MR. PARRY ON MOB SPIRIT

Organized Labor, as now Conducted, the Greatest Menace

RAILS AGAINST THE LAWS

Is Standing Mob, Ready Upon Occasion to Commit Overt Acts of Outrage and Destruction—Declares its Will Superior to Custom.

(By Associated Press.)

CHATAUQUA, N. Y., August 13.—D. M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, to-day delivered one of the most important addresses before the conference on "The Mob Spirit in America."

Mr. Parry spoke on "Mob Spirit in Organized Labor." He said in part:

"In this country in the last year there have been many mobs of different kinds, but to my mind the most dangerous of them all is the mob of organized labor. No man, I take it, can object to any kind of an association, labor or otherwise, which is organized for lawful and beneficent purposes, but organized labor, as it is conducted to-day, stands convicted by its own leaders as a lawless organization.

"In that it seeks by physical force to override the individual rights, and is constantly railing against the laws and denouncing courts and public officials for enforcing these laws, it fulfills all the requirements of the definition of mobocracy. Unlike the lynching bees and the vigilance committees, it is what might be termed a standing mob, under fair discipline by its officers, and ready upon occasion to commit the overt acts of outrage and destruction, which are the outward manifestation of the mob spirit. It declares in effect that its will is superior to customs, traditions, government regulations, and even the Constitution of the country. It asserts that the individual has no inherent rights that cannot be taken from him, and that, therefore, it has the right to say that no man shall work and that no industry shall run without its consent.

"It is time that the workmen of this country were learning that for the millions of dollars they pay in salaries to the agitators they are receiving in return nothing but trouble, enforced idleness and loss of the comforts of life. They are also bidding for the destruction of their most precious possession—that of industrial liberty. Their investments in mobocracy are mighty poor investments."

J. TEMPLE GRAVES' SPEECH

A Few Comments on the Georgia Orator's Lynching Cure Discourse.

Atlanta Constitution: Mr. Graves carefully and yet eloquently tells why negroes are lynched in the South for assaulting the virtue and lives of white women, and pays with a vehemence none too strong that such lynchings will continue until such crimes disappear. The same idea of duty in those emergencies is displaying its existence and insistence in the North. Therefore the present question is one of cure for crime and not of futile fulminades against the natural-born mobs.

It is notable that while Mr. Graves discusses various treatments possible to be applied to the evils mentioned he has confidence in but one of them—his own special devotion to the absolute separation of the white and black races. For that he pleads, though he perhaps realizes that he will never live to see it accomplished.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: We are not defending lynching. We believe in law and order. We are merely calling attention to a condition. But what are you going to do when you have two races living together in a community and the law that suffices to hold one in check does not suffice to hold the other in check? Are you going to indulge in homilies on the sanctity of the law or resort to primal vengeance to protect the sanctity of the home? Each can answer that question according to his bent.

In the meantime, it should not be supposed that John Temple Graves is a firebrand or a sensationalist. He is one of the most brilliant men in the South and a life-long student of the problem he discussed before the Chautauqua.

New York Tribune: What blind leaders of the blind are those preachers on the lynching evil who turn from the problem of dealing with society as it exists to the advocacy of wholesale emigration of the blacks! Mr. John Temple Graves, of Atlanta, in his Chautauqua address, after glorifying the mob as the bulwark of civilization, ended up with the conclusion that neither education nor time, Christianity nor law could be anything but a temporizing expedient, and that the only solution for the great race problem was separation.

* * * * * * * * *

But while they have succeeded in forcing a few hundred thousands to emigrate, more hundred thousands remain and increase. The negro race here increases so rapidly that it would more than make up for any probable decrease through emigration, no matter how systematically it was encouraged. Moreover, the South would not tolerate its wholesale deportation any more than it would have tolerated it in the days of slavery. Its prosperity rests on the negro. It must have his cheap labor. Deprived of him, it would demand coolies to take his place. It might get white men for all the trades now carried on by blacks, but who would raise its corn, cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco? No! the negro is in this country to stay. He is bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh. He may be a trouble and a problem. But the trouble and the problem white men brought on themselves and their only hope is in facing the conditions they have made as they are, not in sitting idle, waiting for conditions which will never be seen.

New York Evening Post: Separation of the negroes from the whites, either by segregating the former somewhere in this country, or by shipping them to Africa, is the craziest notion out of the asylum. The colored population do not want it, and cannot be forced to it; nor do the white people want it. Let Mr. Graves ask the Southerners to give up all their black workmen and see what would happen! They might be tempted to apply his doctrine of the mob in a way highly inconvenient to him. No, our help does not lie in a revival of Colonization blunders and follies and hypocrisies, nor in any other far-away or fantastic remedy. All that we have to do is to put in force the ordinary principles of ordinary justice and humanity.

New York Times: Mr. Graves' suggestion of a separation of the races is manifestly fantastic and impracticable. The negro neither originated on this soil nor did he seek it of his own accord. He was brought hither by whites, not on his own account, but exclusively on theirs. And upon them, as the superior race, devolves the responsibility of devising a solution for all the race questions that come up, including that which is now settled by lynching. That is a barbarous, an impossible, solution and cannot be accepted. To accept it would be to degrade the white race more and more toward the level of the savages to whom it boasts itself superior. Some other solution must be found and applied or that retrogression will surely and speedily go on.

Philadelphia Record: Whatever deterrent influence punishment can have upon a brutal negro it will have when inflicted by the proper authorities and in accordance with law. Negroes who commit "the usual crime" are probably too degraded to give any thought to consequences. About the only thing that can be done with them is to exterminate them, or, perhaps, better yet, subject them to surgery; Mr. Graves regards this form of punishment as more likely to deter than the death penalty. At any rate, the hangman or the surgeon should make it certain that the man who has committed this crime once shall never commit it again. But lynching, especially when accomplished by torture, which is increasingly common, has no more deterrent influence than an execution; perhaps not so much as surgery; but it unquestionably brutalizes the community.

DECLARATION IN MEIGHON'S SUIT

In the Law and Equity Court yesterday Mr. William L. Royall, counsel for Charles Meighon, filed his declaration in the suit recently instituted by Meighon vs. the Master Plumbers' Association of Richmond.

The declaration alleges that a conspiracy was formed by the association, by which no plumber belonging to the association was to use material furnished by the owner of a house he was plumbing. The material had to be furnished by the plumber himself and purchased from a merchant who was a member of the union.

It is further alleged this resulted in a close combine, which permitted the union to practically control the entire plumbing business in Richmond and Manchester. The declaration alleges that G. & A. Bargamin were coerced into joining the union. The plaintiff alleges that he declined to join the union and that the members of the association have repeatedly refused to sell him supplies because he was not a member.

He further asserts that during the month of August, 1903, he was debarred from bidding for work, because, not belonging to the association, he could not secure the supplies necessary to carry on his business.

THE WOMAN IS NOT MISS OAKLEY

Gentleman, Who Knows Expert Rifle Woman Well, Confident of Some Mistake.

Referring to a telegram in an afternoon paper yesterday, which gave a realistic story of Annie Oakley, the famous rifle shot, well known here, a gentleman who knows Miss Oakley well, who saw her quite recently, is confident that a serious mistake has been made in the identity of the woman arrested and imprisoned in Chicago, and a great injustice done Miss Oakley.

He continued: "She is not a daughter-in-law to Buffalo Bill, but is the wife of Mr. Frank E. Butler, of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, of Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. Butler left Buffalo Bill's show as a result of serious injuries received in the wreck of that exhibition in North Carolina about eighteen months ago. The injuries she received at that time necessitated long confinement in a hospital, from which she emerged much aged in appearance, her hair having in a very short time turned from dark brown to snow white, and her face showing many lines indicative of the suffering she underwent; yet even now she is an expert at her calling, as I can testify, having recently been in competition with her in Baltimore, and such expertness as she now shows with a gun could not possibly follow the excessive use of drugs.

The past season Mrs. Butler toured the country in "The Western Girl," a play especially written for her, and far more refined than its name would indicate. She is now resting at her home in Nutley, N. J., and her circumstances are such that she is not in the least in want; quite the contrary."

WERE RUINED BY THE BIG FLOOD

Churches in East St. Louis in Desperate Straits and Appeal for Help.

An exceedingly pathetic appeal for help has just been received by the Southern Churchman for publication from the Rev. John Chandler White, vicar of East St. Louis, Ill. The letter is as follows:

You have, no doubt, read of the great flood which recently visited us and rendered over 20,000 people homeless and destitute and destroyed millions of dollars of property. June 10th the water reached its highest stage, thirty-eight feet above the danger line. The Mississippi, when in its natural state, is a mile wide at this point, overflowed its banks, until, at its highest point, it was over twelve miles in width. The greatest damage was wrought in this city, with its 50,000 inhabitants. Fifteen thousand people here alone were made destitute, and almost the entire city submerged to a depth of from three to fifteen feet—over 5,000 in Venice, Madison and Granite City.

The work of our church in these four cities, which is under my care, has been absolutely crippled for months to come. Eighty-two of our own families have lost their all and are destitute. The support of the work is entirely cut off. The new church in this city, with its roof almost on, cannot proceed for lack of funds due from subscriptions which cannot be paid now—perhaps never. The response to our appeals has been so inadequate, even in clothing, that after consultation with the bishops I feel obliged to send out this appeal, hoping that surely for mercy sake something can and will be done to help us.

I am personally worn out, being alone in the field. I have had but little rest since the 6th of June. Everywhere desolation and distress and discouragement face me. Daily I am asked for assistance which I cannot give.

It is seldom dear sir, thta appeals of any sort reach you from the Diocese of Springfield, and it would not now but for the sake of the suffering and because of dire necessity.

CAPT. J. C. GENT WILL HAVE NO OPPONENT

Captain J. C. Gent, of Russell county, present member of the House of Delegates, has now decided to enter the primary for the House nomination, should one be necessary. It is generally conceded, however, that he will have no opposition and will be declared the nominee of the Democratic party by the County Committee.

It is also fairly certain that Captain Gent will be returned in the general election without opposition, so popular is he with all classes of his people. Captain Gent is now serving his third term in the House, and has made a faithful and intelligent representative. He is an able lawyer, and a leading member of the Committee for Courts of Justice, and sat with that body throughout the long and tedious trial of Judge C. J. Campbell, of Amherst, last spring. The friends of Captain Gent in Richmond and throughout the State will be glad to learn that he will be in the next House.

FELL INTO PIT AND WAS HURT

While engaged in his work as night watchman at Hammond's greenhouse, in Barton Heights last night, Mr. John Monroe, of this city, fell into a pit and was quite painfully hurt. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he is still under treatment.

Mr. Monroe is about forty years of age, and lives at 1406 West Clay Street. He is severely bruised about the body, and has a bad cut on his forehead. He was much shaken up also and was quite weak when taken to the hospital.

Will Study Law.

Mr. J. Taylor Thompson, who for the past session has been supervising principal of the excellent graded school at Hampton, and who from time to time has been connected with the B. F. Johnson Publishing Company and is now in their employ, will enter the law school of Richmond College at the beginning of the fall session. It is not improbable that he may be engaged in teaching while preparing for the practice of law.

Mr. Powers Gone.

Mr. Edwin A. Powers, of Amherst, Mass., who has been in the city for several weeks looking after some private matters, left for his home last night. While here Mr. Powers made a great many strong friends, who regretted to see him leave.

WORKED ON CURRENCY

Conference With the President Lasted Until Late at Night.

(By Associated Press.)

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—President Roosevelt's conference with the members of the subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee was not concluded until the small hours of this morning. The whole subject of financial legislation at the approaching session of Congress was discussed thoroughly.

The committee did not present even a tentative draft of a currency bill to the President, although some propositions which subsequently may be embodied in the measure were reduced to concrete form.

It has been supposed that the extraordinary session would convene on Monday, November 9th, but the indications now are that it will be called for an earlier date, perhaps several weeks earlier.

The primary purpose of the extraordinary session will be to enact legislation making operative the Cuban reciprocity treaty, but financial legislation also will be pressed upon the attention of Congress soon after it convenes.

It can be said that the Senate Finance Committee will draft no measure formally and conclusively until consultations have been held with other members of the Senate—Democrats as well as Republicans—with members of the House and with the best authorities on finance in the country.

It is the hope of the committee to devise a genuinely elastic currency system—a system that will expand when the necessity arises and contract when the necessity have ceased to exist.

NEGRO TRAMPS FIGHT WITH PISTOLS

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BRISTOL, TENN., August 13.—Half a dozen tramps indulged in a pistol battle on a Norfolk and Western freight train near Marion, Va., to-day, as the result of a quarrel. Several shots were exchanged. Charles Smith, a negro from Johnson City, Tenn., was shot through the head and killed. Another negro was wounded in the arm. The man who did the killing was captured.

MISSING BANK CLERK FOUND AND ARRESTED

(By Associated Press.)

NEWARK, N. J., August 13.—Edmund J. Smith, former discount clerk in the Merchants National Bank, of this city, who is accused of having stolen $29,000 from the bank, and who disappeared about two weeks ago, has been arrested in Williamson, W. Va., according to a dispatch received by the police officials here. Smith has been taken to Roanoke, Va., to await the action of the Newark authorities. A detective will leave at once to bring the man back. Smith was employed in the bank for twenty-eight years.

VALLEY DISCIPLES

District Convention Opens at Antioch Church.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LURAY, VA., August 13.—The Valley District Convention of the Disciples' Churches of the Shenandoah Valley convened with Antioch Church, one mile south of Luray, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, the opening exercises being conducted by Rev. J. D. Hamaker. The address of welcome was delivered by Rev. W. L. Dudley, which was responded to by Rev. W. J. Cocke.

The session will continue until Sunday night. The programme is a very interesting one, dealing with church work of the denomination in all its phases. One dozen ministers of the denomination are on the programme for addresses.

TESTIMONY WAS OF TECHNICAL NATURE

(By Associated Press.)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., August 13.—At to-day's session of the Arbitration Board, which is considering the differences between the Alabama miners and operators, the testimony was largely of a technical character, the object being to get testimony regarding the differential wages between the two mines.

A witness for the operators, created a sensation, when he stated that the earnings of certain miners as set forth by the operators did not represent their net earnings, because the cost of powder, oil and other materials had not been deducted. The witness for the operators had testified that some miners had earned as much as $125 per month.

WILL INVESTIGATE STEALING OF BOYS

(By Associated Press.)

SAVANNAH, GA., August 13.—It is reported here that the State Department at Washington has ordered an investigation to be held here of the alleged shanghaing of two boys, Joseph F. Rucker, of Atlanta, and John W. Seage, of Savannah.

Two seamen, John Kelly and Harry Oleson, have been arrested, charged with the crime. It is understood that the boys were carried on board the steamship Kambira, which sailed for Santos, Brazil.

NO VERDICT YET IN JETT-WHITE TRIAL

Jury Will Be Held Over Sunday if They Do Not Reach an Agreement Sooner.

(By Associated Press.)

CYNTHIANA, KY., August 13.—In the case of Jett and White, Judge L. P. Fryer, Commonwealth's Attorney, to-day made the closing argument. The case went to the jury at 10:46 A. M.

Late in the afternoon Judge Osborne directed Sheriff Leach to call the jury from the room. Judge Osborne asked them if they had reached their verdict. Foreman McCauley said they had not. The court then put them again in charge of the sheriff and told them that after supper they might discuss the case among themselves, and then retire for the night.

They are to report to-morrow morning. Judge Osborne stated that he intended keeping them over Sunday if they did not sooner render a verdict. It is the opinion of all that a mistrial will be the result.

BIG FIGHT ON FOR STATE LIBRARIAN

Messrs. Brent and Hankins Are Shortly to Return

One of the interesting events billed to take place here in September is the meeting of the State Library Board, which will take place on the 21st, to elect a librarian to succeed Mr. W. W. Scott, whose resignation will take effect on October 1st.

The board is composed of Messrs. S. S. P. Patteson and Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, of this city; Hon. Armistead C. Gordon, of Staunton; Hon. John W. Fishburne, of Charlottesville, and Judge Theodore S. Garnett, of Norfolk city. The board has held but one meeting so far, and at that time a set of drastic rules were laid down for the government of the library, among them being one to require that whoever shall be chosen to succeed Mr. Scott shall have technical knowledge, which will enable him to catalogue the books in the library after the rules of the most modern institutions of the kind.

There are nearly a dozen candidates for the place, but so far as is known here only two, Captain Frank P. Brent and Mr. J. G. Hankins, are the only ones who are preparing themselves for the work. They are both at Amherst, Mass., studying at a technical school, and will shortly return here and look after their fences. Captain Brent is at present secretary of the State Board of Education, and Mr. Hankins is assistant secretary of the Commonwealth. They are both popular among the public men of the State and hundreds of letters have been written to the various members of the board in their respective interests by their friends.

When the board meets it will probably take up some other matters also relating to the library than the choosing of a librarian.

SENT TO JAIL FOR ROBBERY

Three Fultonites in Trouble. Woman Charged With Assaulting a Man.

Justice Crutchfield sent John Morgan, Willie Carton and Clorence Morris to jail for six months yesterday on the charge of taking $16 belonging to Mrs. Ellen Bowler, of Fulton. The money was alleged to have been taken from a dresser drawer while Mrs. Bowler was attending her sick husband in another room. Carton and Morris were also placed under bonds for a year as suspicious characters.

Albert Matthews, colored, was sent to the grand jury on the charge of cutting Virginia Johnson.

Margaret Cullen, on the charge of pushing William McKenney downstairs, will tell about it on the 22d. The woman says the man came to her house drunk, and he fell down the steps when she ordered him away. The man was bruised and his ankle was sprained, and he is now at the hospital. The woman was bailed for her appearance.

John Willis Sadler was fined $20 and given ninety days for cutting Beatrice White.

Rutherford Pollard was sent to jail for sixty days for stealing a watermelon from F. L. Morrison.

Eddie Frayser was fined $5 for being drunk and disorderly on the street, and Aubrey Blackburn got six months for being drunk.

Alice Wright paid $2.50 for assaulting Mary Taylor.

Wesley Kirby and Henry Stratton paid $10 each for fighting on Jefferson Park.

J. E. Farrar paid $10 for fighting, and Fernandez paid $5.

At the Theatres

The first advance agent of the regular season arrived here yesterday. He represented Charles H. Yale and is ahead of the first show of the season at the Academy, "The Devil's Auction," which opens the Eighth-Street playhouse on Friday and Saturday, August 28th and 29th. Things are getting into ship-shape at the playhouses and arrangements are about completed for the operation of both theatres this season.

In the meantime the Casino is drawing the greatest summer audiences in its career with an ideal vaudeville bill of six acts in which there is not even a "dead" line. It is by all odds the best thing of the kind seen at the Casino for many a long day, and the enthusiasm at every performance is most marked.

Manager Jake Wells will return from New York to-morrow. He is spending a good deal of his time there now booking the attractions for his various theatres and arranging for the opening of the Columbia, the latest acquisition to his circuit. This house will be thrown open Saturday, August 29th, with the reorganized Bijou Comedy Company, under a new name.

Mr. T. W. Willcox, of Charles City county, is at the Memorial Hospital, under treatment. He is reported as getting on very well.