

THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES COMPANY, TIMES BUILDING, TENTH AND BANK STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

The Daily Times is served by carriers in this city and Manassas for 12 cents a week; mail \$5.00 a year; 50 cents a month; \$1.25 for three months.

The Sunday Times—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.

The Weekly Times—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail.

All communications and correspondence should be addressed to The Times Company.

Reading notices in reading matter 50c, 20 cents per line.

Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application.

Remit by draft, check, postoffice order, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender.

Times Telephone: Business office, No. 244; editorial room, No. 236.

Specimen copies free.

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper if you live out of Richmond and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew in time.

The next six months will be full of interest, and you should not miss a single copy of The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY, Richmond, Va.

NEW YORK BUREAU, G. M. BRENNAN, MANAGER, TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, 199 STAMFORD STREET.

NORFOLK BUREAU, 5 BANK STREET.

LYNCHBURG BUREAU, 825 MAIN STREET.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1922.

SIX PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Agnes Jones, who lives near Salem, was knocked senseless by lightning.—James O. Lavender, of Salem, has been declared a lunatic.—The funeral of Mr. Jerome B. Cappel, of Norfolk, took place yesterday.—Much interest is felt in Norfolk over the Knox murder.—Bauley & Vandegrift, of Petersburg, have assigned.—Mr. W. D. Tucker and Miss. Susie Moody, of Petersburg, were married.—The body of Willie Murray, drowned in Swift creek, Chesterfield, has been recovered.

Another big battle is reported to have taken place in Honduras.—An uprising is feared in Bolivia.—Nearly a hundred lives were lost in a steamer collision off the coast of Finland.—A non-union man was assaulted by strikers at Pittsburgh yesterday.—The cholera scourge in Persia is increasing in virulence.—A negro was shot to death by a mob at Camden, Ark., yesterday.—The Moorish troops have been defeated by the rebels near Tangier.—The eminent Grand Commander of Knights Templars was in secret session yesterday at Denver.

GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, MARYLAND, July 7, 1922.—J. W. Campbell, Esq.: My Dear Sir,—I desire to thank you for sending me a copy of the resolution adopted by the Democratic Party of Middleborough, and to assure you that the kind attention to me therein are fully appreciated. I do not wonder that those adopting these resolutions speak of the Force bill as a horror of Republicanism. Such doctrines as it embodies are a direct attack upon the spirit and theory of our Government, and while such a measure, especially one which would take away the right of the citizen to the vote and the right of the citizen to the ballot, is a thing to be deplored and denounced by all those everywhere who love their country and have the least claim to be numbered among those who believe in the principles of true Democracy. Very truly yours, GROVER CLEVELAND.

It is rather a singular thing in Great Britain for a Ministry not to resign when the popular verdict is against them, and it is a still more singular thing in these days for the Sovereign to tell Parliament that there is nothing for it to do, and it had better adjourn until called together again. Nevertheless Gladstone seems to be determined not to heed the royal wish, but to keep Parliament in session at least until he gets full control of the Government. He has evidently made up his mind to get Irish Home Rule in some kind of shape before he takes Her Majesty's advice.

CONGRESSMAN WATSON, of Georgia, who was pronounced by a committee of the House of Representatives as a maligner and libeler of his fellow members, is at his old tricks again. An Augusta dispatch says that he opened the campaign in his district a few days ago and collapsed completely and staggered off the stand. That looks very badly for one who showed such zeal in the cause of temperance that he could not bear to see Congressman Cobb even indulge in a little beef tea. By the way, wonder if Watson did not want to know where he was at.

CHICAGO real estate has gone up out of sight. It is stated that the Third National Bank there, which collapsed only a few years ago, has been able not only to pay 100 cents on the dollar, but to increase its odd assets until there is \$1,500,000 surplus, all owing to the remarkable increase in the value of real estate held by it, and the old Park National, which also failed, has cleared itself and has a surplus of \$260,000. All this is due to the World's Fair, and as it is a boom, reaction is very apt to follow.

The commutation of the sentence of Colonel H. Clay King in Memphis to imprisonment for life was not unexpected. The murder he committed was a dastardly one, but his advanced age, he being over eighty, caused a popular sentiment in opposition to his death on the gallows. It would seem that for one of his former position in society to go to the penitentiary at his time of life, there to remain until he dies, would be worse than death itself.

Tax Cleveland Plaindealer expresses the opinion that in view of recent developments, the workingman who does not vote Democratic ticket in November will give his children a stone when they ask him for bread. The workingman of the country will certainly be less easily gulled by the cry that high tariff protects wages than they have ever been heretofore.

The New York World yesterday publishes a large double column out of Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland, from a photograph recently taken by Sarony. It is a fine likeness and shows that the coming first lady of the land has been made even more beautiful by motherhood than she was as the young and lovely bride of the President.

SOUTHERN CARPET-BAG GOVERNMENT.

The New York Herald of Monday contained an article on Southern Progress which strikingly illustrated how marvelously the South had advanced since the war, overcoming difficulties in her way that were well nigh insurmountable. Emerging from the conflict in poverty and destitution, her social and labor systems completely destroyed, her industries all paralyzed, without means and without capital, it seemed impossible for her ever again to hold up her head. But all this was as nothing to the carpet-bag government imposed on her by the bayonets of the Federal authorities after the conflict had ended. Concerning these Judge Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, wrote: "The war was comparatively harmless; that a general conflagration which would sweep from the face of the country every particle of visible wealth, leaving only the bare soil, would be in comparison a blessing of providence, for the carpet-baggers had not only destroyed the value of property and confiscated everything in sight, but by pledging the credit of the States and selling their bonds they had succeeded in running their felonious fingers into the pockets of posterity and robbing children of their heritage whose fathers were yet unborn."

During the whole period in which the South was afflicted by this curse of carpet-bagism, the Democracy of the North stood by her unflinchingly, battling for her rights without ceasing until at length, mainly through their exertions, she was freed, and then her onward march began. With a rapidity which has astonished the world, she has gone rapidly to the front, accumulating wealth, gaining influence and outstripping her Northern neighbors in the production of the very articles which they considered especially their own, and of which they thought they had absolute control.

It is this rapidly increasing prosperity of the South which has aroused the jealousy of the North, just as the wealth, prosperity and power in the country aroused their jealousy and hate in ante-bellum days, and led to the great war between the States. Hence her Northern enemies now seek to destroy her bright prospects, retard her growth, and set her hopelessly back by means of the Force bill, which would at once restore to her carpet-bag government with all its attendant horrors and consequences. The Republican platform at Chicago pledges its party to this course in the hope of utterly and completely destroying the South beyond hope of recuperation.

Is it possible then that with these facts before their eyes, there are men in the South, who, under the disguise of Third Partisanship, can seek to defeat the Democracy, and give their favored section to the tender mercies of Radicalism? There are certain demagogic leaders who for their own selfish ends would do so, but can it be possible that they can have any following? We will not believe that the people of any Southern State are so lost to patriotism, and so blinded to their own interests until by their ballots at the polls they have proven themselves so insane as to deliberately vote for their own destruction and misery.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

We can truly say that in our opinion no measure has for a long time been before Congress more vicious and pernicious in its tendencies than the one called the Anti-Option bill. It passed the House and came very near passing the Senate. It is postponed to December, so that it is scotched only and not killed.

There are three leading objections to the bill. First it is unconstitutional, second it is class legislation, third it would operate most disastrously upon all business—upon the farmer as well as the broker and merchant. We have heretofore discussed the constitutional phase of the matter, and shall, therefore, pass that by now.

The advocates of the bill say that if parties are allowed to sell agricultural products for future delivery, the sellers not then owning the articles, a large body of persons become interested to put down the price of the products sold, and that the agriculturist is thereby cheated out of the legitimate profit which he should make on his farm product. In calling attention to this argument a few days back we pointed out the fact that wherever there is a seller there must be a buyer, and when a seller becomes interested in putting a price down, a buyer has become interested in putting the price up, so that the two forces must exactly neutralize each other. But the farmer argues in answer to this, that after he has sold his crop the speculator will hold it for a rise and by holding on to it he will force a rise in the price of which he alone will take the advantage and the farmer will get none of it. But for this result to be arrived at, it would be necessary for all speculative buyers to act in concert. They would all have to hold together. Now we know they do not such thing, and it is absolutely impossible to cause them all to do this. We know that speculators never act in a body, but each man acts for himself, each selling as soon as he has made a profit, without reference to the interests or views of any other one. The known course of business and the business habits of speculative buyers therefore wholly disprove the theory that farmers advance here. It is absolutely certain therefore that the farmer is mistaken when he thinks that future sales depress the prices of his commodities. In the nature of things they can have no influence on those prices. They must be fixed and adjusted by the inexorable law of supply and demand.

But future sales produce a positive benefit to the farmers, and this benefit the Anti-Option bill would, if it could, deprive them of. The great service which future sales of farm products does for the farmer is in making a market for his productions where buyer and seller are daily brought face to face on the produce exchanges and each is at every moment supplied with all the information touching the prospects of crops upon the one hand and the prospects of demands for those crops upon the other. The Government has a bureau which is at all times engaged in collecting together all the information all over the country bearing upon crop prospects. Bradstreet's Agency is always doing the same thing. Numerous other agencies all over this country and all over the face of the civilized world are always doing the same thing. At the same time innumerable agencies are at all times engaged in examining into the questions that relate to the demand that there will be for each article produced. The result of all these enquiries are at all times before those who deal in futures on the Produce Exchanges, and thus they are enabled to judge approximately from what the supply of corn will probably be in January next and what the demand for corn will probably be in January next; what the price of corn will probably be in that month, and trading on

their information and judgment they offer about what they think it will be worth and thereby make the farmer a market for his produce at something like what will be its true value long before he otherwise could sell it.

These future sales then always keep the farmer supplied with a market, whereas without them he would have a market only when his crops were in hand for delivering, and they are all made with all the information that the world can afford, open to all, buyer and seller alike, the buyer jumping from that information one way and the seller jumping from it another. The result is that the farmer not only has a market always open to him, but a market which is made upon full information with one interest (the selling interest) struggling to put the market up, the other interest (the buying interest) struggling to put the market down, with the result that the medicine which is near the mark prevails.

Produce exchanges and future sales are the outcome of rapid transit and quick communication, which make a market at all seasons for crops raised or to be raised, the price of those not yet raised being determined, as far as the best interests are concerned, upon the information that thousands of intelligent observers are always furnishing at the instant a new fact is discovered. And it is to be always borne in mind that whilst the process of forming judgment on this information is proceeding, there is a seller striving to put the price up wherever there is a buyer striving to put it down. If, then, the farmer succeeds in passing the Anti-Option bill, and in breaking up the produce exchanges, he will have destroyed that which furnishes him a market at all seasons, and he will have returned to the day when he can sell only when he has his crop in hand, and as all the other farmers have their's in hand at the same moment, he must sell on a glutted market instead of on a market that takes the produce as it needs it. Produce exchanges and future sales belong to the age of railroads and telegraphs. Destruction of them is a return to the ox-cart and mail-coach.

MORAL COWARDICE.

The epidemic of suicide which broke out in St. Louis on Tuesday is really startling, but we know of nothing more pitiable than Judge Normile's suicide, according to his own account of the cause for it. The memorandum which he kept states that a newspaper had been libeling him for more than a year; that he had sued it for libel, but that it would be impossible to get his case tried under a year. He declared, therefore, that he was not man enough to stand up against false allegations on his character for one year, at the end of which time he would be given an opportunity to prove before the world that he had been maligned and unjustly accused. We have a very poor opinion of that courage which will rush to suicide rather than endure for awhile that it may face its unjust accusers.

And in this connection it is well to say that any man is as liable to attacks upon his character as upon his person—indeed more so—they are easier made and are of such a nature as not to come so clearly within the inhibition of the law, or the instantaneous resentment of the injured party. They are therefore the more cowardly. But there must be in every honest and well-ordered life a reserve force which is able to stand such attacks, and if the sufferer can only have some faith that a life well spent is a bulwark against slander, and that the truth will vindicate itself and him, he will neither fly to suicide or even to the poor resort that beating or shooting the slanderer is the best remedy for his injury.

By the common consent of people whose good opinion is worth having such an attack recoils only upon the slanderer. He is the one regarded with detestation. But he is remembered this course is a remedy only for those who have been unjustly maligned. The course for the evil-doer who has been exposed is to acknowledge his transgression and to cease to do evil and learn to do well.

The Republican and Democratic papers of Michigan unite in approving the legislative apportionment bill passed last week by the Legislature of that State, which is Democratic in both branches. There is a general agreement that the gerrymander has been driven out of Michigan—until the Republicans again gain control of the State.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER is going to write a book. He wanted to call it, "What I did with my \$400,000; or how I became Postmaster-General." If he would do that it would command ready sale from the start.

THAT was a hard fate of YOUNG KNOX in Norfolk. A saloon-keeper sold him liquor and then killed him because he was drunk. There ought to be some kind of punishment for such a crime as that.

TO INVESTIGATE OUR RESOURCES. Professor Joseph I. Mital, an accredited agent of the French Government, was introduced by letter of Assistant-Secretary Wilcox of the Agricultural Department to Commissioner Whitesell yesterday. He visits this country to examine the crops and their cultivation. Commissioner Whitesell gave him copies of his reports and other literature and a letter asking our farmers whom he may visit to give him such information as he may desire on the lands. He is a gentleman of intelligence and education, and from what he said to the commissioner will see and hear much about our soil, climate and productions new to Europeans.

OVERCOME BY HEAT. The ambulance was called yesterday at 11 o'clock to the law office of Giles B. Jackson to a colored man named Isaac Smith, who was supposed to have been paralyzed. He was taken to his home in the rear of C. R. Nuckolls & Co.'s grocery store on west Main street, and left with his friends. Giles Jackson says the man was not paralyzed, but overcome by heat.

THE other ambulance calls were as follows: At 7:05 A. M. Broad street opposite Richmond College, colored man with cramp colic. Treated and taken to his home. At 4:35 P. M. Danville depot to a colored child overcome by heat. Treated and taken to the Almshouse.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING. The new public school buildings at Nicholson street and Navy Hill are well under way and Mr. James Fox, the contractor, expects to have them ready for occupancy in November. Between that time and the beginning of the session in September the schools will be conducted in various rooms convenient to the localities of the school sites secured for the purpose. The foundations of both school buildings have been laid and the walls are going up. For the want of a sufficient appropriation none of the rooms will be plastered this year, but kalsomined and used in the rough.

ANOTHER FARMERS' INSTITUTE. On a visit to the Department of Agriculture yesterday I found the Commissioner busy with visitors making inquiries into agricultural affairs. He says another farmers' institute has been asked for the Orange Camp on August 23rd near Alexandria, where will be held the annual Grange convention and the farmers' institute for the district of that district at Harrisonburg has been fixed for the 9th of September.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST.

Dr. Cole, the St. Louis resident examiner of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, committed suicide by shooting. The works of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Carrigo Company were totally destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock Tuesday morning. The flames started in the third story, but from what cause is not known. The total loss is estimated at \$60,000.

Fire in McKinney, Tex., Tuesday night destroyed Coffey Brothers' livery stable, Hollander's shoe store, and a dozen grocery and dry goods stores, besides several smaller concerns. Loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$50,000.

Lightning struck the Getman House, Theresa, New York, Tuesday morning during a terrific thunder-storm which prevailed throughout that section. The hotel was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done.

General James W. Danver, a veteran of the Mexican and the war between the States, well known as a politician and lawyer, died Tuesday evening, aged seventy-five years. His son and daughter-in-law were with him when he died. His body will be taken to Wilmington, O., for burial.

On June 16th Frank Vogt fell from a scaffold, injuring his spine. He has paralytic disease, and since the accident died on the morning of the 9th instant of starvation. A week ago he told his friends that he would die August 8th, his twenty-second birthday. His prediction missed verification by only four hours.

John Kratschmitt, German Consul at New Orleans, died yesterday, aged eighty years. He was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, but moved to New Orleans in 1837 and engaged in commercial business. He had been German consul for twenty years. He married a sister of the Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederate States.

A most distressing accident occurred Tuesday evening at Lee's Mills, on the Potomac river, in Howard county, Md. Mr. J. G. Blount, one of the best-known and popular young men in the county, was drowned while seining for fish. He and Mr. Walter Mobley were carrying the net, wading in the stream, and all of a sudden Mr. Blount fell and sank from view. His body was recovered soon after.

A scaffold at the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works in Allegheny collapsed Tuesday morning, and two tinners, named John O'Day and John Bell, who were working on the third floor, were precipitated to the pavement, a distance of thirty-five feet. Both men were fatally injured. The shock caused O'Day and he became a raving maniac. It took six men to hold him while he was being conveyed to the hospital.

Bergman, the would-be assassin of Chairman Fitch, was temporarily employed as a printer on the Ohio State Journal in Columbus in January, 1891. He signed the payroll as L. H. Orgulitz, the name he said to have been known by while employed as a yellow fever nurse for the Red Cross Society in Florida. To follow patients to a meeting of the stockholders at the office of the company in Richmond, Va., on or about September 15th and to close the books of the company at least ten days before such meeting. As this committee represents a large majority of the stock and security holders, it thinks this resolution will be promptly considered and acted upon by the board.

Mr. Huntington refused to talk about the criticisms directed at his self-imposed task of reorganizing the Richmond Terminal. C. F. Huntington said he remembered his namesake.

He said a railroad from him once, "he said, "It was a little fellow the road, I mean, about twelve miles long. I bought it with a lot of others and I don't remember much about it."

Others recall some of the members of the Dean-Boardman-Huntington committee as prominent stockholders of the Richmond Terminal. The committee system for many thousands of dollars. The debt runs back nearly ten years.

The recommendation of the Dean-Boardman-Huntington committee begins to bear fruit in that a petition was circulated among prominent stockholders of the Richmond Terminal Company yesterday requesting the board of directors at its meeting to-day to call a general meet of stockholders at Richmond, Va., to elect a new board and take such steps as may seem best for the protection of the property. It was also proposed to call a meeting. The signers are also holders of a large amount of Terminal bonds.

It is said that the object of the Dean-Boardman-Huntington committee is to remove the obstacles which Drexel, Morgan & Co. have said stood in the way of a just and comprehensive reorganization. As soon as the stockholders' meeting is called a proxy committee of prominent men will be announced.—New York World, Aug. 10th.

A Collapse of Strikes. It is a somewhat significant fact that strikes are not succeeding this year, though they are formidable in size and the men are better organized than they have ever been before, except perhaps, when the Knights of Labor were in their prime. There must be some reason for such conspicuous failures as that at Duquesne and in New York. The Homestead affair, though technically a lock-out, is virtually a strike since the mill are open and the men refuse to return to work. There, also, failure stares the workmen as the fact, notwithstanding the promise of the assistance of \$100,000 or \$200,000 in the name of Labor in boycotting the Carnegie products. It would be worth while for workmen to consider what causes a collapse of these strikes when they have the machinery for paralyzing industries at their command. It is not because they have the machinery, and because their leaders abuse their power that the strikes fail.

The violence at Homestead deprived the workmen of public sympathy, which always counts for something in sustaining men in a refusal to work. Violence always has that effect, and workmen have themselves from that time when they have themselves been peaceable and tried to maintain law and order. At Homestead some of the locked-out workmen were undoubtedly guilty of violations of the law which led to riot and bloodshed, and the public consciousness of the whole body for the acts of the hot heads among them. But it was something else than this that broke down the strike at Duquesne and the strike in the building trades of New York. At Duquesne the men had no grievance of their own; they were persuaded to a lock-out of sympathy. A sympathy strike does not commend itself to the public, nor to the good judgment of the strikers themselves. Its principle is similar to that of the boycott, and the use of that weapon is very generally condemned instinctively by the workmen, even those who are out of sympathy. A sympathy strike does not commend itself to the public, nor to the good judgment of the strikers themselves. Its principle is similar to that of the boycott, and the use of that weapon is very generally condemned instinctively by the workmen, even those who are out of sympathy.

The case was even worse in New York. Thousands of workmen, without any grievance whatever, were compelled to stop work and live in idleness without knowing why they were called upon to strike. The "walking delegates" abused their authority outrageously, with the evident purpose of showing the extent of their power. The employment of a single non-union hand in some subordinate capacity, often without the knowledge of the head contractor as to the man's standing or even his existence, was sufficient to cause the calling out of hundreds of men from the building in course of construction to the great injury of owners, contractors and workmen. Very often there was no possible means whereby the contractor and his workmen, though satisfied as to their relations, could settle the difficulty. The non-union man may have been only remotely connected with the operation, or may have been employed in delivering materials at some other building, with which neither owners, contractors nor workmen had any connection whatever. But the walking delegate would summon the men out to punish a material man, a contractor, or a workman, who were compelled to obey. The strength of the organization and its power to control its members was shown when 20,000 workmen, with no grievances of their own, and with only very lax ideas as to the reason for the strike, were forced into idleness. Building operations were almost a standstill in a great city. The employment of a single non-union hand in the height of a building season always limited by weather conditions. A low estimate of the wages lost places the amount at \$1,000,000.

C. and O. to Norfolk. The three trains of the Chesapeake and Ohio to Old Point and Norfolk afford convenient opportunity for those who wish a short outing from the city. The Vestibule Limited, leaving Richmond every day at 9 A. M., makes only one stop and connects at Norfolk with Virginia Beach and Ocean View. The Atlantic Express, leaving every day at 6 A. M., is especially convenient for fishermen and others who wish to spend the entire day on the Peninsula or Norfolk.

The Business Men's Train, leaving at 3 P. M., connects at Norfolk for Virginia Beach and Ocean View. It runs daily from Norfolk daily via Chesapeake and Ocean View.

Children Cry for Mitchell's Castoria.

VERY BADLY MIXED.

Richmond Terminal Matters Discussed by the Advisory Committee.

There was a meeting of the advisory general committee of seventeen in Richmond Terminal matters yesterday at Work, Strong & Co.'s office. Chairman Strong reported that he had, in compliance with instructions received at the last meeting, appointed a committee of the sixes and Messrs. W. L. Bull, W. H. Goadby and H. B. Plant a committee of the sixes. These gentlemen had been in communication with holders of those securities and proposed having a meeting and the action of Judge Newman in appointing J. H. Tucker receiver of the Macon and Northern railroad, the interest of the Richmond and Danville and Richmond Terminal Companies in that leased road, which interest had been threatened by Judge Speer's action, had been properly protected and would be so preserved. He also reported that Judge Bond had on Saturday last granted an order on the petition of W. P. Clyde and others, authorizing and approving the negotiations which had been made for the extension of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and the accrued and accruing semi-annual interest on said loans. It directed the officers of the company to execute contract to fulfil the same.

The chairman also reported that at his request a committee had investigated the standing of the so-called Dean-Boardman-Huntington Committee and its relation to this property with a view of inviting its cooperation, provided it was found to have any actual interest in the property and its proposed approval of the committee. However, it was found that an examination of the stock books of the company for five years past revealed the fact that neither Mr. Dean, Mr. Boardman nor Mr. Huntington had at that time had a share of stock in their names. A similar investigation of the stock books of securities with the Central Trust Company, under the Olcott plan of reorganization, revealed that none of these gentlemen had deposited a single security. It would, therefore, appear that these gentlemen have no real interest in the property being reorganized.

The committee, therefore, reported that there seemed to be nothing in the purposes of this Dean-Boardman-Huntington Committee which could conserve the general interests of the security holders. The committee further reported that the Mr. Huntington, of this committee, was in the opinion of Mr. C. F. Huntington, as had been reported, but Mr. Charles P. Huntington, a gentleman not known in the railroad world.

A resolution was then adopted requesting the board of directors of the Terminal Company, which will meet to-day, to call a general meeting of the stockholders at the office of the company in Richmond, Va., on or about September 15th and to close the books of the company at least ten days before such meeting. As this committee represents a large majority of the stock and security holders, it thinks this resolution will be promptly considered and acted upon by the board.

Mr. Huntington refused to talk about the criticisms directed at his self-imposed task of reorganizing the Richmond Terminal. C. F. Huntington said he remembered his namesake.

Others recall some of the members of the Dean-Boardman-Huntington committee as prominent stockholders of the Richmond Terminal. The committee system for many thousands of dollars. The debt runs back nearly ten years.

The recommendation of the Dean-Boardman-Huntington committee begins to bear fruit in that a petition was circulated among prominent stockholders of the Richmond Terminal Company yesterday requesting the board of directors at its meeting to-day to call a general meet of stockholders at Richmond, Va., to elect a new board and take such steps as may seem best for the protection of the property. It was also proposed to call a meeting. The signers are also holders of a large amount of Terminal bonds.

It is said that the object of the Dean-Boardman-Huntington committee is to remove the obstacles which Drexel, Morgan & Co. have said stood in the way of a just and comprehensive reorganization. As soon as the stockholders' meeting is called a proxy committee of prominent men will be announced.—New York World, Aug. 10th.

A Collapse of Strikes. It is a somewhat significant fact that strikes are not succeeding this year, though they are formidable in size and the men are better organized than they have ever been before, except perhaps, when the Knights of Labor were in their prime. There must be some reason for such conspicuous failures as that at Duquesne and in New York. The Homestead affair, though technically a lock-out, is virtually a strike since the mill are open and the men refuse to return to work. There, also, failure stares the workmen as the fact, notwithstanding the promise of the assistance of \$100,000 or \$200,000 in the name of Labor in boycotting the Carnegie products. It would be worth while for workmen to consider what causes a collapse of these strikes when they have the machinery for paralyzing industries at their command. It is not because they have the machinery, and because their leaders abuse their power that the strikes fail.

The violence at Homestead deprived the workmen of public sympathy, which always counts for something in sustaining men in a refusal to work. Violence always has that effect, and workmen have themselves from that time when they have themselves been peaceable and tried to maintain law and order. At Homestead some of the locked-out workmen were undoubtedly guilty of violations of the law which led to riot and bloodshed, and the public consciousness of the whole body for the acts of the hot heads among them. But it was something else than this that broke down the strike at Duquesne and the strike in the building trades of New York. At Duquesne the men had no grievance of their own; they were persuaded to a lock-out of sympathy. A sympathy strike does not commend itself to the public, nor to the good judgment of the strikers themselves. Its principle is similar to that of the boycott, and the use of that weapon is very generally condemned instinctively by the workmen, even those who are out of sympathy.

The case was even worse in New York. Thousands of workmen, without any grievance whatever, were compelled to stop work and live in idleness without knowing why they were called upon to strike. The "walking delegates" abused their authority outrageously, with the evident purpose of showing the extent of their power. The employment of a single non-union hand in some subordinate capacity, often without the knowledge of the head contractor as to the man's standing or even his existence, was sufficient to cause the calling out of hundreds of men from the building in course of construction to the great injury of owners, contractors and workmen. Very often there was no possible means whereby the contractor and his workmen, though satisfied as to their relations, could settle the difficulty. The non-union man may have been only remotely connected with the operation, or may have been employed in delivering materials at some other building, with which neither owners, contractors nor workmen had any connection whatever. But the walking delegate would summon the men out to punish a material man, a contractor, or a workman, who were compelled to obey. The strength of the organization and its power to control its members was shown when 20,000 workmen, with no grievances of their own, and with only very lax ideas as to the reason for the strike, were forced into idleness. Building operations were almost a standstill in a great city. The employment of a single non-union hand in the height of a building season always limited by weather conditions. A low estimate of the wages lost places the amount at \$1,000,000.

C. and O. to Norfolk. The three trains of the Chesapeake and Ohio to Old Point and Norfolk afford convenient opportunity for those who wish a short outing from the city. The Vestibule Limited, leaving Richmond every day at 9 A. M., makes only one stop and connects at Norfolk with Virginia Beach and Ocean View. The Atlantic Express, leaving every day at 6 A. M., is especially convenient for fishermen and others who wish to spend the entire day on the Peninsula or Norfolk.

The Business Men's Train, leaving at 3 P. M., connects at Norfolk for Virginia Beach and Ocean View. It runs daily from Norfolk daily via Chesapeake and Ocean View.

Children Cry for Mitchell's Castoria.

600. This, moreover, is to a greater degree than in a manufacturing industry an absolute loss. There will be no time for many of the workmen to make it up. Moreover, the strike has brought to New York hundreds of other workmen to take the place of the strikers, many of whom will remain for further contest the labor market, and make it more difficult to obtain steady work hereafter. The losses to owners of buildings in course of construction and to contractors have also been very heavy, but these can be made up or borne more easily than the losses suffered by the workmen who have been idle for weeks.

What caused the collapse of this formidable strike, which only a day or two ago the men who ordered it were sure would be won? Clearly it collapsed because the workmen themselves realized the folly of their course. A few of them got together and resolved to abandon the strike and return to work. Others followed their example and a stampede set in. Then the "walking delegates" got together and, that they might retain a show of authority even in the presence of defeat, they resolved, with consummate impudence, to declare the strike off and "order" the men back to work. The strike had failed because it was founded on unjust and tyrannical principles; the workmen themselves had revolted against it as unreasonable, and, when they were about to overturn the walking delegates and act for themselves, the autocrats of labor forestalled them by declaring the strike off.

The significance of these failures so far as working men, organized or unorganized is concerned is in the lesson that a strike on insufficient grounds cannot be long maintained, the strikers themselves rebelling against sacrifices made without reason, in the other lesson that it is dangerous to submit themselves and their conduct to the dictation of those whose function is to stir up trouble that they may show their usefulness, and finally in the lesson that the "loyalty" and "order" strikers and every other means employed to punish one man over the head of another, and involve the innocent as well as the guilty in common ruin, are weapons the use of which is prohibited by the public conscience and generally brings disaster upon those who employ them.—Philadelphia Ledger.

JAMES RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee Made a Tour of Inspection on Board the Craighill.

The Committee on James River Improvement met yesterday afternoon on board of the tugboat William P. Craighill at the wharf of the Virginia Steamboat Company, Captain Curtis, chairman of the committee, and Messrs. E. D. Starke, Thomas Christian and Lewis D. Crenshaw, on the part of the Chamber of Commerce, and Messrs. Garber, Gunn, Vaughan and W. L. White, of the City Council, were present. Colonel W. E. Outshaw, the engineer of the committee, also was on hand.

The party steamed down the river to inspect the tugs which is to be improved under the jurisdiction of the committee. A short session was made at the meeting of the monitor fleet and the members of the committee went on board of the monitor "Ajax," where they were received by Commander Pigman.

After a short delay the Craighill continued her way slowly down the river. Commander Pigman had accepted an invitation to join the committee and he was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Pigman, and Miss Lottie McKinney, niece of the governor, who is visiting her. When in sight of Dutch Gap the Craighill turned for home and shortly after 9 o'clock the party was once more on terra firma at Rocketts.

A meeting of the committee was held on board of the steamer and a good deal of routine business was transacted. The report of the superintendent was received and the recommendation contained in the same approved. The usual number of current bills was ordered to be paid and the pay-roll was approved.

DRY GOODS, Etc. Woodward & Lothrop, TEMPLE DRY GOODS STORE, CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1st our store will be closed at 5 o'clock P. M.; Saturdays at 1 o'clock P. M.

LADIES' SKIRTS.