

GREET HARRISON IN PHILIPPINES

Newly Appointed Governor-General Is Given Very Hearty Reception.

DELIVERS HIS INAUGURAL

Announced Policy of Ultimate Independence Is Applauded at Every Reference.

Manila, October 6.—Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, newly appointed Governor-General of the Philippines, arrived here today. He was greeted by several thousand people, many of whom had come from the provinces. Traffic in the city was brought to a standstill. Several of the welcoming delegations were accompanied by bands.

The Manchuria, bearing Mr. Harrison, was met by a flotilla of steam launchers, one of which took out Newton W. Gilbert, of Fort Wayne, Ind., the Vice-Governor. Governor-General Harrison, on landing, drove from the pier by a roundabout route to the Luneta.

Delivers Inaugural Address.

There he delivered his inaugural address. The address embodied instructions received from President Wilson through Secretary Garrison, stating broadly the administration's policy toward the Philippines.

The instructions declared that every step would be taken with the view to the ultimate independence of the islands. Also, it was announced that the first step, to be taken at once, will be to give native citizens the majority in the appointing commission and thus in both branches of the Philippine Legislature.

Promises Independence.

"With President Wilson's sentiments and policy I am in complete accord," said Governor-General Harrison. "Within the scope of my office I shall do my utmost to aid in the fulfillment of our promises, and I am confident we shall thereby hasten the coming day of independence."

Manuel Quezon, Filipino delegate to Congress, translated the inaugural address. Every reference to independence was greeted with applause. Governor-General and Mrs. Harrison, together, held an informal reception and drove to the Governor's residence.

TO TAKE POWER FROM COMMITTEE

Washington, October 6.—Senator Cummins today outlined in part the reform plans of the so-called "consolidation committee" of Republicans and Progressives, which he hopes will hold a national convention early in 1914. The change in the representation of Southern States in the national convention is a secondary matter on the program of the committee.

"The chief issue in this fight," said Senator Cummins today, "is that involving the method of selecting and seating delegates in the national convention that nominates the Republican presidential and Vice-presidential candidates."

"We shall insist that the present rules be so modified and reconstructed that the Republican National Committee no longer will have the power to make up a temporary roll of delegates or to pass on the credentials of State delegates before they are seated in the convention."

The call issued by Chairman Charles D. Hilles for a meeting of the national committee in Washington December 16, has set in motion again the movement started early last summer by Senators Cummins, Jones, Crawford and others for the special national convention. The indorsement given the project a few weeks ago by the New York Republican State Convention added impetus to the campaign.

It is proposed to bring all possible pressure to bear on members of the national committee before the date set for the meeting in Washington to induce them to agree to the holding of a national convention not later than next February.

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YUAN SHI KAI IS NAMED PRESIDENT

On Third Ballot Receives One More Than the Necessary Two-Thirds.

TWENTY MINOR CANDIDATES

Foreign Powers Immediately Notify New Government That It Is Recognized.

Peking, October 6.—Yuan Shi Kai today was elected President of the Chinese republic for a term of five years. He received the necessary two-thirds vote of the United House of Parliament on the third ballot.

Of the 550 members of the House of Representatives and Senate, 755 were in attendance. On the final ballot, Yuan Shi Kai received 507 votes.

One More Than Necessary.

This was one more than the necessary two-thirds. Li Yuan Heng, Provisional Vice-President, received 175 votes.

The other ballots were scattered among twenty minor candidates. Li Yuan Heng, it was declared, had asserted that he would take the nomination. The announcement of the result was received with enthusiasm. The proceedings lasted twelve hours.

Notes from the foreign powers recognizing the Chinese republic were dispatched to the Foreign Office as soon as it had notified the legations of the election of Yuan Shi Kai to the presidency.

The Chinese Foreign Office previously had advised that the new President would undertake to observe all the treaties and contracts made by the Manchou government.

Trained for Official Life.

Yuan Shi Kai, first president of the Chinese republic, is fifty-four years old. He was born in the province of Ho Nan, in 1859. During most of his adult life, he has been in official life.

On his return to China he occupied various provincial posts until 1902, when he became consulting minister to the government.

Yuan Shi Kai took a prominent part in the reorganization of the Chinese army on modern lines, and in the closing year of the empire became its most influential and powerful statesman. He always was thoroughly practical in his methods of administration, and by this means worked his way up to the premiership in 1911.

Early in 1912 it was he who was given full powers to arrange the terms of abdication of the throne and to organize a republican government in conference with the Republican leaders. Shortly afterward, in February, he was elected provisional president of the republic by the national council at Nanking, and took the oath of office on March 10.

Wilson to Congratulate.

Washington, October 6.—President Wilson was indicated at the State Department today, will send a personal message of congratulation and felicitation to-morrow to Yuan Shi Kai, the President-elect of the republic of China.

Secretary Bryan gave out today the official announcement of President Yuan Shi Kai's election, with the information that all the powers which have not yet recognized the Chinese republic will do so to-morrow.

Stuart Will Speak.

Richmond, October 6.—Henry C. Stuart, of Russell, Virginia's next Governor, has accepted an invitation to visit Montgomery County's first annual fair, at Blacksburg, He will speak on the second day, Friday, October 17.

WILSON GIVES HIS VIEWS ON REBATE

Tells Meaning of 5 Per Cent Preferential for Imports in American Ships.

RECORD RECEIPTS FOR DAY

Port of New York Collects Nearly Million Dollars—One Aigrette Seized.

Washington, October 6.—Various interpretations of the 5 per cent rebate provided by the tariff law for imports in American bottoms are being taken up by President Wilson and the experts of the State and Treasury Departments.

The President to-day told callers that the intent of the framers of the provision merely was to give a 5 per cent discount to imports coming in American ships from countries with which the United States had no special treaty arrangements.

Big Customs Receipts. "Offhand, the President inclined to the opinion that in countries where there were treaties the discount would not be operative."

Customs receipts at New York on Saturday, the first day of the operation of the new tariff law, reached the record figure of \$2,274. The usual collections at New York amount to \$700,000. Collector Mitchell made most of the assessments under the new law, and the big increase is believed to be due in large measure to heavy withdrawals from bonded warehouses. Seventy per cent of the importations of the country are brought in at New York, and the figure received by Secretary McAdoo to-day gave the first index to the results of the new law.

Views on Civil Service. President Wilson to-day indicated that he did not favor exempting from civil service deputy collectors of internal revenue and deputy United States marshals, provided in the urgent deficiency bill as passed by the Senate. He told callers he was originally intended that only special agents should be exempted, because of their necessarily confidential relations with collectors.

The civil service commissioners today protested to President Wilson, characterizing the exemption as detrimental to the civil service. Objections also have been raised by many organizations. Commissioners Melhenny and Galloway conferred with the President, and an effort to amend the provision in the House was suggested.

One Aigrette Seized.

New York, October 6.—The only aigrette seized since the new tariff law took effect was from a woman steamship passenger's trunk, and not from her hat, it was said today. Instructions from Washington regarding the interpretation of this and other articles of the tariff act are being awaited.

Withdrawals of imports from bonded warehouses here during the first two business days of the new tariff law operation ending to-day totaled \$2,590, with duty payments aggregating \$2,382,000. Six hundred withdrawals are above the daily average.

Mr. Underwood Talks.

Atlantic City, N. J., October 6.—Oscar W. Underwood, Congressman from Alabama, author of the new tariff bill, and leader of the lower House of Congress, explained in detail to-day the administration's idea in placing the 5 per cent clause in the new tariff bill, and expressed the view that just all branches of business would be affected by the lower tariff rates, which have just gone into effect.

Mr. Underwood said: "When Washington was in office we built up our merchant marine by giving the same 5 per cent to all merchandise brought over in American bottoms, and built up our marine by this inducement."

"Our shipping interests continued to grow until about the year 1825, when we began making treaties with different nations. But these treaties all discriminated against our country, until we lost our prestige and have become weak. The greatest fleets of all foreign nations are all being maintained by discrimination. The English government alone contributed \$6,250,000 to the building of the Lusitania and Mauritania, the new British ships now on the seas."

Foreigners Get Preferentials. "Marine insurance," Mr. Underwood continued, speaking very slowly and carefully, "has always favored British shipping, and the German railroads give preferred rates on all merchandise intended for export in German ships. It was to please the State Department at Washington that the clause about the 5 per cent, where it would not conflict with existing treaties, was inserted. If the time comes when it shall be found necessary to abrogate those treaties, it will be up to the President of the United States to determine this fact."

"I believe that this clause will lead to the upbuilding of our marine, and that we will again soon import a large per cent of our goods in our own bottoms, and that our flag will be restored to the seas in all its former supremacy, when we will be as dominant as we were in the first four decades of our history."

Competition Regulates Price. "New prices and lower prices can only be regulated by competition and government regulation, and high tariffs does away in a large measure with competition. Our iron and steel industries, I believe, are big enough and strong enough to face the competition of the world, and all inland cities are still protected, if they will think that they need protection by the present freight rates from the coast."

"I have received many complaints from any of the iron and steel industries in my own State, where, in Bessemer, Ala., one of the largest iron companies in the country, has its plants. People I believe, very well pleased with the new tariff."

FIND THE WOMAN, IS SPENCER'S CRY

Chicago Slayer Delivers Diatribe Against Femininity as Cause of Crime.

TWO MURDERS ARE CRY

Three of His Claims Disproved, but He Stoutly Maintains Fifteen Others.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Chicago, October 6.—"Sometimes you can trust a living man never a living woman. I hate them, all of them. It seems to me as if I could look into their brains, their living little brains, and watch them scheming against me. It makes me sore—so I play the hand out with them, pat them on the cheek, call them lover's names and kill them."

That was the kernel of the long, impassioned, bitter answer made by Henry Spencer to-day when he was asked the blunt question: "Why are you a woman killer? Why persecute them?"

Shows His Passion.

Spencer's usually pale, opium bleached face, reddened, deepened in color toward purple, as he spoke. For the first time since his arrest he showed passion, clinched his fists, waved his arms.

Then, as his outburst of rage subsided, it gave place to the quiet, coldly resentful attitude he had previously held.

"I knew the whole world was against me," he said, "but I knew, too, that the women were the stiffest of my enemies—and I made them pay for it. Young ones, trying to look simple and innocent; concealed, smart ones, that sought a big burglary or a good hold-up; and I made them pay for it. Young ones, trying to look simple and innocent; concealed, smart ones, that asked me what I had in the bank—the whole outfit of them I played with, and I never yet found one that played square. Well, I'm even with them—most of them."

Look for the Woman. "What do you fellows do when there's a big burglary or a good hold-up to work on? You don't look for the man—you look for the woman, don't you? But when it came to my jobs, you didn't find any woman to turn me up—not until this time."

Spencer's look darkened for a moment as he said, "not until this time." Apparently he was thinking of Mrs. Patterson, who fought about his capture. But the black look was temporary, and he became philosophical again.

"I knew I would get it some time," he said, "and, of course, I knew it would come from a woman. Well, that had to be. The whole world, and especially the women—was against me—but they got a run for their money."

Witnesses Identify Him. Two of the eighteen murders avowed by Henry Spencer, alias James Burke, were officially declared by the police to-day to have been committed by him beyond the peradventure of a doubt. Beyond this, however, the police are skeptical.

Police witnesses identified him as the man who lured Mrs. Mildred Allison Rexroat from Chicago to Wayne, on September 26. Her bloodstained suitcases, found in his room, verified still further his confession that he had killed her.

His statement that he killed Mrs. Anna Belle Wright, at 2150 Dekalb Street, last December, was borne out by the police records, which say that

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Mrs. Wright was beaten on the head in her rooming house with a hammer, dying from her wounds. The police report had it that she was robbed of \$50 by a man who came to hire a room from Chief of P.D. 435 was in her hands and \$100 in her stockings.

After eight hours of unremitting examination and cross-examination, in which Spencer was given the third degree by Chief of Detectives John J. Halpin and Assistant States Attorney Michael F. Sullivan, the slayer was obliged to admit that he had nothing to do with three of the eighteen murders of which he had previously boasted.

The three victims in whose cases he admits he was mistaken were: Policeman Timothy Divine and Charles Pennell, August 11, 1912; Mrs. Frances Gilmore Thompson, January 1, 1908.

As to the fifteen other murders, including those of Mildred Allison Rexroat, Mrs. Anna Belle Wright, a girl he remembers only as "Nellie," whom he lured from New York to Fort Montgomery, N. Y.; Mamie Bertram and a French girl named Jeannette, whom he met at Delavan Lake, Wis.; a French-Canadian woman from Nova Scotia, whom he killed at Wallerville, Ont.; two Doolittles, whom he killed and robbed at Zion City; two girls whom he killed at Fox Paw Lake, and Besse Conners, whom he killed at St. Joseph, Mich., he strenuously insisted that his story was true.

When a telegram came from Chief of Police Fleming of Delavan, Wis., saying: "Story that two women were murdered here is false," and similar messages came from Chief of Police of Benton Harbor, and Sheriff Soule of Fox Paw, Spencer said with emphasis and apparent sincerity: "You will find that all these women and men were murdered just as I say, as I did it with these hands. These country constables don't know anything."

The alleged murder of a girl referred to as "Helen Gould's maid" was put in quite a different light in the confession, where Spencer gave the facts as follows:

"After being paroled from Joliet in 1904 I went to New York City. There I became acquainted with a parlor maid at the Hotel Marlborough, Washington, in Twenty-ninth Street. I will not tell you her name. We fell in love with Lee M. Beattie, paragon of the Fifth Avenue church. I told her I was a traveling salesman. I knew her about three days, and found out she had a certain sum of money and I struck her with a hammer and killed her."

"I took her to the bank and found out she had \$50 in the German Bank of the Bronx. I married her on Friday night, the fourth of our acquaintance."

Look for Farm. "I told her we would go West and buy a farm and live on it. She had \$500, and I drew the money from the bank and we took a New York Bay Line boat and got off at West Point on the night of the 10th, and driving to Fort Montgomery, about five miles from West Point."

"I took her about twelve miles on foot to show her some land I told her I owned. We left the road and went into the woods, where I struck her with a hammer and killed her."

"I got \$50 before I killed her. I kept on using the medicine and found out the first bottle had really started me on the road to recovery by loosening the mucus and making me expectorate freely. After using the medicine for some time my cough ceased, I gained flesh, and to-day I am a well man."

(Signed) GEO. M. BATES. (Above abbreviated; more on request.)

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AMUSEMENTS.

Academy—Lina Abarbanell, in "The Red Canary."

Lyric—Scotch Vaudeville, matinee and night.

Bijou—A Fool There Was, matinee and night.

Continental—Vaudeville.

Empire—Quo Vadis, in motion pictures.

Evening Bill at the Lyric.

Two acts on the Lyric's bill this week stand out above all the others, and, strangely enough, one opens and the other closes the performance.

When the curtain goes up, two men are discovered in a conventional interior. One is smoking in front of a fireplace, the other is playing the piano on the other side of the room. Both wear ordinary morning clothes, and there is nothing to indicate the nature of the act. A moment or two they come together in the center of the stage, and then begins the best act of its kind that I can recall having seen. Until the close of their turn—and the close of their act—their act is the ordinary—not a word is spoken; not an unnecessary move is made, while these men amaze the audience. They are Charles Hanlon and George Clifton; their act is altogether out of the ordinary and it is so utterly unexpected that it would be a pity to give it away.

May Wirth and the Wirth Family, a young girl and a man, both riders, a woman, who acts as ringmaster, a groom and three horses, present an excellent equestrian act of big circus character, and close the bill amid warm applause.

Between these two high points the needle fluctuates erratically. A. O. Duncan, who follows "The Unexpected," is only a mediocre ventriloquist, with the same old line of "comedy," while Frank Ward and Helen Davis, and the Metropolitan Dancers please somewhat spasmodically. Miss Davis has a sweet little mezzo-soprano voice, and the Metropolitan Dancers

dress the stage and work hard. Burley and Burley begin with some rapid patter, but quickly transform themselves into a pair of acrobats and contortionists of uncommon ability as entertainers. Burley, or it may be Burley—anyhow, it's the Scot—is particularly amusing. Joseph Jefferson, in William C. de Mille's farce, "Poor Old Jim," draws laughs because of William C. de Mille, whose skit is cleverly written. Mr. Jefferson is well supported by Blanche Bender and George A. Wright, Jr., but he inherited only his father's name. Lola Merrill and Frank Otto close their chatter act with a graceful little dance.

The pictures are even more interesting than usual. Douglas Gordon.

Powerful Drama Well Played. Porter Emerson Browne's powerful drama, "A Fool There Was," comes back to the Bijou for the week. It would be difficult to conceive of a play that more literally follows the spirit of a few verses than does this drama follow Kipling's "The Vampire" with-

out artificiality, without strain upon credulity, the play progresses until "the fool is stripped to his foolish hide," and few can witness the stripping, as presented in this engrossing play, without many a shudder.

The company is quite as strong as that which presented the piece last season, though several important changes have been made in the cast, and the production is again that used by Robert Hilliard. Warner Oland is more than sufficiently pathetic, or horrible—as the husband; Gus Arthur is excellent as the friend; Gertrude Perry is appealing as the wife, and Florence Auer is sinister and convincing as the woman, while the smaller part of the barter is skillfully played by George Clark, and little Ethel Wichman, who walked away with "The Little Tenderfoot," is the most adorable child that has been seen here at any time.

"Quo Vadis" at the Empire. The eight-reel motion-picture production of "Quo Vadis," which had a successful run last summer at the Bijou, returned to Richmond last night at the Empire Theatre.

Stenkliewitz's famous story of the early Christian martyrs, realistically enacted before the camera, possesses a genuine merit and offers many thrills. The celebrated scene in which Christians are fed to real lions in the Coliseum marks a very high point in motion-picture realism. The sight of the giant Ursus downing a man but with his bare hands and rescuing the beautiful Lygia from the animal's back, is another incident that makes the audience tingle.

Five performances of the photo-play will be given daily during the week, the first beginning at 11 o'clock and the last at 9 o'clock.

"The Red Canary" To-Night. Lina Abarbanell, the gifted prima donna, who will be seen at the Academy to-night and Wednesday and Wednesday matinee in the new musical play, "The Red Canary," has made a world reputation for herself by her unexcelled performances in "The Merry Widow" and "Madame Sherry." She has a most congenial role, that of a young American woman visiting Paris as the buyer for a large home-dress store. She has many beautiful songs and abundant opportunities for displaying her unusual grace and skill as a dancer and actress.

(Above abbreviated; more on request.)

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