

BUILD BATTLE BARN  
FOR COUNTRY'S DEFENSE

Proposed Combination for Use in  
Time of War and Service  
In Peace.

MAKE COAST IMPREGNABLE  
With Such Concrete Structures  
Along Sea Front and Border  
Lines Invasion Would Become  
Almost Impossible.

A recent article states that General Sarraill, of the French army, now in command of the allied forces at Saloniki, admitted that "ninety Germans with forty machine guns killed over 2,000 Frenchmen and held back a large army for several days." The ninety men were fighting from "star forts," which are no more nor less than sunken concrete chambers, having tunnel-like arms extending outward, the ends of which are protected with steel turrets.

It is a demonstrated fact that the large, expensive and once powerful forts are now practically obsolete, because they are so quickly located and easily destroyed with modern guns and high-explosive shells.

It is also a proven fact that the small steel turrets used in the German "star forts" are not only easily hidden with small shrubbery, screens or disguised with paint and earth, but that they are almost impossible to hit with shells large enough to destroy them, while a few men in one of them, equipped with modern machine guns, can mow down great masses of invaders like grain before the scythe.

HOWS OF RE-ENFORCED  
CONCRETE BARN PROPOSED

One of two rows of re-enforced concrete barns fifty to sixty feet in diameter, one or two stories high, might be built along the coast, or at the most critical points, placing them, say, two miles apart, and just far enough back from the coast to be out of range of battleship guns, yet close enough to permit a good view of possible landing places.

The basement or lower portion of these barns could be built similar to the Germans' "star forts," and a very few men in each of them, properly equipped with arms and ammunition, could hold back many times their number for several days, or until heavy artillery was landed and used by the invading forces. Even then each barn, also the small outlying steel turrets, would literally have to be shot to pieces before the invading army could move toward the interior.

A barn so built would first of all act as a signal station, as the watch-tower over the site would give complete survey for miles around, and from which signals would enable concealed artillery to work havoc on both the ships and landing forces. The heavy steel screens, including the pigeon hatchery, would help to protect the barn against bombs from aviators. The basement, or "star fort" and steel turrets would give such splendid protection to light artillery and machine-gun men that quick rushes from landing forces would be suicidal.

In building these barns excavations should be made to about one-half the depth of the basement and the earth banked up almost to the top of the basement wall, which should have port-hole windows. Over the basement a very strong and heavily re-enforced concrete floor should be placed, sufficiently supported to carry the entire load of the superstructure after it had been demolished by shell fire.

WALLS OF ROUND BARN  
WOULD CRUMBLE SLOWLY

As the shape of the barn would be round, and the walls heavily re-enforced, they would crumble very slowly, and practically all of the debris caused by the enemy's guns would fall inward instead of outward, thus leaving the port-holes free for use of the defenders, and making the basement and steel turrets or "star fort" part of the structure almost impregnable.

The Mexican border not only offers an easy entry for invading armies, but presents a weakness not readily overcome by a small army, and one that is not within reach of the navy. Just so long as the "death to gringos" feeling exists in Mexico or the anti-American feeling exists in Japan, the menace confronting the southern border is a problem to be reckoned with. A row of concrete battle barns along this boundary would be a great protection.

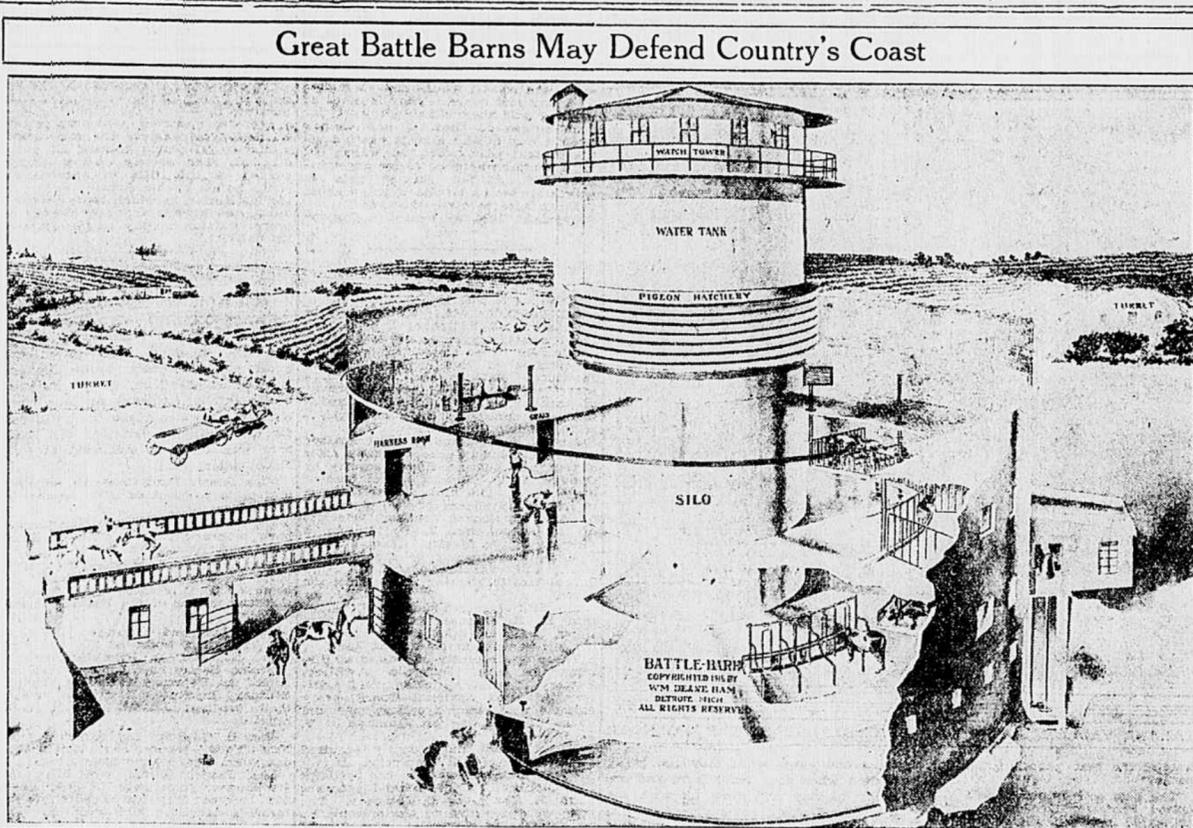
A chain, or even two or three rows, of such barns could be constructed along the coast and border by the government in a few years with a small part of the annual naval expense, and would not only serve as a protection of the very best kind, but would in a direct way be the means of building up the stock-raising and feeding industry now very much neglected in these sections, for the example set by the government showing the utility and practical features of such a structure would certainly induce thousands of individuals to follow the plan.

RENT LAND AND BARN  
WITH SUITABLE RESIDENCE

The government might purchase a tract of land at the proper point for the location of each barn, and after its completion rent land and barn, with suitable residence, to the highest bidder, for a period of years, or the government might use the whole property for experimental stations similar to those now in existence. The enter, whether a farmer or stock feeder, would pay a sufficient amount of money annually for upkeep and interest, also for a string of stock, which in a comparatively few years would return to the government the entire investment.

LONG, PERSISTENT FIGHT  
AGAINST ROBERT FAMILY

For several years there has been a persistent fight in the United States against the Robert family. Statistics gathered by reliable experts bring out the startling facts that there is an average of one of these pests in every country dwelling-house for each member of the family therein, and that in frame barns, where domestic animals are kept, especially where grain



is stored, there are at least five for each head of live stock about such buildings.

Estimates taken from reliable sources also bring out the fact that the annual cost is more than 1 cent each per day for the things they consume, and that the damage they cause in the destruction of foundations, timbers, and otherwise, amounts to fully as much more. Therefore, if a farmer has forty head of live stock about his frame barn, it means that 200 rats and mice therein are destroying on an average of 2 cents each per day, or more than \$1,400 per year. Think of it! There are more than 1,000,000 wooden barns of this kind. The concrete barn practically eliminates this expense, which now aggregates an enormous sum.

A few hundred battle barns, similar to the one here illustrated, would be such a splendid object lesson to farmers that it would certainly result in many thousands of them being built within a few years, after which no army on earth could hope to invade the country, and peace-loving people, even down to our children's children, could derive some benefit from the government money expended.

ORANGE

ORANGE, Va., March 4.—Mrs. J. Riley Mason, who has been spending several weeks in York, Pa., returned to Orange on Thursday.

George Marshall spent several days in Washington last week.

Miss Virginia West, of Charlottesville, was the guest of Miss Susie Halsey for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Virginia Shackelford entertained at an attractive dinner party on Wednesday evening. The guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. S. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ricketts, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Scott, Jr., Miss Jeanette Wright, and Riley Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Walker of Woodberry Forest, spent several days in Washington last week.

M. T. Field was a visitor to his sister, Mrs. W. O. Whitecarver, of Columbia, S. C., for several days last week.

Miss Jeannette C. Wright, of Tappahannock, who has been spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Frank Scott, Jr., left on Thursday for Brooklyn, N. Y., where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Edward Meade.

The Thirteen Club was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Allen Warren on Thursday night at their home, on Marshall Heights.

Miss Agnes Willis and E. R. Roberts were the week-end guests at the home of Dr. Delma Weaver at Liberty Mills. Dr. Hedger, of Charlottesville, was a visitor to Orange on Tuesday.

Edward Price, of Lewisburg, W. Va., who is now attending the University of Virginia, spent several days in Orange last week at the home of Dr. Lewis Holladay.

Mrs. Robert S. Carter, who was called to Baltimore last week by the death of her brother-in-law, James Mercer Garnett, returned to Orange.

Mrs. Larkie Willis, who has been a recent visitor to Washington.

The Thirteen Club was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Browning on Wednesday evening at their home on "Marshall Heights."

Mrs. Helen Breese, of Washington, was the guest of Mrs. Latimer Mason for a day the first of the week.

Mrs. Jack Woodruff, of Somerset, is spending some time with relatives and friends in Wilmington and New York.

Mrs. L. S. Anderson has returned to Orange after an extended visit to her daughter, Mrs. Carter, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Jack Morton entertained a large number of friends at cards on Friday and Saturday afternoons.

One of the most attractive affairs

of the week was the supper party given by some of the young men of the town at the "Pine Tree Tea Room" on Wednesday night. Covers were laid for fourteen, and a string band concealed behind palms and other potted plants furnished music during the supper. The party consisted of Misses Elizabeth Carter, Mildred Hill, Kate Newman, Ruth Riddick, Mary Anne Minor, Fannie Bradbury and Mrs. Bush; Messrs. R. C. Slaughter, Frank Priest, T. G. Scott, B. R. Roberts, R. F. Hill, A. C. Mathews, and W. C. Graham.

Mrs. N. G. Terrill, who has been on an extended trip to Georgia, returned to Orange on Friday, and is now at the home of Mrs. S. B. Stovall.

W. W. Field, who has been on a visit to his brother, Dr. Field, of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, returned to his home, near Orange.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen B. Warren entertained a few of their friends at a delightful dinner party on Wednesday night. The guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. Seddon Boxley, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Latimer Mason, Mrs. George Browning, and Mrs. W. W. Burgess.

Jack Woodruff left on Thursday for Washington.

Barton Mason spent several days in Richmond and Fredericksburg this week.

Barely Talliferro was host at a most enjoyable stag dinner on Thursday evening. The guests included Virginia Shackelford, L. S. Mason, Henry C. Warren, William Graham, Al-

len Warren, Charles C. Talliferro, Rev. Robert S. Carter and Dr. F. Scott, Jr. Miss Elizabeth Ransom is visiting friends in Richmond.

HARRISONBURG NORMAL

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
HARRISONBURG, Va., March 4.—Miss Rachel E. Greig attended last week the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association held at Detroit, Mich.

Joseph E. Arent, of the Radford Normal School, visited the school recently and spoke to the students at the chapel period. He accompanied Mr. Heatwole home from the meeting of the heads of the education departments of all the normal schools held at Charlottesville.

Dr. A. P. Traxham and Dr. J. T. Bothe, of the state Board of Health, have given several practical and interesting talks within the past two weeks on such subjects as "Serum-Therapy," "Preventive Medicine," and "Detection of Infectious Diseases of Children."

Washington's birthday, although not observed as a holiday here, was made the occasion of a masked party given by the Lanier Literary Society to the faculty and the other two societies, The Laniers and the Lees were in Colonial costume, very stately and becoming, and the Stratford came dressed as flowers, with "Misses Mary, quite contrary" and a gardener in

charge, while a butterfly flitting from flower to flower completed the realistic effect.

A spirited debate was held on Saturday evening between the Lanier and the Stratford societies on the question of "Caesar as a Patriot or as Self-Seeker." The judges, Miss Gammon, of Stuart Hall, Staunton, and several from Harrisonburg, decided by a close vote that the Stratfords had proved Caesar to have been moved more by personal ambition than by love of country.

Dr. Wayland's civics class afforded last week an example of the educational value of "learning by doing" that was especially timely and interesting in view of the recent close vote on woman suffrage in the Legislature. The class was divided into two political parties. Each held a convention and adopted a platform made of strong planks supporting the rights of women as viewed from different standpoints; speeches were made nominating candidates for all State offices; campaign managers were appointed, and party spirit ran high in halls and dormitories, with the usual accompaniments of stump speeches and private electioneering. On the day of the election, voting was carried on by printed ballots at two precincts, after the judges were satisfied that each voter had registered and had paid poll-taxes, past and present. The election resulted in a large majority for the advocates of equal suffrage, pensions for old maids and bachelors.

RADFORD NORMAL SCHOOL

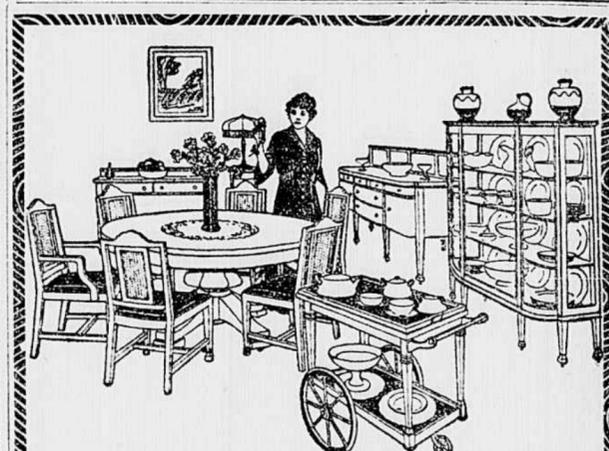
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
RADFORD, Va., March 4.—Professor J. H. Binford, of the State Department of Education, was at the normal school this week and spoke at the chapel hour and to the Junior and senior classes in regard to the standardization of schools and other problems in connection with the rural and village schools.

One of the most interesting features of the joint educational conference will be the work of the training school. In this school the teachers will see teaching done according to the best and most approved methods. One-half day on Friday is devoted to observation in the training school.

Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, and H. W. Ander-

son, a well-known attorney of Richmond, will deliver addresses in the normal school auditorium on May 3. This is one of a series of four lectures that will be given by these distinguished men. Their well-known interest in all matters connected with the enlightenment of the lives and opportunities of the people, will give much interest to their addresses.

Courses for the summer school have been outlined, and the catalogue of the summer quarter will be ready for distribution at a very early date. The summer school is conducted under the auspices of the State Board of Education and offers academic courses, regular normal school, professional courses, review courses for those preparing for the State examination for first and second grade certificates, summer school professional courses and courses for the renewal and extension of certificates.



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The Test of Time

It is nearly forty years since Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham first prepared a botanic remedy for her women neighbors who suffered with ills peculiar to their sex. The roots and herbs—the same as are used today—she steeped on her kitchen stove.

Since which time the fame of this wonderful remedy has spread all over the world. There is barely a town or hamlet in the United States or Canada where you cannot find some woman who has been relieved of suffering by

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Thousands upon thousands of such letters as the three following tell why this famous medicine has stood the test of time.

Maryland Woman Testifies.

Cambridge, Md.—"I wish all women who suffer from female troubles would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be convinced of its worth as I have been. At one time I was a great sufferer and my husband bought me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it helped me right away. Again, after my second child was born, it overcame a female weakness after everything else had failed. I know how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped me, and I know it will help others."—Mrs. JAMES A. BEIDEL, 107 Maryland Avenue, Cambridge, Md.

Wisconsin Woman Testifies.

Milwaukee, Wis.—"Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was a physical wreck. I had been going to a doctor for several years but he did me no good. A friend told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I decided to give it a fair trial, and it gave me relief from bearing down pains which had been so bad that I would have to lie down. I also used the Sanative Wash and it has done me a great deal of good, and I am not troubled with a weakness any more."—Mrs. P. L. BRILL, 1299 Booth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ohio Woman Testifies.

Lima, Ohio.—"I was all broken down in health from a displacement. One of my lady friends came to see me and she advised me to commence taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I began taking your remedies and took \$5.00 worth and in two months was a well woman after three doctors said I never would stand up straight again. I have recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to many women and it surely has proved a godsend to suffering women."—Mrs. JENNIE MOYER, 342 E. North St., Lima, Ohio.

STOPS FALLING HAIR

This Home-Made Mixture Stops Dandruff and Falling Hair and Aids Its Growth.

To a half pint of water add:  
Ray Rum ..... 1 oz.  
Barbo Compound ..... a small box  
Glycerine ..... 1/4 oz.  
These are all simple ingredients that you can buy from any druggist at very little cost, and mix them yourself. Apply to the scalp once a day for two weeks, then once every other week until all the mixture is used. A half pint should be enough to rid the head of dandruff and kill the dandruff germs. It stops the hair from falling out, and relieves itching and scalp diseases.

Although it is not a dye, it acts upon the hair roots and will darken streaked, faded, gray hair in ten or fifteen days. It promotes the growth of the hair and makes harsh hair soft and glossy.

Every sick woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, for it cannot harm her, and there is great reason to expect that it will completely restore her health. For special advice write The Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.