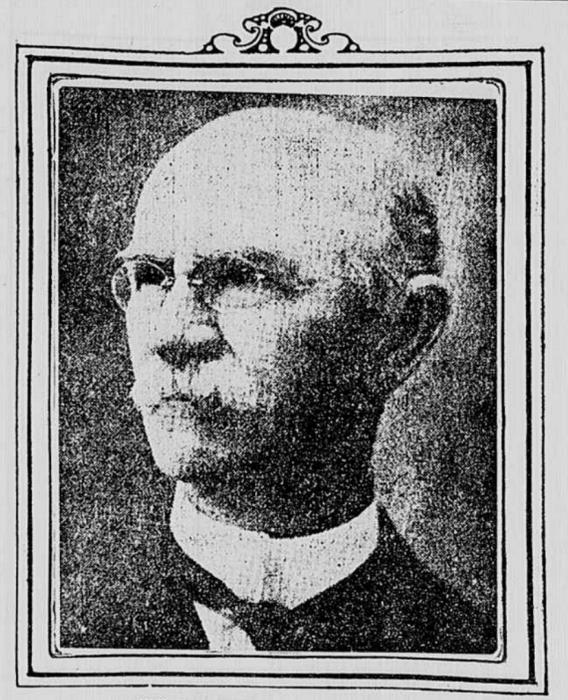
A motion made by Lord Lansdowne declaring that a House of Lords declaration to proceed with the further consideration of the home rule bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country was adopted without a division.

It will now remain quiescent until next year, when it will be brought up in the House of Commons and there passed for the last time and signed by the King without the sanction of the House of Lords, as provided in the recent veto act.

Premier Asquith promised the House of Commons to-night that the government would present to it, at the next session, its scheme for the reform of the House of Lords.

Mrs. Cornwallis-West Gets Divorce. London, July 15.—A decree of divorce was granted to-day to Mrs. George Cornwallis-West, formerly Lady Randolph Spencer Churchill, a daughter of the late Lord Spencer, of New York. The decree (nisi) may be made absolute in six months. The grounds for granting the decree was statutory desertion and misconduct. The hearing lasted only a few minutes.

HE ARRAIGNS WALL STREET AS MONTE CARLO OF FINANCE



SENATOR THOMAS, OF COLORADO.

WARRENTON MAN FOR PHILIPPINES

Oscar Terry Crosby Is Considered for Governor of Islands.

GENERAL POLICY CONSIDERED

Wilson Believed to Favor Jones Bill Providing for Independence.

Washington, July 15.—The administration is giving serious consideration to the choice of a Governor-General for the Philippines and two other places on the Philippine Commission. Many well-known names have been urged upon the President for the governor-generalship, but that of Oscar Terry Crosby, of Warrenton, Va., is considered the most likely to be sent to the Senate at an early date, according to present plans.

President Wilson had Secretary Garrison, of the War Department, at the White House to-night for a conference on the Philippines questions.

The selection of a Governor-General and other members of the commission is regarded as a preliminary step to the consideration later of the general policy toward the islands. In some of his public speeches prior to the opening of the administration, Mr. Wilson made favorable allusion to the pending bill of Representative Jones, of Virginia, providing for ultimate independence. The measure has been before Congress for several years without making much progress. With the tariff and currency absorbing attention, determination of the policy toward the Philippines has been deferred.

Meantime the choice of a governor-general and other commission officials is felt to be desirable in order that they may be on the ground when the larger questions of policy are taken up later on.

The resignation of Professor Dean Conant Worcester, Secretary of the Interior in the Philippine government, was received to-day by the administration.

Mr. Crosby is a native of Louisiana, and is present in the public utility (Continued on Ninth Page.)

EUROPE MAY COMPEL THIS COUNTRY TO ACT

Diplomatic Inquiries Are Made as to Attitude Toward Mexico.

WASHINGTON IS WORRIED

Vexing Problem Discussed by President Wilson and His Cabinet.

Washington, July 15.—Administration officials admitted to-night that the situation in Mexico and diplomatic inquiries over Europe as to what the attitude of this country would be toward its neighbor on the South were engaging their deepest attention.

Secretary Bryan had a two-hour conference with President Wilson to-day, and while the Japanese question and departmental appointments consumed much of their time, the foremost subject before them was the Mexican problem. Earlier in the day it had been discussed at length at the Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Bryan declined to say what the policy of the United States government would be toward any European representations, but intimated that a pronouncement on the situation might be expected in a short time. It is known that the administration officials have been continuously opposed to recognition of the Huerta government until elections were held, and it has been expected that any future declaration

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HOW MUCH MONEY IS NECESSARY TO KEEP HIM ON JOB?

Resolution of Inquiry as to Bryan Introduced in Senate.

ALLEGED POVERTY BURNING TOPIC

President Asked for Advice as to What Salary Secretary of State Should Have to Make Chauntaqua Lectures Unnecessary—Nebraskan Replies to His Critics.

Washington, July 15.—Washington to-day was interested chiefly in developments following Secretary Bryan's statement that he had to spend his vacation on the lecture platform, because he couldn't live on the Secretary of State's salary of \$12,000 a year. The lobby investigation, the tariff and the Mexican situation were forgotten temporarily, at least, while everybody talked about the resolution introduced by Senator Bristow calling on the President to "advise the Senate what would be a proper salary to enable the present Secretary of State to live with comfort and enable him to give his time to the discharge of his public duties."

When the Bristow resolution was read, amid Republican laughter, Democratic Leader Kern and other Senators immediately objected to its consideration, and after a brief exchange it went over. In the legislative cloak rooms at both ends of the Capitol.

Bryan Answers Criticism. Later, Secretary Bryan issued this statement: "When Mr. Bryan's attention was called to some criticisms that had been published in regard to his lecturing, he replied as follows: 'I am glad to have the criticism brought to my attention. I believe in criticism of public officials. Criticism is helpful. If a man makes a mistake, criticism enables him to correct it. If he is unjustly criticized, the criticism helps him. I have had my share of criticism. I have been in public life, but it has not prevented me doing what I thought proper to do.'"

"In devoting a part of my vacation to lecturing, I am doing what I believe to be proper, and I have no fear whatever that any unbiased person will criticize me when he knows the facts."

"For seventeen years the sources of my incomes have been war and lecturing, and each year I have made more public speeches without compensation and where I have paid my own traveling expenses than I have where compensation has been received. My earning capacity has been large, and I have made not only an income sufficient for my immediate needs, but have saved up a little more than something more than \$10,000 a year."

"In accepting the office which I now hold, I gave up the opportunity to add to my accumulations, for I do not expect to increase, during my term, the amount I have on hand— that is, I am willing to forego what advantage I might derive from the acquiring of \$40,000."

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RUSSIA PRESENTS DEMANDS TO CHINA

Country Aroused by Sudden Change of Front on Part of Czar.

PARLIAMENT IS SUMMONED

Strong Opposition to Submission, and Excitement Is at High Pitch.

Peking, China, July 15.—Russia suddenly presented to the Chinese government to-day new demands requiring recognition of the full autonomy of outer Mongolia, declaring China to be suzerain only, binding China to accept Russian intermediation and recognize all the rights conceded to Russia by the agreement and protocol signed at Urumchi, capital of Mongolia, November 3, 1912.

These four new demands are submitted by Russia in substitution for the recently proposed agreement which has not been signed and which Russia announces she has decided to annul.

Both houses of the Chinese Parliament have been hastily summoned to consider the demands. Strong opposition to them is voiced by both Chinese and foreigners. Great excitement prevails at the unexpected turn of events. The agreement signed at Urumchi in November was as follows: "By an agreement signed November 3, Russia undertakes to aid Mongolia and to maintain the autonomous government which she has established."

"Russia undertakes to aid Mongolia and to maintain the autonomous government which she has established. She will support her right to maintain a national army and exclude the presence of troops and the colonization of her territory by the Chinese. The Mongolian sovereign will assure the Russian subjects and Russian commerce as heretofore, a full enjoyment of the rights and privileges enumerated in the protocol, no other foreign subjects in Mongolia being granted fuller rights than those of Russia."

The recently proposed agreement declared that Russia acknowledged Outer Mongolia as Chinese territory, while China agreed that Mongolia was to have autonomy. The Peking government was notified of the agreement.

BOND REFUNDING PROVISION MADE

Carter Glass Announces Changes Adopted in Administration Currency Bill.

Washington, July 15.—Democratic members of the House Banking and Currency Committee, at a lively session to-day, decided that the administration currency bill should contain a bond refunding provision. Later, Chairman Glass announced that the majority had agreed upon the following points, in line with amendments urged by Secretary McAdoo, to maintain the parity of the 2 per cent bonds:

"Section 29 of the bill is to be perfected so as to provide for the permissible retirement of 5 per cent of outstanding 2 per cent government bonds with circulating privileges, each year in exchange for government 3 per cent bonds without circulating privileges.

"Circulating privileges are to continue to the banks as long as 2 per cent bonds may be subscribed to for the purpose. Section 15 of the bill, which contained a prohibition of this, was eliminated. Nevertheless, newly organized banks are not required to purchase a given amount of government bonds in order to begin business."

"At the expiration of twenty years from the passage of the act, every holder of United States 2 per cent bonds then outstanding is to receive payment at par with accrued interest."

"The bill will be amended so as to require that the earnings of the government from the operations of the Federal reserve banking system be set apart for the redemption of United States 2 and 3 per cent bonds."

Mr. Glass added that an agreement has been reached upon most of the troublesome features of the bill, and he expects more rapid progress will be made on the remaining sections.

Royal Pair Betrothed. London, July 15.—Official announcement was made to-night of the betrothal of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife.

EXCURSION TO THE MOUNTAINS. Via Norfolk and Western Railway, Friday, July 19th. \$2.95 Lynchburg. Roanoke. Phone Madison 67 for full particulars.