CUT LOOSE FROM UNION LABOR

Tin Plate Company Makes Official Announcement of Its Determination.

(By Associated Press.)

PITTSBURG, PA., Aug. 27.—Practically the only significant event in the strike situation to-day was the positive stand by the American Tin Plate Company in reference to its course in the future. An official statement from this company to-day denies that there are any negotiations on foot looking to a settlement of the strike, and authorizes the statement that mills put into operation during the strike will be continued non-union, and all men going to work now will be retained in their positions.

The defiance appears to have been brought about by the association declaring a strike against the Tin Plate Company after the scale for the year had been signed.

The officials of the Tin Plate Company consider the action a breach of trust, and say that henceforth they are determined to cut loose from union labor entirely.

President Shaffer to-day reiterated his positive statement that all efforts for peace that were being made were without authority from him. He said that if official overtures were made by the combine they would be considered, but that was all.

The one place within this district where the strikers have scored a victory is at Irondale, O. At this place the American Tin Place Company was compelled to close down its recently opened plant for lack of men to operate it.

The day was full of excitement in the little village, and street fights came thick and fast. The first fight of the morning took place when five non-union men left their homes and started for work in the mill. On the main street of the village they were met by a party of about thirty strikers. When suasion failed a stronger argument was used, and the men were given a drubbing and driven back to their homes.

The village had scarcely recovered from the surprise which this attack occasioned when word was passed around that a party of men were driving overland from Wellsville.

Almost all the strikers at once started to meet the carriage, and when they passed the mill office Ira Householder, a non-union man, shouted at them. This precipitated a fight. Manager Banfield saved Householder by dragging him inside the office and shutting the door.

The company then attempted to file information before Justice Paisley charging the strikers with riot, but the Justice said he would issue warrants for those mixed in the fights, charging assault, but no more serious offense. The attorney then began the preparation of papers to ask for an injunction restraining the strikers from interfering with the non-unionists in any way.

MINE WORKERS IN SESSION.

Matters of Exceptional Importance Are to Be Considered.

(By Associated Press.)

HAZELTON, PA., Aug. 27.—A convention of representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, from every mine in the anthracite coal region, began here to-day and is expected to continue three or four days. Matters of exceptional importance are to come before the convention, one being the question of the right of the United Mine Workers' officers or representatives to go upon the property of the various companies to examine the cards of miners, a privilege which has been so far denied by the officials at many mines.

While expressing themselves generally as entertaining no apprehension of trouble over the outcome of the convention, the anthracite officials are, nevertheless, somewhat anxious.

NEW GUNNERY PRACTICE.

War Vessels to Fire at Target While Running at an Eight-Knot Speed.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—When the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron arrive at Hampton Roads from Newport they will engage in a new system of gunnery practice, prescribed in recent special orders from the Navy Department.

The entire drill will consume the greater part of a month. A target fashioned of spars, laid parallel to the water, sixty feet in length, will be used. From this will rise miniature masts, 100 feets high, rigged with canvas. The vessel will steam by this mark at a range of about 2,000 yards, and going at no less than eight knots, will fire each one of the guns of her batteries in turn at the mark. Actual hits only are to be counted in this trial, and the ship's fighting efficiency will be rated by the percentage of hits out of total shots fired.

Destroyer Launched.

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 27.—The torpedo-boat destroyer Bainbridge was launched to-day at Neafie & Levy's shipyard. The vessel was christened by Miss Levis Adele Bainbridge-Hoff, daughter of Captain Bainbridge-Hoff, and granddaughter of Commodore Bainbridge.

Hanna to Stump Ohio.

(By Associated Press.)

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Aug. 27.—It is announced authoratively that much of Senator Hanna's time during the State campaign will be spent on the stump, especial attention being given to the close counties.

Cecil Gabbett Resigns.

(By Associated Press.)

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 27.—Cecil Gabbett, division superintendent of the fourth division of the Seaboard Air Line, tendered his resignation to-day. He will go into the lumber business in this city.

Mr. Gabbett has been in railroad business ever since he came to this country in 1877, and has held a number of important positions.

Telegraphic Brevities.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The first bale of North Carolina cotton was sold at Morven, N. C., to-day at 9 1-4 cents.

CANTON, GA.—Raymond Ross, colored, was legally hanged here to-day for assaulting a white woman.

EUFALA, ALA.—A heavy wind and rain storm swept over this city and section this afternoon. A bolt of lightning struck a building under construction and did considerable damage. Trees were uprooted and many fences blown down.

DALLAS, TEXAS.—Alfred Ordining, a Norwegian, died here to-day from the heat. The maximum temperature here to-day was 100.

NEW YORK.—Vice-President Roosevelt will begin his western trip Thursday. He is due in Chicago Friday, and is scheduled to leave the same day for Springfield, Ill., there to be the guest of Governor Yates, and review the military in the State camp.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The eleventh annual convention of the colored Knights of Pythias opened here to-day, with delegates present from all parts of the United States, South and Central America, Austria and the Hawaiian Islands.

DUBLIN.—The directory of the United Irish League met to-day and requested John Redmond, the Irish leader, to go to the United States and place the position of the Nationalist movement before the Americans. Mr. Redmond, who will be accompanied by some members of Parliament, will sail for New York early in October.

W. W. HARDWICKE, INSURANCE,
Fire, Life, Accident, Health, Employers' Liability, Public Liability, Elevator, Steam Boiler, Tornado.
7 N. 10TH STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
TELEPHONES—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.

BIG OCCASION IN CHARLOTTE

(Continued From First Page.)

of Page; Captain T. D. Jeffress, commander of Armstead Camp of Mecklenburg; General Stith Bolling, of Petersburg, and other prominent men who wore the gray.

The memorial exercises were followed by a grand tournament in the afternoon, a calisthenic drill by young ladies and a grand ball in honor of the Richmond Howitzers and other guests at night.

She homes of the people of Smithville were wide open and everybody was welcome. The day was a success from every point of view.

THE MONUMENT.

The monument is of Virginia granite and was made by C. M. Walsh, of the Crokade Marble Works, Petersburg, Va., and is surmounted by a statue of a Confederate soldier of white Italian marble, standing at parade rest, wearing the old Confederate slouch hat, with the blanket crossed over his left shoulder, and from his right shoulder hangs the old canteen; it is a typical "Johnnie Reb" and reflects credit upon the artist. On the third base of the monument, west side, are the words: "Charlotte County Cherishes the Memory of Her Heroes." On fourth base: "Confederate Soldiers." On die: Court-of-Arms of Virginia. On plinth: "Gloria Victis." On spire: "1861-1865." On south side of die: "Noble Deeds are a People's Inspiration." On east side of die: "Erected Under the Auspices of H. A. Carrington Camp, C. V., No. 34, August 27, 1901." On north side of die: "Non Sibi, Sed Patriae."

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

The first step taken to raise funds to build the monument was at a meeting held on September 22, 1894, when the following committee was appointed to solicit contributions and have a series of lectures, concerts, &c.: Committee, T. W. Scott, J. B. Faris, J. T. Gilliam, R. F. Hutchison and W. R. Gaines. The first money raised was from a concert at which Capt. F. W. Cunningham, the sweet tenor of Richmond, sang, and from which was realized about $100. This was the nest egg.

Hon. B. B. Munford, W. W. Royall and others delivered lectures in its behalf. Much praise is due to the noble ladies of old Charlotte, who labored in season and out of season for its success, and much is due to the generous-hearted, whole-souled merchants of Richmond, Petersburg and Lynchburg, whose contributions were a great help and aided materially in hastening the work to completion.

FIRST GUNS IN FULTON.

Candidates for the Senate and House Make Speeches.

The first guns of the city legislative campaign were fired in Fulton last night, all the candidates for the Senate and House making addresses. There was a good-sized crowd present, and much interest was manifested. Among the prominent Democrats not citizens of Fulton who were in the audience were Messrs. John A. Curtis, Wirt E. Taylor, C. Manning, Jr., and John J. Lynch.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Fulton Democratic Club and President Martin was in the chair and Secretary Mitchell was at his desk. Speeches were made by Messrs. L. O. Wendenburg, Julian Bryant, and George Wayne Anderson, candidates for the Senate, and Messrs. E. P. Cox, Isaac Diggs, E. C. Folkes, A. C. Harman, S. L. Kelley, Richmond T. Lacy, C. M. Wallace, Jr., and Jud B. Wood, aspirants for the House.

There will be another meeting at Terry's Hall to-night for the purpose of further hearing the candidates for the Senate and House of Delegates. The meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock. All the candidates have assured their presence and a good attendance is expected.

INDIAN STUDENT DROWNED.

Fell Overboard While Out Sailing With Number of Companions.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

HAMPTON, VA., Aug. 27.—James Goins, an Indian student at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, was drowned about 11 o'clock to-night while sailing in Hampton Roads. He went out with a party of students about 9 o'clock and fell overboard.

Goins was twenty-two years old. He came to the Normal School three years ago and would have graduated in January had he lived. His parents, who are reputed as wealthy, reside in Pine Ridge, South Dakota. Up to midnight the body had not been recovered although searching parties are still dredging the river.

LITTLE SON HURT.

Mr. Lawless Called to Virginia Beach by Wire.

Secretary of the Commonwealth Joseph T. Lawless was called to Virginia Beach last night by a telegram from Mrs. Lawless, announcing that their little son, Griffin, had been seriously hurt. No further particulars were given, and Mr. Lawless left hastily and in a state of deep solicitude lest his son should have been badly injured.

Mosby's Men to Gather.

The eighth annual reunion of the Forty-third Battalion of Cavalry, better known as "Mosby's Men," will be held at Warrenton, Va., on September 14th. As this is a central point for the one-time Black Horse Troopers, there will be a notable gathering of them, and a most enjoyable opportunity to tell together of the exploits of their daring leader.

New Car Barn.

The Traction Company has commenced work on a new car-barn at Robinson Street, to measure 85 by 341 feet. The iron has been ordered and the work will be pushed with all vigor. The building will house quite a number of cars.

Isthmian Affairs Quiet.

(By Associated Press.)

COLON, COLOMBIA, Aug. 27.—Isthmian affairs continue quiet. The United States gun-boat Machias probably will go to Boca del Toro at the end of the week, if favorable news for the Government is not received from that point.

It is said that the French cruiser Suchet will sail in a few days.

Killed by Lightning.

(By Associated Press.)

TEXARKANA, ARK., Aug. 27.—Texarkana was visited by a most severe electrical and rain storm to-day. Professor Gasby's son was struck by lightning and killed, his neck being broken. He was under an umbrella with a companion, who also was badly shocked. Two colored churches were struck and badly damaged.

One residence was destroyed and others damaged.

The Match is Off.

(By Associated Press.)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27.—The match race between Cresceus and The Abbott, scheduled for next Wednesday, at Charter Oak Park, has been called off because George Ketcham, owner of Cresceus, refuses to abide by the terms of agreement.

SUFFRAGE PLAN NEARLY READY

(Continued from First Page.)

buildings at the penitentiary, branch prisons and prison farms, or it may authorize the Board of Directors, with the approval of the Governor, to borrow in the name of the Commonwealth and upon the credit of the net receipts of the penitentiary, a sum sufficient to provide and maintain said buildings; the indebtedness thus incurred at no time shall exceed $500,000 nor bear a higher rate of interest than four per cent.

Reduction of Expenses.

The Reduction of Expenses Committee held a meeting last night and mapped out a line of investigation of the county government and magistrate system.

No other business was transacted.

THE CIVIL CONTINGENT FUND.

Reports Show That it Has Been Properly Spent for the Past Twenty Years.

The Executive Department Committee held a short session yesterday. None of the sub-committee being ready to report, Chairman Cameron called up the report of the Auditor on the expenditures of the Governors since 1879 of the contingent fund.

Colonel Cameron said he had hoped the committee would have disposed of this during his absence last Saturday; that he desired to vacate the chair during the consideration of the matter and be excused from the meeting. He hoped the committee would take such action as they deemed for the best, entirely regardless of his connection with it; that personally he had no desire but that the whole facts should be published, and he had no doubt every successor in the office of Governor since his official occupancy wished the same thing.

The ex-Governor then called Mr. Glass to the chair and retired from the room.

"There goes a clean, honest man," exclaimed a member of the committee.

For a few minutes the committee was in executive session. The seals of the report were broken and a short examination of the report was had.

Judge Marshall at the very beginning of the executive session stated that he for one intended to have the report opened for the inspection of the members and the public. His motion was adopted.

After passing a resolution calling on Mr. O'Flaherty to appear before the committee and explain what bearing the information obtained by his resolution could have on any matter now under consideration by the committee, it rose and reporters were again admitted.

NO SENSATIONS.

There is nothing strikingly sensational in any of the accounts. Indeed, it looks as if all the Governors had expended all of the contingent fund allowed them for things necessary to the comfort of their families and to uphold the dignity of the State.

The following amounts were specially appropriated by the Legislature during this period "for the repair, improvement or maintenance of the Executive Mansion or for furnishing the same, or for other purposes connected with the maintenance of the Governor's mansion or grounds":

January 26, 1882	$10 000
February 19, 1886	5 000
March 7, 1894	2 500
	$17 500

TOTALS EXPENDED.

Totals expended each year, $10,000 per year being the limit:

October, 1880, to Sept., 1881	$ 3,914.83
1882	13,297.91
1883	9,425.45
1884	7,353.19
1885	9,920.93
1886	9,955.23
1887	10,024.64
1888	20,000.15
1889	9,999.36
1890	9,912.83
1891	6,640.81
1892	10,032.60
1893	11,658.43
1894	7,152.20
1895	7,517.45
1896	9,780.85
1897	6,577.70
1898	11,092.77
1899	9,170.68
1900	8,359.82

GOVERNOR CAMERON.

Gas furnished public building, $292.30; carpet and curtains for Senate and House, $967.07; P. T. Atkinson and others acting guard to Governor's Mansion, $108.33; gas for Governor's house and Capitol, $455.40; flowers for Governor's grounds, $19.20; articles for Governor's house, $22.50; nuts for squirrels, $9.91; repairs to gas-house, $1,424.83; ice for Capitol, $189.39; horse feed for Governor, $33.92; piano for mansion, $325; F. D. Hill & Co., rent of room, $75.

GOVERNOR LEE.

Attention to Governor's clock, $3; making flag-box, etc, $2; making servants' sheets, $8.65; glassware and china and decorating same, $136.32; chrysanthemums, $3; wood-saw, $2.61; walnuts for squirrels, $5.94; executing requisition in Mississippi, $126.85; files and keys, $1.15; candles and matches for Land Office, $2.25; Roscoe Conkling, in coupon cases, $4,000; J. R. Tucker, in coupon cases, $4,000; lawn mower, $15; balance on piano, $313.66.

GOVERNOR O'FERRALL.

Two tubs for flowers, $1; police badges, $5; W. S. White in Morganfield case, $50; expense to Pocahontas, $18; granolithic pavement, $74; Walker Howard, washing towels, $1.50; reward for arrest of Morganfield and Searcey, $200; walnuts for squirrels, $10.65; lamp-wicks, etc., $3.17; floral decorations, State occasion, $21; cleaning up Capitol Square, $500. Some of the other items are: Flower-seed for Governor's house, $2.05; street-car tickets used on executive business (R. M. O'Ferrall), $2.50; walnuts for squirrels, $6.80; flowers for hot-house, $16; wheel-barrow for Land Office, $3.50; flower-pots for Governor and spittoons for Land Office, $34.

GOVERNOR TYLER.

Some of the largest items in the administration of Governor Tyler were:

April 9, 1898, C. W. Carter, sheriff, expenses requisition Fred Pendergrass	$ 222 36
May 13th, expenses on requisition for William Akers	350 60
June 8th, loaned to Second Regiment Va. Vol. U. S. A.	1,000 00
Aug. 18th, Drewry, Hughes & Co., supplies for Va. Vol.	553 50
Nov. 4, 1898, carpets, shades, etc., for Governor's house	1,224 52
Jan 4, 1899, china for Governor's house	136 75
Nov. 15th, Dr. P. A. Irving's expenses in connection with yellow fever at Hampton	102 85
March 30, 1900, Hill Carter's fee in Commissioner of Valuation Case in Supreme Court	1,000 00

Some of the other items are:

Walnuts for squirrels and soda	$10 80
Underwear Va. Vol.	10 08
Hanging draperies in Governor's office	12 00
Cutting grass at Lee Monument	2 50
Flowers for Governor	14 02
Binding Executive Correspondence	15 00
Soap for Land Office	7 05
Dusting carpets at Governor's house	13 00
Guarding Lee Monument	10 00
Washing and mending curtains	30 00

Governor McKinney's administration was noted far and wide as a business one, and he spent but little of his contingent fund for those things which most other men would enjoy.

The calling for the information has developed nothing sensational and it was adversely criticised by many members yesterday.

No Change Probable.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—It is probable there will be no change in the Cuban tariff. The committee which has been revising the present tariff has not yet reported.

MANY DEMOCRATS EXPRESS VIEWS

(Continued From Third Page.)

fine and imprisonment and be forever disqualified for either voting or holding any office of honor, trust and profit, &c.

—

J. S. Bandurant, Leatherwood, Henry: I heartily endorse the second proposition and think it, indeed, unwise to submit to all now entitled to vote.

—

C. F. Joyner, Windsor Station: Isle of Wight: I want a Constitution that will stand the test of courts, and unless it is ratified by a vote of all who are entitled to vote, under the new Constitution, I hardly think it will stand.

—

C. Aylett Ashby, Newport News: Of course this is given in advance of work of the convention, and is for that reason subject to change.

—

R. V. Graves, Belmont, Spotsylvania: I think the majority of the people in my community want all the negroes disfranchised.

—

Geo. W. Jennings, Ruckersville Greene: A probability of the first proposition would result in the defeat of the State ticket. The last proposition, would, for obvious reasons be mere child's play.

—

William H. Stewart, Portsmouth: I am opposed to disfranchising any white man.

—

W. D. Turner, Fergusson's Wharf, Isle of Wight: If the $300 property suffrage clause is made, it will, I fear, be against the white voters of this county and Surry.

—

E. M. Clements, Petersburg: I favor the people having a say in all State and municipal matters, when consistent with the public welfare, from the election of United States Senator down.

—

J. R. Jordan, Smithfield, Isle of Wight: It looks foolish to submit a Constitution to men whom it disfranchises. As a matter of fact they would reject it.

—

Thomas J. Nottingham, Norfolk: Not having given the matter much thought, I take the second as my choice at first sight.

—

Conrad Kownslar, Berryville, Clarke: I am particularly opposed to the third proposition, for the reason that I do not think the State can afford to absolutely throw away about $50,000, which it will do if it submits the new Constitution to the present mongrel voter.

—

E. C. Watson, M. D., Roanoke: I think the new Constitution should be submitted to the intelligent voters of the State for ratification.

—

T. M. Cecil, Newbern, Pulaski: Four of the five Democrats that I consulted would give same answer as above.

—

P. F. Shelton, Tindall, Floyd: I had rather know what the Constitution provides before answering the question. Our party promised to submit the new Constitution to the people.

—

S. E. Young, M. D., Bagwood, Grayson: It was generally understood before the delegates were elected that the new Constitution would be submitted to the people to vote upon, and it would be very unfair to do otherwise. The Republicans would never recover if such a course were pursued.

—

F. M. Young, Edgewater, Grayson: I think the legally constitutive voter under the Constitution should vote. To admit the third propositoin might defeat all.

—

S. W. Brewer, Broadway, Rockingham: The occasion in part for having a Constitutional Convention was to get rid of the negro, as much as possible, without violating the United States Constitution. It is apparently ridiculous to invite a man to vote on the question of his disfranchisement.

—

L. D. Basye, Glenns, Gloucester: The people represent the liberty, the strength and the enlightenment of the State, and in my humble opinion, the Democratic party will be safter, so far as concerns its dignity and honor and future advancement, if the people be permitted to pass upon the work of the new Constitution.

—

Walter H. Ryland, Urbanna, Middlesex: To permit the present electorate to pass upon the new Constitution would endanger its adoption and thus strifle the will of the majority, who have declared for constitutional revision. To proclaim the new Constitution would likely be regarded as an usurpation by their representatives of authority which, I think, the white people of Virginia understand was to be exercised by them, though I do not question the right of the convention in this regard. "To the victors belong the spoils" is the way it appears to me.

—

C. A. Cutchins, Carrsville, Isle of Wight: I formerly favored submission to those now entitled to vote, but feel that the work of the convention would amount to nothing if so decided on.

—

J. W. D. Haynes, M. D., Cobb's Creek, Mathews: If the people have not the right to select a new Constitution, who has? I believe in Democratic principles, and that menas let the people speak, and if allowed to speak unhindered they will speak right.

—

W. T. Hale, Elk Creek, Grayson: I fear the result if submitted to present electorate, as the sold Republican vote would be augmented by many of the office-holding class of Democrats and possibly defeat the new Constitution. I favor second proposition because our people have been led to believe they would be allowed to vote upon it.

—

Submit to Present Electorate.

Following are views expressed by some who prefer that the Constitution be submitted to the present electorate:

W. M. Tredway, Jr., Chatham: The electorate made the mistake. A majority of the members of the convention are pledged to submit the new Constitution to the people. This obligation should not be overlooked, nor has the convention a moral right to submit their action to an abridged vote. If the people had voted otherwise than thinking the Constitution would be submitted for their approval, I would favor proclaiming it.

—

Phil. H. Gold, Winchester: I regard the Democratic party as having pledged submission when the people were asked to vote for or against a Constitution.

—

W. D. Hill, South Boston: I believe in submitting the Constitution to those now entitled to vote. I a mopposed to usurpation of power or going back upon a pledge made to the people.

—

J. Davis Reed, Portsmouth: I am in favor of submitting the new Constitution to those now entitled to vote, provided it is submitted in two or more sections, one as to the suffrage and the other to balance of the Constitution, and provided further, that the electoral boards in each county or city can, at their option, arrange wording of, the tickets so that no one who cannot read could properly vote, that is, have section or sections of the Constitution to be voted on in one position on some tickets and in another on other tickets.

—

J. M. Barker, Anton, Henry: The Norfolk Convention agreed to submit to the people to vote on adoption or rejection. That proposition alone carried the vote to have the Constitution framed. I am satisfied the people of my section demand it, and the Democratic party will make a mistake if it is not done. If the convention will frame a good Constitution the people will adopt it.

—

Joel H. Cutchin, Roanoke: The matter should be delayed. People in this section voted for the convention in full belief it would be submitted, and while a few may be willing to have it proclaimed, they are, as a rule, extremists. If the Democrats expect to continue in power they have to trust the whole people. This part of the State is at heart Republican, and with the negro out of the question they will not stand in line with the Democrats. The masses of the people are thinking they are considered but little, and with the prosperous times are ready to leave the Democrats upon small provocation. Better by far let matters be as they are than to submit to a restricted electorate.

—

A. S. J. Wheeler, Pulaski City: In the hands of a man truly Democratic, the pencil is mightier than the sword. We have managed the "niggers" for years; now make them vote themselves away from the franchise.

—

L. M. Smith, Hardenburg, Spotsylvania: Because in mass meeting assembled a large mapority of the citizens of Spotsylvania county publicly expressed themselves in favor of above measure.

—

B. Chambers, Lodge, Northumberland: When the voters authorized the holding of the convention, it was with the distinct understanding, set up by the State Convention at Norfolk, and repeated on the hustings by every Democratic speaker (myself included), that the people should have the right to receive or reject the new Constitution at the polls. Do not break faith. Such persons as will be disfranchised are not the voters who make up Democratic majorities in Virginia.

—

W. G. Dillard, Partlow, Spotsylvania: Under the pledges at Norfolk Convention, I think the matter ought to come before all who are now entitled to vote. I favor a poll tax of $2 as a prerequisite to voting, paid six months previous to the election.

—

S. A. Woodward, Norfolk: I believe the question of so much importance that every citizen in the State should be allowed to express his opinion as far as possible.

—

B. P. Willis, Fredericksburg: I consider it premature to say that I am in favor of declaring a Constitution until I know what Constitution is to be declared. I further think it would be a breach of party faith not to submit the Constitution when framed to the people for ratification. This would be an effective weapon in the hands of the Republicans.

—

P. T. Cowles, Diascund, James City: The Democratic party has spoken in regard to this matter in no uncertain way, and we should stand by the declaration.

—

F. E. Stallings, Nansemond: I voted for a convention on the grounds that the Constitution was to be submitted for ratification or rejection, hence my choice.

—

C. A. Amory, Norfolk: The people can be trusted to regulate, or to take such steps as to them seem fitting. They tre the sovereign power after all. To submit the Constitution to an abridged electorate means to invite defeat at this fall's elections.

—

Geo. M. Wonycott, Portsmouth: Honesty demands a submission of the Constitution to the whole people. Moreover it is the people's business.

—

C. Shelton, Phoebus: I shall not vote to disqualify any white man, and I believe if there is any change in the suffrage it will disfranchise half of the white men in my district.

—

R. M. Lett, Newport News: It is so much a case of expediency against principle that, with the little indications at present, as to the extent and character of the revision finally to be adopted, one cannot form any judgment.

—

Robert F. Leech, Luray: If there seemed to be a possibility of a suffrage clause looking to the purification of the electorate, I would favor the second proposition, but can see little hope of such a thing.

—

J. M. Haymaker, Winchester: "I have made it my business to sound both city and county Democrats and all claim that this should come back as above, and should the convention strike out city governments of 5,000 people and put them back in the county as in long years past they will dig the grave of the Democratic party.

—

E. S. Reid, Chatham: I think the Norfolk Convention of 1900 committed the Democratic party to that course, and it was that party which brought the convention into existence. Thousands of people voted in favor of calling the Constitutional Convention who would not have done so had they thought the new Constitution was not to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. I am among that number.

—

Robert J. Noell, East Radford: It was not the intention nor was the power given the delegates to proclaim a Constitution. You had almost as well proclaim it as to say in advance who shall vote on its adoption. The first two propositions omit, do. They are unfair, wrong and rotten.

—

G. E. Cassel, East Radford: 1st. Because the Norfolk Convention said so. 2d. Because it is the law. 3d. Because it is right—honest—and would keep faith with all the people who voted to have a Constitution with that understanding. 4th. The proposition to have the convention carried. So, if a Constitution is proposed, the people will vote for it. 5th. Being a party measure, the Democratic party cannot—dare not—hoodwink the people by proclaiming a Constitution. 6th. The Democratic party is estopped in law and equity from proclaiming it. 7th. The Federal Courts would pronounce a proclaimed instrument void, ab initio.

—

G. W. Agnew, Floyd: I think a majority of the Democrats of this county are in favor of submitting Constitution to those now entitled to vote.

—

Lucian H. Cocke, Roanoke: Specious construction to the contrary notwithstanding, the people of Virginia never heard of such a thing as "an abridged electorate" or "a proclamation of the Constitution" until long after they had voted for a convention to form a Constitution to be ratified by the people.

—

N. P. Oglesby, Hillsville: I think the party is committed to that course by its action at the Norfolk Convention in 1900 and subsequent declarations.

—

T. L. Williamson, Harrisonburg: If I knew what the Constitution would be, I perhaps would be in favor of one of the other propositions. The people are the best judges in all matters in which they are interested, all the people.

—

G. W. Haynes, Clintwood: We are ably represented in the convention, and are relying upon our representative to assist in framing a good Constitution. If it is what we expect we shall support it, otherwise we will certainly defeat it, if possible. We are not trusting our representative alone, but are looking to the whole body to give us a good organic law and submit it to the present electorate.

—

J. N. Stubbs, Wood's X Roads, Gloucester: I think the Norfolk Convention of May, 1900, committed the Democratic party to the third proposition. But for this committal I do not believe the convention would have been called by the people on fourth Thursday in May, 1900.

—

G. E. Tabb Lane, Port Haywood, Mathews: I earnestly supported every move looking to the calling of the Constitutional Convention now in session. I was a member of the Norfolk Democratic Convention of May, 1900. A failure to submit the new Constitution to the electorate as then constituted would, in my judgment, be a base, wilful, wicked and malicious repudiation of a solemn party pledge, a monumental political blunder and a crime against the commog people of Virginia—destined in the course of time to prove that: "The hand that strikes oftimes suffers harm even greater than the object assailed." I am a Democrats who believes that a government derives it just lieves that a government derives its just powers only from the consent of a majority of the citizens governed.

—

Sands Smith, Mathews Courthouse: In my opinion, when the people voted for the delegates to the Constitutional Convention they did so with the understanding that the Constitution when framed would be submitted to the present voters for ratification or rejection.

—

C. C. White, Mathews: Our people voted for a Constitutional Convention, believing the new Constitution would be submitted to them for ratification. Unless this is done, there will be great dissatisfaction and possibly disruption of the party in this section.

—

A. J. Miller, Mathews: The present Constitution is the supreme law of the State until a new instrument is perfected and ratified by the people. Let the convention do its work faithfully and fearlessly and submit the new instrument to the unabridged electorate to adopt or reject. Trust the people to do what is right.

—

Dr. Thomas B. Lane, Port Haywood, Mathews: The first proposition smacks of "bossism," which the Democratic party professes to deprecate. The second is unjust, even if Norfolk Convention had not promised otherwise and State canvassed upon that understanding. The third is the only proper, just and Democratic plan. The people are as capable as the convention to decide what is best for them.

—

Charles T. Bland, Portsmouth: But for the resolution at the Norfolk Convention, i. e., "That it is the sense of this convention that the Constitution be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection," I might have entertained a different view. But, construing that resolution, directly or indirectly, as a party pledge, I as a delegate to that convention feel bound to carry out the promise then made to the people.

—

F. S. Hope, Norfolk: Not knowing who will be entitled to vote under question 2 I strike it out. Submit the Constitution or nullify Democratic pledges. Submit the Constitution or the makers will be relegated to public infamy. There would have been no convention if it had ever been intended that we were not to pass on the acts of our servants. Be careful in the suffrage law or the whole work will be defeated at the polls. Or if the opportunity is not offered it will cause a political revolution in this State.

—

Ellis L. Miller, Kimball, Page: The Democratic party in State Convention undoubtedly pledged the party to submit the Constitution to the vote of the people and not a part of the people. Second, a large majority of the voters of the State would have voted against calling a Constitutional Convention if they had not been assured they would have a right to vote on it when constructed. Third, a large part of if not a majority of the delegates pledged themselves to submit it to the people. Fourth, the idea of proclaiming a Constitution is contrary to all ideas of republican government and is an assumption of monarchial government for time being and is a beginning of a dangerous departure from all previous precedents and should not be thought of for one moment. The party must stand up to its pledges or there will be such a reaction as will sweep them from power and consign the delegates to a political grave.

—

Those Who Are in Doubt.

Some of those in doubt as to what should be done express their views as follows:

T. C. Moncure, Caroline: I cannot answer the question, because I do not know what kind of a Constitution will be fixed up by the convention. I do not want any mistake made in framing or adopting a "good Constitution." It is not probable that the convention will make a Constitution that I will not vote for its adoption if submitted to the present or restricted suffrage. I do not think it will be well to proclaim any Constitution that may be made by the convention.

—

E. R. Coghill, Caroline: I would have to see the Constitution first, or know its provisions.

—

E. L. C. Scott, Ashladd: It was understood by all those voting at my precinct (Ashland) that the Constitution would be submitted to a vote before adoption. I cannot tell who will be allowed to vote under the new Constitution, so now cannot answer your question intelligently. I am opposed to proclaiming the Constitution.

—

John R. Saunders, King and Queen: This is a hard question to decide intelligently, and my preference would largely depend on the nature of the new Constitution. If it be a good one, I certainly would not like to run the risk of its being ratified by 140,000 corrupt suffragans. Still I can't see how the party can keep its pledge unless the Constitution be voted upon by the present electorate.

—

Graham Clayton, Bedford:

1. I am not in favor of proclaiming the Constitution or any part thereof, because it would be a plain violation of party pledge made by the Norfolk convention and of the act of the Legislature in pursuance of that pledge declaring that the Constitution should be submitted to the people for ratification. I feel quite sure that, but for this pledge, the call for the convention would have been defeated. It was solemnly made and the Democratic party certainly is in all honor solemnly bound by it.

2. The question of "Submission to those who will be permitted to vote under the new Constitution." I think it is at this time premature. Who knows what the new Constitution will be? Suppose it should provide that no man shall be entitled to vote who does not own $1,000 of unencumbered real estate? Or that every citizen shall be entitled to one vote for every $500 worth of property (as has been proposed)? Do you suppose the average voter would care to submit it to such a "limited electorates?"

I have great confidence, however, in the wisdom of the members of the convention and if they frame such a Constitution as I believe they will, then I should favor submission to those entitled to vote under its provisions.

On and After September 1st
We Will Occupy Our New Store,
Corner Foushee and Broad.

MAYER & PETTIT,
Southern Furniture and Carpet Company.
7 and 9 West Broad Street.

AN IMMENSE CHECK.

Charles M. Schwab Purchaser of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Aug. 27.—The Bethlehem Steel Company, which includes the Bethlehem Iron Company, to-day passed into the hands of Charles M. Schwab. A check for $4,032,000 was deposited with the Girard Trust Company by Drexel and Company in payment of 165,000 shares of Bethlehem steel stock. The total number of shares in the company is 300,000.

The new board is as follows: R. P. Linderman, E. T. Stotesbury, E. M. McIlvaine, Archibald Johnston, George F. Baer, J. P. Ord, Charles McVeagh.

The officers are: E. M. McIlvaine, president; A. E. Borie, vice-president; E. S. Snyder secretary; E. N. Clever, treasurer; Archibald Johnston, general superintendent.

All the new board with the exception of Mr. Linderman of Md. Stotesbury, who served on the old board, are new. Mr. McIlvaine declined to state whether Mr. Schwab had purchased the stock for himself or for other persons. He said, however, that the company would remain independent, would be more aggressive than it had been.

FARMVILLE DEMOCRATS.

A Negro's Mule Killed by Strychnine Placed on Corn.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

FARMVILLE, VA., Aug. 27.—A mass meeting of the Democrats of the Farmville Magisterial District has been called in the courthouse next Tuesday night to elect delegates to county convention, to be held on the 12th of September. There are two candidates for the nomination for the House of Delegates. They are both worthy gentlemen from Leigh District.

M. H. Smith, a white man living in Cumberland county, was placed on trial at Cumberland Courthouse to-day charged with putting strychnine on corn, which caused the death of a negro's mule. It was Smith's corn on which it is said the strychnine was placed, and that the mule was a trespasser. The case will end sometime to-morrow, when it is thought that the accused will be acquitted by the jury.

CRISIS AVERTED.

Operatives in South Carolina Mills Were Not Required to Renounce the Union.

(By Associated Press.)

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 27.—Textile Union No. 211 was in session for several hours to-night. Many additions were made to the membership. A committee was appointed to look for houses for the 500 operatives who have been suspended. The operatives declared that the fight has been forced on them. The operatives still in the mills were not required to renounce the union to-day, as the president said yesterday they would be. This has postponed the crisis.

Officials of the union say a strike cannot be averted.

Negro Organization.

The work or organizing the negro labor of this city goes on under the direction of Dr. R. E. Jones. The cooks have had a meeting, the dressmakers met last night and the carpenters, collectors and plasterers will meet in a few days. The promoters of the movement are much encouraged.

W. C. T. U. Meetings.

Owing to the Friends' Meeting House being closed, the regular meeting of the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at the home of the president, N. 616 North Ninth Street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as business concerning the District Convention will come before the meeting.

Labor Day Plans.

The Central Trades and Labor Council held a meeting last night, which was devoted to the perfecting of the plans for the parade and amusements of Labor Day—Monday next. The committee will meet on Friday night for its last meeting.

BERLIN.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung reports the massacre of six Christians at Ku Ja, China.