

Weather Forecast.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—
The weather forecast for
Alabama is as follows: Gen-
erally fair Saturday and
Sunday; light southerly winds,
becoming variable.

VOLUME LXXII.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1901.—TWELVE PAGES.

NUMBER 173.

THE SUFFRAGE PLAN FINISHED

Article on Judiciary Comes
Up Today.

DEBATE ON THE POLL TAX

Mr. Lowe Presented Substitute
For Suffrage Scheme.

The Committee Amended the Section
Relating to Remedying Any De-
fects in the Plan—Sixty-
first Day.

The real purpose of the Constitutional Convention was accomplished yesterday when the Convention, late yesterday afternoon completed the Article on Suffrage. The body was preparing to order it engrossed for reference to the Committee on Consistency when Mr. Lowe of Jefferson, sent up his plan of suffrage reform as a substitute for the entire Article adopted by the Convention. The plan of Mr. Lowe is familiar to the reading public. The Convention adjourned without considering the substitute of Mr. Lowe.

This morning Mr. Lowe will probably make a speech on his substitute after which it will undoubtedly be tabled and the Convention will proceed to the consideration of the Article on Judiciary which is a special order.

The three sections of the Suffrage Article which have been recommended to the committee were reported yesterday and they consumed almost the entire day. Section 13, which provides a poll tax as the subject of a debate which consumed practically all of the afternoon session. An effort was made to extend the age limit for poll taxes to 60 years but this proposition failed and the limit was fixed at 21 to 45 years.

The Inoperative Clause.

Section 19, known as "the inoperative clause" proved to be another matter of interest. It was reached about 6 o'clock and claimed the attention of the body during the last hour of the session. The section reads:

"If any provision of this constitution shall be found to be unconstitutional by the courts, the same shall be inoperative until such time as the legislature shall amend the same."

This substitute was championed by President Knox and was adopted. In discussing the substitute a representative of the Advertiser Governor Oates said:

"Its purpose is to try to limit the finding of any court of last resort which may declare any part of the constitution unconstitutional. It is a device to keep the courts from interfering with the legislature. Now if you find one part of my suffrage plan to be unconstitutional you stop right there. You must not exercise your decision any further. It will not have any effect in limiting the extent of the courts decision should the instrument ever be taken before the court. The Convention abandoned the scheme to have the legislature knock it up in the event that a court packed a hole in it."

Proceedings of Convention.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning with 106 delegates present and was opened with prayer by Rev. B. F. Marshall.

After some preliminaries the Convention took a recess to await the report of the Committee on Suffrage to which had been recommended Sections 12, 13 and 19 of that article.

When the body resumed Captain White, acting chairman of the Suffrage Committee, made a statement that the committee had agreed to report Section 12 as originally reported and that the amendment of Mr. Lomax providing for the legislature to purge the registration lists of persons who had died, removed away or otherwise disqualified would be added to Section 14.

The original Section 12 was then adopted. It requires a person registered after January 1, 1902, to make oath to his residence and employment for five years and provide that he shall be guilty of perjury if he swears falsely.

HANGED WITH A PLOW LINE

Negro Lynched in St.
Clair County.

HE HAD MURDERED A MAN

Then Attempted to Assault a
Woman.

DeKalb County, Ga., Reports a
Lynching—Rumors of Similar
Events at Carrollton, Miss.,
are Without Foundation.

Birmingham, Aug. 2.—(Special.)—William Vann, a white man, aged 23, who has been working at Ironville, was making his way on foot across the country to Anniston, his home, accompanied by his wife and two small children. The party stopped last night near McLaughlin's farm, three miles east of Leeds, in St. Clair County, and slept under a large tree. During the night Vann was assaulted by a negro, which broke his skull and rendered him insensible. The assailant then knifed down Mrs. Vann, and attempted to commit a criminal assault upon her. Her screams frightened him away.

Mrs. Vann stated that just before dark last night they had stopped for water at a negro house, and she believed the negro who gave them water was the guilty man. The tracks of the murderer showed that he wore a defective shoe, from which his toes protruded. This corresponded with the description of Charley Bend, a negro, who worked for J. C. McLaughlin. He was arrested and a preliminary trial was begun by Justice of the Peace Spruell at the scene of the crime.

At noon two citizens were deputized to take charge of Bend, who was taken to a farm house a mile away for dinner. On the way back to the place of trial this afternoon a mob gathered and overpowered the deputies and took the negro from them. Bend, when questioned, admitted that he struck Vann with a rock, but said he did so because Vann had cursed him. He was then strung up to the nearest tree, a plow line being used. The line was so frail that the negro's body was tied to the trunk of the tree to prevent him kicking and breaking the rope. He was thus choked to death. The body was still hanging tonight.

Mrs. Vann identified Bend as the guilty party.

CHARLEY DAVIS HANGED.

Was Strung Up by a DeKalb County (Tenn.) Mob.

Smithville, Tenn., Aug. 2.—The first lynching in the annals of DeKalb County took place this morning when Charley Davis, the man who was charged with rape on the person of Miss Kate Hues last Sunday evening, was taken from the Court House by a mob of twenty-five friends and relatives of the young lady and strung up about a quarter of a mile from town.

The assault on Miss Hues was committed last Sunday evening, and Monday morning Davis was taken before the magistrate. He submitted his case and the trial was set for today.

Court had met and the trial begun, when the defendant introduced witnesses to defend the girl's character. The father had said that he would not join or allow any violent measures, unless this action was taken by the defendant. When the witness began to give his testimony the friends and relatives of the girl arose and made for the prisoner.

For a time there were wild scenes, and the people were very much excited. The prisoner made an effort to escape by jumping from the second story window of the Court House. Several pistol shots were fired in the confusion and Davis was captured before he could escape.

The Sheriff, one of his deputies, and a constable who were trying to prevent the lynching, together with the father of the defendant, were severely injured in a clash with the mob. The wounded officers are Sheriff J. T. Odu, Deputy Bob Odum and Constable Mandy Ray.

Milton Hues, the father of the victim, is a prominent grocer in Smithville, and the mob was composed almost entirely of his friends and relatives. There were about twenty-five men in the mob.

After the execution of Davis the mob dispersed, and while excitement is high there is no danger of further trouble.

No More at Carrollton, Miss.

Carrollton, Miss., Aug. 2.—The air has been rife with rumors of additional lynchings all day, but in each case these reports have been without foundation. A posse of men are scouring the country in an effort to apprehend several negroes suspected of complicity in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Taliaferro Tuesday night last, but up to 9 o'clock tonight no arrests have been made. The only persons lynched in connection with the murder were the three McGray negroes, full details of which were sent in these dispatches last night. Sheriff Woods stated tonight that he had released all negro witnesses and that no further trouble was anticipated. The town is quiet tonight.

The Prices Not Killed.

New Orleans, Aug. 2.—The Picayune's Carrollton, Miss., special says: It has developed, and your correspondent has authority as Mr. Dan Taliaferro, for whom Will Price, his wife and sister were killed last night, that they were not killed last night and that they are at his home at work. None of the armed men who went to the Taliaferro neighborhood this morning have returned. The Sher-

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During the day many telegrams were received at the association conference rooms, the last coming just before adjournment, and it was answered promptly. This answer was in all probability the announcement to the New York people that the strike would be made by the officials tonight, carrying out an arrangement entered into at Verry Preston's room in the Hotel Henry a short time before. At about 4:15 p. m. Messrs. Shaffer, Williams and Chappell went to Mr. Preston's rooms and there closeted with him for about thirty minutes. The understanding is that at this meeting Mr. Preston made known the corporation's only concession in the matter of reopening the large conference room, which was left open for three weeks ago. This concession was in the shape of a demand if the new conference is granted it must be specifically stated beforehand what is expected to be accomplished, what ground is to be covered and what conditions are to participate.

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The company proposed to reinstate all men who quit work because other men had been discharged presumably because they belonged to the union. However, to be reinstated they must go to work today or never. Not a single striker accepted the condition. Five experienced street car men arrived here this morning from Nashville, but there were no other importations.

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CAPTAIN HOBSON SPEAKS

Makes Vigorous and Eloquent Ap-
peal for a Larger and Strong-
er Navy.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 2.—Richmond P. Hobson delivered an address at the Monona Lake assembly before 5,000 persons today, taking for his topic "The American Navy."

The address was a vigorous and eloquent appeal for a stronger navy. Every Congress, he declared, should appropriate at least \$25,000,000 for new warships. The United States was destined to become a great world-power, and it was fitting that it should have a navy strong enough to maintain it in every portion of the globe. This nation was the natural protector of weaker nations, and the principle of the Monroe doctrine and the blessings of free institutions should be extended throughout the world.

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IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

OPPORTUNITY TO BAIT CHAM-
BERLAIN IS SEIZED.

Colonial Secretary Defends the Con-
duct of the War in South
Africa—Kitchener Equal
to the Occasion.

London, Aug. 2.—A discussion arose in the House of Commons tonight over the Colonial Office appropriation, and it gave the opposition ample opportunity to bait Mr. Chamberlain while making a motion pro forma to reduce by £100 the amount out of which the Colonial Secretary's salary will be paid.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, said that in view of the patience with which the nation had for twenty-one months endured Mr. Chamberlain's policy in South Africa, he thought it opportune to secure a statement from the Colonial Secretary as to the war situation. He went on to point out that Cape Colony was now invaded and overrun and that the "policy of devastation" was now of repelling the invaders, what the condition of Cape Colony would be after the war, what was the prospect of famine as a result of the war, and what the effect on the natives would be.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that far from being entirely abandoned and replaced by the policy of concentration camps, he contended that these were humane and satisfactory institutions, as had been shown by the fact that the policy of Boers came in to their voluntarily.

"The Government has the best reasons to believe," continued the Colonial Secretary, "that a vast majority of the Boers acknowledge themselves beaten and ready to surrender and resume peaceful pursuits but for the comparative handful of irreconcilables who are carrying on a guerrilla war that is rapidly degenerating into brigandage and absolute murder. Lord Kitchener is adequately dealing with the problem by establishing block house cordons within which the peacefully inclined can safely settle and be protected."

Regarding the concentration camps, Lord Kitchener had declared his intention to shoot all natives in British employ, whether armed or unarmed, Mr. Chamberlain said that he had been told that Lord Kitchener had informed the Boer leaders that such acts were contrary to civilized usage and that all guilty persons of this class, if captured, would be court-martialed and executed.

Mr. Chamberlain's declaration was received with loud cheers.

"There seems to be an impression that we have come to some sort of an agreement with the Boers," said Mr. Chamberlain, "but the fact is that no such agreement has been made."

"Incurious into protected districts, it must be more severely dealt with, if there is to be any chance of success from behind hedges, and even of women."

"Rubbish," cried an Irish member. "Mr. Chamberlain retorted that he had met some ladies who had been assaulted in this way."

"If things have changed from bad to worse in Cape Colony," he continued, "it is because the Cape rebels have found rebellion a cheap, interesting and amusing game. Then they have even assumed penitence. This has been the policy in the past."

"Botha, Dr. Wet, and Schalk-Burger do not say that the war was caused by the raid. They say they are fighting for their independence. It is not so easy to speak of offering terms to men who say it must be a fight to the finish. This now is the policy of the Government."

Sir Edward Gray, Liberal Imperialist, expressed bitter disappointment at the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, although he agreed with the general military policy of the Government. He said the colonial secretary had not cared to discuss the subject of employment of native troops and had not distinguished between African and Indian troops.

John Redmond said Mr. Chamberlain's speech was "Candid, if somewhat gloomy, exposition of the Government's policy," and he prayed to God that the resistance of the Boers might be strengthened.

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WAR MAY BE THE RESULT

Colombia and Venezuela
May Fight.

REBELLIONS ARE NOW ON

The Two Republics Suspicious
of Each Other.

United States May Send a Warship
to See That Traffic Across the
Isthmus is Not Inter-
rupted.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The political situation in the neighboring republics of Colombia and Venezuela in South America, and the possibility of war between these two states, is attracting considerable attention in diplomatic circles. The authorities in each country not only have to deal with their foreign enemies, but also with their domestic foes, as each of the countries now has what practically amounts to a civil war on its hands. The officials at the Colombian legation are at a loss to understand the report of President Castro's declaration of martial law on the ground that his country is being invaded by Colombia. The revolution, headed by Dr. Gaviria who crossed the Venezuelan border from Colombia, where he had taken refuge is said to be in no sense an invasion by Colombians. Dr. Gaviria belongs to the party of Anarcho, who was overthrown by Castro, and is stated in diplomatic circles that he is simply heading a rebellion of Venezuelans against the latter's authorities. No definite information has been received here regarding the whereabouts of General Uribe Uribe, who, in his turn, is heading a movement against the present government in Colombia, from the Venezuelan side. The last news of his whereabouts was that he was at Maracaibo and had not yet crossed into Colombia, where it was supposed he would attempt to effect a juncture with Marin, a noted guerrilla, who is still carrying on a vestige of the last revolution in the mountains of the central range of the Andes.

At the Colombian legation here, the movement headed by Uribe is not considered at all serious thus far. A report received here on July 28 last gave news of a projected simultaneous invasion of Colombia from Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua. Nothing has been heard of the movement since then.

A cablegram has been received at the State Department from the United States consul at Colon stating that if the present revolutionary troubles in that section become more aggressive the traffic across the isthmus will surely be interrupted.

The United States government is bound by a treaty to keep this traffic open to the world.

No request for a warship to be sent to the scene of the trouble has been sent.

THE OUTLOOK DISCOURAGING.

Complications May Arise in Ven-
ezuela's Troubles.

New York, Aug. 2.—Venezuela is again on the eve of a revolution and not only is that unfortunate republic approaching a state of civil war, but serious complications will, in all probability, ensue. The government of Venezuela and Colombia, says The Port of Spain, Trinidad, correspondent of The Herald.

President Castro, while facing the uprising against his own authority, is also endeavoring to keep the government from slipping into the hands of the revolutionaries.

Arms, ammunition and the other accessories of war have been quietly smuggled into Venezuela through the border of the republic and the government's first engagement is expected to be the signal for uprisings in several widely separated districts.

General Castro is expected to again assert his power by placing a strict censorship on all telegraphic dispatches from that country.

To add to the situation in Venezuela itself, it is well known in the adjoining republic of Colombia a very strong feeling of resentment against the Castro government exists. The government of what is considered a serious breach of international law on the part of Venezuela for its alleged recognition of, if not actual assistance to, the leaders of the revolutionary party of Colombia.

It is even said that not only has the Venezuelan government permitted the ports to be used by the Colombian revolutionists as a base for the collection of supplies, but it has winked at, if not actually assisted, the Colombian revolutionaries in their efforts to overthrow the government of Venezuela.

A report has been current here that General Rafael Uribe Uribe, from Antioquia,