The Times-Dispatch

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

MR. ECKELS ON CURRENCY.

In yesterday's paper we made mention of an article in the October number of the North American Review by President Nash, of the Corn Exchange Bank in New York, in which he declared that the present currency system was adequate; the only reform needed being greater facility on the part of the treasury in putting into circulation funds collected for taxes.

In the same number of this magazine is an article on the same subject by Mr. James C. Eckels, president of the National Bank of Chicago, and formerly Comptroller of the United States currency. Mr. Eckels contends that our system is not only defective but antiquated and inadequate, and needs reforming altogether. He thinks that there is need of emasculating, if not wholly abolishing, the sub-treasury. He insists that the government must carry on its business according to the accepted rules of business, and in dealing with the banks not treat them as elemosynary institutions, but as business institutions carried on for profit. He thinks it is absurd for the government to require banks to use United States bonds only, as a security for government deposits, and he emphasizes the harsh and unreasonable restrictions thrown around the national banks in the issue of notes. He points out the absurdity of lugging in the question of patriotism as applied by the government to the banks, and says that if the government expects to do business with the banks, it should do it on business principles. "The remedy for the embarrassing position, in which, each recurring year, the business of the country finds itself," says he, "is not in whining, threatening or talking mere sentiment about the false idea of what constitutes patriotism. It lies in courageously recognizing the defects which are patent and correcting them." He adds that a recognition of the prominent position of the bank as a factor in business by making the government its customer, and the practical elimination of the subtreasury as a disturbing factor should be followed by legislation which would give proper vitality to the note issuing function, of which it ought to be possessed. "There is but one way to correct this imposition of beneficial power upon the part of the banks in the exercise of their note issuing function," concludes Mr. Eckels, "and that is to put the banks gradually in possession of the right of issuing notes against their commercial assets."

Mr. Eckels does not believe in radical measures in this direction; but, he says, that well safe guarded as to speedy redemption at convenient points and with a general safety fund to guarantee redemption immediately upon the failure of any bank, these issues would be as safe as need be in the careful conduct of business. He is not afraid of inflation under this system, for he contends that bank notes will be issued only when needed and loaned as safely and conservatively as they are to-day; that they will be issued when existing values and business require them, and will come in when the need that calls them into being has passed away.

The government does not undertake to interfere with other branches of business, to regulate the supply and demand for ordinary commodities, but it does undertake to regulate the supply of currency It prohibits State banks from issuing notes by imposing a prohibitory tax upon their issues, and it restrains the national banks in such a way as to make their issues unprofitable. It is as much the function of banks to supply currency as it is the function of manufacturing concerns to supply the commodities of life. There must, of course, be some regulations of law to make bank notes safe, otherwise there would be great confusion, if not danger, in our currency system. But as an abstract proposition, it is the business of the banks to supply currency according to the demand, and when that principle is accepted and put into practice, the demand for currency will be supplied easily and naturally according to the laws of trade.

MR. MORGAN'S DENIAL.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company have felt constrained to issue a statement to the public denying that they ever had any connection, with the inception, organization or financing of the United States Shipbuilding Company, and well they may. It has been shown by the testimony of the country that this concern was one of the greatest swindles ever perpetrated upon the American public, and the New York Evening Post well says that the vendors of "salt" mines are entitled to hold up their heads, compared with the discovered tricksters. "The moral fraud was most unblushing," continues the Post.

"To be both purchaser and seller, to have a pool within a pool, and an agreement behind an agreement, and, at the same moment that a lying prospectus was issued to the public, to fleece the investor even before he invested—that is the kind of thing in which supposedly honest men were engaged. What the law will say about their transaction we must wait to see. It is certain that under such a company's act as England has, the whole proceeding would have been set aside by the courts, and the promoters compelled to disgorge their concealed profits."

It is this sort of thing that has flooded the market with "indigestible" securities and shaken public confidence. It is to this sort of fancy and fraudulent financing that the stock market owes its unprecedented slump. Yet Mr. Schwab, who financed the company, is still rolling in wealth, and is undertaking to establish industrial schools in various parts of the country. It would be more becoming in Mr. Schwab to use his surplus money in reimbursing those who have suffered so seriously by this outrageous transaction.

THE BARKSDALE LAW.

The Barksdale pure election law has been severely criticised, but so far as we are able to judge, it operated most successfully in connection with the primaries recently held throughout the State.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth has received from most of the candidates for the House of Delegates a sworn statement of expenses incurred in seeking the nomination, and it is learned from these reports that very little money was used. In a few cases the totals amount to more than $100, but in the great majority of cases they are insignicant.

It is something gained that the successful candidates before the primaries have all complied with the law, at least to the extent of filing with the Secretary of the Commonwealth these statements of expenses, and if no more money was used than is shown in the statements, if no money was used indirectly, there was no corruption fund in that campaign.

The Barksdale law is undoubtedly a good law. The only question is whether or not it will be obeyed in spirit as well as in letter. But that is a matter which the people themselves can attend to if they will. If the law is supported by the best sentiment of the State and rigidly enforced, it will be a great blessing, and it will work wonders in the direction of pure politics. The law is as yet in the experimental stage, but thus far is seems to be doing well, and we hope that at least it will be given a fair trial.

Cardinal Gibbons, in a recent interview, called attention to the growth of the divorce evil. His remedy for it is to repeal all the divorce laws. That would be a sure-enough cure, but his suggestion is not practical. Legislation of that widespread character could not be obtained at this time. As we understand the matter, such a law passed by Congress would be unconstitutional. Its enactment would depend upon State Legislatures, in numbers of which there is no sentiment against the laws that now stand upon the statute books.

The friends of Mr. Isadore Rayner, of Baltimore, who has announced himself a candidate for the United States Senate, are organizing in every ward of that city. Within a day or two every Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Baltimore will receive a letter requesting him to state unequivocally whether he will pledge himself to support Mr. Rayner. The Rayner committee expect a pledge in writing, and the Baltimore Herald says "they will consider none other."

A Tennessee grand jury has indicted the members of a mob, twenty in number, who are accused of lynching a negro. Now what has the gentleman from Indiana or from Delaware to say?

The Hon. Bourke Cochran will speak to the Democrats in Faneuil Hall tonight, and all Boston will hear him. Will it be Cleveland or Olney? We shall see what we shall see.

In the Great Smoky Mountains of Western North Carolina there lives an Indian who is 110 years old, so he says, and Chief Kohleeostay is said to be a very truthful man.

There are many people in this old Commonwealth who will never be happy until they pass through a State prohibition campaign, and some of them won't be very happy then.

West Virginia will have a building at St. Louis, having accepted the plans and made the contract. Virginia may have a building also, and then she may not.

Turkey has made one concession to the Macedonians. She now gives the privilege of choosing what manner of death they will die.

The old Confederates domiciled in Virginia are beginning to scent the smoke of battle soon to rise over the city of Newport News.

For three whole days now no dangerous crank has craved an audience with the President. The executive press agent must be snoozing.

The eyes of the nation that were focused on Breathitt county are now bearing down on the ancient village of Lexington, S. C.

Get out your foot-ball toggery. The weather and other signs of the times are getting very foot-ballish.

A St. Louis inventor is anxious to take hold where Professor Langley has been compelled to turn loose.

And now just a little frost to mature and soften the persimmons will not come amiss.

FOR TODD OR BRAUER

(Continued from First Page.)

Brauer. They will begin their work very early.

The Brauer Side.

On the side of Mr. Brauer equal determination is shown. His supporters are rallying around him strongly, and his campaign will be an energetic one, to say the least.

The treasurer is waiting to see what the County Committee will do to-day. While there will probably be no counsel present, a big Brauer fight will be made, the result of ceaseless activity during the past few days. The Brauer men on the committee are mustering their strength and preparing to jump into the thickest of the fight. One of the most popular men on the committee is Mr. E. L. Ryan, of Shumaker's, who will be a candidate for the chairmanship. His leanings are decidedly in the direction of Brauer.

From the Brauer camp yesterday there came forth an interesting document in the nature of a letter signed by Mr. Brauer. It was as follows:

Gentlemen,—At the request of Mr. T. C. Ruffin, this morning, I went over to his place of business, when he voluntarily informed me that under no circumstances could he support Mr. W. J. Todd for treasurer, and that if he had known of the action of the State Committee, as was yesterday set out in The Times-Dispatch, the County Committee would never had awarded him the certificate; that he (Mr. Ruffin) had advised Mr. Todd to withdraw, and would so advise him to-day, as he could not accept the certificate with honor to himself. If for any reason Mr. Todd has declined to withdraw, I ask that you, in justice to me and to the Democratic party of Henrico, and to T. C. Ruffin, Esq., late chairman of the Henrico Democratic Committee, you give this letter the same publicity as you may give to any letter of Mr. Todd.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM H. BRAUER,
Democratic Nominee for Treasurer of Henrico County.

Hot Fight Imminent.

Viewing the situation from the distance, and contemplating both sides of it at once, it can be readily seen that the predictions concerning the session of the committee to-day were by no means groundless. Every indication points to a hot fight and some pretty lively scenes, with much talk. The two factions will line up and fight it out on the spot. Which will whip remains to be seen.

The committee will meet at noon at the courthouse, on East Main Street. The membership will be made up of the following:

Hardin's Shop, E. S. Kellam; Ridge Church, L. P. Michaels; Carter's, John Archer; Shumaker's, E. L. Ryan; Chestnut Hill, T. C. Ruffin; Bruin's, Joseph A. Johnston; Jones', Louis Meyer; Whitlock's, W. F. Warriner; Bruin's, M. Y. Sheppard; Barton Heights, Sidney O'Bannon; Howard's Grove, Thomas F. Bagley; Baker's, J. T. Angle; Seven Pines, C. H. Graves; Short Pump, O. N. Nuckols, and Town Hall, A. L. Cornwall.

LETTER FROM MR. TODD

Dénies that He Acquiesced in the Resolutioe of the State C mmi tee.

The letter of Mr. Todd to which reference is made above, is printed in full below. It is a very interesting contribution to the discussion of this most interesting case. He denies that the State Committee had jurisdicion in Mr. Brauer's appeal from the County Committee's decision, and claims that The Times-Dispatch has been in error regarding the action of the State Committee. On this point he says:

"With reference to the agreement before the State Central Committee, I wish to say that I in no way asquiesced in the resolution adopted by said committee, declaring that it had jurisdiction, but on the contrary, after the committee took jurisdiction, my counsel refrained from any further appearance in the matter."

This view of the matter is very different from that taken by the chairman and other members of the State Committee, and by counsel who appeared for Mr. Brauer. The Times-Dispatch, while not intending to question the motive or veracity of Mr. Todd, is fully satisfied that its report printed Saturday morning and reproduced in part in an editorial yesterday morning, was both accurate and fair. This belief is sustained by the chsirman of the State Committee, by the circumstances and by the official correspondence that, followed the committee's action.

The case went up to the State Committee on appeal from the decision of the Henrico County Committee in declining to issue the certificate of nomination for treasurer to Mr. Brauer, who received the highest vote, because of alleged violations of the Barksdale pure election law. The contest had been made in the name of Mr. Hechler, who received the smallest vote, the general impression was that Messrs. Hechler and Todd really stood together in the matter. Messrs. O'Flaherty and Fulton conducted the fight against Mr. Brauer before the County Committee and when it went up to the State Committee they appeared there. Mr. St. John Coalter appeared as the legal representative of Mr. Todd. These three attorneys were against Brauer and Messrs. Wyndham R. Meredith and Mr. Wm. H. Sands appeared for him. Mr. Coalter took very small part in the proceedings. Early in the consideration of the matter, when the question of jurisdiction of the State Committee was being discussed, Mr. Coalter yielded to Mr. Fulton (of Hechler's counsel), who spoke for Mr. Todd. The committee decided unanimously that it had jurisdiction and Judge Watkins laid down the proposition that the committee having notified both sides (evidently referring to Hechler and Todd together as one side) that it had jurisdiction, the parties would by their appearance answer and say by that act whether they proposed to abide by the action of the committee. Soon after Mr. Meredith began his statement of the case Mr. O'Flaherty asked that he "and his associates" be excused for a conference and retiring he stated that they appeared to contest the jurisdiction of the committee. There was another long discussion and in the course of a further statement, Judge Watkins used words to this effect:

As to whether Hechler or Todd is entitled to the nomination, this committee has nothing whatever to do. We are hearing the Brauer case, and nothing else. If you appear here and make charge against Brauer, you have made your appearance and accepted the jurisdiction of this committee. When you appear and undertake to take part in this case, you are bound by your action, and must abide the result."

Counsel were understood by the committee to assent to this, and after the adoption of Mr. Patton's resolution, declaring that if the committee found that the certificate of nomination should have been awarded to Brauer, he would be declared the nominee, the hearing of the case on its merits proceeded, and all of the attorneys remained, including Mr. Coalter. Only Mr. Meredith, on the one side, and Mr. O'Flaherty, on the other, made speeches. When Mr. Meredith arose to close the case, he asked Mr. Coalter if he wished to say anything, and he replied in the negative.

These are the facts in the case as The Times-Dispatch understands them, and they are substantiated by Chairman Ellyson and others. If the committee had not understood that all parties at interest would be bound by its action it would not have given the afternoon and half the night to hearing argument and reviewing the evidence taken by the county committee. Secretary J. G. Hankins, in officially advising Mr. Brauer of the adoption of the resolution declaring him the nominee, he said in his letter.

"At this meeting William H. Brauer, W. J. Todd and H. C. Hechler all appeared by counsel, and the vote of the committee was unanimous."

Mr. Todd's Letter.

This is Mr. Todd's letter:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Please permit me to call your attention to the error into which you have fallen concerning the position of the Henrico Democratic Committee in the Hechler-Brauer contest, and also concerning my positin in regard to the action of the State Central Committee. In the first place, you assume that the State Central Committee has jurisdiction. It is upon this point that the whole matter turns. If it had jurisdiction, then it could have reversed the action of the County Committee and declared Mr. Brauer the nominee. If it did not have jurisdiction, then no action of the State Central Committee can bind the County Committee. In 1898 a statute was passed authorizing the local committee of any party in Henrico county, if it so desired, to hold a legalized primary election for the nomination of its candidates, giving said committee full power to adopt any rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the statute, which it might deem necessary. But for that statute, the action of the County Committee could have been reviewed by the State Central Committee, because the former would have acted under authority vested in it by the latter; but the County Committee elected, as it had a right to do, to hold the primary under the statute. 9After having elected to hold a legalized primary, its action could be reviewed only by the courts of this land, and not by any body of men having no legal existence.

Acting under said statute, the county committee adopted a plan setting forth tre rules and regulations which should govern said primary. Under that plan, Mr. Brauer as well as every other candidate seeking to obtain ahe Democratic nomination, entered the primary, and by doing so agreed to be governed by said rules and regulations. Regulations adopted by men, empowered by statute to act, become a part of the statute when said regulations carry out the purposes of the statute. Can it be said that the State Central Committee had the power to change the plan of the statute law referred to? Under section 8 of the plan, the committee reserved the right to withhold the certificate of nomination, for frauds and irregularities, from the party found guilty, and award it to the party whom it found entitled to it. Said section was a part of the statute governing legalized primaries in Henrico county, because it was adopted pursuant to the statute, and that section says that the County Committee shall award the certificate to the person whom that committee decides is entitled to it. This committee, after hours of patient investigation, with the witnesses before them, decided that Mr. Brauer was guilty of irregularities under section 8 of said plan, and declared that by reason of that he was not entitled to the certificate, and awarded the same to me.

I am sure the County Committee does not desire to run counter to the wishes of the Democratic State Central Committee; I certainly do not, and if it can be shown that said committee has jurisdiction in that matter, I will most assuredly bow to its decision. The fact that the State Central Committee assumed jurisdiction, if it had no right to do so, would not in any way give it the right to act. The County Committee acted under the law of this State, and its action can only be reviewed by courts of the land. Mr. Brauer can settle this matter in a lawful way by applying to the courts. Certainly, every one is bound to obey the law of the land, rather than the rules of the political party to which he belongs. With reference to the agreement before the State Central Committee, I wish to say that I in no way acquiesced in the resolution adopted by said committee, declaring that it had jurisdiction, but on the contrary, after the committee took jurisdiction, my counsel refrained from any further appearance in the matter.

It may be of interest to state how the State Central Committee was composed. There are fifty members of the State Central Committee, and it requires twenty-six to make a quorum. There were present on last Friday only fourteen members of that committee. Fourteen were represented by proxies, making twenty-eight in all. There were six outsiders holding proxies, making twenty persons present at the meeting. If twenty men, and six of them nonmembers, can take jurisdiction by holding a sufficient number of proxies, cannot two men with a sufficient number assume jurisdiction? That these proxies were put in the hands of partisans of Mr. Brauer is shown by the fact that Clyde W. Saunders, a warm friend of Mr. Brauer, held one or more of them, and voted in said meeting. The last State Convention declined to re-elect Mr. Saunders as a committeeman. I do not believe that a full meeting of the State Central Committee would have taken jurisdiction in this case.

As to the report of the probability of my withdrawal from the contest, I will say that I consider myself the regular Democratic nominee, and will be in the field until sunset on the election day.

Yours respectfully,
W. J. TODD.

Letter From Chairman Ruffin.

Chairman Ruffin sends The Times-Dispatch the following letter in reply to that of Mr. Brauer, given above:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Mr. William H. Brauer in his card in yesterday's issue of the News-Leader places me in an entirely wrong light in my interview with him. He attributes many things to me which I did not say, and withholds others I did say.

My interview with Mr. Brauer was for purely personal reasons and should not have been made public without my consent; but since it has been done I wish to state just why I desired to talk with him. During the campaign it was fully known that I was supporting Mr. Todd for treasurer. When the investigation concerning Mr. Brauer was begun and during its progress, and when the case was before the State Committee, it was stated that the County Committee was partisan, and that Mr. Brauer could not get justice at the hands of the Todd and Hechler men on it. The evidence submitted was, to my mind, sufficient to convict Mr. Brauer, and I so voted on the two counts upon which he was found guilty. I knew Mr. Brauer was aware of the stand I had taken.

Whether Mr. Brauer has ever questioned my reason in voting against him, I do not know, but to assure him that I was not regarding the man but only the act, When I saw from The Times-Dispatch of Thursday that Mr. Todd was represented as having by counsel, acquiesced in the ruling of the State Committee as to its juridistion, I desired Mr. Brauer to know that if this was true I did not approve of the course of Mr. Todd in the matter. Nothing was said in my conversation with Mr. Brauer about my not supporting Todd or about the committee not awarding him the certificate had they known the facts. The stand I have taken with regard to Mr. Todd is dependent entirely upon the truth of the charge that Mr. Todd had accepted the State Committee's jurisdiction in his appearance before it to defend his cause; in which case I hold he should bow to its decision, and could not therefore accept the nomination. This point, however, is stoutly denied by Mr. Todd and his counsel, both claiming that neither by word or act did they indicate their acceptance of the State Committee's jurisdiction, or their intention of abiding by its décision.

Very truly yours,
T. C. RUFFIN.

CARD FROM MR. PARKER

He Makes Reply to Mr. Perkins and Discusses the Henrico Case.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I have read with much surprise the letter from Mr. George Perkins, published in your issue of yesterday, and fully agree with your editorial comment that the letter is more a criticism of the State Central Committee than of The Times-Dispatch report, which he starts out to criticise.

How Mr. Perkins can say that he or his client was not fairly treated by the committee passes my comprehension. We expected Mr. Perkins to be partisan; we did not expect him to be unjust. He must know that the party rule which he quoted, giving the right of appeal to the State Central Committee, simply means that every aggrieved party might take his case to the Central Commitee, but it does not mean that the Central Committee shall hear his case de novo or that it shall rehear it at all if, upon his own presentation of his case, the committee is of opinion that he has no just ground for appeal.

The law says that in a dispute over the title to land the party aggrieved by the decision of the lower court may appeal, but when he goes to the appellate court he presents his grievance in his own way, and upon his own statement of facts, without contradiction from the opposing party, the court considers his case from his own standpoint; and if it appears from that statement that there is probable error in the court below, it reviews the case; but if it appears that the court below was plainly right, the court will refuse to review the case and will dismiss his petition.

This was the course pursued by the committee, and no unprejudiced man can deny its fairness.

Mr. Perkins made a statement for his client. It was clear and full. He stated his legal points, the evidence that was before the county committee, and his construction of the law as applied to the facts. The opposing side was not heard, and the committee acted solely on Mr. Perkins' statement (notwithstanding Mr. Perkins' uncalled for insinuation that the committee had gotten information on the outside upon which it acted, which insinuation I, as one who was on that occasion on the committee, emphatically resent), and upon his statement the committee said that, admitting every statement of fact made by Mr. Perkins to be true, that still we could see no error in the decision of the county committee, and that we would, therefore, decline to review the case, as the decision of the county committee, according to Mr. Perkins' own statement, was correct.

Could anything be fairer?

Of course, we did not agree with Mr. Perkins' conclusions, else we would have reversed the county committee. But we simply said to him: "Mr. Perkins, admitting all you say to be true, we do not think that the agreement between McGee and Beal was a violation of either the Barksdale law or of section 166 of the Code, and we do not think the irregularities which you complain of at two precincts on the day of the primary were such irregularities as vitiate the primary, and hence there is no possible error to review."

The committee may have been wrong in its judgment, but I submit that this body of non-partisan men (and they were non-partisan, notwithstanding Mr. Perkins' insinuations), composed largely of lawyers, was in a better position to judge fairly than was Mr. Perkins, the attorney for the contestant and his partisan representative in a bitter political fight.

Now, as to the Henrico case. The committee decided that the mere fact that the primary election law passed for Henrico by the General Assembly gave that committee the power to prescribe rules governing the primary, did not give them the power to make themselves the sole arbiters of any contest that might arise without a right of appeal to higher authority, but that the Henrico primary law in no sense interfered with the right of appeal to the State Committee under the party law.

The committee was unanimous in that view, notwithstanding the fact, as I believe that every member of it would have been glad of any excuse to relieve himself of hearing the case. The committee was non-partisan, and the statement said to have been made by some of the Henrico County Committee, that the whole thing was fixed before the State Committee met, is absolutely untrue. If the State Committee did not have the right to hear an appeal in that case, it does not have it in any case.

We heard the statement of counsel for contestant. They set up several technical points which the committee did not regard, but they charged that Mr. Brauer had been convicted of violations of the Barksdale law, which the evidence did not sustain. There was no way to decide whether this was true or not, except to review the testimony before the county committee. This we did, and we urged each side to produce before us all the evidence bearing upon the questions before us that was before the county committee, and each agreed that they had done so. We heard everything they had to say patiently, concluding at 1 o'clock at night, and the State Committee, with only one dissenting voice, decided that the evidence which was before the county committee did not justify it in arriving at the conclusions that it did, and that Mr. Brauer was not guilty, as charged, and was entitled to be considered the nominee.

The State Committee was non-partisan; it would have refused to hear the case at all if it could conscientiously have done so, and gotten rid of the worry and bother, and I submit that their decision is more apt to be right than that of the divided and partisan county committee, who had just taken part in a hot local fight. That county committee may be, and I have no doubt is, composed of men as high and honest as the members of the State Committee, but they are human, and are governed to some extent by their prejudices. The famous Electoral Commission of 1876 was composed of United States Senators, members of the House of Representatives and judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and I dare say were as good men as those composing the Henrico County Committee; and yet they divided, 8 to 7, on partisan lines on every single question that arose. The Henrico Committee has thirteen members. It appears that eight of them voted in the primary against Brauer and five voted for him. While the vote in the county committee on the charges brought against Brauer was a secret ballot, it is very significant that the vote stood eight against Brauer and five for him, just as it stood in the primary. Are these men any better than was the Electoral Commission of 1876, and shall the State Committee be condemned to eternal infamy because it cannot agree with a county committee divided on such lines?

J. C. PARKER.

Franklin, Va., Oct. 8.

Repress the Speculators.

It seems clear that if the speculative propensity of the average trader can be kept within moderate bounds during the next few months business will resume its natural channels—one of the greatest benefits possible for the general community.—Iron Age.

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Sunday's Times-Dispatch To be First-Class.

The Horse Show edition of The Sunday Times-Dispatch will be one of the most superb papers ever issued in the South. Every department will be up to a high standard, and the illustrations will be the best that have been seen here. Among these will be beautiful halftone pictures of some of the most popular girls in Richmond society and fair visitors.

The Horse Show is the thing, and this will have the right of way. A full list of the entries and all other important facts about the show will be given, and Broad Rock will have some interesting gossip about the most noted horses. Then, too, there will be a number of very fine illustrations.

There will be in this complete paper features of interest to men, women and children. The news of the world of finance, of sports and of politics will be fully given; the Woman's Page, with its specially prepared menu, cosy corner, fashions and other features, will be found more complete and interesting than ever before, and the Children's Page and Emmy Lou's trials and tribulations will delight our boys and girls. And the colored comics will be found even more comical than usual.

A new and popular feature to be inaugurated to-morrow is the publication each day of a carefully selected poem. These will be appropriately illustrated, and a brief biography of each new author introduced will be printed. This collection will be more valuable than any volume of poems that can be bought, and it is hoped that they will be preserved. To encourage boys and girls to keep the poems we have ordered a supply of large scrap-books, that retail at thirty cents each, and will sell them at exactly what they cost us—fifteen cents. They may be had at The Times-Dispatch counter on Monday.

RUSSIANS ARE NOT EVACUATING

On the Contrary They Are Taking Firmer Grip on Manchuria.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW CHWANG, Thursday, Oct. 8.—The Russians are taking no steps to restore the government of New Chwang to the Chinese. On the contrary, they are hastening the erection of extensive government buildings, and have added another gunboat to the naval force here.

Reports from Northern Manchuria indicate that no movement has been made towards the evacuation of that territory, and Russian officials are discussing the permanent occupation of the points now held as being the settled policy. The Russian viceroy, Admiral Alexieff, has been conducting joint naval and military manoeuvres on a great scale in the vicinity of Port Arthur this week. Ninety Russian war vessels of all classes were engaged.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister, had a long conference with Secretary Hay to-day regarding the situation in Manchuria. The minister received information some time ago that there was no apparent movement on the part of Russia indicating that that country would begin evacuation of Manchuria on October 8th, as agreed and stipulated in a treaty made with China.

At present the concern of the United States is to see that the agreements made with China for the open ports in Manchuria are carried out, regardless of what Russia may do, either in evacuation or permanent control of the province.

A STUDENT CUTS ANOTHER

E. C. Wyatt Held to Answer the Charge Made by S. H. Roane.

E. C. Wyant, a student, islocked upat the Second Police Station to await a hearing on a charge of felonious cutting, made in a warrant sworn out against him by his victim, S. H. Roane. Both men were at the police station. Roane was cut in the arm, but from the information attainable the wound appears to be slight. The cause of the quarrel and encounter culminating in the cutting could not be learned.

The Newest and Biggest.

The new Cunard steamships are to be 785 feet in length, quite the longest vessels crossing the Atlantic. But their tonnage of 37,500 will not surpass that of several vessels now carrying freight and passengers between New York and British ports. If these new "ocean greyhounds" are equipped with turbine engines, they may prove to be a marked improvement in speed and steadiness over any of the great steamers which now compose the mighty trans-Atlantic fleet.

CHARLOTTE MEN DIE SUDDENLY

One Found Lifeless; Other, Stricken With Apoplexy, Expires.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 9.—Mr. Leander Todd, a well known resident of Charlotte, was found dead in bed at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Emory Abernethy, this morning at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Todd left Charlotte Wednesday afternoon to visit his daughter, and arrived there late in the afternoon. He was in his usual health and seemed to be in the best of spirits.

Last night before retiring he stated that he did not feel well, and then went to his room. When his daughter called him for breakfast this morning she received no answer. She went to his bed and found his lifeless body.

Mr. J. B. Readman, a well known photographer of this city, died suddenly this morning, of apoplexy. He was in his usual health when he left his place of business yesterday evening, and it was not until about 2:30 o'clock this morning that he was attacked by the ailment, which ended his life so quickly.

For the Young Folks.

Boys and girls will find The Sunday Times Dispatch of to-morrow both entertaining and instructive. The children's page with its stories, letters and pictures by our boys and girls, will be one of the best ever printed. "The Trials and Tribulations of Emmy Lou" will be found most interesting, and the comic pages are exceptionally good.

Growing Old Gracefully —and Healthfully

The infirmities of old age are successfully combated by the use of

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S *Malt-Nutrine* TRADE MARK. —The Food-Drink.

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