

THE DAILY PRESS is the only newspaper published in Newport News that receives the full news report of the Associated Press.

Daily Press

THE WEATHER
Fair Saturday and Sunday;
light to fresh south winds.

VOL. XIII. NO. 120.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1908.

PRICE TWO CENTS

LAMPHERE IS INDICTED FOR MURDER AND ARSON

Grand Jury Completes Its Work in Case Though the Digging Goes On

TRUE BILL AGAINST MRS. GUNNESS

Courier Mack Says Woman is Officially Dead, but It is Necessary to Charge Her With Killing Helgelrin in Order to Prosecute Her Accomplice.

(By Associated Press)
LAFORTE, IND., May 22.—In returning seven true bills against Ray Lamphere this afternoon the LaPorte county grand jury also indicted Mrs. Belle Gunness or the murder of Andrew Helgelrin, of Mansfield, S. D. No warrant was issued for Mrs. Gunness, as she was declared officially dead by the verdict of Coroner Mack, but in order to vote a true bill against Lamphere as an accessory in the killing of Helgelrin, it was necessary to indict Mrs. Gunness as the principal.

Arson and Five Murders.

Lamphere now stands before the bar of justice officially charged with arson, five murders, and being an accessory in the Helgelrin murder. Separate bills were returned against Lamphere for the murder in the first degree of Mrs. Belle Gunness and her three children, Philip Gunness, Myrtle Sorenson and Lucy Sorenson. The unusual feature of the seventh true bill is its indictment of the dead woman. It reads: "The grand jury presents that Belle Gunness, late of the county of LaPorte, and state of Indiana, on the 14th day of January, 1908, did unlawfully, feloniously, willfully and with premeditated malice kill and murder Andrew Helgelrin, the means and manner of such killing being to the grand jury unknown."

Lamphere Not Arraigned.

Lamphere was not arraigned and this will probably not be done until the cases are set for trial. Bench warrants, issued by Judge J. C. Richter, were served upon Lamphere in jail this evening. He expressed but slight surprise at the returning of indictments had been anticipated.

"I shall ask to have the cases set down for early trial this term," said Prosecutor Smith today.

Another Skull Found.

The digging today under the direction of Sheriff Smutser resulted in the unearthing of a human skull, which tonight it was decided belongs to one of the bodies dug up in the chicken yard two weeks ago. At that time three skeletons were found in one hole, but there were only two skulls.

PASTOR RESIGNS WITH CHARGES UNANSWERED

Rev. R. A. Ellwood, of Leavenworth Presbyterian Church, Accused by Chorister's Mother.

(By Associated Press.)
LEAVENWORTH, KAN., May 22.—A sensation was caused here today when it was announced that the Rev. R. A. Ellwood, formerly of Wilmington, D. C., had resigned as pastor of the Leavenworth Presbyterian church, following charges preferred against him by the mother of one of the young girls in the church choir. The resignation was accepted. Mr. Ellwood has a wife and child.

The church is one of the oldest and most conservative in the city. Since coming here three years ago Mr. Ellwood has been leader in many reforms.

LEFT GOOD RECORD BEHIND

Wilmington Holds Only Sensationalism Against Mr. Ellwood.

(By Associated Press.)
WILMINGTON, DEL., May 22.—Rev. Robert A. Ellwood was brought into prominence here by a somewhat sensational sermon a couple of days before the burning at the stake near here of George White, a negro, on June 23, 1902, for an assault on Helen Bishop, a young white girl, who died from her injuries.

Ellwood displayed somewhat sensational methods. He was active in church and temperance work and introduced the innovation here of holding religious services in the theatre. A long time ago he became involved in charges of doing violence to church law, but was acquitted. He left a good record when he departed two years ago.

ASSEMBLY GETS DOWN TO SERIOUS BUSINESS

Will Take Long Step Forward in Amalgamating All Presbyterians in This Country.

(By Associated Press)
KANSAS CITY, May 22.—With the presentation of the reports of special committees, the one hundred and twentieth general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States today commenced the important business of its convention. During the next week the assembly reports will be made from various parts of the world on every conceivable phase of the Christian work connected with the church.

None will be more important than those relating particularly to denominational unity and harmony.

Evangelical work all over the world and mission work at home and abroad will be reported upon and discussed. Marriage and divorce also are important subjects to be considered.

The desire to amalgamate all the Presbyterians into one church was manifested through all the proceedings and it is believed that this general assembly will represent a long step forward toward the realization of that idea.

SHIP SUBSIDY BEATEN

Defeated by Only Eleven Votes in the House of Representatives

WILLIAMS FILIBUSTERED MEASURE

He Demanded the Reading of the Conference Report on the Postoffice Appropriation Bill, Though It Had Been Printed—Many Speeches on Bill.

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, May 22.—The suggestion that gained wide currency last night that John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, would today abandon his filibuster in the House was apparently dissipated when that body met.

Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, called up the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill and Mr. Williams was prompt to demand the reading of the report, although its contents had become fully known through publication in the Record this morning. Under a motion by Mr. Overstreet to agree to the report the only opportunity afforded was to accept or reject the report in its entirety, although forty minutes were allowed for debate.

Mr. Overstreet made a strong plea for the mail subsidy provision of the bill, while Mr. Moon, of Tennessee, the ranking minority member of the postoffice committee, bitterly opposed it. The subsidy feature was opposed by Messrs. Stafford, Kansas; Small, North Carolina, and Finley, of South Carolina, and the system of weighing mails provided for in the bill was condemned by Mr. Murdock, Kansas.

Expressing regret that he was compelled to "break" with his Democratic colleagues on the subsidy provision, Mr. Hobson, of Alabama, vigorously supported it, saying it was a matter of national importance as distinguished from a gratuity to private interests. When the time came for a vote Mr. Williams insisted on a roll call and the yeas and nays ordered. The conference report was rejected, yeas, 144; nays, 155. So close was the result that on request of Mr. Overstreet a recapitulation was ordered. This disclosed the vote as follows, yeas, 145; nays, 156. The reason Mr. Overstreet moved to disagree to the Senate amendments and ask a further conference, which motion brought to his feet Mr. Moon, who insisted that having been defeated, Mr. Overstreet could not under the rule be recognized to make a motion in connection with the bill. Speaker Cannon, however, overruled the point. The amendments then were disagreed to and a further conference with the Senate asked. On this proposition Mr. Moon did not demand the roll call.

MAY REDUCE SOUTH'S MEMBERS IN CONGRESS

Republican Representatives Vote for Measure With Features of Old Force Bill Incorporated.

TACKLED ON THE PUBLICITY BILL

Southern Congressmen Protest Against the Measure, but at the Same Time Say They Will Accept It—Have Higher Duties to Perform—The Republican Argument.

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, May 22.—A campaign contribution publicity bill embodying an amendment by Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, providing for a reduction in the representation in the House of the states having disfranchisement laws was passed by the House today by a vote of 160 to 125 following a lively debate. The measure was brought up under suspension of the rules and but forty minutes were allowed in which to discuss it. The Southern members in particular were bitter in their denunciation of the apportionment provision of the bill.

Mr. Williams, the minority leader, was especially vigorous in his attack, characterizing the bill as being an attempt to revive the conditions of reconstruction days. On account of the Crumpacker amendment the Democrats voted against the bill in its entirety. In brief the provision regarding publicity of campaign contributions is made applicable to the national Congressional campaign committees of all political parties and all committees, associations or officers which shall in two or more States, influence the result or attempt to influence the result of an election at which representatives in Congress are to be elected.

Old Force Bill in Part.

The Crumpacker amendment provides for the re-enactment of certain sections of the old Federal election law except with the idea of the force bill authorizing the use of troops at polls is eliminated. It also provides that the director of the census shall submit to Congress a report on population showing the number of male citizens, white and black, in each State and the number disfranchised for the purpose of enabling Congress to ascertain to which such States may be entitled.

Mr. Crumpacker explained his amendments by saying they were designed against fraud and intimidation in elections. He undertook to say, he declared, that no member of the House would object to a law whose only purpose was to secure honest elections. In the opinion of Mr. Rucker, Missouri, if anything were wanting to demonstrate that the Republican party in the House were guilty of false pretenses the bill supplied that want.

South Has a Higher Duty.

"It is horse play," remarked Mr. Hardwick, of Georgia, "reduction in representation," he said, had no terrors for the South. The Republicans, he asserted, need not deceive themselves on that point. "Heavy as is the price," he exclaimed, "unfair and unjust as we believe it would be to enact this pound of flesh, yet if the people of America ever do require it, they will find that the South will pay it for the protection of its homes and for the preservation of its white civilization."

Expressing the belief that Mr. Crumpacker in including his amendments to the publicity bill did not represent the sentiments of the majority in attempting to revive the principles of the force bill, Mr. Lassiter, Virginia, protested against the measure.

Mr. Gillespie, of Texas, warned the House that by passing the bill the condition of the negro would be made worse than at present. Following brief remarks by Messrs. Bennett, of New York, and Bonvenc, of Colorado, in support of the bill, Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, made a vigorous speech against it.

trying to do?" he inquired. "Does the gentleman from Indiana think he can turn the hands of the clock of time back half a century? Does he think he can produce the days of the carpet bagger and reconstruction in the South once more? Does he think the interests of the North will stand for a recurrence of the saturnalia?" The reduction in representation amendment, he declared, had been added to defeat the publicity bill. "You have no idea of reducing the representation of California, Massachusetts or Connecticut because they disfranchise illiterate."

South Will Accept Issue.

The people of the South, he asserted, were willing to take the issue. If, he said, it was desired to ignore the fifteenth amendment and the Republicans were willing to restore to Mississippi the power to fix her suffrage along racial lines, the people of that State were ready for the gauntlet.

"Throw it down whenever you please," he exclaimed. "As to the reduction of our representation in Congress, in God's name take it and welcome to it; but be honest when you do it."

Mr. Williams declared that if the publicity feature of the bill should become law, "it will damn your Republican party and be worse for you than the force bill which defeated Harrison."

It was all false pretenses, he declared, and he said to the Republicans: "Like children you are playing with fire in a powder magazine." He closed by asking the Republicans if they were foolish enough to believe that the South would ever again submit to the policies to which she submitted when she was weak and helpless.

Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, said there was no greater evil than that gentlemen should be sent as representatives to the House "not by virtue of the votes of their fellow citizens, but by virtue of the suppression of votes."

Mr. Dalzell evoked Republican applause when he produced statistics showing that the representative from the First Mississippi district sits here by virtue of 2,563 votes, while the representative of the First district of Pennsylvania sits here by virtue of 29,870 votes.

The vote being taken the bill, amid Republican applause and some Democratic hisses, was passed, yeas, 160; nays, 125; present and not voting, 9.

SAYS AIDING SUICIDE IS NOT A LEGAL CRIME

Pittsburg District Attorney Will Not Prosecute Prisoner in Whose Presence Girl Died.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 22.—"Suicide is not a crime in Pennsylvania, therefore any person who aids in the commission of the act is not guilty, at least in the eyes of the law."

This ruling was made today by First Assistant District Attorney McElroy to Coroner Armstrong, who had consulted him regarding what action he should take against Frank A. Judd, chief clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania, who was present when Flossie Douglas ended her life in Allegheny because she feared that Judd was about to cast her aside. The decision which was quoted as rendered by Presiding Judge Arnold, of Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia county, February 14, 1902, in the case of Herbert Wright.

Judd, in a statement to the coroner today, declared the Douglas girl had made frequent threats of taking poison before, and that when she really did swallow the dose he did not suppose that she had taken enough to kill her.

TO ASK FOR ANOTHER BISHOP COADIUTOR

Episcopal Council of Virginia Decides to Elect One Owing to Greater Work.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., May 22.—The most important action of the Episcopal council of Virginia was taken up this morning when Bishop Gibson made formal request for a bishop coadjutor owing to extended territory and increasing duties in consequence of the growth of the church.

In accordance with the canons of the church, the request must be acted upon by all the bishops and standing committees of the church.

BRYAN MAKES PLEA FOR EMERGENCY CURRENCY

State Banks Should be Given Some Protection as National Institutions

ADDRESS TO CHICAGO BANKERS

Commoner Declares That America's System is Superior to That of England, and That a Good Overhauling is All That is Needed to Put Things Straight.

(By Associated Press)
CHICAGO, May 22.—William J. Bryan made a plea before the Bankers' Club of Chicago tonight for an emergency currency that would enable state as well as national banks to relieve money stringencies, and sounded a warning that the people would demand the government bank unless absolute security for deposits can be assured to them.

He spoke on the "Banking Business" before several hundred members on the occasion of 104 regular meeting of the club.

On the subject of emergency currency, Mr. Bryan said that he believed that the currency should be issued by the Federal government and loaned to the banks. One reason advanced for the belief was that the state bank could be given the same assistance in time of need as the government institution.

On Same Footing.

"I do not know," he said, "why a state bank should not be thus aided in the matter of relieving distress. In my opinion the state and the national banks should be placed on the same footing when it comes to the question of securing emergency currency."

He said that he believed that our present banking system with 20,000 independent banks, more nearly meets the needs of the people of this country than a system like that of the bank of England would do, but he declared that the system needed a general overhauling.

"The thing for us to do," he said, "is to take the system we have, examine it, correct its faults and make it respond to public sentiment, for if any one thinks he can ignore public sentiment, that person will learn his mistake when it is too late."

Temptation to Gamble.

On the question of affording security to the depositor Mr. Bryan declared that the temptation to gamble was the source of most of the great bank failures and suggested the necessity for a law that would remove this temptation from persons who handle other people's money.

CLEVELAND'S CONDITION SAID TO BE SERIOUS

Illness of Ex-President Cleveland Calls for Constant Medical Attendance.

(By Associated Press)
LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 22.—The southeast storm which has been prevailing in this section for more than forty-eight hours, has had a bad effect on Grover Cleveland, who is seriously ill at the Lakewood Hotel. Both Doctors Bryant and Lockwood were at the ex-president's bedside again this morning. Dr. Lockwood had remained all last night and Dr. Bryant came from New York to relieve him.

Mr. Cleveland for more than ten years has suffered from rheumatic gout and the confined damp weather has produced a condition which must necessarily aggravate the stomach trouble with which he is believed to be affected.

At the hotel it is still given out that Mrs. Cleveland hopes that a continued spell of warm, pleasant weather will enable her husband to be moved to their summer home, either at Tamsworth, N. H., or to Bozard's Bay, Mass.

MURDERER MAKES ESCAPE

After Killing Companion, Tazewell Man Fires Upon Pursuers.

(By Associated Press)
ROANOKE, VA., May 22.—Late last night at Tazewell, Va., Marco Greenlee, a well known young man was shot to death within a hundred yards of his home by his companion Oscar Kersey, who later made his escape.

NATIONAL CITY BANK BUYS S. A. L. CERTIFICATES

Entire Issue of Three Million Dollars Worth of Paper Will be Taken by New York Concern

(By Associated Press)
NEW YORK, May 22.—S. Davis Warfield, of Baltimore, one of the receivers of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, who has been in this city negotiating for the sale of the issue of \$3,000,000 of a series of certificates of the Seaboard announced tonight that he had closed negotiations with the National City Bank for the purchase of the entire issue of such certificates.

Mr. Warfield stated the present issue of certificates is made to provide for the interest payments on underlying bonds, to pay the interest and principal matured and about to mature on the various trusts, for certain new construction, and a number of other purposes designated in the decree of the court that authorized the issuance of the certificates.

T. P. A. AT ROANOKE.

Annual Convention Begins With Large Attendance.

(By Associated Press)
ROANOKE, VA., May 22.—The seventeenth annual convention of the Travelers Protective Association of Virginia convened here today for a two day session. Delegates are present from all sections of the state and the meeting is one of the largest ever held in the Old Dominion.

Mayor Cutchin made an address of welcome and the response was made by President R. W. Adams, of the organization.

OCEAN RECORD BROKEN

Lusitania Brings England Four Hours Closer to America.

MORE THAN 25 KNOTS AN HOUR

One Day She Logged 632 Miles, but Did Even Still Better Later by Making 650 Miles—Will Get Big Subsidy.

(By Associated Press)

NEW YORK, May 22.—Lusitania's new record—4 days 19 hours and 17 minutes. Lusitania's best previous record—five days exactly. Mauretania's record—4 days 23 hours 59 minutes; Lusitania's best day's run—632 knots. Lusitania's best previous day's run—627 knots, March 10.

The giant Cunarder Lusitania has broken all the trans-Atlantic records, despite a handicap of fog and storm, when she finished her trip from Liverpool and Queenstown off Sandy Hook lightship early today.

Her hourly speed at times was more than twenty-six knots, and the enthusiasm of hundreds of passengers was not greater than that of every officer and man down to the stokers, who piled more than a thousand tons of coal into her furnaces.

All Sunday day's runs were smash hit Thursday when she logged 632 miles, but it is believed that yesterday her performance was still better, and that the day's record will show 656 knots.

The Lusitania came over the long course, which is about 2,800 knots, and her hourly average was more than twenty-five knots. The first day out she showed a record of 629 knots, the second day 625 knots, then 632 knots. Yesterday's record has not been received.

The big turbine passed Sandy Hook lightship at 6:27 last night at high speed in a smooth sea. Her time may not exceed that she made over the short course, about 110 miles less than the one she took four days, 18 hours and 40 minutes, but it would be pretty close to it. The hourly average then was 24 1/2 knots. Her record over the longer course has been just five days.

The builders of the Lusitania's engines are said to be aboard this trip, and have encouraged the engineer's department to get every particle of speed possible out of the liner. The feat of the Lusitania gives her assurance of the \$750,000 British mail subsidy which she and her sister ship will earn when they average on one round trip 24.50 knots.

STILL FIGHTING FOR THE INCUBATOR BABY

For Fifth Time Right of Ownership of Child is in Being Heard in Courts.

MOTHER AND FOSTER MOTHER'S WAR

Real Mother, Though Poor, Spends Five Thousand, Which Was Raised for Her by Sympathetic People in Fighting Her Claim—Child Has Grown to be Pretty Girl.

(By Associated Press)

CHICAGO, May 22.—The fate of the famous incubator baby of the St. Louis World's Fair will be decided in a few days by the United States court of appeals at Minneapolis. The decision will determine finally whether the baby belongs to its real mother or to the woman who adopted it. Four courts already have attempted to decide this question. An Illinois circuit court decided the child belonged to its real mother. The Illinois supreme court reversed this decision and gave the baby to its foster parent. A district court in Kansas decided that the little one belonged to its adopted mother. The Kansas supreme court gave it back to its real mother.

Now a Pretty Girl.

At present under the Aegis of the Kansas upper court the real mother and child are living at Sedan, Kan. The incubator baby, now grown to a pretty girl of four years, was born in a St. Louis hospital February 18, 1904. While the mother, Mrs. Jette Thomson Bleakley, lay in hospital the nurse stole the baby and sold it to the baby incubator company of the world's fair. A few days later the baby was born in a hospital, it is alleged, was substituted. Mrs. Bleakley was told her baby died. The baby in the incubator thrived and Mrs. James H. Barclay, a wealthy woman of Buffalo, decided to adopt it. Mrs. Bleakley signed a deed, waiving all claims to the incubator baby. She was convinced it was not her child. But Mrs. Bleakley became suspicious finally. She went to the St. Louis hospital, where the matron admitted the incubator baby was the child born to Mrs. Bleakley. When she learned the real mother had come to claim her offspring, Mrs. Barclay fled. It is said, with the infant from St. Louis. She was halted at Rock Island by a warrant charging her with kidnaping. The Rock Island court returned the baby to Mrs. Bleakley, who took it to Lawrence, Kan. After appealing the case in the Illinois court, Mrs. Barclay went to Lawrence and began action to regain possession of the child. Judge Smart, of the district court, there decided the adoption was legal and gave the real mother six hours in which to surrender the baby.

Much Money Spent in Case.

While the deputy sheriff waited in the Bleakley home Mrs. Bleakley slipped out a back way with the child in her arms and caught an express train. By means of a bogus arrest, it is alleged, she had herself conducted safely past pursuit through Kansas and Missouri, into Illinois, where the circuit court had recognized the validity of her claims. For several months she and her child lived at Rock Island until the supreme court returned the child to Mrs. Barclay. Meanwhile an appeal had been taken in Kansas and the supreme court of that State had upheld the claims of the real mother. Mrs. Barclay fled in disgust back to Kansas, where she now lives.

Mrs. Barclay has spent fifty thousand in her fight for the baby. She calls the child Dorothy Edith Barclay. It is said \$5,000 in defending her child. She knows the child as Marian Roberta Bleakley. Several famous lawyers have handled Mrs. Bleakley's case free of charge.

About \$2,500 has been contributed to help her by public subscriptions.

Will Insist Upon Amendments.

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—The disagreement of the House of Representatives to the credit bill amendment to the act of appropriation bill was held before the Senate today, and a further conference was ordered. The dispute concerns being increased to \$100,000 the disputed amount.