

The Dispatch

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RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1907.

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STORM KILLED IN BOOK MATTER

Peaceful Session of Committee Followed by Recess Till February 5.

MR. J. P. KENNEDY DID NOT TESTIFY

Said He Was Willing to Go On Stand Any Time Committee Wanted Him—Mr. Eggleston's Examination as to Single List Completed.

Unexpectedly calm and beautiful were the proceedings before the subcommittee investigating committee yesterday, the body having determined to defer the further examination of Librarian J. P. Kennedy until February 5th, to which date an adjournment was taken.

Superintendent Joseph H. Eggleston, Jr. was examined and completed his testimony with reference to the single list. He remained upon the stand for over an hour, and was listened to with much interest. In anticipation of the examination of Mr. Kennedy, quite a number of citizens had gathered in the Senate chamber, and more than half of the seats were occupied.

The librarian was one of the first to testify. Indeed, he was in the room ahead of some of the members of the committee. He chatted pleasantly with the newspaper men, and seemed to be in the spirits. Mr. Kennedy expected to be called, and shortly after Mr. Eggleston was called, he sent a note to Chairman Byrd, asking that the latter announce publicly that he was on hand, prepared to answer any questions that might be asked him by the committee.

Asked to Remain.

Mr. Kennedy had been told privately that he was not to appear until February 5th. After sending the note up, he was about to leave the room for his office in the library building, when Mr. Byrd, from the chair, requested him to remain.

When Mr. Eggleston had concluded his testimony, Mr. Byrd read the note aloud, and, addressing the librarian, informed him that so far as the taking of testimony was concerned the committee would take a recess until February 5th, but that if he wished to add to his testimony of the previous day the committee would be glad to hear him.

Mr. Kennedy said he had nothing to add, but was willing to take the stand at the pleasure of the committee.

There will be no more public sessions until February 5th, but Messrs. Byrd and Eggleston, Jr. have been making it a point to be in the room from time to time to familiarize themselves with the evidence already given on the subject. Senator Strode has gone to his home in Ashcroft.

Mr. Eggleston Again.

The committee adjourned at 10:45, and Superintendent Joseph H. Eggleston, Jr., was again put on the stand.

He was asked by Chairman Byrd if he had anything to say in reference to the complaints received by the committee from division superintendents to the effect that some local dealers were making very low prices for books.

Through the kindness of the committee, Mr. Eggleston said: "I backed of three cases and I took them up and settled them promptly." Then the superintendent read a circular recently sent out by himself to the superintendents, instructing them to "look into this matter and provide methods by which the superintendents may see that books are kept within easy reach of the pupils at low prices."

Chairman Byrd remained the witness that he had a letter from Superintendent Massey, of Clark county, complaining that Massey's quotations were being sold there for 25c. instead of 50c., which is the list price, and the superintendent said Mr. Massey had received a copy of the circular sent out by the department, and that if violations continued, it was his duty to report the matter promptly to the Department of Education.

Witness defined the single and multiple lists at the instance of the chair, and his definitions of the terms were practically those generally accepted.

The Vital Point.—The two terms taken without qualification are held to mean that a single list is where only one book of a certain class is put on, and the multiple list where there are more than one of a certain class, both being stretched and added to, and given exceptions, until there are many shows held with reference to their real meaning.

Witness said the vital point was to be in the choice of the best books at the cheapest prices, and that if the method was changed in Virginia the prices would be thirty to forty per cent. cheaper.

The chair suggested that some of the advocates of the multiple list contended that this method tended to encourage competition.

In reply the witness said this reminded him of a man who knew a great deal, but much of it was not so.

"So far from encouraging competition, it," he declared with emphasis, "it absolutely crushes competition."

"What do you think of Dr. Knapp's contention that the multiple list increases the cost of books five cents per book?" asked the chair.

"I think it is a great deal more than that, and I think that the necks of county legislatures would be unuseful if they should come here and buy a tax of ten cents per book for such a purpose," he replied.

"I know I would think more of my neck, and certainly of my political neck, than to be a party to such a proposition."

A Heavy Drain.—

POSTMASTER GRUBB'S DEATH AVENGED



MR. JOHN GRUBB.

TWO TO DIE FOR GRUBB MURDER

Find Both Guilty and Sentence Them All in Period of Two Hours.

JUDGE'S TERRIBLE WARNING
Brings to Minds of Condemned Enormity of Their Crime, Brown Set Free.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PARMVILLE, VA., January 11.—The adjourned session of the special term of the Circuit Court of Prince Edward convened this morning at 10 o'clock, with Judge George J. Hundley on the bench, and in less than two hours afterwards both William Ruffin and Massie Hill had been arraigned and tried by two separate juries, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to hang on the 15th day of February.

Ruffin was first brought into court, and when John Brown, whom both Ruffin and Hill had falsely accused of being their accomplice in the murder of Mr. John Grubb.

Detectives Robinson and Taylor had returned from West Virginia, where they were sent Monday afternoon, when John Brown claimed could testify in his behalf. The officers brought back with them positive evidence that at the time of the killing of Mr. Grubb, on the night of June 1st last, Brown was at work in West Virginia. His employer sent an affidavit to that effect, and states that if it is necessary he will come in person to testify.

Judge Hundley, after telling Brown that he had no company he kept with, and that he was not to go to work and keep away from Ruffin's companionship, discharged him from custody.

Both Plead Guilty.

William Ruffin's case was then called. Upon his arraignment he pleaded guilty, and only one witness was examined for the Commonwealth, Mr. Harry Prince, who lives near the scene of the murder. He testified to having seen the prisoner at Taggles on the day of the crime, June 5, 1906. Ruffin was asked if he wished to testify, and replied that he only wanted to say that there was no other person connected with the murder and robbery, but he and Massie Hill. The case was not argued, and the jury considered their verdict only long enough to write and read it.

Massie Hill, a stalwart, giant-like negro, was next brought into the courtroom, arraigned, and he pleaded guilty. Only one witness testified in his case, the same Harry Prince of the department, and that if violations continued, it was his duty to report the matter promptly to the Department of Education.

Witness defined the single and multiple lists at the instance of the chair, and his definitions of the terms were practically those generally accepted.

Warning to Others.—Judge Hundley immediately sentenced both the prisoners, addressing himself first to Ruffin in the following words: "Jesse Huffin, it is not my purpose to pass sentence on you to say one word that might unnecessarily harrow your mind, or wound your feelings. I could not add to your punishment if I would, and would not if I could, for your punishment is heavy enough. Inasmuch, however, as the object of all punishment is to deter other men from the commission of crime, as well as to punish the perpetrator of the crime, I deem it incumbent on me to say something in relation to the awful crime of which you have been found guilty by a jury of your countrymen. On the 15th day of last June, a quiet, peaceable and honest citizen of this country was alive and well in the pursuit of his calling. He was more than an honest, quiet, peaceable citizen; he was a servant of the living God, known and loved for his Christian character and good deeds. On the morning of the 5th of June, the bones of this good man were found and the ashes of his home. He had been robbed and murdered in his own home, and you have been convicted of this awful

(Continued on Second Page.)

SET DEATH-WATCH OVER CHAS. GOOD

Authorities Fear Condemned Man Will Commit Suicide.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LURAY, VA., January 11.—To prevent suicide, a death watch has already been placed over Charles Good, who is languishing in Luray on March 5th for the murder of his sweetheart, Miss Fannie Strop, Good is very ill in his cell, and his friends are doing everything possible to bring about a change in his situation. It is feared that he will attempt to take his own life.

Power of the Place.—To appreciate the honor of being the leader of the minority, one has only to know that the leader of the minority occupies, to his party, the same position as that occupied by the Speaker of the House to the majority party. It is no simple matter to be in the minority, and represents on the floor the leadership of the party.

That the selection of Clark for the leadership will do the District of Columbia a good cannot be doubted. He has, all through his congressional career, taken a marked interest in local affairs, especially in school affairs, and his increased influence as minority leader will tend to throw in his way greater and more varied opportunities for benefiting the District.

Champ Clark is known all over the country as a brilliant lecturer and writer. He is one of the most widely read men in the country today. His life has been a varied one. At different times in his career he has been a farm hand, a newspaper man, a clerk in a store, a schoolteacher, a lawyer, a lecturer, and a member of Congress.

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CHAMP CLARK TO LEAD DEMOCRATS

A Determined Campaign Has Been Going On to Make Him Leader.

WILLIAMS TO BE MADE SENATOR

Clark's Plan Will Be Different From That of Williams, Who Was Head and Front of the Minority—Will Allow Others to Act.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Champ Clark, leader of the Democracy in the House of Representatives in the next Congress.

Since this session of Congress convened the friends of the eloquent Missourian have been making a quiet but determined campaign to put their man in the place now occupied by John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi.

As a result of their efforts, Clark's friends are confident to-day that they have the fight won—Williams beaten and Clark's selection assured beyond all question.

This situation is the outcome of a dissatisfaction that has been felt for a long time in several quarters with Mr. Williams' leadership, and has been made possible by an agreement among the dissatisfied ones that Champ Clark is, above all others, the man for the job. Although the formal vote on the proposition will not be taken until the next Congress convenes in December, the vote at that time will be only the ceremonial expression of the sentiment that is crystallized in this session of Congress.

Williams to Be Senator.

Those who have made certain, they say, the selection of Clark to the highest position, a member of the minority may hold in the House of Representatives have not consulted Mr. Williams in the matter. Williams, it will be remembered, is a candidate against Governor Yardman for the Senate from Mississippi, a contest that will come up in that State the latter part of the coming summer. However it may result, and the indications now are that Williams will be the victor, he will not be a member of the House through the next session, which is the long session of the House.

The belief was expressed to-day that Clark, when he learns the strength of the support that will surround him in the next Congress, owing to his expected place in the Senate the second session of the next Congress, there are some who think the Missouriian will want to hold the leadership until his retirement from the House to take up his senatorial duties.

One-Man Affair.—If Clark gets the place he will lead the minority in a manner somewhat different from the features that have been characteristic of the Williams regime. Clark is understood to want the leadership as a personal affair. Williams was always on the floor, and it was claimed, and is claimed, by many that such tactics tend to stifle individuality and to retard the individual development of strong men in the party.

Clark, it is understood, will be the leader, but he will call for help from the members of the Democracy, his design being to strengthen the opposition to the Republicans by an interested minority, instead of assuming to do all the fighting, both by speaking and by parliamentary strategy, through his own agency.

Democrats familiar with the situation were inclined to believe to-day that the letter written yesterday by Williams to a New York newspaper, declaring himself in favor of Ryan for the presidential nomination, presages his knowledge of the fight that is being made on him in the House, and indicates that he will do everything possible to counter the opposition to him.

Williams's Tactics.—Clark has for a long time been regarded as a "hot" leader, "Bryan man," and Williams, and it might easily be said many Democrats, that Williams, by the letter referred to, seeks to show that, from the Ryan viewpoint, he is as good a man as Clark for the position. In the letter outlined the significant utterance: "I wish to God Democrats would quit fighting one another and unite in fighting against bad policies and tendencies for fundamental Democratic ideas."

Details are hard to obtain regarding the exact location of the Clark strength, but reliable information is that the Missouriian will be strongly backed for the leadership by the men from Texas, Missouri, Virginia, Louisiana, Kentucky, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Georgia, with a strong sprinkling of supporters from Alabama and other Democratic States.

Clark has not yet publicly announced his candidacy for the position, but his friends believe he is in the city, and will accept the honor which they are now prepared to pass over to him.

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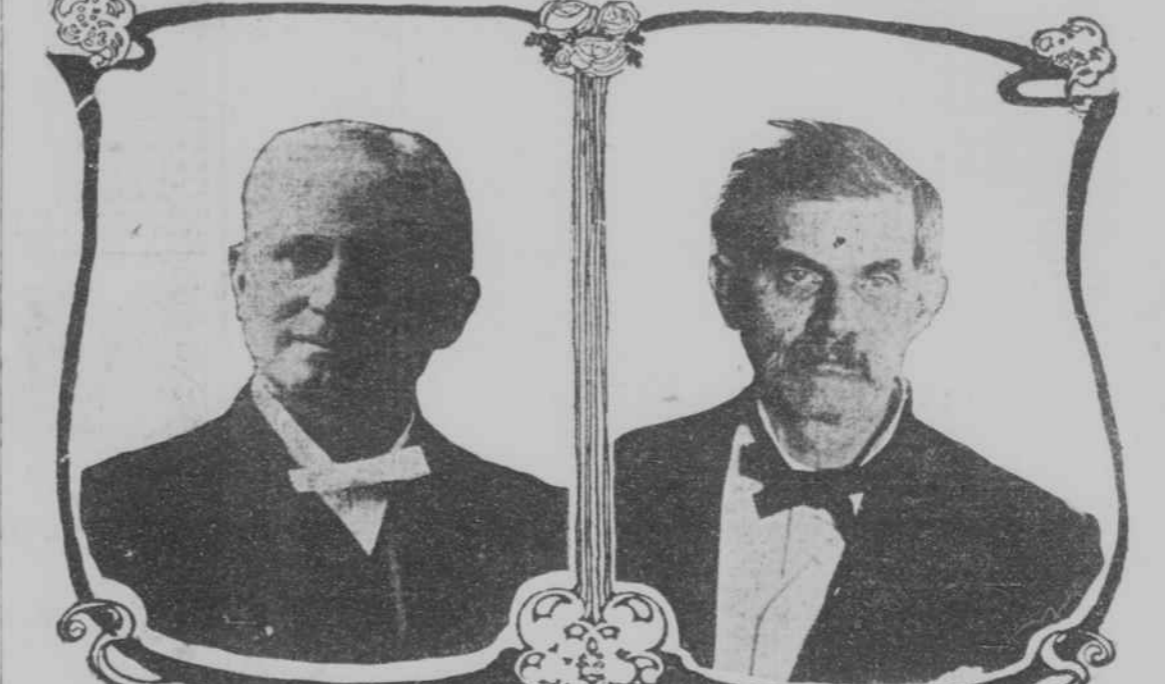
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PLAN TO DETHRONE JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS AND MAKE CHAMP CLARK LEADER



CHAMP CLARK, Missouri, Prospective Leader.
JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Mississippi, The Present Leader.

MOTLEY STAMPS STICK OF DYNAMITE

Tries Thus to Put Out Fire and Is Blown to Atoms.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

DANVILLE, VA., January 11.—James M. Motley, a shaver employed in the blasting being done on the rail route of the Crystal Lee and Power Company, met a frightful death to-day by being blown up by dynamite. The man was engaged in blowing several sticks of dynamite that had become frozen. One of the sticks caught fire and Motley most unwisely attempted to extinguish the blaze by stamping on it. Another workman who realized the danger, seeing that Motley was badly hurt, got the words out of his mouth when the explosion occurred. The arms and legs of the man were torn practically from the body, and parts of the victim will probably never be found. On the table near the spot where the accident occurred were found bits of clothing, and a pocket watch, which was in the middle of Dan River one of the shoes of Motley was seen floating.

The windows in many buildings around the place where the accident occurred were shattered. Motley was twenty-seven years of age and is survived by a wife and five children.

ARRITT ROBBERY STILL MYSTERY

Mr. Arritt Returns, But So Far Little Light Has Been Thrown on His Losses.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., January 11.—The mystery in connection with the alleged robbery of Arritt & Co.'s safe on Christmas Day was not cleared up by the return of E. F. Arritt.

Arritt reached the city last night, but has not been near his store or his apartment since he returned. His presence did not become generally known until to-day. A reporter called at the house to-night and was informed by Mrs. Arritt that her husband had been home, but had gone to Norfolk and she did not know when he would be back.

The afternoon W. C. Stuart and W. B. Colman, attorneys representing creditors, filed a petition to have him placed in the hands of the trustees. His presence will clear up the matter, it is claimed, that Arritt's indebtedness amounts to over \$1,000, and that his stock of jewelry is worth \$12,000. He claims that on Christmas night the safe in his store was broken into, and \$2,500 in money and \$1,000 worth of diamonds. He did not report the matter to the police, and nothing was known of the alleged robbery for ten days. Sunday night Arritt told his associates that he was going to Baltimore. He was not seen at the store since, but it is known that he did not leave the city before Tuesday.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN IN RAILWAY COLLISION

GREAT FALLS, MONT., January 11.—A Montana Central westbound train, in which Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan were passengers, collided with a switch engine and some cars in the Great Falls yards to-day. The locomotive of the passenger train was partly demolished, the baggage car was wrecked and several passengers were injured. The passenger train was moving at full speed when it hit the engine. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were both thrown from their seats, but suffered no injury.

TWENTY BURNED BY CELLULOID EXPLOSION

STRASBURG, GERMANY, January 11.—Sixteen girls and four youths, from sixteen to eighteen years old, were burned to death at the village of Gelsdorpeln, near here, in a fire at Hubert Koppelman's factory, at 4 o'clock this morning. A basket of celluloid strips caught fire from a spark and exploded in a room where forty persons were working.

Dickenson Fined.

Spiller James T. Lewis, of Henric, had before him yesterday the case of J. K. Dickenson, who was charged with having thrown a dog from the road into the highway, thereby breaking the animal's leg. Judge Lewis fined him \$5 and costs.

CONFERRING ON INJURY TO MAINS

Representatives of City and Trolley Interests Trying to Agree on Sum.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

The action of the Common Council on Thursday night in passing an ordinance appropriating \$5,000 for the employment of expert electrical engineers and scientists to testify before the United States Court in the prosecution of the claim of the city of Richmond against the Richmond Passenger and Power Company and the Richmond Traction Company for damages to the amount of something like \$125,000 for injury to water mains by electrostatic corrosion has evidently had its effect. Certainly one effect has been to expedite a prospective conference between representatives of the city and of the trolley lines and affiliated interests, looking to a compromise of the city's claim.

Such a conference was had yesterday afternoon in the office of the City Attorney with representatives of the Council Finance Committee and Mr. Pollard on one side, and of the trolley lines and trolley companies on the other. The conference was executive, and participants therein declined to give out any information further than the names of the conferees. It is understood, however, that the meeting was merely preliminary to negotiations which are likely to result in some agreement by the parties interested.

THOSE PRESENT.

Those were present at the conference: Chairman Wood and Councilmen Cannon and Pollock; of the Council Finance Committee, and City Attorney Henry R. Pollard, on behalf of the city; Messrs. Frank W. Christian, William J. Leake, Henry W. Anderson and Richard E. Davis, the last named of Petersburg, representing the bondholders of the road and the Virginia Passenger and Power Company; the Richmond Passenger and Power Company; the Richmond Traction Company and other parties interested.

Nearly two years ago the city instituted suit by intervening in the equity case of Howling Green Trust Company and others vs. the three trolley companies, the style of the case now in process of adjudication in the United States Circuit Court. The city claimed that damage by electrostatic corrosion to the extent of \$122,000, which it seeks to recover from the trolley lines. The court ruled that it was incumbent upon the city to show what proportion of the damage claimed was due to the Passenger and Power Company and what to the Traction Company, and thereupon placed upon the city the necessity of ascertaining, approximately at least, the relative responsibility. It was for the purpose of employing experts in this work that the Common Council voted \$5,000 Thursday night.

FOR FUTURE PROTECTION.

Another separate and distinct matter is the ordinance passed at the same session appropriating another \$5,000 to employ experts to advise before the Joint Committee on Water and Electricities, which is investigating with a view to ascertaining whether or not the installation of the double overhead trolley system is the most effective preventive and remedy of electrostatic injury to water mains.

The action looks to the future, while the other is to secure indemnity for injury done in the past. The importance of securing an effective preventive of such injury is that unless some such thing is done, it looks like water mains in use to-day will be breaking up like old tin snips, and great damage may be wrought because the main has been destroyed by electrostatic Superintendent Bellong, of the Water Department, is greatly interested in this danger, and feels his responsibility keenly.

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JOHN SMITH SAYS HE KILLED DR. COX

Confesses That He Did So at the Order of Hargis and Callahan.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LEXINGTON, KY., January 11.—Judge James Hargis and his supporters are dismayed. It is said, as the result of John Smith, one of the men under indictment, confessing participation in assassinating Dr. D. E. Cox, as the order of Judge Hargis and Sheriff Callahan, Smith's confession bears out in detail the story told by Asbury Spicer, who swore to being employed by Hargis and Callahan to kill Cox. Spicer's confession was made last evening. Hargis declares that Smith is lying. Smith fears for his life, and is begging for protection against the wrath of Hargis and Callahan. Hargis remains closely in his store at Jackson, State Inspector Hines has just arrived here from Jackson, and says the situation does not warrant sending troops to Jackson, and he will recommend to Governor Beckham that none be sent.

The confession made by John Smith is now in the hands of Attorney Joubert, representing the Commonwealth. In this confession Smith says James Hargis and Edward Callahan induced him to enter the store at Lexington against Dr. Cox, making him understand that he was acquitted, and to give him work. He tells about the murder in detail, and says that Callahan gave him \$100 after the killing of Dr. Cox, saying James Hargis had sent the money.

TRIAL POSTPONED.

The situation at Jackson is quieter since Special Judge W. M. Carnes was enjoined by the Court of Appeals at Frankfort from presiding in the case of Judge James Hargis, charged with the assassination of Dr. Cox.

Judge Carnes convened court this morning and made the announcement to-day that the Court of Appeals had issued a writ of prohibition restraining him from presiding in the case, and adjourned court until next Friday. He also presided in the case of Albert Hargis, "Bill" Britton, John Abner and John Smith until the same date.

Judge Carnes said he did not know what final action the appellate court would take, but that he would return to Jackson next Friday, and make some orders in the case.

Later Judge Carnes left Jackson for Frankfort to explain to the Court of Appeals certain of his relations in favor of Hargis.

Judge Carnes was closely guarded in his room in the Imperial Hotel before he left.

Adjutant-General Henry L. Jackson left here this morning for Frankfort to make a report to Governor Beckham regarding the situation in Breathitt county. The representatives of the Commonwealth told the Adjutant-General that they did not believe a company of soldiers could have prevented a riot had Judge Carnes presided with the new trial.

CAN THEY SELL SOFT DRINKS ON SUNDAY?

Crawford Social Club Will Take Matter to United States Supreme Court.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, VA., January 11.—The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has decided that it is against the Sunday laws for a social club to sell soft drinks to its members on the Sabbath, the Crawford Social Club of Portsmouth, will carry its question to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is the opinion of the officers of the club that the interest of citizens of the United States has been violated. The club was fined six dollars and appealed the matter, D. D. Lewis fined him \$5 and costs.

PHILIPPINE JAPANESE COMMERCIAL COMPANY

TOKYO, January 11.—A Philippine-Japanese association has been formed here to cultivate commercial relations between Japan and the Philippine Islands, develop navigation between Japan and the islands and found a Japanese bank and an insurance company at Manila. The association, whose leaders are members of the progressive party of Japan, Anaka and most will publish a paper, which will be printed in Japanese, English and Spanish.

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PLAN TO TEACH BETTER FARMING

The Meeting May Result in Establishing Demonstration Farms.

DR. WALTER PAGE TO EDUCATORS

Distinguished Editor Pleads for Training of Young to Do Useful Things—Dr. Knapp Tells How Farm Lands Can Be Improved.

After strong speeches by Dr. Walter H. Page, of the World's Work, and Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the United States Department of Agriculture, before a large audience of educators at the Capital yesterday afternoon, a move was started for the early establishment of demonstration farms in Virginia—a plan that it is claimed will result in vast benefits to the agricultural interests of the State.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Co-operative Education Association of Virginia, and was presided over by Hon. George W. Koiner, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration.

Governor Swanson was present, and expressed himself as being in hearty sympathy with the move, and it has his earnest endorsement of both Mr. Koiner and Superintendent Eggleston.

Mrs. L. E. Dashiell was one of the moving spirits in the meeting, and it is understood that she was instrumental in getting Dr. Page to address the session, the distinguished editor being in the city on private business.

The meeting was held in the Corporation Commission courtroom, and a splendid audience greeted the speakers.

Dr. Knapp, representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has made such a splendid success with demonstration farms, and whose recommendations have been adopted in Louisiana and Texas, was the first speaker.

He told how the boll-weevil ravages and when farmers in the cotton regions were drawing rations from the government, and through the agency of these demonstration farms taught them how to raise cotton, notwithstanding this "destroying insect."