COMPLETE BILL FOR RE-DISTRICTING

With Exception of Seventh and Thirteenth Every Other District Is Changed in Composition or Numerical Designation. House Measure.

RICHMOND, VA.—Special.—Chairman Walter Oliver, of the House subcommittee on privileges and elections, brought into the House today the first complete draft of the State senatorial redistricting bill which the delegates have had an opportunity to read, all other copies being in the form of rough notes.

The new plan, which was agreed to by the House yesterday, alters in composition or number every senatorial district in the State with the exception of the Seventh and the Thirteenth.

A bill is now in the Senate, however, which leaves all lines as they now exist. This means either a bitterly contested conference or a deadlock.

What House Recommends.

Following is the House recommendation as to the new districts, the first so far printed:

The counties of Lee, Scott and Wise shall form the First District.

The counties of Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell and Tazewell shall form the Second District.

The counties of Washington and Smyth and the city of Bristol shall form the Third District.

The counties of Giles, Bland, Pulaski and Wythe shall form the Fourth District.

The counties of Carroll, Grayson and Patrick shall form the Fifth District.

The counties of Roanoke and Montgomery and the cities of Roanoke, Salem and Radford shall form the Sixth District.

The counties of Craig, Botetourt, Alleghany and Bath and the city of Clifton Forge shall form the Seventh District.

The counties of Augusta and Highland and the city of Staunton shall form the Eighth District.

The county of Rockingham shall form the Ninth District.

The counties of Shenandoah, Frederick, Clarke and Warren and the city of Winchester shall form the Tenth District.

The counties of Fauquier, Loudoun and Rappahannock shall form the Eleventh District.

The counties of Fairfax, Alexandria and Prince William and the city of Alexandria shall form the Twelfth District.

The counties of Spotsylvania, Louisa and Stafford and the city of Fredericksburg shall form the Thirteenth District.

The counties of Culpeper, Madison, Page and Orange shall form the Fourteenth District.

The counties of Albemarle and Greene and the city of Charlottesville shall form the Fifteenth District.

The counties of Amherst and Nelson shall form the Sixteenth District.

The counties of Bedford and Rockbridge and the city of Buena Vista shall form the Seventeenth District.

The counties of Franklin and Patrick shall form the Eighteenth District.

The counties of Henry and Pittsylvania and the city of Danville shall form the Nineteenth District.

The county of Pittsylvania and the city of Danville shall form the Twentieth District.

The county of Campbell and the city of Lynchburg shall form the Twenty-first District.

The counties of Halifax and Charlotte shall form the Twenty-second District.

The counties of Mecklenburg and Brunswick shall form the Twenty-third District.

The counties of Nottoway, Amelia, Lunenburg and Prince Edward shall form the Twenty-fourth District.

The counties of Appomattox, Buckingham, Cumberland, Fluvanna and Powhatan shall form the Twenty-fifth District.

The city of Richmond shall form the Twenty-sixth District and shall have two senators.

The county of Chesterfield and the city of Richmond shall form the Twenty-seventh District.

The county of Dinwiddie and the city of Petersburg shall form the Twenty-eighth District.

The counties of Greensville, Sussex, Surry and Prince George shall form the Twenty-ninth District.

The counties of Isle of Wight, Southampton and Nansemond and the city of Suffolk shall form the Thirtieth District.

The city of Norfolk shall form the Thirty-first District.

The county of Norfolk shall form the Thirty-second District.

The county of Princess Anne and the city of Portsmouth shall form the Thirty-third District.

The counties of Accomac and Northhampton shall form the Thirty-fourth District.

The counties of Elizabeth City, Warwick, York and the cities of Newport News and Hampton shall form the Thirty-fifth District.

The counties of Goochland, Henrico, New Kent, Charles City, James City and the city of Williamsburg shall form the Thirty-sixth District.

The counties of King and Queen, Middlesex, Essex, Gloucester and Mathews shall form the Thirty-seventh District.

The counties of King George, Westmoreland, Richmond, aLncaster and Northumberland shall form the Thirty-eighth District.

The counties of Caroline, Hanover and King William shall form the Thirty-ninth District.

Present Senate Districts.

The present districts and their respective senators are as follows:

Vashington, Smyth and city of Bristol—David Campbell Cummings.

Scott, Lee and Wise—John H. Catron.

Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell and Tazewell—J. Powell Royall.

Roanoke, Montgomery and cities of Roanoke and Salem—J. M. Hart.

Giles, Bland, Pulaski and Wythe—Dr. A. G. Crockett.

Carroll, Grayson and Patrick—Edmund Parr.

Craig, Botetourt, Alleghany, Bath and city of Clifton Forge—W. A. Rinehart.

Rockingham—John Paul.

Augusta, Highland and city of Staunton—Edward Echols.

Shenandoah, Frederick and city of Winchester—F. S. Tavenner.

Fauquier and Loudoun—George Latham Fletcher.

Clarke, Page and Warren—R. S. Blackburn Smith.

Spotsylvania, Stafford, Louisa and city of Fredericksburg—R. C. L. Moncure.

Alexandria, Prince William, Fairfax and city of Alexandria—R. E. Thornton.

Culpeper, Madison, Rappahannock and Orange—C. T. Bowers.

Goochland, Powhatan, Chesterfield and city of Manchester—J. B. Watkins.

Albemarle, Green and city of Charlottesville—N. B. Early, Jr.

Appomattox, Buckingham, Fluvanna and Charlotte—Sands Gayle.

Amherst and Nelson—Bland Massie.

Campbell and city of Lynchburg—Howell C. Featherston.

Halifax—H. A. Edmondson.

Bedford, Rockbridge and city of Buena Vista—J. Randolph Tucker.

Pittsylvania, Henry and city of Danville—W. A. Garrett.

Pittsylvania and city of Danville—George T. Rison.

Mecklenburg and Brunswick—W. D. Blanks.

Franklin and Floyd—V. M. Sowder.

Greensville, Sussex, Surry and Prince George—A. R. Hobbs.

Nottoway, Amelia, Lunenburg, Prince Edward and Cumberland—R. E. Breck.

Dinwiddie and city of Petersburg—P. H. Drewry.

Isle of Wight, Southampton, Nansemond and city of Suffolk—J. E. West.

Norfolk city—John A. Lesner.

Caroline, Hanover and King William—Charles U. Gravatt.

Norfolk county and city of Portsmouth—S. T. Montague.

King George, Richmond, Westmoreland, Lancaster and Northumberland—C. Harding Walker.

Henrico, New Kent, Charles City, James City and city of Williamsburg—L. O. Wendenburg.

Elizabeth City, York, Warwick and city of Newport News—Saxon W. Holt.

Accomac, Northampton and Princess Anne—G. Walter Mapp.

Richmond city—A. C. Harman, E. C. Folkes.

King and Queen, Middlesex, Essex, Gloucester and Mathews—John R. Saunders.

DELEGATE CURTIS RESENTS CHARGE

RICHMOND, VA.—Special.—Flushed with anger, his voice trembling and almost choked with suppressed emotion, Captain John A. Curtis, gray-headed, and a veteran member of the House of Delegates from this city, today arose from his seat, on a matter of personal privilege and issued a personal challenge to Rev. Dr. H. D. C. Maclachlan, pastor of the Seventh Street Christian Church.

"He has attacked me from his pulpit," shouted the venerable delegate, "and, of course, I cannot answer him here, nor do I wish to.

"But let him divert himself of his robes. Let him face me like a man and make these charges to my face, and I will defend myself."

Here Captain Curtis shook his clenched fist over his head. "I will defend myself as I have always done."

The remarks made by Dr. Maclachlan to which Captain Curtis took exception were incorporated in a sermon delivered in the Seventh Street Church Sunday.

Referring to "a member of the Richmond delegation," Dr. Maclachlan said his recent utterances on the liquor question were "flippant and vulgar."

"I had a friend ask Dr. Maclachlan for the name of the delegate to whom he referred. He said he referred to me. Therefore I challenge him.

"If he is a man let him answer me. Let him take off his robes and I will defend myself."

PICTURE COST $8 NOW WORTH $5,000

RICHMOND, VA.—Special.—Art connoisseurs of Richmond—and there are more of them here than the average individual suspects—are in a state of rhapsody today at the discovery of a genuine Sully painting in this city. It is the life-size portrait of an infant about a year old—a beautiful, but natural, child, with the loveliest of brown eyes and the most kissable of pink flesh.

The fortunate possessor of this genuine art treasure is Mrs. John Skelton Williams. And her good fortune, in her own opinion, is greatly enhanced by the fact that she came across the picture quite accidentally in a local antique shop.

The portrait, together with its handsome frame, cost her only $8. Yet the picture, now that it has been definitely identified, would readily bring $5,000.

The Sully portrait of Patrick Henry, which was the property of the Henry family, but hung for years in the State Library, sold last year in Philadelphia to an anonymous purchaser for $4,300.

Mrs. Williams, however, is not in the least interested in the market value of her picture. An art enthusiast herself, with the best of taste in aesthetics, she positively rejoices in the beauty of the painting and cannot feast her eyes enough upon it. Nor are other art fanciers less enthusiastic.

The canvas, which is about four by three feet in size, is now at Franck's store, where it is being cleaned. Louis Franck, an expert in this delicate work, is renovating the canvas—that is, when he is not dancing before the picture in a state of ecstacy at the beauty of the brush child.

And apropos of Mr. Franck's efforts, it may be stated that the babe, like all unwatched or neglected flesh and blood infants, was very dirty when Mrs. Williams found the canvas. But the delicate tints and harmony of colors quickly caught her eye and she considered $8 a song for the painting.

Mr. Franck has wrought wonders with the portrait. He bses no chemicals, but simply his sturdy thumb, which has already traversed half the canvas and developed the most delicate of tones.

The picture has a background of old red shading into dark brown, and is somewhat suggestive of the Sir Joshua Reynolds style, without that English artist's tendency to overembellish backgrounds. The babe, which looks like a "sure-enough," and not the cherub or the amor of the idealist, is represented as tearing a rose to pieces. Above its head is a bunch of richly colored flowers. Unpretentious simplicity of style marks the painting, but it is a thing calculated to appeal to any one who loves children.

The infant, whose merry eyes look out from the canvas, was a real, joyous cooing child sixty-one years ago. Of that there is little or no doubt. But its name has yet to be revealed. Who knows? Perhaps Sully's subject himself or herself—the portrait looks more like that of a girl baby—will appear and identify it.

On the back of the canvas is the date 1851 and also the painter's initials T. B., wrought in monogram style. The crude canvas itself bears the stamp of a London house, and it ought not to be a difficult matter to identify the portrait. Sculptor E. V. Valentine and others will make an effort to do this.

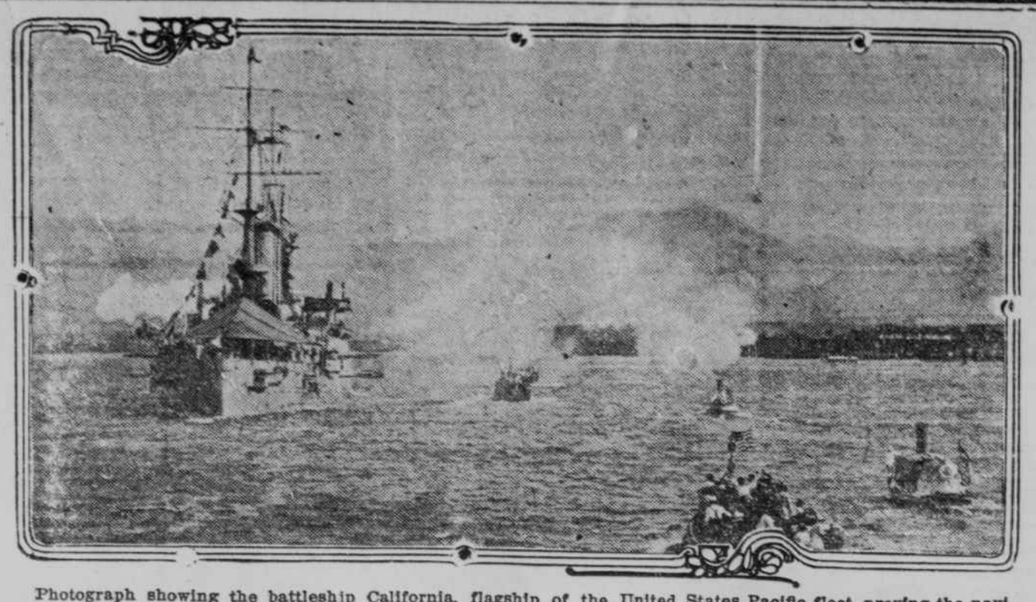
In years agone there have been newspaper controversies about Thos. Sully, whose history does not appear well known hereabouts. He was spoken of in Virginia as the "elder Sully" to distinguish him from a painter nephew, Sully, according to the best information, was born in Charleston, S. C., but spent many years in Philadelphia. He painted his famous portrait of Patrick Henry from a miniature done by an artist who caught Henry's features while the latter was figuring here in the famous British debt case.

Patrick Henry died in 1799, and Sully appears to have been born just about that time. He painted the Henry portrait to furnish an engraved frontispiece for William Wirt's biography of the great patriot which appeared in 1817.

The Henry painting, as may be judged by the price it brought in Philadelphia, is a magnificent piece of art work, but it does not clutch at one's heart strings like the rosy babe on the canvas now owned by Mrs. Williams. That babe is lovely enough to make anyone want it.

City Buys Water Plant.

CLIFTON FORGE, VA.— Special.—The city of Clifton Forge yesterday purchased from the Clifton Forge Light and Water Company all of its pipe lines, riparian rights and rights of way for $180,000. The company originally asked $400,000 for its plant, but later dropped to $278,500. Today it lowered its price to $180,000.



Photograph showing the battleship California, flagship of the United States Pacific fleet, proving the navigability of Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, by entering therein. She is saluting Camp Cowles and is anchoring just off the dry dock. Pearl Harbor has been converted into a United States navalbase, and in honor of this achievement there was a general celebration in Honolulu, including a banquet attended by former Queen Lilliuokalani.

HOUSE SMASHES PREVIOUS RECORDS

It Breaks aAll Records in Disposing of Bills and Clears the Calendar.

RICHMOND, VA.—Special.—At its afternoon session yesterday the House of Delegates broke by long odds all records for the term by passing no less than seventy-nine bills. Of these sixty-two were House bills; twelve were Senate bills, and the other five were amended bills agreed to by the Senate.

Most of these bills were, of course, local. Some, however, were of more general interest. All were uncontested, and the result of the evening's work is a much less congested calendar and a brighter aspect for the rest of the session.

Many very important bills which, on account of strong opposition, could not be taken up out of their order, seemed to be hopelessly buried. These are now beginning to see the light, and if the House repeats its good work again this week there can be no reason why every important matter cannot be given ample consideration before final adjournment.

TREATING BILL GETS SETBACK

RICHMOND, VA.—Special.—Delegate William Bullitt Fitzhugh will not recognize his anti-treating bill when it emerges from the Committee on General Laws in the Senate. No one else will be able to identify the "remains" when it is exhibited, displayed and exposed to the vulgar gaze of the members of the Senate.

The committee took it up yesterday evening and considered it for a moment or two, and then decided to extend the time.

Delegate Stephenson, of Bath, the patron of the anti-gambling bill, said that such a thing would be injurious to his people (he represents the Hot Springs section), and, therefore, he moved to eliminate the provisions of the bill so far as they referred to resorts at which mineral waters are used, or, rather, mineral water resorts. That was done.

Then Senator Lesner said that the saloon men in the city of Norfolk wanted to have the hotel provision eliminated, so that if a friend took a friend to dinner one friend might purchase a liquid refreshment for another friend. Then the hotels were eliminated and finally the saloons were cut off the bill.

It is still unlawful to invite a fellow to have a nip while in airships, tunnels, roof gardens and stables. With the exceptions above noted the bill is just like it was presented.

LONG ISLAND COAST IS SWEPT BY HIGH WINDS

NEWPORT, R. I.— Special.— The entire Long Island coast was swept by a severe gale, which followed a fierce electrical storm. Shipping was completely paralyzed and only the biggest of the steamers were able to ply their routes, all others being compelled to seek anchorages.

Following in the wake of a cloudburst and hail storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, a gale arose which lashed the water into terrific waves.

The Fall River steamer, Providence, bound from New York, put in here four hours late.

GOVERNOR URGES IMMEDIATE ACTION

Mentions Enabling Act, Primary Election Bill, Tax Commission Bill, Lime Grinding Bill and Others as Among the Most Important.

RICHMOND, VA.—Special.—Governor Mann has prepared a message for presentation to the General Assembly in which he directs the attention of the members to the short time remaining for the consideration of legislation and the important matters now pending on the callendars of the two houses. He names several measures which he points out as of prime importance.

The message is as follows:

Richmond, Feb. 27, 1912.

To the General Assembly of Virginia:

With thirty-seven pages of bills on the Senate calendar and eighty-five pages on the House calendar on yesterday, and only eleven more days for legislative action, it is apparent that many bills must fail because there will not be time to consider them. I feel justified, therefore, in calling attention to some of the most important measures.

The enabling act, the primary election bill, the fee commission bill and the tax commission bill, the bill requiring specific appropriations to the several departments of the Government, are all of Statewide interest and importance. Besides, there are the lime bill and the United Agricultural Board bill, intended to advance the great agricultural interests of the State, and which are asked for by a large number of our farmers; the bill requiring treasurers to settle every month, favored by our present and incoming Auditor, and a bill requiring like settlements by clerks of courts, who now only settle once in six months. Under our present law, the Auditor can require monthly settlements of the treasurers from the 1st of July until December, but he cannot make this requirement before July, and as there is no legal obligation upon treasurers to settle after December until the 15th of June, the treasury may be empty with plenty of State funds in the hands of its officers, a condition which strongly demands legislative action. Besides the bills enumerated, there are doubtless others which will present themselves to the minds of legislators.

Without intending in any way to interfere with the orderly proceedings of the General Assembly, I venture to recommend that no rule be adopted which will prevent a vote on these important measures.

The interest which the people of the State feel in the bills to which I have referred, and their importance, justify this message,

LAWRENCE, MASS. Special. Rioting in the textile strike was resumed today. A party of operatives on their way to work along Chandler Street was fired upon, but none was struck.

The police thought that the shots had been purposely fired high and were intended to frighten the strike-breakers.

Women paraded through the streets, attempting to keep operators from returning to work. The strike-breakers were hissed and pickets attempted to block their passage.

Five of the women were arrested.

Chairken Akobehak was arrested by Patrolman Charles Wadlin in a desperate hand-to-hand fight in a dark passageway after Akobehak had assaulted Harry Friedman and thrown pepper in his face.

Acting City Marshal John J. Sullivan has asked Attorney General Swift for an opinion on the legality of the police action in preventing children from being taken from Lawrence. An answer from the Attorney General is expected today. No attempt was made to take children away today, but the strike-breakers announce that a detachment will be taken away tomorrow.

Companies A, C and D of the First Corps of Cadets, in command of Lieutenant Commander Joh, will go to Lawrence today to replace the soldiers who are leaving. No cut in the force of militia in the city will be made, however, according to Colonel Sweetzer, until he is assured that the situation has settled down.

Leader Thompson, of Lawrence, goes to New Bedford today to conduct the weavers' strike in that city.

The police early today were out in force under command of Acting City Marshal John J. Sullivan. They were investigating the shots fired at operatives on their way to work on Chandler Street. A squad of forty-five police rushed to the scene as soon as the shots were heard. When they arrived all was quiet and a group of operatives huddled at one side of the street were the only persons in sight.

These, when questioned, could only say that the shots had come from open windows along the street. The police at once began a search of the buildings in an effort to locate those who fired the shots.

NEW CLERK SETS RECORD IN HOUSE

RICHMOND, VA.—Special.—Spectators in the galleries of the House of Delegates yesterday afternoon were nonplussed as to who it was that was calling the roll of the House on the passage of bills and they watched and watched in vain to get a glimpse of the man.

Members of the House sat up when the Speaker ordered: "The clerk will call the roll. Those favoring the bill will vote aye and those opposed no."

Then the "unknown" began to get busy. Harry B. Owen, who has been doing this work for years, had a sore throat and could not make the progress desired, and so a stranger was sprung on the members.

Seated just behind Mr. Owen, his chair tipped back indicating the nonchalance of its occupant, sat a smooth-faced, glib-tongued and rather good-looking young man. He was apparently "talking to himself," and he held no list of the members in his hands and he could not see more than one-half of the House. When the order was given to call the roll he just began with the first man and rattled away with a speed that made the old-timers wonder what had struck the House. He did not hesitate, and the members who have been hesitating and waiting to decide how they should vote found themselves amazed and rattled and dazed by the speed with which the clerk called the names.

Mr. Owen had nothing to do but to register the names as they were called and responses made. That was work enough for any man, and before the voice of member had died away the second below would have been called and he would be struggling to make known his vote. It was a great time, and the members were enabled to work off some seventy-five bills in the two hours of the afternoon session. The new clerk? Oh, yes. He is Mr. H. L. Cather, of Clearbrook, Frederick county, from the home county of Mr. Speaker Byrd. Mr. Cather might add that he is also clear-voiced, clear-headed. He was timed on three of the roll calls last evening, making the 100 names in 58:56:55 seconds.

"If you have votes to cast prepare to cast them now," said one of the members, after Mr. Cather had gotten started and had called two rolls without skipping a name or transposing one from the original roll. He is a wonder.

FRANCE LEADING PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

ASKS THAT ANOTHER NATION JOIN IN STOPPING TURKO-ITALIAN HOSTILITIES.

PARIS. Special.—France has taken the leadership in a new international movement to end the Turko-Italian war, according to a semi-official note issued here today.

France is ready to act in concert with any other power, the note says, with a view to bringing about peace through mediation.

The shelling of Beirut is believed responsible for the latest peace move.

BUDGET EXCEEDS THAT OF LAST YEAR

RICHMOND, VA.—Special.—The annual appropriation ordinance, or budget, which was reported to the Common Council last night by the Committee on Finance, takes a seven-league stride forward in the way of spending Richmond's money. It calls for a total outlay of $3,350,381.93—the largest budget in the history of the city. This total exceeds that of last year by $288,494.26.

Under the rules the Council last night was compelled to table the paper without debate, though the paper's various features will come up for discussion at the regular meeting of the body next Monday.

Some Big Items.

The budget, as it stands now, provides $75,000 for a new armory for the First Virginia Regiment, which ultimately is to cost $106,000; $25,000 for new street cleaning department stables; $18,312 for new building at the First Market; $25,000 for purchase of rathskellar property to enlarge William Byrd Park; $47,531.10 to open and widen Roseneath Road; $20,000 for arching over Bacon's Quarter Branch; $50,000 for smooth paving of Broad Street westwardly from Tenth Street; $18,000 for completion of new Lester Street; $14,000 for granite paving on Broad Street, west of Harrison; $5,000 for memorial gates at Bryan Park, and $200,000 for streets generally.

Provision is made for a new automobile patrol wagon and a new automobile ambulance; for another automobile fire engine, and for three motor cars for chiefs of the Fire Department.

The only provision for increase in pay not hitherto provided for by special ordinance is in the case of school teachers, where the fund for pay roll at the hands of the City School Board will provide for an increase averaging 10 per cent.

Last year's pay roll for the school was $206,000. This year's appropriations will raise the figure to $265,000—an increase of $59,000. Provision is also made for the expenditure of $10,000 in free school books—a meve recently sanctioned by a specially adopted ordinance.

No provision is made for the extension of the ornamental lights, as the municipal electric plant already is an expensive holding of the city and has somewhat taxed its finances. For this plant an appropriation of $64,000 is made.

Fight on Roseneath Road Matter.

It is evident from things heard at last night's meeting of the Council that the item appropriating $47,531 for the opening and widening of Roseneath Road will encounter strong opposition. An effort will be made to have this money applied to general improvements in the way of smooth paving. Particular objection is heard in connection with the allowances of the condemnation commissioners, and especially in the case of W. S. Forbes' large tract of realty.

The commissioners, in the opinion of many, have given full valuations without allowing the city anything for the enhancement of values by reason of the improvements to be made.

An effort will also be made to have the words "smooth paving" listed in the items for streets generally, which may now be expended only for grading, graveling, granite spall paving, curbs and gutters. Objection is made that all smooth paving should be from a separate fund, and not at the expense of the outlying districts, which are struggling in impassable mud.

Auditor Warren's statement submitted in connection with the budget says that his estimate of the 1911 revenues proved too conservative. He put the total at $3,009,925, whereas, the receipts, exclusive of bond sales, actually reached $3,185,810.92. Auditor Warren estimates that Richmond's 1912 income will be $3,350,381.93. And this, by the way, is the exact amount which the Finance Committee calls for in the budget.

Special Accountant George S. Crenshaw submitted in connection with the appropriation bill a tabulation showing the total expenditures for last year. It appears elsewhere in these columns.

Chairman H. R. Pollard, Jr., of the Finance Committee, last night called attention to the heavy financial burden now imposed upon the city in the way of interest on her debt and demands for her sinking fund. The total for interest and redemption items amounts to $728,790.58—nearly one-fourth of the aggregate sum asked by the new budget. Mr. Pollard uses these figures as his most potent argument against further bond issues at this time except for revenue producing assets.

By putting the office of City Collector on a salary basis the city has reduced the cost of tax collection from $13,000 to $8,500.

The budget leaves the questions of acquiring the Richmond dock and the erection of the new Bellevue School for future action, as these outlays will have to be financed by bonds.

It institutes an important innovation in the fire department payroll, however, as it provides funds for making sixteen call men full station employes, thus offering fully manned companies at all hours in the congested sections, leaving the call system to continue in the outlying section. There are forty-eight call men in the department, who have other employment, are paid nominal salaries, and come only when the fire bells ring. One-third of these are now put on a full time basis, making three fully manned companies in the central section of the city.

Rev. Wilbur F. Davis.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.— Special. Rev. Wilbur F. Davis, a retired Methodist minister of the Virginia Conference, is dead in Westmoreland county, aged seventy-three years.

He who is master of himself is a noble and a rare being.

COWBOYS WAGE WAR ON MEXICANS

Texas Troops Fired On—Believed That Insurrectos Are Responsible for This Outrage—Citizens Are Armed as Deputies Under Sheriff.

EL PASO, TEXAS.— SPECIAL.—The Mexican city of Jaurez, across the Rio Grande from this city, is in the hands of Mexican insurrectos for the third time within a year.

The Mayor refused to surrender the city, but the insurrectos were received by the townspeople with acclaim.

The few Federal soldiers in the garrison fraternized with the rebels and the insurrectos' standard was hoisted above the barracks.

From the sounds of firing caused by the useless volleys of the rebels as they advanced upon the city from the South, it was thought in this city that an engagement was raging.

So positive was this belief that Colonel Steever, commanding the United States forces, massed his troops along the American side of the river about the northern end of the international bridge. Information received from Juarez about noon stated that General Campar had proclaimed himself commander of the garrison and that the federals were enjoying themselves under the insurgent banner.

Campar issued a proclamation of warning against any opposition to his occupation of the town, and his little army was split up so that the southern outposts could be guarded against any surprise attack by General Villas' federal force, which was known to be somewhere between Chihuahua City and Jaurez.

MARFA, TEXAS.— Special.—American cowboys started at daybreak today for the Nelson Morris ranch, opposite Sierra Blanca, in Mexico, where for twelve hours American ranchers and cowboys have been fighting a besieging army of Mexicans.

The Americans planned to cross the Rio Grande and ride straight to the Morris ranch, attacking the besiegers from the rear. They were well armed. News of the fight at the Morris ranch reached here early today, when a cowboy from the ranch raced his pony here with the tidings. He had ridden desperately.

Brown Pascal, manager of the ranch, and four Americans with five friendly Mexican cowboys are said to be barricaded at the ranch house at the Citrivo headquarters of the ranch. The attacking party of Mexicans far outnumbers them and it was feared when daylight came the attacking party would attempt to storm the place.

According to the story told by the cowboy courier, a company of insurgents approached the ranch and demanded stores, saddles, horses and guns.

Pascal refused, and with the bookkeeper, "Smoky" Miller, the foreman and two other Americans, took refuge in the house. A Mexican blacksmith at the ranch is reported killed by the insurgents.

The fight began about dark last night, the courier said, and continued all night. The courier arrived at Polaris, a little settlement on the Texas side of the Rio Grande.

As soon as he told his story a number of Americans mounted their horses and started off in all directions to rouse the cowboys in the neighborhood.

A telephone message was sent to another settlement and the men at once started out to raise a relief party, according to advices today. Three special trains loaded with American troops passed through Sierra Blanca bound for El Paso early today.

An effort was made to have a company of troops detrained and sent across the border to the Morris ranch, but the request was refused.

Fire on State Troops.

EL PASO, TEX.— Special.— A detachment of Company K, Texas State militia, which was on guard about the El Paso electric light plant, was fired upon early today by persons believed to be Mexican insurrectos, who screened themselves behind a string of box cars. No shots were heard, as the attacking force used Maxim silencers on their rifles, but more than twenty bullets were fired, one of which passed through a guardman's hat.

Three Armies Waiting.

EL PASO, TEX.— Special.— Morning broke with three armies in the field on the international border line, each awaiting the first move of the other.

In Juarez the Mexican troops were on guard, watching for the rebels just outside the city to come in and attack. On the American side four troops of the Fourth Cavalry were guarding the river bank; a battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry, accompanied by wagon trains and hospital detachment, had bivouacked in the main plaza of the city.

Texas Rangers are on duty in the sheriff's office; Texas militia is guarding the electric light and gas plants.

Five hundred El Paso citizens are under arms to respond to a summons from the sheriff's office; the full regiment of the Twenty-second Infantry is standing in the railroad yards under arms, while a battery of field artillery is en route here from San Antonio.

Colonel E. Z. Steever, in command of the United States troops, says he has orders only to preserve neutrality. Dispatches from Washington say that United States troops have been ordered to enter Juarez if El Paso is endangered.

The situation is decidedly delicate. The rebels declare their determination to take the town.

PASTOR STIRS UP HORNET'S NEST

RICHMOND, VA.—Special.—When the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections last night took up the Jordan enabling act—rather, the Walker-Mapp West-Saunders bill—it faced a full house. The temperance forces were early on hand and the liquor element was also much in evidence.

The committee said it would give four hours to the discussion of the question—two hours to a side. The Anti-Saloon League forces began. Rev. James Cannon opened the debate.

It remained for the Rev. J. J. Wicker, pastor of Leigh Street Baptist Church, to precipitate the first thing out of the ordinary. He aroused considerable ire from the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce by his utterances, and in turn was referred to as a "hypocrite" by Colonel John B. Purcell. Other speakers declared his language insulting. Dr. Cannon discussed the constitutionality of the bill, saying it was within the power of the Legislature to pass the measure.

Dr. Wicker, although winning applause from the temperance forces, stirred up a hornet's nest among the members of the Chamber of Commerce, who declared they had been insulted by a stranger.

The minister said in part:

Mr. President,—It is difficult for any man who represents the temperance people of the State to speak with composure on this question. The emotions of all righteous people have been so long suppressed that to talk on this question is to find one's self enveloped in a flame of holy zeal.

* * *

Wheat It Meant.

Gentlemen, I am for men. The Chamber of Commerce has sent up a set of resolutions with only two points of contention in favor of the continuation of the saloon. They say that if you submit the question to the people you will stir up an agitation in the State. The second complaint they offer to the enabling act is that it will increase your taxation. Now I claim this is an insult to this grand old State. To say that she has not sense enough to settle her own problems at the poles and is too poor to pay for the righteous and honorable conduct of her institutions without engaging in a business that damns her sons, fills her jails, wrecks her manhood, breaks the hearts of her beautiful helpless women and sends the soul of men down to hell, I say to suggest such a thing as this is to insult the manhood of our Commonwealth, and this is exactly what this communication from the Chamber of Commerce does. Shame on you, gentlemen!

Gentlemen, this is a matter of money. The men who favor this act are working day and night for its passage without any thought of remuneration for themselves. Their compensation consists in the redemption of her lost manhood.

The men opposing this enabling act are doing so because of the money it means to their business. A gentleman from Norfolk said a while ago that it involved four millions of dollars' worth of property. Granted. But I represent a State of two millions people. I am here in behalf of helpless women who are victims of this accursed traffic, who wait all night for the boy to come home and who weep and watch for a ruined husband to come to a hovel called home and have no one to defend them in their desolation.

The Chamber of Commerce tells you that it will increase the taxation if this act is passed. I ask from what source do we gather our taxes? Who ought to pay our taxes? Whose taxes will it increase if this act becomes a law? Will it not be the rich man's? The man with real estate?

Colonel Purcell Agrieved.

"I did not come here to be insulted," Colonel Purcell shouted, shaking his fist high above his head. "I have lived in Richmond for more than sixty years, and this is the first time in my life I was ever insulted by a man I never saw before.

"That man is a hypocrite," he continued, growing excited. "He wears a hypocrite's mask, and is hiding behind the cloth. The mask should not protect him after these vile insinuations. I will tear the mask from his face, and hurl it in his teeth. I am sure the committee will repudiate his insinuations. I will treat his remarks with contempt."

Colonel Purcell then read the protest of the Chamber of Commerce against the passage of the Jordan bill.

John C. Easley, a real estate man, also resented the utterances of Dr. Wicker, declaring that the minister made a deliberate misstatement when he said the Chamber of Commerce has a money interest in this question.

Councilman George McD. Blake, of this city, was the first speaker. He said he was in the liquor business and knows more about it than any of the men who had spoken. He declared that more whiskey is sold in North Carolina today than when the State was wet. He knew that prohibition would not prohibit. He asserts that if liquor were not sold in the State of Virginia taxes would be increased 12 per cent., and he did not want that.

The hearing will be continued Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, with two hours yet remaining.

NEGRO SAVES TRAIN FROM BEING WRECKED

Found Heavy Tie on the Track Just in Time to Save Many Lives.

STAUNTON, VA.— Special.—Chesapeake and Ohio train No. 141, eastbound local passenger to Charlottesvill, had a narrow escape from wreck here last night.

At a steep embankment just beyond a high trestle bridge, within the corporate limits, a negro, Easton Brown, found a heavy railway tie lying on the tracks, and, just as it was gotten off, train No. 14 passed at full speed. One end of the tie was fastened securely in the bank and the other end was propped across one rail.

No clew as to the identity of the attempted train wreck has been discovered, but the local police and a Chesapeake and Ohio detective are working on the case.

McDONNELL IS BOUGHT BY PETERSBURG CLUB

LYNCHBURG, VA.— Special.—Frank McDonnell, second baseman of the last year's Shoemakers, has been sold by President Wilkinson to the Petersburg team. The deal was pulled off in Richmond Saturday, but was only made public today. The purchase price is not stated.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.— Special. Bert Franklin, charged with bribery in the McNama case, confessed today.

ST. LOUIS, MO.— Special.—A message received at the Postal Telegraph office here says that Mexican insurgents are shooting up the town of Eagle Pass, Texas.

MUST LABEL ICE CREAM MADE WITH CONDENSED MILK

RICHMOND, VA.—Special.—Ice cream manufacturers who use condensed milk or malted milk in their products must hereafter so label them. By unanimous consent, the House today passed the Oliver bill, providing for the above requirement. The bill had already passed the Senate.

Ice cream manufacturers in every part of the State bitterly opposed the measure, contending that it would force them to use natural milk exclusively in their products. This, they declared, would put them in the power of the dairymen, who, they feared, would take advantage of their new power and increase the price of milk.

A number of farmers and dairymen came to Richmond in person to see their representatives, while hundreds of others sent letters and petitions.

It was claimed that ice cream manufacturers in certain instances, though not generally, were using deodorized butter in their cream, which was thus rendered unhealthy, if not positively dangerous, while many—and this was admitted—were using condensed milk which the State authorities had not inspected.

The contest of the farmers was that the ice cream manufacturers should merely let the people know what the ice cream was made of. The Legislature, as its action would indicate, thinks so too.

Charles Marvel.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.— Special. The remains of Charles Marvel, formerly of Washington, who died in Arizona, aged forty-three years, were brought here yesterday and interred.