

A Piano-Player for the Most Popular School Teacher in Richmond

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1856. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1860.

Times Dispatch

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,653. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1914. WEATHER TO-DAY—FAIR. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A Piano-Player for the Most Popular School Teacher in Richmond

GREAT INVENTOR ENDS BUSY CAREER IN HIS 68TH YEAR

George Westinghouse Dies of Heart Disease in New York Home.

HIGHEST HONORS SHOWERED ON HIM

Made Valuable Contributions to Electrical and Engineering Advancements and Perfected the Air Brake—Founded Many Companies, Which Employ 50,000 Persons.

New York, March 12.—George Westinghouse, a foremost figure in the engineering world, and inventor of the air brake that bears his name, died to-day at his residence here, heart disease manifested itself about fifteen months ago, and the end came a few hours after it became publicly known that Mr. Westinghouse was seriously ill. He was in his sixty-eighth year. Funeral services will be held on Saturday.

Mr. Westinghouse became an inventor at the age of fifteen, when he produced a rotary engine. Four years later he constructed a device for replacing detailed steam cars. Then, when twenty-one years old, he sought the financial backing of the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt for his new invention, the air brake, perfected after three years of labor.

"Do you mean to tell me you can stop a railroad train by wind?" demanded the conductor.

"Well, yes, inasmuch as air is wind, I suppose you are right," spoke the youth.

"I have no time to waste on fool's errands," he said, thus abruptly terminating the interview. Westinghouse sought and found capital elsewhere, manufactured his invention and made it the most successful of all, revolutionizing the railway systems and inaugurating a notable era of railway developments.

Busy for Half a Century. For half a century Mr. Westinghouse continued to make other contributions to electrical and engineering advancements. His inventions and improvements had to do with railway signaling and power devices for safety and economy, conveying natural gas over long distances and using it for industrial and domestic fuel, air springs for motor vehicles of all kinds, and a geared turbine system for the propulsion of ships.

In return for his many achievements the highest honors of the day, medals of Europe and America were bestowed upon Mr. Westinghouse, European sovereigns conferring distinguished orders and decorations upon him.

Mr. Westinghouse founded many manufacturing companies in this country and abroad. In the industry, at some 50,000 persons are employed, and the many companies have a capitalization aggregating \$200,000,000.

Productive to the Last. Mr. Westinghouse was indefatigable and activity remained unimpaired to the last. The final years of life were among the most productive. It was stated to-night on behalf of his many friends that there will be no change of policy in connection with any of the industries, which will be operated on a plan long ago made by the inventor himself.

Mr. Westinghouse and his various enterprises suffered reverses in the latter part of 1907. In October of that year Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company went into bankruptcy, from which it was released a year later. Creditors had accepted a plan of reorganization. Following that episode, the control of the Westinghouse Company and some of its subsidiaries rested with a group of New York, Boston and Pittsburgh banking interests.

Mr. Westinghouse was married in 1864 to Miss Margaret E. Beskin, who died in 1872, when they were resumed on a new basis, and last year a 4 per cent was paid. According to reports of his business associates, Mr. Westinghouse never recovered from the shock he received when control of his numerous enterprises was taken out of his hands.

The reorganization plan was conceived by Mr. Westinghouse, who urged its adoption in preference to plans submitted by eminent financiers.

Mr. Westinghouse was a kind, helpful and a hard working man. It was recalled to-day that thirty or forty years ago he introduced to this country the Saturday half-holiday.

MORSE IN PERFECT HEALTH

Stenstump and Lee Magistrate and His Wife Sail for New York. Southampton, March 12.—Charles W. Morse, the steamship and ice magistrate, pardoned on the plea that he was near death, accompanied Mrs. Morse, sailed on the Imperator to-day for New York. Mr. Morse looked the picture of health as he boarded the steamer. His walk was spry, his color was excellent, and his eye was clear.

Mrs. Morse caused one of the steamship officials to become greatly excited when she went on board with a large box, the steamship and ice magistrate, and proudly exhibited them to all of her friends.

One of the officials saw the ants, and decided they came under the head of the stock for which a charge of \$10 a head is made. He peered into the box and quickly saw the Hamburg-American bank, losing several hundred dollars in freight duty, but which rushed to the freight agent, but was allowed to return to the Continent, said Mr. Morse. "We made a long stay at Wiesbaden, and I have had a good rest among the best of the Continent. I am returning to America in perfect health."

VANDERBILT WILL FILE

Entire Estate, Valued at \$20,000,000, Goes to Widow and Daughter. New York, March 12.—The estate of George W. Vanderbilt, as filed for probate here to-day, leaves his entire estate, valued at \$20,000,000, to his widow and his only daughter, Cornelia.

Mr. Vanderbilt, providing annuities aggregating \$2,500,000, and a \$100,000 in favor of certain relatives. There are no public bequests. Mr. Vanderbilt's home in Washington, D. C., North Carolina, is left to his daughter, Cornelia, who is twelve years old. She was his only child in cash, and is made residuary legatee.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, the widow, receives the estate at Bar Harbor, Maine, the Vanderbilt home in Washington, D. C., and a life interest in a trust fund of \$1,000,000, which she may disburse at her death, and which is a part of the real estate in North Carolina known as Pisgah Forest, containing about 5,000 acres, together with the contracts for the sale of the same, therefrom, estimated to produce about \$1,000,000 per year. These bequests to Mrs. Vanderbilt were made in lieu of dower.

CRITICIZED BY LITTLETON

Action of Democratic Club in Dropping Tammany Men Censured. New York, March 12.—The action of the board of governors of the National Democratic Club in dropping Tammany men from membership was severely criticized to-day by former Congressman Charles F. Murphy and other Tammany men from the city. Mr. Littleton is himself a Democrat.

Mr. Murphy and others from the city, in a letter to the president of the club, in which they stated that they were dropping Tammany men from membership, Judge Edward F. Shepley, president of the club, replied that any member who is dropped automatically from membership, and that reinstatement is at the discretion of the board of governors.

"So far," said Judge O'Dwyer, "members of the club who are dropped will be reinstated. But Mr. Murphy and Foley, Plunkitt, Darlington, Gaffney, and others, will not be reinstated. The Skeel referred to is Henry Skeel, the indicted banker. Foley, Plunkitt, Darlington and Gaffney are members of Tammany Hall."

TOTAL DEATH ROLL IS THIRTY

Total of Seventeen Bodies Recovered at St. Louis. St. Louis, March 12.—Seventeen bodies were recovered to-day from the ruins of the Missouri Athletic Club, which was destroyed by fire to-day, bringing the total number recovered to thirty.

Of these, eleven have been positively identified, and the remainder is believed to be that of Thomas W. St. Louis. The bodies of thirteen are believed to be in the ruins, making the total death roll thirty.

PREPARE FOR CAMPAIGN

Candidates for Congress Must Put Up Fee. Alexandria, Va., March 12.—The Democratic Congressional Committee, at a meeting held at noon to-day, adopted a resolution providing that all candidates for Congress must put up a fee of \$100,000, and that the names of those who do not send their names to Raleigh T. Green, chairman of the committee, at Culpeper, Va., on or before April 12 next at 12 o'clock, will be considered as withdrawn.

Those present at the meeting were George W. Westinghouse, J. M. Williams, R. Green acted as chairman, with Mr. McIntyre as secretary.

SHOT BY JEALOUS HUSBAND

Mrs. Margaret Snapp Is Dying in West Virginia Hospital. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Mrs. Margaret Snapp is dying in the Marlburg, W. Va., City Hospital to-night, having been shot through the right lung by her husband, Thomas Snapp, a merchant, following a series of quarrels. He was insanely jealous of her.

PLANS PILGRIMAGE TO ROME

Cardinal Gibbons May Suggest Bishops for Sacred College. Baltimore, March 12.—Cardinal Gibbons is preparing to make another pilgrimage to Rome, leaving for the city in the early part of May, and will very likely be accompanied by Rev. Louis O'Donnell, one of his secretaries. The cardinal is at present in Baltimore. The Sacred College has lost a number of its members by death in the past few years, and Cardinal Gibbons will go to suggest to the Pope available American bishops to take the place of the recent deaths.

ADMITTS ACTIVITY IN CONGRESS FOR TOLL EXEMPTION

Washington Lawyer Contracts to Work for Free Tolls. Measure, Taken Up Out of Its Order, Wins by Vote of 76 to 12.

GIVES EVIDENCE IN LOBBY PROBE

Flatly Denies, However, Knowledge of Any Organized Opposition to Repeal of Measure. Committee to Inquire Into Actual Aims of Carnegie Endowment.

Washington, March 12.—Renewal of the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee's inquiry to-day turned toward reports that there is organized opposition in Washington, backed by industrial forces, against the proposed repeal of the Panama toll exemption. To-day the committee examined Clarence W. DeKnight, a Washington lawyer, who admitted activity on behalf of concerns in favor of toll exemption when the bill was passed, but flatly denied knowledge of any lobbying in an effort to prevent the repeal.

To-night the committee, at the direction of Chairman Brown, issued a subpoena for Dr. James Owen Scott, secretary for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, whose name entered into the spirited debate in executive session of the Senate several weeks ago between Senators Root and O'Gorman, of New York.

When extension of the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain was under consideration, involving the tolls on the Panama Canal, Senator O'Gorman charged that the Carnegie Endowment had for its prime motive, not the promotion of international peace, but the formation of a British-American alliance. Senator Root hotly protested against his colleague's statement. The lobby committee proposes to inquire, through Dr. Scott, into the actual aims and operations of the Carnegie Endowment, and whether it has entered into the toll controversy.

Works in Various Interests. Before the committee to-night, DeKnight, charged in a newspaper report which precipitated the investigation, with being the chief agent of an alleged lobby, admitted having devoted his efforts for fifteen years to urging legislation in behalf of various interests.

The lawyer admitted having entered into a contract with the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, through former Admiral P. T. Howley, its president, to work for free tolls for coastwise shipping. For this service he received \$1,000, but a contingent fee of \$1,000 additional, depending on the passage of the tolls bill, that form had not been paid. DeKnight agreed to produce this contract to-morrow.

DeKnight told also of urging through Congress various bills providing for increases in pay and higher rank for officers of the army and navy. He estimated that contract he made for his work with individuals and associations of enlisted men had brought him \$40,000. He promised to lay before the committee a list of these contracts, together with all the correspondence with various shipbuilding companies and with the Pneumatic Tube Service Company, of Boston, which operates the services of the post-offices in various cities.

Did Not Know of Law.

The witness declared he did not know that a law existed against making contracts with soldiers and sailors, whereby they were to pay a percentage of increased salaries for his services. He insisted that he had devoted much time to this business.

Speaking of his present occupation, DeKnight said he had seen service about Congress first as a page, stenographer and committee clerk in the House, and later as clerk of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate. He served as stenographer on the armor board of the Navy Department, and also in the Post-office Department in a clerical capacity.

List of War Veterans.

It was developed that the list of Civil War veterans who would be benefited by a pending bill, and which DeKnight had in his possession, had been held secret by the War Department. Senator Reed asked where DeKnight got it.

"I got it from Congressman Barchfeld, of Pennsylvania," said DeKnight. "He wrote to Secretary Stimson, stating it might be valuable for campaign purposes. Then I got the list from him."

"Then when you got the list," continued Senator Reed, "you conceived the idea of this bill, had Barchfeld introduce it, and then started to work writing letters to those of your friends who were interested in your contract?"

"Yes, Mr. Barchfeld introduced the bill, and I wrote to the men." "The bill has passed the Senate, but not the House."

BUCHANAN COUNTY LAND TITLE BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Measure, Taken Up Out of Its Order, Wins by Vote of 76 to 12.

GOES TO GOVERNOR FOR HIS APPROVAL

Delegate Gordon Criticizes Governor Stuart for Indorsing It Without Having Expressed His Views in Special Message—Withdraws Request for Probe.

By a vote of 76 to 12 the House of Delegates yesterday passed the bill to repeal the act of 1912 affecting land titles in Buchanan County, which was taken up out of its order. The measure had already passed the Senate, the debate in the upper branch being full and elaborate, dealing with every issue involved. Under the head of personal privilege, Delegate R. Lindsay Gordon, of Louisa County, criticized Governor Stuart's support of the bill.

The 12 dissenters were proceeding with routine business yesterday morning when Mr. Grant, of Russell County, moved to take up out of its order Senate bill No. 73, to repeal an act of 1912, to prescribe the effect as evidence to be given to deeds recorded prior to the year 1865. In offering the motion, Mr. Grant said that the general Assembly of 1912 had done a great moral wrong to many people by throwing their property into jeopardy.

The question was called on an amendment offered by Mr. Gordon, making the repeal apply only so far as the act affects the rights of individual holders who have been in personal possession for ten years prior to the passage of the act of 1912. Mr. Pennington made the point of order that the amendment was not germane to a bill repealing an existing statute. The amendment was rejected.

Amendments Rejected. The question was called on an amendment offered by Mr. Gordon, making the repeal apply only so far as the act affects the rights of individual holders who have been in personal possession for ten years prior to the passage of the act of 1912.

Many persons who know Secretary McAdoo were not surprised at the report, because he has been a frequent social visitor at the White House during the last year. Washington society has observed the couple at many a dinner and at many a party.

Mr. McAdoo is fifty-four years old, while Miss Wilson is twenty-four. He is a widower and has six children, one son and one daughter being married. Recently his son was born to his eldest daughter in Arizona.

Mr. McAdoo knew the Wilson family before his entry into the Cabinet, and has been an intimate friend of the President since early in the present campaign. Miss Wilson was educated in the private schools at Princeton, N. J., and during the last few years has been making frequent trips to "the college" to attend school, where she has studied painting.

Dual Announcement Expected.

Washington society was all aflutter over the rumor that the engagement of Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, and Secretary McAdoo, was to be announced to-day.

"NOTHING ELSE TO BE DONE"

Father Kills Man Whom He Charges With Betraying Daughter. Greenville, S. C., March 12.—R. E. Tidwell, 50, aged twenty, of good family and social standing, was shot and almost instantly killed at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. C. Tidwell, by his son-in-law, Walter Tidwell, 30, a traveling salesman of Clinton, S. C.

WARRANT FOR LEGISLATOR

South Carolinian Charged With Giving Worthless Check. Columbia, S. C., March 12.—Magistrate W. H. Fowler issued a warrant for the arrest of Norman A. Greeb, member of the General Assembly from Barnwell County, upon the allegation by the Carolina National Bank here that a check for \$10, said to have been drawn by Greeb upon the bank six days after Tidwell's death, returned unpaid, bearing the notation: "This party has no account with this bank."

Restored to Legal Competency.

San Francisco, March 12.—Walter A. McCreary, millionaire poloist, was restored to his legal competency to-day by Superior Judge Frank Dunne, when McCreary's attorney informed the court that H. H. McKee, McCreary's guardian, and all of the relatives were willing to withdraw their objections to such procedure.

Bank Examiner Resigns.

Washington, March 12.—Fred A. Hull has resigned as national bank examiner of North Carolina and Northern South Carolina, according to announcement by the Federal Reserve Board of Raleigh, appointed an examiner several weeks ago, has been assigned to that territory.

Their Engagement Is Reported



SECRETARY WM. G. M'ADOO. MISS ELEANOR R. WILSON.

WEDDING IN LINE AT WHITE HOUSE

Persistent Reports That Miss Eleanor Wilson and Secretary McAdoo Are Engaged.

NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Washington Accepts It as Definite Fact That Ceremony Will Take Place.

Washington, March 12.—Prospects of another White House wedding became more definite to-day with the persistent renewal of the report that Secretary McAdoo and Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, youngest daughter of the President and Mrs. Wilson were engaged, the marriage to take place in June. There was no announcement from the White House, and when the attention of officials was drawn to the report they refrained from making any comment or denial.

Secretary McAdoo himself said it would be unbecomingly for him to comment on the subject. Nevertheless, official Washington is taking it as a definite fact that another wedding at the White House will be solemnized in June, after the adjournment of Congress.

No Surprise a Report. Many persons who know Secretary McAdoo were not surprised at the report, because he has been a frequent social visitor at the White House during the last year. Washington society has observed the couple at many a dinner and at many a party.

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AMBASSADOR PAGE ASKED TO EXPLAIN HIS LONDON SPEECH

Resolution of Inquiry Adopted by Senate Without Debate.

SEEKS TO PROCURE COPY OF ADDRESS

Alleged Public Assertions Referred to Monroe Doctrine and Panama Canal—No Official Comment at White House. Author of Remarks Is Much Surprised.

Washington, March 12.—Walter Hines Page, American ambassador to Great Britain, was made the target of inquiry to-day in the Senate, when the body of State to investigate alleged public assertions by the ambassador relative to the Monroe Doctrine and the Panama Canal. Senator Chamberlain, aroused over reports of a speech by Ambassador Page last night in London before the Associated Chambers of Commerce, introduced a resolution in which he requested for immediate consideration and passage of a resolution which would result in its adoption without debate.

The resolution requests the Secretary of State to procure a copy for the use of the members of the Senate of the address, and to call on the ambassador for evidence on which he based the alleged statement that "it added greatly to the pleasure of the people of the United States in the building of the Panama Canal to know that the British would profit most by its use."

Particular request is made for a verbatim report of that portion of the ambassador's address in which he is reported to have defined the Monroe Doctrine as meaning merely that "the United States would prefer that no European power should gain more land in the New World."

After the resolution had been adopted, Senators heard of dispatches from London saying the ambassador's speech was delivered in the assembly in the evening, and not reported verbatim, and quoting Mr. Page as explaining that his reference to British use of the Panama Canal was in a light vein. It was taken into great consideration, however, that in response to the State Department's request, the ambassador would furnish his recollection of just what he had said, with the desired explanation.

No attempt to oppose the resolution was made when Senator Chamberlain offered it, the usual custom being to pass such measures as a matter of course. Later in the day a similar resolution was introduced in the House by Representative Murray of Oklahoma, a Democrat, but it did not get before the body for discussion or action.

No Official Comment.

There was no official comment on the Senate resolution in the White House, however, President Wilson indicated that the Monroe Doctrine was as much a part of the American foreign policy to-day as a hundred years ago. He said that the resolution concerning the ambassador's speech, the Senate resolution had not reached Secretary Bryan to-night. According to custom, if Ambassador Page should forward an explanation of the incident, the resolution will be tabled to-morrow as soon as it is sent to the State Department.

It is believed that Murray's resolution would ask the State Department to "erect a new American policy of subjecting American wealth to the selfish interests of the nations of Europe" is the fundamental reason for the demand that the State Department exempting American vessels conducting a coastwise trade from canal tolls.

Page Is Much Surprised.

London, March 12.—Walter Hines Page, United States ambassador, was much surprised at the passage of the Senate resolution in connection with his speech last night. He declined to discuss the matter until he had received an official demand for an explanation. He put the question to the interviewer.

"The speech was innocent enough, wasn't it?" "Asked whether objection might be made to the last sentence of his speech, referring to the Panama Canal, Mr. Page replied that that was a pleasure."

The ambassador's remarks were extemporaneous, and no verbatim reports were made. In the Daily Telegraph, from which the essential parts are quoted verbatim as follows:

"The people of the United States regarded the British empire as the guardian of freedom in all parts of the world and as a promoter of trade."

Refers to Panama Canal. "He would not say that the United States had constructed the Panama Canal for the British people, but it added greatly to the pleasure of building it that the British people would maintain most of it out of it."

"He could say a similar thing about the recent lowering of the American tariff. It was not lowered in order to please the British people, but because it was considered economically sound. Nevertheless, it added to the pleasure of doing it when he reflected that America would thereby receive more trade from this country."

Mr. Page here made a length reference to the trading between England and America, especially in cotton, about which he said:

"I hope in future it will be sent here in better grading and better shape."

The ambassador proceeded that he wished to correct an impression about the attitude of the United States government concerning British investments in states in Central America, with a view to the Panama Canal, and that he sometimes read that the United States was entering upon a policy to discourage foreign investments. There was a policy forming in the mind of the American gov-

No Subscriptions. The contest for the \$500.00 piano-player to be awarded by The Times-Dispatch to the Most Popular School Teacher in Richmond is not a subscription proposition. You do not have to ask your friends for subscriptions. There are no votes given for subscriptions. The only vote counted must be written on the coupon, good for ONE vote only, printed every day in The Times-Dispatch. If you desire further information call Monroe 1.