WOULD USE POLL TAXES FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENT

Senator Gayle Offers Amendment to Sections 22 and 173 of State Constitution.

RUFFIN EXPLAINS PROJECT

Can Issue $30,000,000 of Bonds, Paying Interest and Sinking Fund From Capitation Tax of $4 on Every Man Under Sixty Years.

Amendments to sections 22 and 173 of the State Constitution, proposed by Senator Sands Gayle, of Buckingham County, proposes, according to its patrons, a method by which a fund of $30,000,000 may be raised at once for the permanent construction of a network of public roads throughout the State, the interest and redemption of these bonds to be met by the segregation to a special fund of the money arising from capitation taxes. The amendment makes provision for increasing the capitation tax from $1.50 to $4, and also makes provision for collection by legal process of this tax against all males under sixty years of age in the State.

While the amendment suggested has the support of advocates of extensive provision for road improvement, it has met with prompt and sharp answers from the friends of the public schools, who fear a diversion of the $1 of each capitation tax which, under the present Constitution, goes to the public schools of the State. It is also admitted that there will be vigorous objection to any increase in the rate if the payment of the poll tax is retained as a prerequisite to voting, such increase making probable a further curtailment of the already small electorate in many sections of the State.

PLAN OUTLINED BY W. N. RUFFIN, OF DANVILLE

The proposition was offered by Senator Gayle by request, and the originator of the plan is understood to have been William N. Ruffin, of Danville, who has been for many years an active worker for extensive improvement of the public roads of the State on a larger scale than can be provided for out of current revenues.

The resolution as printed proposes to revise section 22 of the Constitution to read as follows:

"No person who, during the late War Between the States, served in the army or navy of the United States or the Confederate States, or any State of the United States or of the Confederate States, shall at any time be required to pay a poll tax as a prerequisite to the right to register or vote. The collection of the State poll tax assessed against any one shall not be enforced by legal process until the same has become three years past due. Notwithstanding any provision in this or any other article of this Constitution, the General Assembly, on or after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and twenty, may provide that the said capitation tax shall be not less than one dollar and fifty cents and not more than four dollars on every able-bodied male citizen in the State between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, and may provide for the collection of said tax for any year on or before the first day of May of the year following. All delinquents after that date shall be warranted in the usual way and the debt collected by any and all means known to the law, provided, that no man who has not paid his capitation tax by or before the first day of May in any one year shall be entitled to vote in any election for twelve months thereafter. All capitation taxes shall be paid into the city treasury of the city in which collected and into the county treasury of the county in which collected, and shall be capitalized into bonds with sufficient sinking fund to retire them at maturity, which bonds shall be applied by the Councils of the respective cities of the State to street extension or improvement, and in the counties to the Boards of Supervisors, who shall apportion the bonds to the various districts in their respective counties, according to the number of assessments paid therein, to be used exclusively for the construction of State roads under existing laws."

RUFFIN EXPLAINS DETAILS OF PROJECT

In explaining his proposition, Mr. Ruffin said:

"The time has come when quick, easy and cheap transportation is an imperative necessity for the development of our State and the prosperity and happiness of our people. This can only be accomplished through a comprehensive and extensive system of improved highways. Good roads cost money—a great deal of money—and are inevitably and closely linked with the question of taxation. Having stated this and shown the people what they are, we cannot stop there and therefore must provide for the ways and means of finance. The great problem is how to get this great money from the taxpayers. Every dollar collected for road and street purposes should go to the county or municipality collecting and expending the same, and should be used for road and street purposes.

MUST CAPITALIZE TAXES LEVIED FOR ROADS

"The magnitude of road building makes it necessary to capitalize the tax levied therefor. If we hope to sell these bonds we must see to it that they are not only well secured, but that some safe method is adopted under which the prompt payment of the interest will be guaranteed and provided for. This can best be done by segregating the road tax and providing a special tax to be set apart regularly and sacredly for road-building purposes. All the above would attract investors.

"We think that in addition to providing some stable and reliable source of revenue for roads, we should adopt a plan which will take them out of politics as far as possible. Road building is in no sense a party question. It is one which concerns all the people of the State, regardless of party or politics. We should remember that it would not help us or the value or stability of our road bonds to be obliged at every session of the Legislature to get into a scramble with all the institutions of the State over the amount of appropriation we shall receive. Our funds should be set apart for us under special and permanent legislation.

IMMENSE SUMS LOST BY FAILURE TO COLLECT

"Now let us turn to a source of revenue for road building and take up the present capitation tax law, which has worked so disastrously to the State. Since this law went into effect in 1903, down to and including 1913 (ten years), we find that capitation taxes were assessed to the amount of $7,041,855, collected during this period, $4,406,357, uncollected and lost to the State, $2,635,497. For the year 1913, 459,609 men were assessed $1.50 each for capitation, amounting to $689,713, of which there paid $411,549, leaving 47,964 of them did not pay a cent, thus entailing a loss to the State for this one year of $265,164, and shows that 40 per cent of the electorate failed to pay this tax and thus qualify themselves to vote, nor is this all, this percentage of "lame ducks" increases year by year.

"Each and every one of these tax-dodgers all over Virginia, has the patronage of the public schools (which in 1913 cost an average of $11.35 in the counties and $20.00 in the cities for each and every child in the State attending school), the use of the public highway, the protection of the courts and all other benefits of the government, and did not pay a cent therefor, and has gone on in this wrongdoing until the deficit has reached in 1913 the enormous sum of $2,578,498, which the property of the State has paid, was compelled and obliged to pay because the State actually needed the money and had to have it to pay current expenses and interest on the public debt.

WOULD RAISE CAPITATION TAXES TO $4 APIECE

"We recommend a law fixing the capitation tax at $4 upon every man in Virginia, sixty years old and under, and base our recommendation upon its justice. At first blush this may seem to be a heavy capitation, but in some of our neighboring States (where it is applied to roads), it has worked well. The people realize that this amount is necessary and have found out that the benefits received are so great that with few exceptions they pay it cheerfully.

"Again, the poor or ignorant man who pays no tax except his capitation sees where his money goes, and realizes it is spent for his and the public good, and so does not complain or regard it as a hardship. It is certainly worth $4 a year to furnish a man with the patronage of the public schools, the use of the highway and the protection of the courts. We should like to see this law so drawn that the payment of this tax would be made imperative, even going so far as to require a man to work it out on the road force of his county in case of default. This has been tried in other States and has worked well. They cannot find men who prefer the road force to payment of their capitation and so the State collects it. Nor, would such a law work a hardship, because the man who pays it gets value received in advances conferred.

WOULD GIVE FUND OF $30,000,000 FOR ROADS

"If the 459,609 men now assessed for capitation were assessed $4 each, we would have an annual revenue from this source of $1,838,436, which would pay 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent sinking fund on $30,604,600, which, supplemented by penitentiary and jail convict labor would go a long way towards financing the "good roads" problem in Virginia.

"In 1913 Richmond city assessed 32,385 persons for capitation amounting to $48,502.50. Under a $4 capitation tax capitalized into a 5 per cent bond with a 1 per cent sinking fund, this city could issue $2,155,667 of bonds which applied to street extension would go a long way toward solving the problem for this city.

"Of the 32,335 persons assessed in 1913, 11,896 paid and 20,439 did not pay. If these delinquents had been made to pay $4 each, $81,756 would have been collected from them and this capitalized as above would have yielded $1,362,600 of bonds."

The Weather

(Furnished by U. S. Weather Bureau.)

Forecast: Virginia—Partly overcast and rising temperature Sunday and Monday. North and South Carolina—Fair weather and rising temperature Sunday and Monday.

Local Temperature.

12 noon temperature	30
3 P. M. temperature	34
Maximum temperature to 8 P. M.	36
Minimum temperature to 8 P. M.	20
Mean temperature	28
Normal temperature for this date	40
Deficiency in temperature	12
Deficiency in temperature since March 1	166
Accumulated excess since January 1	164

Local Rainfall.

Rainfall, 24 hours ending 8 P. M.	.17
Deficiency in rainfall since March 1	3.42
Deficiency in rainfall since January 1	1.04

Local Barometer Readings.

Barometer (reduced to sea level), 8 A. M.	29.97
Barometer (reduced to sea level), 8 P. M.	29.97

Local Observations at 8 P. M.

Temperature, 32; humidity, 41; wind, direction, southeast; wind, velocity, 3; state of weather, clear.

General Weather Conditions.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—Much colder weather prevailed Saturday throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States, while warmer weather is general over the Central Valley. There will be light local snows in the region of the Great Lakes, and generally fair weather elsewhere east of the Mississippi River Sunday and Monday, with rising temperatures.

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

Place.	8 P. M.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Asheville	36	38	18	P. cloudy
Atlanta	42	44	28	Clear
Atlantic City	22	26	14	Clear
Boston	12	24	12	Clear
Buffalo	14	16	0	Clear
Calgary	30	52	38	Clear
Charleston	46	50	40	Clear
Chicago	32	36	20	Cloudy
Denver	58	64	34	Clear
Duluth	20	22	16	Cloudy
Galveston	56	60	50	Clear
Hatteras	38	40	34	Clear
Havre	40	46	24	Clear
Jacksonville	48	54	46	Clear
Kansas City	56	62	34	Clear
Louisville	44	46	22	Clear
Montgomery	50	54	36	Clear
New Orleans	56	60	48	Clear
New York	16	26	8	Clear
Norfolk	34	38	24	Clear
Oklahoma	34	64	30	Clear
Pittsburgh	22	22	8	Snow
Raleigh	40	42	26	Clear
St. Louis	56	58	28	Clear
San Francisco	54	62	48	Clear
Savannah	48	54	42	Clear
Spokane	48	48	26	Clear
Tampa	54	64	54	Clear
Washington	26	38	18	Cloudy
Winnipeg	20	28	18	Clear
Wytheville	28	30	14	Cloudy

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

February 20, 1916.

		HIGH TIDE	
Sun rises	6.55	Morning	5.22
Sun sets	5.53	Evening	6.07

VOTE TUESDAY ON PROHIBITION BILL

(Continued from First Page.)

credited "wet forces," the Roanoke Senator explained that he was acting at the request of a part of his constituency, who claimed that their legitimate business interests are in jeopardy.

His amendment, however, was promptly voted down, orthodox prohibition leaders asserting that, despite the fact that breweries had by concerted action of the enemy crept into the enabling act for protection, they had served notice at that very time of no quarter. Wineries were shown more consideration they said, because of the necessity of a long process of manufacture.

FINAL VOTE IS SET FOR NEXT TUESDAY

Adjournment came in the midst of debate on the cider issue. When consideration of the Mapp bill is resumed to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, the matter will probably be immediately pressed to the determining point. Under a resolution adopted yesterday, a vote on the final passage of the bill cannot be reached earlier than Tuesday at noon.

Senator Early, who placed himself in the anomalous position of being neither "dry" nor "wet," said he was putting the issue squarely up to prohibition leaders. The enabling act, he said, which served as the fundamental instrument by which the people might express their wishes in the matter of the State's policy with regard to the liquor traffic, expressly provided that nothing in that act should apply to the manufacture and sale of cider.

"Senator West," he said, "who was in the forefront of the fight for prohibition, himself wrote that provision into the act. Now will you stand by your action at that time? I put the issue squarely up to you."

STRODE SUPPORTS THE EARLY AMENDMENT

Asserting that the time had come when he would either have to keep faith with his constituents, who are largely interested in the cider business, or blindly follow the leadership of the orthodox prohibition forces, Senator Strode said he felt obliged to support the Early amendment.

"This provision," he said, "was written into the enabling act by a man who told us yesterday that he was one of the original exponents of the cause. With few exceptions, only prohibition Senators voted for its adoption. Every single man who voted against it was actively allied with the "wet" forces. In the light of recent developments, it looks as if it was simply a vote-getting proposition."

Senator West said it had been understood from the very beginning that the Legislature reserved the right to take whatever action it might deem necessary in the matter, and he offered the amendment in order to place cider on the same basis with other intoxicating drinks. He did not feel bound, he said, to hew strictly to the line in this particular.

GOOLRICK PROTESTS AGAINST MAKING VIOLATIONS A FELONY

Senator Goolrick offered an amendment, striking out that part of section 4 which provides that a man convicted twice or more for violation of the act shall be deemed guilty of a felony. After a discussion, participated in by several members of the Moral and Social Welfare Committee, it was passed by temporarily.

Jurymen, in the opinion of Senator Goolrick, will deliberately violate their oaths rather than send a man to the penitentiary for an inconsequential offense. "It will tend only to bring the law into disrepute," he said, "instead of working to the end you had in mind. If you make one who has committed only a minor offense a felon, you will find that you are going to be confronted with a tough proposition in having the law enforced. The commissioner you provided for yesterday will come back here two years from now and ask that you make the law a little less drastic."

OWNER RELIEVED FROM RESPONSIBILITY FOR RENTER

Three separate amendments, designed to cure alleged flaws in section 53, providing that, if ardent spirits are kept or used contrary to law in a hotel or other place requiring a State or municipal license, the license will be revoked for one year for the first offense, and, for the second offense withdrawn from that place for two years in addition to other punishment, were offered.

Senator Goolrick's amendment, relieving the owner of the establishment from falling under the ban of a renter's misconduct, was adopted. The other two were passed by.

Meeting yesterday at 10 o'clock, the Senate spent four hours in consideration of the bill.

THE HOUSE

The House devoted a three-hour session yesterday to the passage of bills on their third reading, stopping only for desultory debates on the Norris bill, fixing the game seasons, and on the Leedy bill, requiring applicants for pharmacists' licenses to be graduates of accredited schools of pharmacy. The first of these measures was passed and the last-named bill was killed.

The following Senate bills on their third reading were passed and go now to the Governor for his signature:

No. 15, amending the charter of the town of Victoria, Lunenburg County.

No. 119, reducing the minimum number of aldermen and councilmen prescribed by the present law for the cities of the Commonwealth.

RICHMOND CHARTER COMMISSION BILL GOES TO GOVERNOR

No. 128, allowing the qualified voters of cities having a population of 100,000 or more to elect a charter commission under certain conditions. The measure is known as the Richmond charter commission bill.

No. 167, amending the charter of the town of Tazewell, in Tazewell County.

No. 168, providing a new charter for the town of North Tazewell, in Tazewell County.

No. 197, amending section 3625 of the Code.

No. 114, compensating R. Gordon Finney for services rendered as trial justice for Alexandria County for the months of January and February, 1914.

No. 68, amending subsection 7 of section 2686 of the Code.

No. 159, amending section 1398 of the Code, in relation to conveyances of real estate for religious purposes.

No. 198, amending the act approved March 8, 1909, creating Ettrick Sub-school District in Matoaca District, of Chesterfield County.

The following House bills on their third reading were passed and go now to the Senate for concurrence:

No. 292, amending the law prescribing game seasons. Patron, Delegate Norris.

No. 347, authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Fauquier County to borrow not exceeding $25,000 to extend the improvement of public roads in Scott and Marshall Magisterial Districts. Patron, Delegate Tiffany.

No. 349, amending the road law of Montgomery County. Patron, Delegate Flanagan.

No. 350, authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Scott County to borrow money for the improvement of public roads and bridges in Estilville Magisterial District. Patron, Delegate Bond.

No. 354, 357, amending the road law of Botetourt County. Patron, Delegate Buhrman.

SENATE BILLS

Only one bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday, as follows:

By Messrs. Carson and Wendenburg—S. B. No. 405, to amend the charter of the city of Richmond so as to amend and re-enact section 83a as the same has been heretofore amended, relating to the terms of the members of the Board of Fire Commissioners. Referred to the Joint Committee on Special, Private and Local Legislation.

HOUSE BILLS

The following bills were presented and referred in the House of Delegates yesterday under rule 37:

To the Committee on Special, Private and Local Legislation:

By Mr. Leedy—To amend and re-enact an act to incorporate the town of Stanley, in Page County.

By Mr. Myers—To amend the charter of the city of Richmond so as to amend and re-enact section 83a as the same has been heretofore amended, relating to the terms of the members of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

By Mr. Edwards—To increase the county and district levies for school purposes in Carroll County.

To the Committee on Public Property:

By Mr. Baker, of Chesterfield—Joint resolution in relation to exchange of portion of Capitol Square fronting Bank Street for Ford lot.

Falls to His Death.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, VA., February 19.—Henry James, a negro porter in a piano store, stepped into an open elevator shaft late today, fell ten feet on his head and died two hours later from a fractured skull. The negro evidently believed the car was in position.

WILLIAMS DISMISSED

Driver of Gas Works Truck Held Not Guilty of Involuntary Manslaughter.

F. S. Williams, chauffeur of the city gas truck that ran down and killed Mrs. Kate E. Brooks near her home at 1807 Beverly Street several days ago, was dismissed of the charge of involuntary manslaughter in the Police Court yesterday. A coroner's jury brought in a noncommittal verdict in the case earlier in the day, and this fact, combined with evidence adduced in court to the effect that Mrs. Brooks stepped off the curb directly in the path of the machine, led to Williams's dismissal. Mrs. Brooks was sixty-five years old.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W, Notre Dame, Ind., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child; the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Walter D. Moses & Co.

Used Pianos at Half Price

This week we offer for sale a dozen used Pianos, taken in exchange on Steinways and Pianola-Pianos in our Christmas sale.

We have taken plenty of time for our factory experts to overhaul these pianos in the usual careful Moses way. They are now in perfect condition and are offered for sale under the same guarantee as new instruments.

Pianos of the following makes are included:

Steinway	Weser
Hardman	Kurtzmann
Weber	Fischer
Standard	Mathushek

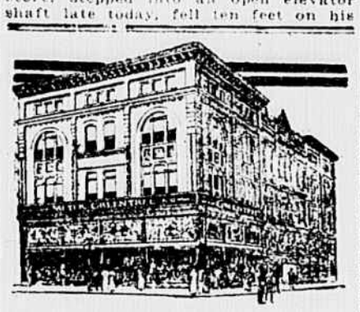
This is a splendid opportunity to get a good Piano at a very low price.

Easy monthly payments arranged.

Write for prices and descriptions if you live out of town. We ship Pianos everywhere, prepay freight, allow easy payments and guarantee satisfaction.

Walter D. Moses & Co.
103 E. Broad St.
Oldest Music House in Virginia and North Carolina

GET MOSES' Victor SERVICE



Mr. W. C. Crosier
IS HERE TO SERVE YOU

MR. CROSIER DESIRES TO THANK HIS MANY FRIENDS FOR THEIR LOYALTY OF THE PAST; AND AT THE SAME TIME CALL THEIR ATTENTION TO HIS NEW CONNECTION WHEREIN

"SERVICE"
IS A WATCH WORD

Greentree's
BROAD AT SEVENTH

Chiropractic
Removes the cause of disease and Nature cures.
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200-207-209 Lyric Bldg
Phone 359, 2d floor

AMERICAN BREAD AND BAKING COMPANY'S
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"TIZ" FOR FEET

For Sore, Tired, Swollen Feet; For Aching, Tender, Calloused Feet or Painful Corns---Use "Tiz!"

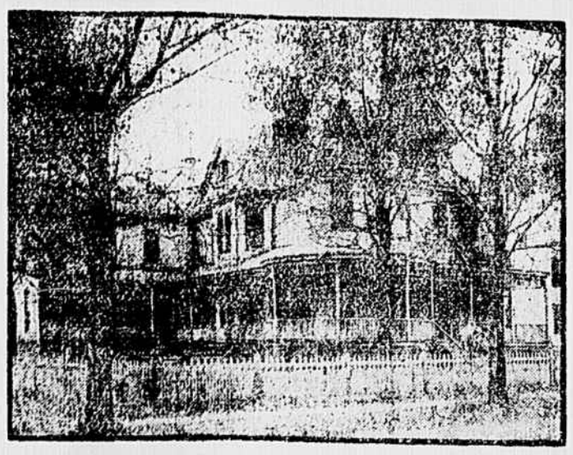
Whole year's foot comfort for only 25 cents

"I use 'Tiz' when my feet ache, burn or puff up. It's fine!"

Good-bye, sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, tender feet, tired feet.

Good-bye, corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "Tiz" is magical, acts right off. "Tiz" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "Tiz" and wear smaller shoes. Use "Tiz" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel.

Get a 25-cent box of "Tiz" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. Beware of imitations!



Our Proposition: No Cure No Pay

We guarantee to take any case of the drug or liquor addiction and cure it in from ten days to three weeks, according to the physical condition of the patient, by painless and harmless remedies, bearing all expense of treatment, board, room and attendant, if necessary, while in the Sanitarium, and not ask one cent of compensation for treatment, board or service until the patient is cured of the addiction and ready to return home. When the patient leaves the Sanitarium he will know that he is cured, and have no craving or desire for liquor or the drug. No other institution can, or will, make this proposition. We challenge investigation.

Write Us for Terms.

The Dr. H. L. Devine Sanitarium
(Incorporated)
Highland Park, Richmond, Virginia.

Opinions of Doctors and Prominent Men in Regards to Chiropractic Adjustments

Dr. W. H. Schumpley says: "Eighty per cent of our population are afflicted with some sort of spinal defect, this being the cause of so much nervousness, indigestion, rheumatism, etc."

Dr. G. H. Patchen, M. D., says: "Chiropractic removes the cause of disease more promptly, radically and permanently than any other known method."

Dr. A. A. Gregory, M. D., in his late book on SPINAL TREATMENT, says: "We know that most diseases are not amenable to our ordinary method of medical and surgical treatment. * * * While under Spinal adjustments acute diseases are cut short and aborted, and chronic cases recover, which have been believed to be incurable."

Edison says: "The physician of the future will be he who keeps us from getting sick." He modern, take Chiropractic adjustments.

Elbert Hubbard, in his book, "THE NEW SCIENCE," "Or the Fine Art of Getting Well and Keeping So," says: "Chiropractic never brings an adverse result * * * With skilled manipulation of the hand * * * he finds the cause of disease and removes it."

"From Chiropractors we get a science which is adding greatly to the welfare and happiness and the well being of the world." * * *

Dr. Chas. Mayo, one of the world's surgeons, says: "Yes, surgery will give way some day to something else. * * * Preventive medicine, that's what will displace surgery."

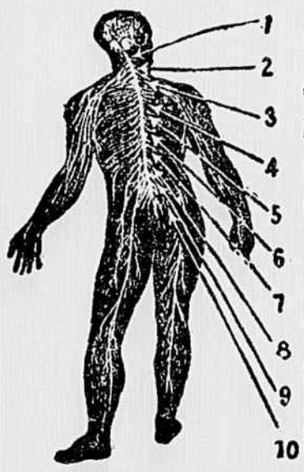
Col. Sol Long says: "YES. That day is now here for Chiropractic in preventive medicine" * * * "Time was when people waited for the toothache before going to the dentist; that time has now passed: Time was—and to a great extent NOW IS—when people waited to take sick before giving their body attention."

Chiropractic Adjustment

Chiropractic is based upon the knowledge of the brain, spinal column, spinal cord and the nerves emanating therefrom. Pressure on a nerve at the opening where it leaves the spinal column, will cause disease in that organ or tissue at which the nerve ends. The Chiropractor adjusts with his own hands, and WITHOUT DRUGS OR KNIFE, the displaced vertebrae, which relieves the pressure and enables Nature to restore normal conditions—Health.

The beneficial results which Nature produced after the Chiropractor adjusted the cause in some long standing obstinate ailments demonstrate the merits of Chiropractic.

Learn more about this new science that aids Nature to bring you back to Happiness and Health. Call and investigate.



1. A slight subluxation at this point will cause headache, eye diseases, deafness, apoplexy, paralysis, brain diseases, unequal circulation to head, sudden deaths, etc.

2. At this part of the spine, catarrh, throat troubles, neuralgia, goitre, pain in arms and shoulders, etc.

3. At this part of the spine subluxations will cause bronchitis, pains in and around shoulders, etc.

4. Heart disease is often caused by lesions or subluxations at this point, also lung troubles, asthma, etc.

5. At this point stomach and liver troubles, diseases of the spleen, pleurisy, etc.

6. At this point dyspepsia of the upper bowels, typhoid fever, and many small intestinal troubles, etc.

7. Nerves pinched at this point result in Bright's disease and other kidney diseases, such as eczema, etc.

8. Appendicitis, bladder diseases, peritonitis, female diseases, lumbago and many lower bowel diseases at this point.

9. Constipation, rectal troubles, sciatica, prostatic troubles, are caused by impingement here.

10. A slight subluxation of one or both innominate bones (hip bones) will likewise produce uterine, rectal and prostatic troubles, together with many diseases of the pelvis and lower limbs.

Dr. B. H. Bybee, D.C.

Drs. Bybee & Creasy
Chiropractic Physicians,
200-7-9 Lyric Building,
'Phone Randolph 359.
Office Hours:
9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Dr. L. D. Creasy, D.C.