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THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Showers.

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TAFT'S WISHES AS TO TREATIES SET AT NAUGHT

Senate Committee Calmly Ignores His Telegraphed Request.

LITTLE CHANCE OF RATIFICATION

Provision Conferring Special Powers on Joint High Commission Is Eliminated—Bryce's Reference in "The American Commonwealth" Proves to Be Factor.

Washington, August 12.—Disregarding a telegraphed request from President Taft for a contrary course, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day agreed upon an amendment to the British and French arbitration treaties, eliminating the provision conferring special powers on the proposed joint high commission. In this form the treaties were reported to the Senate, and the President's wishes that action be postponed until next December were set at naught.

The Senate almost immediately gave two hours to consideration of the treaties, during which the danger of Old World dominance on any joint high commission was discussed. Incidentally, there was considerable talk about a criticism upon the Senate contained in "The American Commonwealth," written by Ambassador Bryce, long before he ever thought of coming to this country on a diplomatic mission. In that work Mr. Bryce attacked the Senate upon the ground that it kept diplomatic troubles alive so long as there was any political advantage to be gained by so doing.

Will Get Little Attention.

No conclusions were reached by the Senate, and the general opinion among Senators seemed to be that the treaties would receive very little, if any, further consideration at this session of Congress.

The telegram from President Taft was sent from Beverly, and was received by Chairman Cullom prior to the session of the Foreign Relations Committee. It was addressed to the committee and requested that if the treaties were to be amended that action should be postponed until December. Before leaving Washington President Taft had made strong representations to individual members of the committee urging as vitally important the retention of the provision giving to the joint high commission the right to determine disputed questions without reference to the Senate.

Both President Taft and Secretary of State Knox have taken the position that the paragraph which the committee on Foreign Relations purposed to amend is necessary to the proper operation of the agreement. The President gave Senators to understand that he would not yield without a severe struggle, and his friends express doubt whether he would not prefer the failure of the treaties to ratification with the paragraph eliminated.

There is considerable mystery about the manner in which the views of Ambassador Bryce as expressed in his book were brought into the present controversy. It was addressed to the Relations Committee received in to-day's mail a neatly printed two-page pamphlet quoting an extract from "The American Commonwealth," in which the opinion was expressed that a minority in the Senate may control the action of that body as to the will of the majority in "a narrow, sectional electioneering spirit."

In this connection was a reference to the fact that under the Constitution a two-thirds majority of the Senate is necessary to the ratification of treaties with foreign powers.

Both in committee and in the Senate the characterization in Mr. Bryce's work was referred to as indicating a hostile disposition on the part of the ambassador towards the Senate's exercise of its function of ratification.

Will Prepare Report.

To meet the desire for more information, Senator Bourne entered a motion, which the Senate adopted, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to prepare a written report, giving the full facts of the information.

Both in committee and in the Senate fear was expressed that the ratification of the treaties would have the effect of throwing open the doors of arbitration to all the questions involved in dealing with such Oriental nations as China and Japan and involving immigration and admission to the public schools.

Senator Borah and other Western Senators pointed out to the Foreign Relations Committee this danger. On this account, as well as for other reasons, Mr. Borah moved the cancellation of the paragraph conferring extra privileges on the joint high commission.

All the Senators conceded that none of these questions could be raised under the compact with France and Great Britain, but taking these as mere forerunners of life troubles with all the civilized powers, they pointed out the strong probability of bringing Japan and China within the circle. In this connection reference was made to the President's recent suggestion to Admiral Togo that Japan prepare a fleet of ships similar to those already entered into.

Senators Lodge, Root, Burton and others defended the treaties as in the interest of the march of progress, and all declared that innocent of the possibilities suggested.

The motion to report the treaties received the support of all the members present except Senators Cullom and Burton, who cast their votes in the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Some of Those Who Figure in Murder Trial of Henry Beattie Jr.



HENRY CLAY BEATTIE JR.

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MRS. H.C. BEATTIE JR.

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PAUL BEATTIE

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IT WAS NO CRAZY DANE WHO TOOK CHIEF ROLE

AVIATORS THRILL CHICAGO CROWDS

International Meet. Opens With Birdmen Cutting Spectacular Capers in Air.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Chicago, August 12.—Lincoln Beachey in a Curtiss biplane, "Bud" Maer in a Baldwin, and Tom Sopwith, the long-legged Englishman, in a Howard Wright, split the spectacular honors of the day's events in the International Aviation meet at Grant Park, with Hugh A. Robinson and his astonishing hydroplane.

Beachey went fifty miles and never left the ground more than fifty feet, at times flying so close to the earth that the flagman had to lie down to let him over, and at others rising so suddenly on the corners as to escape, apparently by merely inches, a tremendous smash into the fence.

Not to be outdone by Beachey, young Maer turned out in a Baldwin that looked like a big red bat and cut capers with the Curtiss man, the two sometimes clipping each other so closely that a collision appeared inevitable.

Meanwhile, Robinson with the hydroplane, cut into the water and out again like a sea eagle, sometimes hitting the water at thirty miles an hour, making just as good time in the heavier element, and then beating it into the blue sky as the fleet of motor boats had been permitted to come within hailing distance.

Three Accidents.

There were three accidents, none of them causing serious injury, though Frank Coffyn, in the big Wright biplane, that he has handled in several meets, turned low with two passengers aboard and crashed into the Mo'sant monoplanes driven by Rene Simon and swashed it.

An immediate protest was lodged with the contest committee by Simon, who furnished the committee with several witnesses said to have evidence that Coffyn deliberately ran into Simon's stationary machine.

"It is no use to make that kind of talk," said Coffyn. "An accident is an accident. I am sorry this happened, but I could not help it."

It is against the rules of the International Aeronautical Society for any pilot to turn to the right, and that is what Coffyn did in this case. The explanation he makes is that it was necessary for the safety of his passengers.

Arthur Stone, driving a Queen monoplane, turned turtle with a passenger at the lower end of the course and broke one of his wings, capsizing his machine.

The third accident occurred to Professor James V. Martin, who skimmed the ground a little close on the south end while approaching a turn and ran into the fence hard enough to put his machine out of commission.

Beachey's Spectacular.

After completing his low flight Lincoln Beachey went after altitude, and when at a height of about 4,000 feet started the spectators by dropping like a plummet for 2,000 feet, and then, checking himself, doing the wonderful spiral act for the rest of the distance.

Louis Mitchell and the rest of the Wright flyers had everything their own way in the duration of the contest which will be totaled on the greatest length of time any flyer has been in the air at the conclusion of the meet.

Instead, a Very Sane Scotchman Usurped All the Limelight

A MODERN "STEEL" DRAMA

Witness Tells How Stage Was Prepared, but Carnegie Ran the Show.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, August 12.—The Stanley committee investigating the United States Steel Corporation and its acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company adjourned its session to-day until September 15. J. P. Morgan, J. J. Hill, Andrew Carnegie and other eminent financiers will be summoned to testify at that time.

Following the testimony of Oakleigh Thorne to the effect that George W. Perkins gave out a statement to the New York Times declaring the trust company "a sore point" in the financial situation, the investigating committee has issued subpoenas for every member of the paper's editorial staff supposed to have knowledge of the publication.

Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, has been subpoenaed also. In a letter to the latter told Mr. Perkins that the statement by Mr. Perkins "emphasized the run on the trust company if it did not precipitate it."

Mr. Stone is now in New York, should go unexplained. Chairman Stanley read to the committee this telegram from Mr. Stone, received this morning:

"Albany, N. Y., August 11.

"Hon. A. O. Stanley, D. C.: 'Have just learned that a personal letter of mine to Oakleigh Thorne was introduced in evidence to-day. It is only fair to say that this letter was written under what now proves to have been a misapprehension of the facts and its use before your committee without explanation is unjust. I therefore request a hearing at your hands.'

"MELVILLE E. STONE."

The committee will give a hearing to Mr. Stone when it resumes its sessions.

Pools Broken Up by Gary.

W. C. Temple, of Pittsburgh, former commissioner of the Steel Plate Association, formed in 1900, told of the existence of the Structural Steel Association, formed in 1897, and the steel shafting pool. He said all these pools ended in 1904, having been broken up by Judge E. H. Gary.

"What," Chairman Stanley exclaimed, "do you mean Judge Gary, the chairman of the Steel Corporation board of directors?"

"Yes, Judge Gary declared that he did not believe in these associations. He said they were no longer necessary or desirable."

Mr. Temple produced in connection with the structural steel agreement, a price list, in which the country was apportioned and different prices fixed for various sections.

"Under that agreement, were the members of the association able to adhere to the price list?"

"Mr. Chairman, it is said that the leopard cannot change its spots, but the leopard could move from place to place, and in that sense change its spots. After the bitter warfare in the steel business prior to 1897 it was difficult to hold anybody, but after

ELLYSON RECALLS PAST CAMPAIGNS

Answers Montague Speech With Regard to Danger of Republican Rule.

LEADERS WANTED MONEY

Chairman Says Accusation Is "As Cowardly as It Is Cruel."

Some history of campaigns in which former Governor A. J. Montague took an active part is related by State Chairman J. Taylor Ellyson, in a statement given out by him yesterday in response to the address of Mr. Montague at Staunton on Friday night. Mr. Ellyson comments on the fact that during the "eighteen years of ring rule" mentioned by the former governor, the latter has been in office for twelve years.

Referring to the statement of Mr. Montague that white supremacy was not endangered in 1891, at the time covered by the J. S. B. Thompson letters, Mr. Ellyson quoted letters and conversation with Mr. Montague some years later, to show that in the latter's mind there was still danger. He also tells of the campaign in which Mr. Montague was the candidate for Governor and expressed the opinion that Colonel Joseph E. Williams, then candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, should increase his contributions. He also quotes portions of letters from local party men regarding the political outlook, when it was feared that Republicans would make heavy gains or perhaps carry the State.

Should Not Complain.

The statement of Chairman Ellyson is as follows: Andrew Jackson Montague is the last man in the Commonwealth to utter any complaint against her people, who have done so much for him, and when I say her people, I mean the Democratic party, to whose members he owes all the political honors that have come to him from his fellow citizens of Virginia.

If there is anything in his address at Staunton more prominent than anything else, it is his plain purpose of seeking to overthrow the present party management in Virginia on the ground of its lack of efficiency, and its failure to put in the high places of the State men who were to represent her best traditions.

In Office Twelve Years.

He complains that "eighteen years of ring rule is enough," and yet, in these eighteen years he has been in office not less than twelve of the eighteen, not counting the two years when he filled appointments from Republican Presidents.

"It takes money to run the machine," he is declared to have said. I venture to affirm, without fear of successful

(Continued on Second Page.)

COL. ASTOR'S FIANCEE IS FACING NEW PERIL

Miss Force Receives Many Threatening Letters, Most of Them From Women.

NEWPORT SOCIETY DEFENDED

Minister Declares Dr. Richmond Has Been Guilty of Gross Exaggeration.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Newport, R. I., August 12.—Having run the gauntlet of criticism from bishops and ministers all over America on her approaching marriage with Colonel John Jacob Astor, Miss Madeline Talmage Force, the beautiful young debutante, is now facing a new peril. Many threatening letters, most of them written by young women, were received by her to-day. The precise nature of the threats is closely guarded by Mr. and Mrs. William Force, parents of Colonel Astor's fiancée, who assert that they do not regard them seriously.

Miss Force and Colonel Astor were the central figures to-day at the Newport dog show. Indeed, with the exception of the exhibitors, nobody paid any attention to the dogs.

"There's Astor and his bride-to-be," screamed one stout woman who saw them for the first time.

Miss Force was so startled that she wrenched her right ankle in turning to get away.

Resents Arrangement.

While leaders of Newport society would not reply to-day to the attack made upon its members by the Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, D. D., of Philadelphia, prominent clergymen resented in emphatic terms the Quaker City preacher's arraignment of the social set of this the most fashionable and extensive resort.

Dr. Richmond's strictures came in the advance publication of a sermon he will deliver to-morrow in Philadelphia on the approaching marriage of Colonel Astor and Miss Force.

The Rev. William Sanford Jones, pastor of Channing Memorial Church, in an interview, said:

"No self-respecting minister would unite John Jacob Astor and Miss Madeline Force in marriage."

At the same time he stoutly defended Newport society as a unit, and charged Dr. Richmond with gross recklessness.

(Continued on Second Page.)

SILENT WARRIOR SEES WEST POINT

He Smiles Appreciation When Great Compliment Is Paid Him.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, August 12.—Amid the din of thirty-eight big guns, which hurled their salutes miles into the hills, to reverberate through the Catskills, Count Admiral Togo, guest of the nation, was greeted at West Point to-day. When the smoke lifted in fanciful shapes, it uncrowned the great green field of the Point, with the flower of America's youth in gray and white, standing at salute, a tribute to the admiral made his trip up the West Point cadet corps to a hero.

"We have with us to-day a guest who is the greatest living naval hero. I propose that we wish him long life, health and happiness and a pleasant visit to this country, with a safe return to his own good home," said Major-General Thomas H. Barry, commander of the post a few moments later, and amid huzzas, the United States officers raised their glasses to their lips, while the silent little warrior smiled his appreciation of the great compliment.

Whatever Admiral Togo down in his heart may think of some other parts of America that he has seen, there is no doubt that he will return to Japan with the idea that West Point is a fine institution. His appreciation of everything was undisguisable.

The admiral made his trip up the river on the President's yacht Mayflower, accompanied by his chief aide, Commander K. Taniguchi; Commander T. Hiraoka, chief of the Japanese embassy; Secretary S. Takagi, Assistant Secretary of State Chandler Hale, Captain the Tempin M. Fort, United States Navy, and Lieutenant Arthur E. Cook.

A bugler blew "taps" as the Mayflower passed General Grant's tomb, and the distinguished party on the yacht stood at attention, while the admiral's eyes shone with admiration at the manner in which America had buried her hero.

The incidents connecting Washington with the Hudson interested him greatly, because he had recently placed a wreath on that warrior's grave.

When the Mayflower approached (Continued on Second Page.)

STATE PREPARED FOR EARLY TRIAL IN BEATTIE CASE

Chesterfield Grand Jury Will Return Indictment To-Morrow.

JUDGE WALSON TO DETERMINE DATE

Not Expected That Any Prolonged Delay Will Be Granted by Court, nor Will Any Such Request Be Made. History of Case, Which Stands Alone.

Already convicted by the people of his own State, Henry Clay Beattie Jr. will go before the grand jury of Chesterfield county to-morrow morning to face an indictment charging that on the night of July 1 he deliberately shot to death the wife he had sworn to honor and protect. He is either the most unfortunate, misrepresented, mangled man of the decade, or the most cold blooded murderer since the day of Cliverius.

Locked in the Henrico County Jail for the past three weeks, Beattie has been silent while that tremendous storm of indignation was sweeping over his head. In a cell nearby sits Paul Beattie, his cousin, on whose confession the case had established a chain of evidence which may send the prisoner to the death chair, the public not only in Richmond, but throughout Virginia as well—rendered its verdict of guilt. Not one word has come from the defense to change that view. Before the actual arrest of Beattie, before the newspapers had thrown into type the wild street talk of wife-murder—the public was clamoring as wildly against the accused. For one brief day the tide of opinion turned against Paul, the cousin, who was a helpless creature, who confessed that he bought the gun with which the mother of Henry Beattie's infant was slain. But while the finger of scorn and hate pointed toward Paul, it was not lifted away from Henry, the multitude simply changed its verdict to brand the two. Now the husband is branded alone.

Public Verdict Came Quickly.

Even before detectives at work on the case had established a chain of evidence which may send the prisoner to the death chair, the public not only in Richmond, but throughout Virginia as well—rendered its verdict of guilt. Not one word has come from the defense to change that view. Before the actual arrest of Beattie, before the newspapers had thrown into type the wild street talk of wife-murder—the public was clamoring as wildly against the accused. For one brief day the tide of opinion turned against Paul, the cousin, who was a helpless creature, who confessed that he bought the gun with which the mother of Henry Beattie's infant was slain. But while the finger of scorn and hate pointed toward Paul, it was not lifted away from Henry, the multitude simply changed its verdict to brand the two. Now the husband is branded alone.

Sympathy for Father.

There is no sympathy for the trio in the county jail. There is, however, a wave of sympathy for that gray-haired, honored man—the father of the accused, Henry C. Beattie, Sr., standing close to none of the men of his countrymen. He has lived an upright life.

To-day that old man is steadfast in his belief of his son's innocence. He will not forsake him. Though crushed by the whirlwind of evidence, though crushed by the multitude of men who must have reached his ears, he is still fighting gamely to wipe from a family name a stain that was never there before. And he is fighting to save his boy from the chair of death.

The whole thing is pitiful—heart-breaking.

Those closest to Henry Beattie have hoped and prayed that some fact will be forthcoming to clear him; that some evidence hitherto unpublished may be found to put the proof of guilt on other hands.

Demand Speedy Trial.

To-morrow the grand jury will send the accused before a jury of his peers. There is an insistent demand for an early trial. There is every chance that the ghastly thing will soon be done. If the jury, which must act upon the evidence alone, convicts him, then the lawyers will take the case to the highest court. Then, if the Supreme Court denies a writ of error, Beattie must pay for his crime with his life, for no Governor of Virginia, however tender-hearted, could save him from his fate. Should that Chesterfield jury declare that Beattie must die, in a month his verdict must be counted upon the fingers of his hand. And many hearts will break, even as other hearts were broken when that fiendish shot sent a wife into another world, away from her babe.

Virginia justice has moved swiftly in this year of our Lord. It is ready for the court. There may be difficulty in securing a jury, for wherever men read they have formed their own conclusions. But there are men in Virginia—in Chesterfield county—who can sweep aside all that has gone before and bring in a verdict based upon the facts and the evidence. There has been nothing to justify the claim that the defense would plead insanity, which in itself would be an admission of guilt.

Case Will Be Memorable.

The trial of this case is a landmark in the history of the Commonwealth. The defense will undertake to show to the court that the Commonwealth has failed to prove its charge beyond the peradventure of doubt. How long the trial may last no man can say. Once the jury is sworn, it will move quickly. There may be long delays and arguments over technical points. It will be a memorable battle in that little court room, yet the Commonwealth will yield often and willingly to save the possibility of a new trial because of any technicality. So it would seem, therefore, that Beattie will only be tried once. The whole community prays that this may be true. Sentiment demands an early end of it, for the murder and what has followed demoralized the town as nothing has done in years.

Beauregard, by the court, it cannot come too soon.

Shocking to a Degree.

The details of the murder of Mrs. Louise Wallford Owen Beattie, who was slain by her husband, Henry C. Beattie, Jr., will be given in a special issue of the paper.

(Continued on Third Page.)