Monroe 1
CALLS
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THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886.
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850.

WHOLE NUMBER, 14,540. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1913. THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GRAND JURY FAVORS NEW MANAGEMENT FOR GIRLS' HOME

Effort to Have Institution Declared Common Nuisance Fails.

NO INDICTMENT IS RETURNED

In Lieu of Charges, Report Says Home Is Necessary for Health and Morals, and Recommends Complete Isolation and Guarding of Inmates.

The Grand Jury Report

From the evidence produced before us, we are of the opinion that the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls is necessary for the health and good morals of the general public, but that the institution should be put under a strict and new management, the property put under a proper inclosure and guarded, if necessary, so that the inmates would be completely isolated from the public, and that under no circumstances should the inmates be allowed to travel on the public highways unless they are properly guarded or attended.

A special grand jury of the Chesterfield Circuit Court, in session for the past two days at Chesterfield Courthouse, refused yesterday afternoon to reindict the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls, near Bon Air, as a common nuisance, or its officials for maintaining a nuisance. It recommended, however, that the institution be put under a strict and new management, and that the inmates should not only be completely isolated from the general public, but should be prohibited from traveling the public highways unless under guard.

The decision of the grand jury was announced shortly before 5 o'clock, after a deliberation of several hours. Evidence had been taken the previous day, and a number of witnesses were examined in the forenoon. As the hours dragged by, the large number of spectators and witnesses summoned in other matters under investigation, sat around the court green and commented freely on the result. The report was received in silence by the dozen or more residents of Bon Air, who were complainants against the institution, and responsible for the court proceedings.

May Drop Prosecution.

Commonwealth's Attorney Haskins Hobson, who represented the prosecution, was probably the most surprised person in the courtroom. He secured the first indictment without difficulty, and confidently expected that the grand jury would readily amend the document, which was held last week, by Judge Robert G. Southall, to be faulty, in that it failed to name specifically the charges against the institution. When seen last night he declined to state his future course in the matter.

It is considered more than probable that no further action will be taken until the next session of the General Assembly, which convenes in January, although, under the ruling of the court, the Commonwealth can still proceed against the institution and its officers under the two remaining counts in the original indictment. These counts, however, have been robbed of their effectiveness by the striking out of two others, upon which they depended for support. By agreement of counsel, no trial will be held until the first week in January. A postponement will probably be sought then, in order to give the Legislature a chance to consider the future of the institution.

Complainants Morally Sustained.

In its recommendation to the courts, the grand jury is of the opinion that the institution is necessary for the health and good morals of the general public, but practically scores its management and conduct. It recommends that the buildings and grounds be isolated, and that the inmates be guarded so that the inmates can, under no circumstances, contaminate the public, and particularly recommends that they be kept from the highways, unless under proper guardianship. While these recommendations have no actual legal effect, morally they sustain the contentions of the complainants, and they are accordingly jubilant.

On the other hand, officers of the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls, see a virtual victory. The grand jury refused to consider the institution as a common nuisance, while its recommendation, according to one of the officials, would be contrary to the act of the Legislature which created the home. This act prohibits the inmates from being treated as criminals, while the recommendation of the grand jury, if carried out, would, it is contended, make the home a penal institution.

Has Been Long Under Fire.

The Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls has been in the limelight for many months. The escape of an inmate, and the pitiful tale she told when captured, coupled with vague rumors which had spread concerning the management of the home, particularly the working of white girls in the fields under a negro overseer, resulted in an investigation at the hands of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Several days was taken up in hearing of evidence. The inmates of the institution repudiated former statements, and finally a clean bill of health was given.

Not content with this action, the Bon Air Citizens' Association, several weeks later, met and passed resolutions condemning the institution, and presented a petition before Judge Robert G. Southall, in the Chesterfield Circuit Court, asking that a grand jury investigation be held.

The grand jury returned two indictments, each containing four counts. One was against the house and the other its officers. The case was called

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

DEMANDS $50,000 DAMAGES

Woman Who Eloped From Norfolk Alleges Fraud and Deceit.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, November 19.—Florence Rosser Schenck to-day caused a summons and complaint to be served on Charles Henry Wilson, manager of Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Newport estate, at the horse show in Madison Square Garden. She demanded $50,000 damages from Wilson for alleged fraud and deceit in getting her to elope and live with him under the assumption that she was his legal wife.

Miss Schenck asserts that when she was eighteen years of age, in 1906, she eloped from Norfolk, Va., with Wilson, who was forty-five, upon his promise to marry her. She afterward learned he had a wife. The wife brought an action for divorce, and in May, 1908, Wilson told her he was free to marry her. The marriage was performed in London on May 8, 1908, but subsequently Wilson informed her the marriage was illegal, because his wife did not divorce him until November, 1908.

Miss Schenck says she is now sick and destitute.

FIREMEN MUTINY AT SEA

Steamer Returns to Port With Men Locked in Forecastle.

San Francisco, November 19.—The British freighter Santa Rosalie, of the Maple Leaf Line, which cleared last night for Swanzea and Dunkirk, returned to port to-day with twelve firemen out of forty-one locked in the forecastle and nine armed men from the United States revenue cutters Golden Gate and McCullough on guard at the hatchways.

Captain Thomas Pritchard said that shortly after he put to sea nine of his firemen threw down their shovels, asserting that when they signed in England they had agreed to work shifts of four hours, with eight hours off, but in point of fact sometimes had been on duty sixteen hours at a stretch.

This morning the engineers and the oilers got up steam enough to get back to port, but when the captain ordered the anchor weighed three of the sailors joined the mutinous firemen. The captain and his officers got up the anchor.

FALSE RUMORS CIRCULATED

President of New York Stock Exchange Issues Statement.

New York, November 19.—As a result of the many rumors and reports recently circulated in Wall Street reflecting on the financial standing of various banking and brokerage houses, the New York Stock Exchange, through President James B. Mabon, to-day issued the following statement:

"Our attention has been called to the alleged activities of some person or persons, who through telephone calls and underground methods are seeking to undermine confidence in various houses in the financial district. A more despicable method of attempting to arouse public distrust could not be imagined. Apparently there is no hesitation in using names, and houses of established reputation have been mentioned freely.

"This is nothing less than criminal, and if any one can assist us in placing responsibility where it belongs we shall be glad to bring the matter before the district attorney."

THORNTON FOR POSTMASTER

Nomination Probably Will Be Made Latter Part of December.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, November 19.—H. T. Thornton, who will be Richmond's next postmaster, succeeding Postmaster Edgar Allen, Jr., if nothing unforseen occurs, will not be nominated, according to what was learned here to-day, until the latter part of December. Mr. Allen's commission expires December 15, and it was thought until to-day that Mr. Thornton would be named immediately following that date, but it now appears that perhaps ten days or more will elapse before action is taken. It is not thought that there will be any trouble in this matter, as Congressman Montague has already recommended Mr. Thornton, and Richmond is Mr. Montague's home city, long established custom gives him the right to say who shall be its postmaster.

P. H. McG.

WIDESPREAD TRUST INQUIRY

Will Be Undertaken by Administration During Next Congress.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, November 19.—Trust investigation on a nation-wide scale will be undertaken by the Wilson administration during the next session of Congress, according to plans outlined to-day by Commissioner Joseph E. Davis, of the Bureau of Corporations.

"We propose to ask for an appropriation of $600,000 to carry out this work," said Mr. Davis. "The investigation will be under the Bureau of Corporations, and will delve into the secrets of every 'trust' in the United States, studying their operation and economic history."

DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED

Penalties on Low Grade Cotton Increased from 10 to 85 Points.

New York, November 19.—The revision committee of the New York Cotton Exchange at its meeting here to-night increased the penalties on low grade cotton by from 10 to 85 points, making low middling 125 points under middling, and placing good ordinary cotton at a discount of 300 points, comparing with the old differences of 89 and 215 points, respectively. High-grade premiums also were increased slightly, and the most general comment of brokers, who had stayed downtown to receive the report, was that the committee had adjusted the differences to meet the requirements of a low-grade crop.

BID FOR FOREIGN TOURISTS

Government to Inform Travelers of Wonders of This Country.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, November 19.—Uncle Sam will soon personally bid for foreign tourist trade through his consular agents, it was learned at the Department of the Interior to-day.

Secretary Lane intends to ask the assistance of the State Department in informing European travelers of the wonders of this country through an extensive distribution of tourist propaganda.

GUESTS AT 'POSSUM DINNER

Georgia Delegation Entertained by Senator Hoke Smith.

Washington, November 19.—A possum and sweet potato dinner, prepared in typical Georgia style, was given at the Capitol to-day by Senator Hoke Smith. A twelve-pound sweet potato and a possum sent the Senator by a Georgian had been prepared by the Senate cooks. The guests were the Georgia congressional delegation and Georgia's delegates to the Conservation Congress.

EDNA GOODRICH SUED

Hotel Brings Action for $2,325, Due for Rent of Apartment.

New York, November 19.—The Onward Construction Company, lessee of the Ansonia Hotel, to-day started a Supreme Court action to recover $2,325 against Edna Goodrich, the actress, divorced wife of "Nat" Goodwin. The complaint alleges that she engaged an apartment at $250 a month in 1910, and failed to pay for almost ten months.

Steamer's Cargo on Fire.

Yokohama, November 19.—A wireless message from the Japanese steamer Sado, which left Seattle November 4, says the cargo in No. 4 hold is on fire. The steamer is expected to reach this port on November 22.

SENATE LEADERS TO FIX PROGRAM FOR MONEY BILL

Currency Committee May Report Itself Evenly Divided.

DRAFT COMPLETED BY EACH FACTION

Republicans Suggest That Proposed Changes Be Filed as Amendments to House Measure—Sections for Refunding of 2 Per Cent Bonds Are Agreed Upon.

Washington, November 19.—With two widely divergent drafts of the administration currency bill practically completed, a program for the consideration of the currency legislation in the Senate will be arranged by Senate leaders to-morrow. The Democrats of the Banking and Currency Committee and the Republicans and Senator Hitchcock were about through to-night with the framing of their respective drafts.

A meeting of the full committee will be held to-morrow morning to decide on what form the report to the Senate will take. The suggestion of the Republicans that the committee report itself evenly divided and unable to agree, and file the two proposed bills as amendments to the House bill may be adopted. A meeting of the Senate Steering Committee will take up the currency situation before the Senate meets to-morrow, and also will consider the possibility of an adjournment of Congress, although leaders have partically abandoned that idea.

Both factions of the Senate Committee on Currency to-day agreed upon the sections for the refunding of the 2 per cent bonds, upon which the national bank circulation is based. Under the Democratic plan the reserve bank will be required to take up an average of $26,000 a year of the 2's and exchange them for 3 per cents.

To Maintain Gold Reserve.

This new issue is to be used in maintaining the gold reserve and would be sold whenever the emergency required it to replenish the stock of gold here by the reserve banks. These bonds are to run for twenty years Federal reserve notes may be issued upon the gold purchased through the sale of these bonds. The government cannot dispose of any of its obligations below par. The proposed bonds could be sold by the reserve banks in the open market and without such restrictions. This is the suggestion of Paul Warburg, of New York, one of the best known financial experts of the country.

Under the Republican plan, the reserve bank is required to take over a certain amount of 2 per cent bonds a year and issue a 3 per cent gold treasury note, running one year. These notes would be held in the reserve banks, except when conditions called for the purchase of gold. They would have none of the characteristics of bonds issued by the government redeemable in gold, and would not, Republicans say, drain the gold out of the treasury when presented for redemption.

A number of students of finance, including Sir George Paish, of England, objected to this plan on the theory that the redemption of these gold notes would draw that metal from the reserve banks.

Tax on Note Issues.

The only other change of any importance made to-day by the Democratic section of the committee was a provision authorizing the Federal board from time to time to impose a tax on note issues. This would be done for the purpose of arresting any tendency to inflation of the currency.

The Republicans to-day increased the reserve requirements against deposits in reserve banks from the proposed 33 1-3 per cent to 35 per cent. Authority is given the Federal board, in case of an emergency, to permit the reserve banks to run below this amount under a penalty tax of 1 per cent for each 2 1-2 per cent below 35 per cent, but in no event is the reserve to be diminished below 25 per cent.

The reserves against deposits in member banks, as finally agreed upon by the Republicans, makes the reserves for country banks 12 per cent and for central city and reserve city banks 15 per cent. In country banks 4 per cent must be retained in their own vaults, 4 per cent in the regional reserve bank and 4 per cent at the option of the member bank, either in their own or the vaults of the reserve bank. Central and reserve city banks must retain 5 per cent in their own and 6 per cent in the vaults of the reserve bank and 4 per cent optional. In each case the amount to be deposited with the regional reserve bank must be paid in at the rate of 1 per cent upon notice of the organization of the reserve bank and 1 per cent every six months there-

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

MISS CLARK GIVES "PINK LUNCHEON" FOR BRIDE-ELECT

Daughter of Speaker Entertains in Honor of Miss Wilson.

ABOUT 200 GUESTS IN ATTENDANCE

Daughters of Members of Cabinet, House and Senate Among Those Invited—Gifts From Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Justices of Supreme Court and Others.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, November 19.—Miss Genevieve Champ Clark, daughter of Speaker and Mrs. Champ Clark, gave a "pink luncheon" to-day at the Congressional Club, in honor of Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, which was attended by 200 guests, who included the daughters of Cabinet members and daughters of members of the House and Senate.

Miss Clark and Miss Wilson stood at the head of the large drawing-room, and received the guests as they entered. Miss Clark was assisted by Misses Dorothy Harvey, daughter of Colonel George Harvey, of New York; Imogene Thomson, of Summit Point, W. Va.; Laura Graves, of Washington; Margaret McChord, Marguerite Frear and Jean and Ruth Roberts.

Handsome Gowns Worn.

Miss Clark was gowned in white marquisette embroidered in pink, while Miss Jessie Wilson wore gray charmeuse with a violet picture hat. Her sisters, Misses Margaret and Eleanor Wilson, wore tan and blue charmeuse gowns respectively. Miss Dorothy Harvey was attractively gowned in American beauty charmeuse, and Miss Thomson wore a gown of green charmeuse. Mrs. Champ Clark, the mother of the hostess, wore black velvet and lace, with a black and white hat. Among the guests were: Miss Isabelle Hagner, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the Misses Smith, house guests at the White House; Miss Mary G. White, of Baltimore, one of the bridesmaids; Miss Nona McAdoo, the Misses Burleson, Miss Agnes Wilson, Miss Harriet Lane, Miss Katherine Weeks, Miss Sallie Williams, Miss Lucile Clark, Miss Clara La Follette, Miss Laura Volstead, Miss Nancy Johnson and Miss Hazel Roberts.

One of the handsomest gifts Miss Wilson has received from a private individual was that sent to the White House to-day by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. It consists of one dozen large size dinner plates of heavy silver. They are handsomely hand-wrought in a design of roses and lilies, and are very evidently of great value. Among the other things that arrived to-day was the heavy silver centrepiece sent by the justices of the Supreme Court and their wives. From the Spanish ambassador and Madame Riano came a large silver fruit bowl.

Gift From the Bryans.

A furniture van rumbled up to the White House entrance to-day with the gift of Secretary and Mrs. Bryan—a mahogany tea table and chair, beautifully inlaid. The gifts were selected from a local store, and are said to be the work of one of the best artists in that line of work. Mrs. Sayre, mother of the bridegroom-elect, has sent a silver tea service of Colonial design, besides joining in the family gift of a chest of flat silver, which is the work of a New York firm.

Mrs. James R. Mann, wife of the minority leader of the House, has sent Miss Wilson a rare and antique cloisonne vase eight inches high.

Mrs. Robert Hersham Sayre, mother of the bridegroom, will be a house guest at the White House over the wedding. Other Sayre relatives who will be here will be Miss Clara Sayre, of Bethlehem, Pa.; the Misses Alice and Blanche Nevin, aunts of the bridegroom; Miss Alice Jenkins, of New York, a cousin of Mr. Sayre, and Mr. and Mrs. Wallace K. Wiley, of Buffalo.

SCHMIDT'S TRIAL POSTPONED

Goes Over by Consent of Both Sides Until November 25.

New York, November 19.—After having been called for trial to-day the case of Hans Schmidt, slayer of Anna Aumuller, was put over by consent of both sides until November 25.

Schmidt's counsel based his request for a postponement on the plea that he had not had time to prepare the case because Schmidt had refused to confer with him.

"I contend that my client is insane, and it will be slaughter to try him," the lawyer told the court. "He is unable to confer with counsel. He told me that all he wanted to do was to plead guilty, that he did not want a trial.

"New and important evidence has been discovered in Germany through a Doctor Herman, which has an important bearing on Schmidt's sanity. It will be impossible to get that evidence for at least a week."

WITNESS ADMITS TRUTH OF CHARGES HENNESSY MADE

McGuire Confirms Story of Grafting Politicians.

PALE AND OFTEN WEAK OF MEMORY

Corroboration Given During Relentless Three-Hour Ordeal of Examination by Whitman in Inquiry Through Which He Is Seeking to Lay Bare Corruption.

New York, November 19.—George H. McGuire, of Syracuse, pale and often weak of memory, whispered corroboration of charges made by John A. Hennessy against alleged grafting politicians, in a relentless three-hour ordeal of examination this afternoon by District Attorney Charles S. Whitman. McGuire was the day's sole witness in the John Doe inquiry, through which Mr. Whitman is seeking to bare corruption among Democratic and Republican collectors of campaign contributions from 300 or more contractors on State barge canal and highway work.

Hennessy, investigator of graft for Ex-Governor Sulzer, sat in the courtroom and heard the district attorney force the unwilling witness to confirm charges of corruption made by Hennessy during the mayoralty campaign in New York City. Of none of these charges, however, could the witness speak of his own knowledge. They had come to him in the gossip of contractors and the small talk of politicians.

McGuire testified that he had heard forty or more charges of contractors being forced to make contributions, but would not give the district attorney the name of a single person who had given him information.

Gives No Names.

"How did you learn this?" Mr. Whitman asked repeatedly.

"I heard it," was McGuire's invariable answer.

"Who told you?" and McGuire's stock answer was "I don't recall."

Although McGuire's memory apparently had weakened much since he collapsed on the witness stand last week, when forced to admit the falsity of previous testimony, he recalled that he had "made mistakes" when he was on the stand before.

These he corrected by reading into the record a twelve-page typewritten statement. In this he flatly contradicted much of his previous testimony, especially his denials of having told Hennessy anything concerning the alleged "sandbagging" of contractors.

What McGuire had heard included charges that forty-three contractors had been forced to make campaign contributions to politicians in 1912, and that Everett Fowler, of Kingston, now under indictment on a charge of extortion, had been appointed at a meeting between C. Gordon Reel, former superintendent of highways; Norman E. Mack, Democratic State chairman, and John A. Dix, then Governor of New York, to make some of these collections.

What McGuire knew definitely was that he and his brother, James K. McGuire, for six years Mayor of Syracuse, had profited by commissions on the sale of asphalt and oil to the State and to contractors on State work. The commissions, he said, amounted to between $1,500 and $5,000, of which $1,500 had been paid.

Gave $3,500 to Sulzer.

The witness corroborated his previous testimony that he had given $3,500 to William Sulzer when he was Governor. Of this sum, he said, $2,500 was given "out of sympathy" last June, when the Governor sent for him and told him he needed money.

"After I had given the $2,500," McGuire further said, "I got to thinking it over, and concluded it was a larger contribution than I could afford, so I went to Arthur Johnson—he was the Barber Asphalt Company's agent. I told him I wanted him to reimburse me for some of it, if he felt that he could. As well as I recall it, Johnson said he would pay half. In any event, I got a check for $750 from him a few days later."

"Isn't it the truth," demanded Mr. Whitman, "that Governor Sulzer sent for you and told you that the Barber Asphalt Company was making money out of the sale of its asphalt to the State, and that you had to come across to him with some of the profits?"

"No, sir," McGuire answered quickly.

District Attorney Whitman questioned McGuire closely concerning his stock holdings in the Barber Asphalt Company. McGuire was an unwilling witness. He finally admitted that he owned 100 shares of stock in the company. He did not mention this fact to former Governor Sulzer, but he did tell

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All Women Vote for The Woman's Page in THE TIMES-DISPATCH

NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY

Recent Tariff Law Means Good Living for the Farmer, Says Daniels.

Kansas City, Mo., November 19.—A new era of prosperity and good living for the farmer under the new tariff law was predicted by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, speaking at the nineteenth annual John Jay banquet of the Kansas City Commercial Club here to-night. The back-to-the-farm movement now dominant would be revived in earnest, he said, under the improved conditions that are in store for the dweller in the country.

"The new tariff," said Secretary Daniels, "which will remove from the farm the excessive charges for every article needed in cultivation, and in the home will cheapen living for the farmer. The new currency bill that soon will be law will be followed by wise legislation, providing for rural credits and for effective laws which will be put into execution against all forms of monopoly.

"These blessings are almost in sight, and their gradual unfolding will mean a new and better day for the dwellers on the farms, and, of course, when the farmers are prosperous, their prosperity is of the sort that reaches out into the cities and towns and makes them prosperous also.

"Products of the farm are bringing better prices, and we may look to see increased interest in the raising of cattle, sheep and hogs.

"Mr. Underwood is right when he says the benefit of the tariff cannot be realized suddenly. But one benefit will come whenever the beef trust, for example, puts the price up too high, for the products of the Argentine Republic will come in to compete with trust prices."

WILLETTS WINS SUIT

Victim of "Poor Student Game" Entitled to Recover $36,000.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, November 19.—J. Macy Willets, son of Howard Willets, has won the Supreme Court action brought against him by George Barrie & Sons, "de luxe" book publishers, to collect $48,000 of notes. The jury before Justice Greenbaum decided to-day that Willets will not have to pay the notes, and that he is entitled to recover the $36,000 cash already paid the company.

Barrie & Sons first sold books to Willets when he was a Yale student. As soon as he became twenty-one and inherited a fortune, agents of the company "worked the poor student game" and sold him alleged "rare" editions to the amount of $48,000. Willets discovered the misrepresentations and refused to pay the notes on the ground that he had been swindled.

A Mrs. Rogers, widow, of Boston, sued Barrie & Sons and others for the return of about $82,000 last Saturday, alleging she had been deceived into paying this sum in excess of the value of books she bought. Barrie & Sons deny they got any of her money. In an action which will soon come to trial, A. V. Frost, Jr., son of the secretary of the jewelry firm of Black, Starr & Frost, charges Barrie & Sons with defrauding him in the sale of books. He claims they charged him $10,000 for a set of Balzac for which they charged young Willets only $4,000.

SAILORS WELL-BEHAVED

Reported Misconduct of American Seamen Is Denied.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

Rome, November 19.—Captain White, of the United States Navy, in denial of the reported misconduct of American sailors in Italy, said:

"So far the behavior of the American sailors has been the object of admiration, and not a single report of disorder has reached the embassy from Genoa, nor have the police had a single complaint against the sailors. The men have been received everywhere with the greatest cordiality. Naples is the only place where the light-hearted frolics of the sailors has been misconstrued, but even there no fighting between sailors and civilians has been reported. When it is considered that more than 2,000 seamen are in the city it will be seen that nothing worth mentioning has occurred."

Monsignor Kennedy said:

"I never saw a more orderly crowd than the American sailors have been during their stay, and I must say they have behaved admirably."

The opinion of Monsignor Kennedy is confirmed by the press here. The Tribuna to-night prints a photograph of American sailors fraternizing with Italian soldiers under St. Peter's colonnade and compliments the Americans upon their conduct while here.

VALUABLE TIME WASTED

All-Summer Session of Congress Next Year Is Predicted.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, November 19.—An all-summer session of Congress next year was predicted by legislators to-day, because of the delay incident to enacting tariff and currency legislation.

Much valuable time has been wasted at the present extra session, according to members of Congress. Instead of restricting the labors of the legislative body to tariff and currency, the long weeks of waiting for action on these policy measures have been filed with constructive legislation routine.

When Congress convenes its regular session December 2 it will have before it all the great appropriation bills, each one involving matters which will be decided through debate, the trust question and a host of private bills, which must be disposed of. In addition to this, there will be the Hetch-Hetchy water rights bill, the seaman's involuntary servitude bill and currency legislation left over from the present extra session.

NEW PLAN FOR FEDERAL AID

Smith Prepares Bill Providing $2,000,000 Road Fund.

Washington, November 19.—A new plan for Federal aid to State road building is proposed in a bill prepared by Senator Smith, of Georgia, to be introduced in Congress to-morrow. It would provide a $2,000,000 road fund to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in co-operation with State highway officials. The money would be apportioned among the States according to their rural postal route mileage, and would be expended only where the State provided $3 for each dollar of Federal money.

The Smith bill also includes a provision similar to the Shackleford bill, passed by the House in the last Congress, under which definite sums would be spent by the Federal government upon roads used by rural mail carriers.

MRS. RANSOM GETS DIVORCE

Ohio Woman, Now Living in Paris, Charges Desertion and Cruelty.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

Paris, November 19.—Mrs. Meredith Ransom, of Lancaster, O., now living at a Paris hotel, obtained a divorce from her husband to-day on the ground of desertion, misconduct and cruelty.

The Ransoms were married in Lancaster in 1892. They have a nineteen-year-old daughter. The family came to Paris about a year ago.

Mrs. Ransom complained that her husband had made a tour of Northern Europe last summer in company with a woman friend, while she remained in Paris.

THIRTEEN ESCAPE UNHURT

Twenty-Four Bodies Removed From Acton Mine by Searchers.

Acton, Ala., November 19.—When searchers ended their work early to-day twenty-four bodies had been removed from Acton Mine No. 2, of the Alabama Fuel and Iron Company here, the scene yesterday of an explosion. Six men were injured and thirteen of those cut off by the explosion escaped unhurt.

All parts of the mine have been explored. C. H. Nesbitt, chief mine inspector for Alabama, here to investigate the explosion, said he was uncertain whether it was caused by dust or gas.

UNITED STATES MAY MAKE FINAL DEMANDS TO-DAY

Instructions of Serious Import Is Sent to O'Shaughnessy.

ALL IN READINESS FOR NEW CONGRESS

In Huerta's Message, Which Is Approved by Cabinet, There Is No Hint of Retreat From Position Taken in Defiance of Washington.

Arms for Mexico to Resist Intervention

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Mexico City, November 19.—The belief is freely expressed to-night that the Japanese cruiser Izuma, which is coming on a supposedly friendly visit to Mexico, will bring a large supply of arms and ammunition for use by Mexicans in resisting intervention by the United States.

Extra cars were attached to the Mexican Railroad train for Vera Cruz to-night to accommodate the large number of Americans leaving the city. There is no general exodus and not much of a scare, but many think it best to get out now, for fear something may happen to-morrow. Mob violence is the only danger to be anticipated, but that is not likely if Huerta keeps his promise to protect all Americans until they can leave.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

Mexico City, November 19.—On the eve of the assembling of the Mexican Congress, in defiance of President Wilson's demands, it was learned to-night that the United States had sent instructions of serious import to Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy. It was reported that he had been ordered to present Wasnington's final demands, and would make them public to-morrow.

Everything is in readiness for the formal opening of Congress to-morrow. Huerta's message, which is understood to be an apology and defense of the acts of his administration, was approved by the Cabinet to-day, and sent to the printer. It is not of great length, but is said to be a somewhat pungent document. There is not a hint of retreat by Huerta from the position he has taken in defiance of the dictation of the Washington government, and no indication that the government lacks confidence in its ability to cope with the northern rebels, despite their numerous recent successes.

Must Provide Funds.

The most important business to come before the new Congress will be the adoption of measures to provide funds for increasing the strength of the army, and for the relief of the financial stringency which has recently become so acute that general business is seriously hampered. A serious split has developed in the Cabinet, as a result of the discussion of the various measures that have been suggested.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy attended the reception to members of the diplomatic corps, given by the President and Senora Huerta to-night at Chapultepec Castle. Afterward, Mr. O'Shaughnessy took dinner with Rear-Admiral von Hintze, at the German legation.

General Telles, at Monterey, has been ordered to investigate charges that United States Consul Hanna has been favoring the Carranzistas, even to the extent of conferring with the rebel leaders and advising General Iberri to surrender the city to the rebels. The charges against Mr. Hanna have aroused much resentment among citizens of Monterey, with whom he had previously been very popular. The report is to be transmitted to President Huerta as soon as it is completed.

Four hundred rurales were rushed to reinforce the garrison of Tampico this afternoon. Five hundred were sent last night.

Carden Refuses to Talk.

The correspondent saw Sir Lionel Carden to-day, and asked him if he had asked the British government to send a warship to Vera Cruz.

"I absolutely refuse to make any statement whatsoever for the press," he replied. "Everything I say is twisted out of shape, so I am forced to say nothing."

The correspondent still pressed Sir Lionel to say yes or no to the question. Again he said:

"I will say nothing." Then he added: "You will know anyhow in two or three days. I must refuse to talk now."

Nelson O'Shaughnessy says he knows nothing about the coming of British warships, nor whether Carden asked for them.

Two wealthy American colonists called upon Provisional President Huerta to-day and asked him what would happen to Americans in Mexico City in case of intervention by the United States. Huerta hardly waited for them to complete their question. He replied:

"There will be no intervention, because the United States never does anything."

Then he told the men that Americans in Mexico would be as safe as in any other civilized country under similar conditions, and would be given an opportunity to get out.

"If there are any citizens of the United States who want to get out of Mexico now, and have no funds to take them away, I shall be glad to pay their expenses," he continued.

Huerta further declared that in case of war he would do all in his power to protect Americans, but that he might be powerless to guarantee safety from mob violence.

Released from Prison.

Six of the prominent men who were arrested Monday night on the charge of conspiracy were released this evening. Among those released were Judge