Monroe 1 CALLS The Times-Dispatch

The Times Dispatch

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THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850. WHOLE NUMBER, 19,490. RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1913. THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Unsettled. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STOCK DEALINGS PROVE GOVERNOR GAME GAMBLER

Plays $6,000 on "Big Four" and Then "Protects" It With $16,000

TELLS BROKER IT IS WIFE'S ACCOUNT

He Doesn't "Know" It and Tells Sulzer He Can Prove It by Records of Defunct Carnegie Trust Company—Governor Is Confident of His Acquittal.

Albany, N. Y., September 30.—Evidence that Governor Sulzer's stock transactions with the New York brokerage firm of Harris & Fuller were for the account of Mrs. Sulzer was disclosed to-day at the trial of his impeachment. The articles of impeachment charge the Governor made use of some of his unreported campaign contributions in these transactions.

Melville B. Fuller, head of the firm, said the Governor had told him Mrs. Sulzer had a loan with the now defunct Carnegie Trust Company, of New York, and that in order to take up the loan, for which he had given his note, he had deposited securities belonging to Mrs. Sulzer with the firm, and borrowed money thereon to pay the note.

Fuller said the Governor had told him this in the Executive Mansion on July 30, when he had called there at Mr. Sulzer's request after receiving a subpoena to appear before the Frawley investigating committee.

Fuller Doesn't Know.

"Mr. Fuller, you know that these securities were Mrs. Sulzer's, don't you?" the Governor asked him, according to the witness.

The broker said he replied in the negative.

"'Well,' said the Governor, 'these securities belonged to Mrs. Sulzer when I brought them to you,'" Fuller testified.

"'She had a loan with the Carnegie Trust Company. They required me to give a note every three months, and it was very annoying, so I took the securities down to you and borrowed the money from you.'

"I said to Governor Sulzer: 'That may all be true. There is no evidence of anything of that kind on my books, and cannot be proven by me. If it is true, you'll have no trouble in proving it, as the books of the Carnegie Trust Company must be a matter of record.'"

$16,000 to Protect $6,000.

The Governor's account with Harris & Fuller, which the impeachment managers charge was a speculative account, was opened in 1910, according to the books of the firm, which Fuller presented to-day. The account not only showed a long series of borrowing on securities brought to the firm by Sulzer, but also the purchase and sale of other securities, calls for "margin" and the deposit by Sulzer of cash payments of stock in response to these calls. The account began with a deposit of 100 shares of "Big Four," worth at the then market price $8,200. Sulzer obtained thereon a $6,000 loan. The next day he bought through the firm 100 shares of the same stock, against which he gave no security except the equity in his first 100 shares.

The Big Four began to tumble in the market, and the rest of the account was a record of efforts by Mr. Sulzer to keep up the "margin."

Sixteen thousand dollars in cash, which the impeachment managers claim formed part of the Governor's campaign contributions, were used in meeting these calls for "margin," according to the books.

Bookkeeping Transaction.

Fuller admitted that it was purely a bookkeeping transaction. He denied that Governor Sulzer had requested that the account should be transferred to a loan.

It was brought out that in June, 1913, after former Governor A. E. Spriggs, of Montana, an old-time friend of Mr. Sulzer, had contributed a check for $5,000 to the account, there was another "cross entry" transaction by which it appeared that the firm loaned the Governor $35,000.

With Fuller on the stand counsel for the Assembly managers began to lay the foundation for proof of charges that the Governor used his official position to affect the current prices of securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange "in which he was speculating." The article charges that he first urged the passage of certain legislation and then withdrew or attempted to withdraw it.

Governor's Reform Bills.

A complete record of all "stock exchange reform bills" introduced at the regular session of the Legislature at the recommendation of Governor Sulzer was placed in evidence. Especial emphasis was placed upon the executive's special message urging the bill designed to double the tax on transfers of stock. This measure was introduced February 4, by Former Senator Stillwell, now a prisoner in Sing Sing.

The managers counsel said they would inquire closely into the public statement made by the executive March 10, in announcing that he had "withdrawn the stock transfer tax bill," at that time the Governor said: "It has aroused considerable opposition from sagacious business people throughout the State, and I think much of this opposition is well founded, and that the bill goes too far in placing too great a burden of taxation on a single industry."

Provides for Sarecky.

Attorney Stanchfield made an unsuccessful attempt to introduce testimony regarding the installation of Louis A. Sarecky into the immigration service after his resignation as campaign secretary to the Governor. He said the Governor induced the civil service commission to give Sarecky without examination a position as an examiner of the alien insane at $4,000

(Continued On Seventh Page.)

LOW ROUND TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.
Diverse route. Liberal stop-over privileges. Open window route. Cool tourist sleeping cars, personally conducted, without change, daily, except Sunday. Berth $5.00. Washington-Sunset Route, 907 East Main Street.

ASKS SEGREGATION LAW

Location of Negro College in Baltimore Is Causing Trouble.

Baltimore, Md., September 30.—In accordance with a resolution adopted at a mass-meeting last night of residents of Baltimore County to protest against the location in the suburb of Mount Washington of Morgan College, a negro institution, the next session of the Maryland Legislature will be asked to pass a race segregation law for the metropolitan belt of Baltimore County identical in principle with the segregation ordinance of Baltimore city.

According to the plan, the county is to be divided into plats, corresponding to city blocks, for segregation purposes, and the same rules of occupancy applied to them as now are applied to city blocks.

The report of a committee appointed to confer with the trustees of Morgan College said the trustees had been given to understand that the residents of Mount Washington and vicinity were incensed at the threatened negro invasion, and that no matter how praiseworthy the work of the college might be, the agitation of the selection of a site at Mount Washington would arouse indignation and resentment.

The trustees, it is said, have given assurance that no purchase of a site had been made, or a gift of a site would be accepted.

Race Riot in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., September 30.—In a race riot here late to-night, a negro was so badly battered about the head with bricks it is believed he will die, another negro was seriously injured and four white boys were shot, though not seriously wounded.

George Howe, a negro from whose home the shots which struck the boys were fired, was attacked by a mob of about 1,000 white men and boys while policemen were endeavoring to place him in the patrol wagon. There were cries of "Lynch him," and despite efforts of the policemen to shield the negro, he was struck a number of times.

The shots were fired through closed shutters after Howe's house had been bombarded with bricks and stones. This is the only house in the block occupied by negroes.

TO ENTERTAIN WINNERS

Boy Corn Growers and Girl Tomato Canners Coming to Washington.

Washington, September 30.—The Department of Agriculture to-day announced that winners of the State prizes in the boys' corn club contests in the Southern States would visit Washington and be welcomed by the department December 11. It is probable that winners of State prizes in the girls' tomato raising contests will visit here at the same time.

There now are about 70,000 boys in the corn clubs in the Southern States, and about 24,000 girls in the tomato clubs.

Present indications are that there will be more than 200 boys in the Southern States whose corn crop will average more than 100 bushels to the acre, although this was a bad year for corn in the South. Twenty-five bushels has been the average for the United States for several years.

The department is working out a plan for rotation of crops and hog raising, by which on two acres it is believed a boy will be able permanently to make enough to keep a family of five.

ROBBER ON PALISADES

Relieves Attorney of Valuables and Puts Auto Out of Commission.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Hackensack, N. J., September 30.—A lone highwayman late this afternoon held up an automobile containing Attorney John S. Mabon, his wife and daughter, and robbed the party of all their money and jewels.

The hold-up occurred while Attorney Mabon and his family were taking a short ride along the Palisades. The robber leaped from behind some trees as the machine approached and ordered the attorney and the woman to throw up their hands. They were obliged to leave the machine and deposit their valuables at a point indicated by the bandit.

After the robber had taken his loot from the ground he shot holes in the automobile tires to prevent his victims giving an immediate alarm, and then fled into the woods.

PREFERS DAY IN JAIL

Wealthy Woman Fined for Smuggling, Refuses to Pay.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, September 30.—After being scored by Judge Charles M. Hough as sharing the same views as most women, rich or poor, in regard to smuggling, Mrs. Anna Huss decided to spend a day in jail rather than pay a fine of $100, the choice of which was imposed upon her to-day by the court.

Mrs. Huss pleaded guilty to smuggling $180 worth of laces when she arrived on the steamship Noordland last July. Her attorney then offered a plea for leniency, saying that Mrs. Huss was the wife of a brass founder and did not realize the seriousness of her offense.

A customs inspector testified that when he found the lace in the possession of Mrs. Huss the defendant told him she was trying to "get even" with the customs officers for overcharging her on some lace she had previously received from her mother.

REMEMBERS NEGRO SCHOOL

Mrs. Parsons Bequeaths $9,000 to Institute at Lawrenceville.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, September 30.—The will of Mary Llewyn Parsons, of Manhattan and Northport, L. I., which was filed at Riverhead, L. I., this afternoon, bequeaths $9,000 to the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School at Lawrenceville, Va., to complete the endowment of $10,000, which the testatrix started to be used for general purposes by the school.

Mrs. Parsons also left $5,000 for the Church Home for Infirm and Disabled Colored People at Lawrenceville for general purposes.

The total bequests to charity made by Mrs. Parsons are understood to exceed $100,000.

"AUNT DELIA'S" BIRTHDAY

Hale and Hearty at Eighty-Eight and Very Fond of "William."

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Worcester, Mass., September 30.—Miss Delia Torrey, aunt of former President Taft, celebrated her eighty-eighth birthday to-day very quietly at her home here. Miss Torrey, who is the "Aunt Delia" who supplied President Taft with luscious pies of various kinds when he was occupying the White House, has never wavered in her firm allegiance to her "young" nephew, whom she believes the greatest man in the country.

Despite her extreme age, Miss Torrey is hale and hearty, and gets more enjoyment out of life than the average person of much fewer years.

GET NO REPRESENTATION

Daniels Announces Navy-Yard Employes Will Not Be on Board.

Washington, September 30.—Secretary Daniels has abandoned the idea of giving navy-yard employes representation on the various wage boards. He announced to-day that in order to determine a more equitable basis upon which to figure navy-yard wages he will ask Secretary of Labor Wilson to ascertain wages paid by civil establishments in the vicinity of the various yards.

It was found that civil establishments would make known their wage lists only on condition that they be regarded as confidential.

DAUGHTERS, LED BY MRS. RANDOLPH, GIVE REBEL YELL

Two Thousand People Join When She Shouts, "Come On, Boys."

WARM GREETING FOR CONVENTION

State Division President, Who Is Sister of Next Governor, Responds to Welcome—Memorial Flag Presented to First Regiment—Southern Music.

Arriving thirty-five minutes late at the welcoming exercises in the City Auditorium to the Virginia Division, Daughters of the Confederacy, the Richmond Blues last night broke in on the address of Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson, and carried the house by storm. As the bagpipe once proclaimed the coming of the Campbells, so the strains of "Dixie" wafted through open doors and windows proclaimed the coming of the Blues, and the audience rose to its feet with a shout. Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson had just started his address, but wild cheers and rebel yells drowned his efforts, and Mrs. Randolph ran forward with her fan and called him to a halt.

"It is the Blues; they are coming," she shouted above the din, and then she yelled herself. As the battalion marched in, helmets in hand, the house stood and the band played "Dixie." It was not until the young soldiers had taken their seats that the house became quiet, and Mr. Ellyson was able to resume again. He waved his hands, and said, "It's all right, boys."

Stage Admirably Set.

The stage was admirably set for the welcome to the delegates to the eighteenth annual convention of the Virginia Division. Flags, banners and bunting were spread above it, and from the wings banks of flowers were grouped about. Down in front sat the gray-haired veterans of R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, and behind them in their resplendent uniforms, sat the men of the Blues' Battalion. Seated on the stage were Major Lawrence T. Price and the staff officers of the First Virginia Regiment in their gold-braided uniforms, adding another touch of color to the scheme.

Behind them and the members of the reception committee, on a raised platform, sat the chorus of John Marshall High School, all dressed in simple white. Flags drooped down over them, and the scene was one not soon to be forgotten.

The auditorium was about half-filled, there being approximately 2,000 people present, among them being, besides the veteran soldiers, members of the Home for Needy Confederate Women and representatives of other allied Confederate organizations.

Mrs. N. V. Randolph, president of the Richmond Chapter, called the convention to order and carried the program through with inspiring energy, and every time the rebel yell was sounded it was she who led the famous battle cry.

The invocation was delivered by the Rev. James Power Smith, D. D., the last surviving officer on General Stonewall Jackson's staff. He prayed that the blessings of God might follow the convention, and that all its sessions might be productive of good for the Daughters of the Confederacy and their cause.

Gets Started Again.

The address of welcome in behalf of the State was delivered by Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson. After being halted by the tardy arrival of the Blues he resumed. Governor Ellyson said that he deeply appreciated the honor of welcoming the Daughters of the Confederacy, as he had once been a soldier himself. As an old soldier of the Confederacy, he sympathized with the purposes of the association to cherish the annals of the Lost Cause, and was grateful for the work it had accomplished in building memorials and monuments to the honored dead. His only regret was that there was no memorial to the noble women, whose lot had been the hardest in that they remained at home when their sons, brothers, fathers and husbands went forth into the glamour of war.

Acting Mayor William H. Adams extended a welcome on the part of the city, and said that he was proud to welcome such an organization within its portals.

Should Give Them Memorial.

When he looked back into the past and observed what the women had done, and saw what they were doing to-day in preserving records and erecting memorials, he thought it would be the deepest ingratitude if no memorial were erected in their honor. He pointed to the monuments which commemorate the Lost Cause in Richmond, and said that they would not have been possible had it not been for the women. "Let us remember the women," he said, "the women who sent forth their sons to war and cared for the homes while they were gone. It was they who made the battle flags, which were unfurled to the enemy on the field, and they who nursed the wounded back to life and closed the eyes of the dead. And while we remember this," he said, "let us not forget to erect a memorial to the women of the South."

General J. Thompson Brown, of R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, welcomed the convention on the part of the camp. He, too, regretted the fact that there was no memorial to the women of the South. "But we have a pedestal in our hearts," he said, "and have placed you on it."

The high school chorus, under the leadership of Professor Mercer, interspersed the speeches with Southern songs, and when they were concluded Miss Dozie Mitchell sang, by special request, "Annie Laurie." The familiar Scottish ballad touched the hearts of all, and it was sung with an artist's feeling. She was encored, and the house would not be still until she came back. Then she gave them a verse of the lilting song, "Coming Through the Rye."

Mrs. Campbell Responds.

The response to the addresses of welcome was delivered by Mrs. A. A. Campbell, of Wytheville, president of the Virginia Division. In presenting her, Mrs. Randolph said: "I am not going to introduce Mrs. Campbell as the sister of the next Governor, but tell you, instead, that the next Gov-

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

TARIFF REVISION BILL PRAISED AS GREATEST EVER

Goes Through House, and Is Now on Last Journey to Senate.

REED, OBJECTING, ASKS FOR CAUCUS

Speaker Clark Takes Floor and Commends Party, Leader Underwood and President Wilson for the Law—Cotton Futures Tax Now Up to the Senate.

Washington, September 30.—The Democratic tariff revision bill left the House to-night on what leaders hoped would be its last journey to the Senate. After many hours of debate, the House adopted the main conference agreement on the bill, 254 to 103, almost a strict party vote, and by this action gave its indorsement to everything in the measure except the cotton futures tax.

At the end of a short but bitter fight that followed the adoption of the report, Representative Underwood carried through the Smith-Lever cotton futures tax amendment by a vote of 171 to 161. Democrats and Republicans voted on this without regard to party. Many Southern Democrats joined in a vigorous demand that it be carried over to another session of Congress.

Cotton Futures Up to Senate.

The cotton futures tax question now rests entirely with the Senate.

The House concurred in the Clarke amendment put into the tariff bill by the Senate, but added the Smith-Lever-Underwood plan as another amendment.

Unless the Senate will accept this change, which has the indorsement of the President, the whole cotton futures plan again will have to be considered in the joint conference committee and again reported to both houses for action.

The conference report will be called up in the Senate to-morrow by Chairman Simmons, of the Finance Committee, unless there are unlooked-for developments. Several Democratic Senators to-day began a demand for a Democratic caucus to consider the report before it is taken up in the Senate.

Reed Is Objecting.

Senator Reed, Missouri, insisted that unless certain changes were made in rates fixed by the conference committee he might vote against the report and the tariff bill on its final passage.

The cotton futures tax dominated the day's fight in the House. The history of the compromise amendment became a matter of record before the day ended. Representative Underwood said President Wilson had given it to him. Representative Lever added that the basis of the plan was a bill introduced repeatedly in the Senate by Senator Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina.

Three Elements Develop.

Three distinct elements developed among the Democrats in the cotton futures fight. One branch, led by Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, demanded that the whole subject be taken out of the tariff bill and considered as a separate measuer. Another section, led by Representative Wingo, Arkansas, insisted that the House should accept the language of the Clarke amendment in the Senate. Representative Underwood headed supporters of the compromise plan. Under its terms the cotton futures tax would be nominal on actual trades, but all contracts would have to specify government grades of cotton and trading would be closely regulated.

Tariff Bill Is Praised.

The tariff bill came in for warm praise from all Democrats. Representative Underwood declared its average rates were lower than either the House or Senate originally had contemplated. He insisted there would be little halt to business progress or prosperity.

Speaker Clark took the floor in the last moments before the vote to congratulate the President, Representative Underwood and the Democratic party in general upon the success of the tariff program.

"The Underwood tariff bill will, in my judgment, prove to be the best tariff bill ever passed in this country," said Mr. Clark.

Mr. Underwood admitted that he personally would have preferred to have the cotton futures question dealt with separately, but said the compromise amendment would be greatly preferable to the Clarke amendment, because the former would regulate cotton exchanges, while the latter simply tried to tax gambling in futures out of existence.

Petition for Caucus.

A petition urging a tariff caucus to-morrow morning circulated by Senator Reed and signed by a number of Demo-

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On the Job

Gus Malbert, Sporting Editor of The Times-Dispatch, known throughout the country as an authority on baseball, will write the World's Series for this paper.

Mr. Malbert will travel with the New York and Philadelphia clubs during the championship games, and will furnish in detail to the readers of The Times-Dispatch an expert and intimate account of the struggles between the Giants and the Athletics.

This feature will be in addition to stories furnished by special writers of the International News Service and the Associated Press.

The electric score board of The Times-Dispatch, connected directly by special wires with the Polo Grounds and Shibe Park, will give the story of the game as it happens, when it happens.

STATE SENATE NOMINEE

JAMES E. CANNON. —Photo by Foster.

THREE THOUSAND FLEE FROM CITY

Eagle Pass Hard Put to Accommodate Refugees Before Rebel Mexican Army.

INSURGENTS FIRE VILLAGES

Brigadier-General Bliss in Charge at Border—Northern States in Confederacy.

Eagle Pass, Texas, September 30.—About 2,000 of the refugees who crossed the international bridge here to-day were unable to obtain lodging in Eagle Pass to-night, and it was necessary to open public buildings and obtain empty box cars to afford them shelter.

Terror Grips City.

Piedras Negras, Mexico, September 30.—Terror has gripped this city, provisional capital of the Constitutionalists, with the victorious northward march of the Federals, and the arrival of hundreds of refugees from the surrounding country.

Obeying instructions of United States Consul Blocker, American residents of Piedras Negras joined the exodus, and hundreds of persons this afternoon crossed the international bridge into Eagle Pass, many carrying such of their possessions as they could hurriedly gather on their backs.

Firing Villages.

Consul Blocker's warning to foreigners to quit Piedras Negras immediately was in anticipation of rioting should the Constitutionalists be forced to abandon their provisional capital. As the rebel army is driven northward by government troops, the insurgents are setting fire to villages as they retreat. Reports to-night from the front indicate that the Federals are closing in on the town of Sabinas, from which the Constitutionalists will fall back on either Matamoras, the boundary from Brownsville, or to Piedras Negras.

United States troops are hurrying to Eagle Pass from San Antonio to reinforce the garrison there. It is understood that with the first attempt to molest the property of foreigners here an ultimatum will be issued.

At a conference between Consul Blocker and the Constitutionalist authorities, the American representative is believed to have failed to obtain a promise that destruction of property would cease.

Ordered to Vacate.

W. W. Vaughan, a well-known engineer, and Alford Williams, druggist, were peremptorily ordered to vacate their homes with their families on Constitutionalist notification that the property would be destroyed, despite any protest to the American government, on the ground that it was owned by Federal sympathizers.

Many Mexican refugees and a large number of Japanese were refused admission to the United States. It was said the Mexicans were likely to become public charges, and the Japanese had not made proper application.

Freight Cars for Wounded.

Whether the wounded Constitutionalists here will be barred has not been decided. Freight cars have been placed in readiness at the hospital to remove them to safety should the Federals get in striking distance of the city.

It is reported that many prisoners confined in the jail on sedition charges have been shot.

Rumors of internal dissatisfaction were reflected in the announcement that on demand of the army, General Calzada, acting Governor of Coahuila, has been succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Herra.

General Bliss in Charge.

Washington, September 30.—Officials of the State and War Departments to-night had received only meagre reports of the developments at Piedras Negras, and it was said no new orders had been sent either to consular agents or army officers. At both departments confidence was expressed that there would be no serious trouble, even if American soldiers found it necessary to guard the international bridge or deal with refugees from the Constitutionalist army.

Brigadier-General Bliss, commanding the border forces, is using his own discretion in dealing with the situation, and the troops sent to Eagle Pass, Texas, to reinforce the little garrison there moved without orders from Washington. Consul Blocker also is said to have acted only on general

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

STATE'S BALANCE JUMPS $347,786

R., F. & P.'s $167,805 Tax Settlement Helps Statement for Fiscal Year.

TRUE INCREASE $250,000

Surplus Over Last Year Credited to Normal Increase and Auditor Moore's Efficiency.

The close of the State's fiscal year last night, according to the balance sheet struck by Auditor of Public Accounts C. Lee Moore, finds a balance of $482,823.34 in the State Treasury to the credit of the Commonwealth. The showing is the best in recent years, and, judged from the standpoint of the book balance alone, exceeds by a considerable amount the surplus predicted by the Auditor. On October 1, 1912—one year ago—the balance in the State Treasury was $135,037.72. The comparative figures, however, are not truly indicative of the relative surpluses of the two years. At least two large items must be deducted from this year's balance for a just comparison—$167,805.53 received from the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad in the recent adjustment of the taxation question, and $30,000 which was paid by the sureties of the Commonwealth Bank for the State's account in that institution, the latter being an item which should be deducted from the surplus of to-day because it was included in the balance of October 1, 1912.

Increase Over Last Year.

The deduction of the two items noted leaves a balance of $285,017.81, which is more nearly admissible for comparison with the $135,000 book balance of October 1, 1912. Last night's balance was struck after the payment of the literary fund and all salaries for the month just past—charges that have usually been made against the account of the year following.

With only the bare book balance to guide him in his reckoning, John T. Sale, of the Auditor's office, estimated last night that the net increase in returns from all sources over the returns from all sources last year, will approximate $250,000. Part of this, he said, was due to the natural increase in licenses and property values, but the larger part by far, he thought, was directly traceable to the methodical efficiency of the present Auditor and the quickened public conscience that has followed the tax returns agitation of the past two years.

Got $68,642.82 Yesterday.

The last day of the fiscal year witnessed a grand rush on the part of county and city officers to send in their balances. Money flowed in by every mail, and the Auditor's force worked until 9 o'clock last night to close the books for the year. The largest single remittance was a check for $20,000.

At the casting up of accounts it was found that the receipts for the day totaled $68,642.82. The money was turned over to State Treasurer Harman, who transferred it to one of the State depositories which had remained open until 8 o'clock to receive the day's accumulation.

The book balance shown last night is to be distinguished from the State balance, which will not be known for more than two weeks. Several of the State departments take care of their own peculiar disbursements, and receipts and statements from these will have to be received and tabulated before the true State balance is known.

Received $7,466,363.

The Auditor received from all sources in the period between October 1, 1912, and September 30, 1913, $7,466,363.71. The disbursements during the same period totaled $7,118,578.09. The receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912, were, respectively, $7,051,641, and $7,183,467.53.

Compared with the book balance of $482,823.34 to the credit of the State at the beginning of the new fiscal year to-day, the book balance on October 1, 1912, was $134,636.90. On October 1, 1911, it was $266,314.79; and on October 1, 1910, it was $276,000.

CANNON IS NAMED BY CITY COMMITTEE FOR STATE SENATE

Wins Over Samuel L. Kelley by Narrow Margin of One Vote.

PRIMARY PLAN MEETS DEFEAT

Members Assert Cost Would Have Fallen Heavily on Candidate, Which Would Have Made It a Rich Man's Race—No Fear of Bolt.

James E. Cannon, a former member of the City Council and a well-known attorney, was nominated last night for the State Senate by the City Democratic Committee, taking the position as party nominee held at the time of his death by Colonel John S. Harwood. By a vote of 19 to 12 the committee rejected a plan to hold a special primary. Samuel L. Kelley was the only other nominee when the roll was called, and the final vote stood: Cannon, 16; Kelley, 15, George T. Davis remaining outside of the room and refusing to vote.

Major Martin Resigns.

When the committee assembled Chairman Price presented the resignation of Major Miles M. Martin as a member. He resigned as chairman shortly after the June primary, in which he failed of re-election. In moving to accept the resignation, Dr. C. V. Carrington read a letter from Major Martin advising the committee that it was wisest and best to nominate by means of a primary, and saying that he had urged the Governor to fix the date of the special election so that a primary might be held. The letter concluded: "If the committee should see fit to make the nomination without referring the matter to the people, I request you not to allow my name to be voted upon." The resignation was accepted.

To bring the issue squarely before the meeting, Dr. Carrington moved that the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Harwood be filled by a primary, at some date to be fixed later. Mr. Evans seconded the motion.

Cost of Primary.

Mr. Hodges protested that the City Democratic Committee had some rights which even the Governor of Virginia could not take away, and that the Byrd primary law distinctly provided that the committee should fill such vacancies.

Clyde W. Saunders said he understood the city or State would bear no part of the cost of an extra primary—the committee must find the money to pay for it. He called on Chairman Price as a lawyer to give his views on the rights of the committee. Mr. Price said that he had had the advice of several leading lawyers in construing Sections 6 and 7 of the Byrd law, and the primary plan of the Democratic party, from which it appeared that the committee was fully empowered to act as it saw fit, as might be most wise and expedient and for the good of the party, but that whatever primary might be held must be held by the city committee, and be paid for by it.

Wanted Free-for-All Race.

James M. Blanks offered a substitute, setting forth that it was not desirable to hold a primary, owing to the expense, and proposing that the field be left open to any Democrat in the January election. John M. Purcell argued that it was mandatory on the committee to make a nomination to fill the vacancy, under provisions of the Democratic party plan. Secretary W. G. Duke offered a substitute, which was accepted by Mr. Blanks, setting forth that two primaries have already been held in Richmond this fall, and as no provision was made for the expenses of another, that it was inexpedient to order a primary, but that all Democratic candidates enter the general election, thus leaving the costs of the contest to the State. The Republican vote, he argued, was only 600 to 700, and a primary on the assessment plan would cost the candidates from $700 to $800. Mr. Florance thought it a mistake to pit Democrats against one another in an election in which other parties might participate. Mr. Saunders thought it essential that the Democratic party have a candidate, whether he be nominated by primary or by the committee.

No Fear of Independents.

"Don't get cold feet," said Mr. Hodges. "Come on out and do your duty as the law provides. The man you select will be the next Senator. You needn't fear all this talk about independents."

The Duke-Blanks substitute was rejected by a large majority. The question being called on the Carrington resolution for a primary, Mr. Saunders asked where the money was to come from. Dr. Carrington replied that he would favor a good stiff assessment of candidates. If there were three men in the race he would assess them $250 each, and if necessity arises fall back on the funds of the committee for the remainder. Mr. Purcell objected to using money provided for fighting the common enemy in general elections "for a Kilkenny cat fight between Democrats." Mr. Saunders doubted if candidates would enter at so heavy an assessment for an office paying so little. It absolutely barred a poor man from running, he said.

Primary Loses.

The Carrington resolution ordering a orimary was lost, 12 to 19, by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Browning, Carrington, Duke, Evans, Jones, Ladd, Mosby, Pettus, Rogers, Sibley, Steiner, Price—12.

Noes—Messrs. Blanks, Burnett, Connell, Ferrandini, Florance, Fowlkes, Fagan, Hart, Hodges, Jennings, Lenahan, Mason, Meredith, O'Neal, Purcell, Redford, Saunders, Shifflett, Taylor—19.

Mr. Florance offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee views with regret the decision of Major Martin not to be a candidate before the committee for the Senate, and had he been a candidate, it would have been the pleasure of the committee to nominate him, feeling that he is in all respects worthy of the nomination."

Indorsement of Martin.

Secretary Duke objected to the wording of the resolution. He regretted