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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1916.

Apology Which Comes Too Late

SENATOR LODGE'S acceptance of President Wilson's statement of the Lusitania note incident comes too late to free the Senator of blame. On the evidence of what somebody who could have had no first-hand information was said to have told some one else who had no responsibility, Senator Lodge held up the President of the United States to public reprobation. The offender is a lawyer, and a distinguished one. He understands what is evidence and what is not, and he knows the alleged testimony he introduced would not have served to convict the pettiest of petty offenders in any court in the land. The manner of his apology indicates he is ashamed of himself—and he ought to be.

And still the drift drifts!

Votes of Women

VOTES of women in Illinois are expected to give that State to Wilson, and in other parts of the country the President's strength with women voters admittedly is great. In the California State Normal School, at Los Angeles, a straw vote, in which only twenty men participated, gave Wilson 570 and Hughes 358.

These straws may not indicate the result of the election, but they show beyond question the error of the assumption that Mr. Hughes's indorsement of the Susan B. Anthony amendment would win him an overwhelming majority of women votes. When that suggestion was hazarded, The Times-Dispatch, because it had a higher opinion of women's intelligence, refused to believe it. Women have divided in this election as men have divided. If they had shown themselves capable of being caught with the Hughes chaff they would have added another argument against female suffrage.

It's likely the State's revenue will be reduced from another cause: there won't be so many fines for automobile speeding.

Prayers for the Dead

IN formally authorizing prayers for the dead, for the first time in its history, the American Episcopal Church has followed the practice that has become widespread in the Church of England, and this practice, in turn, was a direct outgrowth of the war. Not only the efficacy, but even the propriety, of prayers for the dead was always warmly denied in the Church of England—though the practice was equally warmly defended by one element—until Great Britain began to fight.

Then, when thousands and thousands of men and boys were killed, day after day; when troops, sent to the front one day, were annihilated the next, and when, of the millions on the firing lines and in training camps, none knew who would be the first to die—then the unexpectedness, the utter unpreparedness of it all, had its effect. There was so little time to pray for the living. It may be, regardless of the efficacy of prayers for the dead, that neither church could withhold the comfort of them from the living, left behind.

United States Steel, which earned only $5,817,067 for the last quarter, seems determined to prove the country's prosperity is mythical.

Not a Political Issue

SECRETARY LANSING'S statement of the position of this government in the matter of the Marina puts the case in exactly the right way. The situation is grave, for the evidence now seems to point the conclusion that this British steamship, with Americans aboard, was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine, and that American lives were lost, but all the facts have not been developed.

In the meantime, the secretary says, "the fact that a political campaign is in progress will in no way affect the practice of the department in negotiating and making full investigation of cases of this sort." He declared emphatically there has been no change in "the policy of the President or the department in regard to submarine warfare since the Sussex was sunk."

For the sinking of the Sussex the German government offered apology and indemnity and punished the commander of the offending submarine. If the sinking of the Marina was a parallel case, like reparation will be demanded.

Having tried the eight-hour legislation, the administration's policies with regard to the European belligerents and the Mexican imbroglio, Mr. Hughes has fallen back on that Gibraltar of Republican ideals—the tariff.

Profits in Frankness

ABSOLUTE frankness in all matters affecting public health is urged by Dr. John F. Anderson, president of the American Public Health Association. Addressing the association, in session at Cincinnati, Dr. Anderson said "the old attitude of concealment is rapidly giving way before a new appreciation by health departments of the value of frankness in the handling of epidemics."

This changed attitude is one of the most encouraging aspects of the campaign, constantly being waged, for better health and longer life. All of us can remember when it was considered disloyal for newspapers to print accounts of epidemics in their home towns. That sort of thing was "knocking," the community booster always declared. Health departments nowadays know better. They understand that complete publicity is wise treatment of the average epidemic. Said Dr. Emerson:

> Epidemics are, in one respect, like compressed air in a tank. You can keep it in the tank up to a certain pressure point, then the tank will burst. The greater the pressure the louder will be the noise and the greater the damage. Damage resulting from sudden explosion of an epidemic has been the experience of every city that has tried to conceal epidemic facts.

It is so. Fortunately for Richmond, frankness is the rule here. Both the State and City Health Departments are accustomed to take the public into their confidence, which circumstance, we believe, has been a factor in the city's largely and steadily decreased mortality rate.

With the new equipment the Administrative Board has determined to install in the electrical plant, there ought to be no further question of lighting some of Richmond's dark corners.

What Could Hughes Do?

IF the American people want an aggressive, efficient and harmonious government for the next four years they will vote on Tuesday for the re-election of Woodrow Wilson and for a Democratic Congress. That sort of government could not be expected under the administration of Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes has given to the country his theory of the presidency and of presidential duty. "My conception of the presidency," he has said, "differs absolutely from that of Mr. Wilson. I look upon the President as the administrative head of the government. He looks upon the President as primarily the political leader and lawmaker of the nation."

Perhaps Mr. Hughes obtained his conception of the presidency from his painful experience as Governor of the State of New York. In that office he showed himself absolutely unqualified to direct a political party—his own—or to obtain from its representatives in the Legislature measures he declared most important to the public good. The Republican machine scorned and flouted him. His record as Governor is a record of good intentions gone adrift, so that he is wise to announce in advance that if he becomes President he will undertake no tasks of leadership.

But even if he had another conception of the functions of a great nation's executive it would avail him nothing. With a Democratic Senate, a practical certainty, unanimity in government method and ideal would be impossible under Mr. Hughes. It would be impossible not only on account of the Democratic Senate, but because of differences in the Republican party, for that party contains elements ranging from Hiram Johnson and LaFollette to Penrose and Reed Smoot.

Hughes is denouncing the Underwood-Simmons tariff, and LaFollette, in Wisconsin, and Townsend, in Washington, are making their campaigns for the Senate partly on their advocacy of that measure. Hughes is declaring the child-labor bill a delusion and a snare, and yet it had the support of a majority of his party in the Senate and House of Representatives. The Republicans split wide open on the question of denying the protection of the government to American citizens traveling the high seas, but most of them favored that policy of dishonor. More than half a hundred of them voted in the House of Representatives for the Adamson eight-hour law, which so excites the candidate's wrath. There is not a Democratic measure included in the whole record of legislation Mr. Hughes says ought to be repealed which did not have more or less Republican support.

If Mr. Hughes were a competent and successful leader, instead of a leader whose incompetency had been established, he could do nothing with a party so divided. Uncertainty in foreign relations, doubt and indecision in matters domestic, would be the inevitable outcome of his victory at the polls.

Men marvel nowadays at the drift to President Wilson, which set in three weeks ago and continues all over the land. It is not really to be marvelled at. The American public has many reasons to support the Democratic candidate, but none more compelling than a realization that only in Democratic victory resides real hope of steadfastness, consistency, vigor and efficiency in national government.

New York's messenger boys have gone on strike. Well, they show some signs of activity, anyhow.

Richmond Shows the Way

RICHMOND is entitled to congratulations for the manner in which it stepped from the old era of the legalized sale of liquor to the new era of prohibition. Tuesday night, though it was Hallowe'en and, therefore, a night of revelry, and though this celebration coincided with the closing hours of the old dispensation, was remarkably and conspicuously free from disorder.

Again Richmond has justified its reputation as one of the most law-abiding communities in the country. Other cities of Richmond's size, passing against their will from license to prohibition, have indulged in what amounted to an orgy. Men have drunk to excess in final protest against a measure they disapproved and in final celebration of a vanishing liberty. There was nothing of that sort here. Considering the population, the cases of disorder which required the attention of the police were almost negligible.

This city, it will be remembered, gave a decisive majority against prohibition. Yet Richmond has acquiesced, in good faith and in good humor, in the decision of the Commonwealth. It has determined to obey the law and to uphold the law's enforcement. It sets an example, as is the function of the State's capital and metropolis, to other communities.

"Civis Romanus sum" was the proudest boas the ancient Roman could utter; to-day something of the same pride will be felt by every man entitled to call himself a citizen of Richmond.

Republican Chairman Willcox refuses to be satisfied with the denial of President Wilson and the disclaimer and halting apology of Senator Lodge. The chairman's capacity for seeing things would make him a Hallowe'en prodigy.

Professor Muensterberg says Bethmann-Hollweg, not Lansing, secured peace between Germany and America. Perhaps he also claims that an American submarine, not a German U-boat, sunk the Lusitania.

Who says Richmond doesn't know how to take a joke?

SEEN ON THE SIDE

Down With the Modest Violet!

There's nothing in dreaming, or sighing
For what you have fought for and lost;
There's nothing in moping, or crying
O'er what you have gained at high cost;
You'd better get where the fight rages
And take a bold part in the fray,
And hold out your hand for your wages
Ere some one else takes them away.

I've heard that the modest and placid
Are liked in this valley of tears;
That sort of thing doesn't stand acid
Nor build up successful careers.
It's better, I'm thinking, to claim all
The virtues the calendar hold
And seek by this method to shame all
Your rivals, who weird tales unfold.

This world's not with sympathy riven;
The old rule prevails to this day,
That to him who has shall be given,
From him who lacks taken away.
Put this in your pipe and then smoke it;
You have to fight hard if you'd win;
Success is not theirs who invoke it,
But theirs to whom failure is sin.

The Pessimist Says:

Peace at any price is all right so long as the other fellow pays the price.

Shakespeare Day by Day.

For the discouraged:

"When Fortune means to men most good
She looks upon them with a threatening eye."
—King John, iii. 4.

For the 100 per cent candidate:

"The task he undertakes
Is numbering sands and drinking oceans dry;
Where one on his side fights, thousands will fly."
—King Richard II., ii. 2.

For the diplomats:

"The amity that wisdom knits not folly
May easily untie."
—Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

Public Spirit.

"I understand that Soakem is conducting a campaign for a better lighted city."

"Yes, and more than that: he is keeping all lit up himself, in order to help along the cause."

True Modesty.

She—Miss Oldgirl says she would not marry the best man who ever lived.

He—Well, she needn't worry. I have no intention of asking her.

November Second, 1916.

Since yesterday the State is dry, and, hullygee! but this is sorrow! No use to wake up feelin' spry and think that you a dram can borrow. The lid's on tight and nary leak to help assuage a thirst that's fearful—the guy who totes a ruddy beak will also wear a mug's that's tearful. The barkeep now has shut up shop and turned to sellin' sody water; of course, he didn't want to stop, but, still, the law said that he oughter. No more the farmer'll ride to town to buy his weekly quart of liquor; no more he'll slam his frau around and then proceed to kick'er. The city chap can drink no more of stuff that made Milwaukee famous—unless our cellars hold a store, a most terrific drought will claim us. I used to like a jamboree to drown my homely cares and sorrows, but now I've been on my last spree and face, alack! the dry to-morrows. To think that booze will ne'er again flow 'tween my lips with cheering gurgle fills me with sixteen kinds of pain and makes me want a house to burgle. Then let me leave this bloomin' State and hie unto those regions pleasing where gin is served up on a plate and one may drink without e'er ceasing.

E. B. J.

To-Day's Best Hand-Picked Joke.

Thomas A. Edison was praising the excellent native dyestuff plants that have sprung up since the war.

"There was a lot of silly, ignorant talk among us at the beginning," he said. "Who'd have believed that such talk would have borne good fruit—good dye fruit?"

"Yes, the talk was so silly and ignorant at the beginning that it reminded me of the cook who said to her mistress:

"'That there new butler you've got in is certainly a fine scholar, ma'am.'

"'Yes?' said the mistress.

"'Oh! yes, ma'am,' said the cook. 'The servants' sitting-room is altogether a different place of an evening since he came.'

"'Yes?'

"'Oh! yes, indeed. He talks science—science—all evening long. It is certainly fine.'

"'What kind of science does he talk, cook?'

"'Well, ma'am, last evening, for instance, he showed us how we was all descended from Mr. Darwin.'"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Bumped.

There was a rash person called Teddy,
Who to talk or to fight was quite ready;
But folks just would not do
What dear Ted urged them to—
For they'd found him more heady than steady.

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady

The Perils of Maturity.

(Longevity Series—I.)

A certain amount of worry is good for one who is fully grown up and come to his senses. The individual who is duly concerned about things he can help is not likely to stew over things he can't help. Toward forty is the right time for a man or woman to begin worrying a little about health, because the decade from forty to fifty is becoming steadily more perilous from generation to generation, as statistics show.

The death rate per 1,000 population has steadily declined in recent years for babies, children, youths, young adults and aged persons, but the rate for mature, ripe middle-age, when we are popularly supposed to be at our best, is increasing in spite of all improvements in sanitation and mode of life. Of course, there is a reason.

The word "Oslerized," which came into use through a reporter's garbled version of the facts, is as odious in its illegitimacy as in its slur upon mature age. Dr. Osler did not advance the idea; he merely quoted it facetiously in an address intended to inspire young medical graduates to go out into the world, not just to wait, but to work. When a man is "Oslerized" it is not the fault of his age, but of his personal health, and the man himself is accountable for that.

Health officers are fond of saying that "public health is purchasable"—meaning that a community may have as high a standard of health as it is willing to pay for in hard cash. Personal health is hardly purchasable, but it may be hoarded and accelarated through study, reading and worry. Though a man may not add a cubit to his stature by taking thought, he may prolong his years and increase his efficiency by studying personal hygiene.

Among the countless systems of exercise, diet, breathing, psychology, the many new cults of healing springing up from year to year, the ever-growing list of popular books, magazines, and newspaper departments dealing with health and hygiene, it would seem that he who reads may run his full threescore and ten in good order. Unfortunately, the popular demand for knowledge about health is not always answered by qualified teachers. The layman must beware lest his chosen "system" make an ass of him. What of the conscience of the man behind the pen? What is his motive? What does he dispense—pseudo-science or common sense? One needs expert advice in the selection of method or system of living. Before committing himself he should seek the opinion of a friend who is an expert and a regular ninny when it comes to a choice between his own business welfare and the welfare of a patient. That expert is the family doctor.

Questions and Answers.

Faintness and Nausea From Syringing Ear—Will you please explain why I am always made faint and nauseated when I endeavor to syringe my ear for an itching sensation in the canal?

Answer—In the presence of a perforation of the drum, or without such perforation, if the water is either a trifle cool or a trifle too warm, fainting or nausea is likely to occur because the circulation of the lymph in the semicircular canals in the inner ear is disturbed—a sort of sea-sickness results. Always have the water at about body temperature.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 2, 1866.)

General Schofield reviewed the United States troops at Camp Grant yesterday, and the dress parade which commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning was witnessed by an immense crowd, very largely composed of negroes.

A new schedule between New York and New Orleans will go into effect next Sunday. By arranging for quick connections at all connecting points—Washington, Richmond, Greensboro, Charlotte, etc.—the time between New York and New Orleans will be reduced to ninety hours.

The City Railway contractors have resumed work with a reduced force. They are now having sills for the line cut and sawed at Ashland.

The original appropriation for the Washington Monument in Capitol Square was $349,281. Of this amount $204,458 were disbursed previous to September 1, 1861. It is believed the next Legislature will make the necessary appropriation to complete the work.

Yesterday Mr. Samuel C. Tardy was elected president of the Bank of Virginia, in place of James Caskie, deceased. The board of directors made the selection at a special meeting held for the purpose of naming a president.

Yesterday ten schooners laden with oysters arrived at the dock. There will be no trouble to get all the bivalves we are looking for and at prices that are not extortionate. No private agreement among the retailers can hold out against ten schooner loads of oysters.

Judge Underwood left yesterday for Norfolk to hold the session of the United States District Court there this and next week. The session to be held in Richmond, it is expected, will begin November 12.

Lynchburg now comes in with the claim for the highest price yet paid for leaf tobacco. A small box of the yellow wrappers, raised by James M. Moore, of Halifax County, sold for $1,160 per 100 pounds, and it was a bona fide sale, too.

West Virginia sentiment generally is decidedly against the reunion of the two States, and it is very probable that even a discussion of the subject is now at an end.

It seems to be a settled fact that General Sherman will be Secretary of War in Secretary Stanton's place. It is certain that Stanton will resign as soon as he finishes his annual report. General Grant wants Sherman to hold the portfolio, and that probably settles it.

The Voice of the People

Prophecy Concerning Wilson.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Inclosed you will find a copy of an extract from a letter written by a young friend of mine on November 13, 1910. This young man was then only twenty years of age, but had taken the A. B. degree at the University of Virginia, had done one year's work in political science at Princeton during the presidency of Woodrow Wilson, and was at the time of the writing of the letter a student in the law department of Harvard University. I submit the contents of the letter in question as a most true prophecy of the real character and ability of Woodrow Wilson and as a most unusual one for a fellow so young. But what college student is there who does not know of the intelligence and ability of his college president? Here is the extract:

"Well, I guess the Democrats did wipe things up all right, and it was more or less of a surprise in this State, where they had undoubtedly made asses of themselves. The great fight on here now is to defeat Senator Lodge, Republican candidate, for re-election. He is a blue-blood, a historian, a scholar in politics and one of the most unscrupulous bosses and most able that the country has ever seen. Whether, with the great momentum of the Democratic landslide, he can get back is uncertain, but he is at the head of a powerful machine, and Legislatures are easier to handle than the popular vote, provided the people are aroused.

"There is another scholar in politics down in New Jersey who will prove to be of a different caliber, I am sure. A man with his diplomacy and address, his knowledge, his thought, his aspirations and ideals, should hold forever the confidence of even the fickle popular will. I don't see how you can hold him down by any fair means. He knows more about government, past, present and future, at home and abroad, than any one else in the game, and with a few years of really practical politics (but what college president is not equipped to be a politician), he should be unbeatable. But the great things to be considered, in my opinion, are his ideals, not vain hopes and delusions, impractical chimeras, but good red-blooded, virile beliefs that are ready to cope with any situation and combine the greatness and goodness of the revered past with the promises of the hoped-for future. Equal in practical ability, wiser by far in depth of thought, his strength should be as the strength of ten, for his heart is pure."

CITIZEN.

Richmond, October 30.

Queries and Answers

"WHATEVER YOU WANT TO KNOW."

The Times-Dispatch has established a general Information Bureau at Washington, D. C., for the specific purpose of furnishing any reader with authoritative information on any subject at any time from the unparalleled resources of the various Federal government departments and the great library of Congress. You are invited to make free use of this service. There is no charge of any sort except a 2-cent stamp for return postage. State clearly what you want to know, write plainly and address all letters to

The Times-Dispatch Information Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Soldiers in the Civil War.

J. A. H.—Pennsylvania supplied the most Union soldiers during the Civil War. That State produced 366,326 men.

Theodore Roosevelt.

E. B.—Roosevelt was at his camp in the Adirondacks when McKinley died. He hastened to Buffalo, arriving there Saturday, September 14, 1901, where he took the oath of office at the home of Ansley Wilcox.

First Cousins Marrying.

L. B. M.—Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming.

Swimming the English Channel.

N. E. S.—William Burgess successfully swam the English Channel, from Dover to Cape Grisnez, September 6, 1911. This was Burgess's eleventh attempt to swim the Channel. He was in the water about twenty-four hours. Since 1872 the swimming of the Channel has been the ambition of swimmers, and though it has been tried many times, there have been only three previous successes to that of Burgess.

Current Editorial Comment

Writing Made Easier

Steadily the roads that lead to success in literature are being made easier. A good many people who would like to write fiction, but have shrunk from the labor of finding equivalents for "said," will welcome a list of substitutes for the necessary little word published in the Boston Writer. There are no less than 385 fairly satisfactory variations, from "acceded" to "yowled." The prisoner at the bar no longer need say that he is innocent. He can babble it, or bawl it, or blurt it, or breathe it, to use but one letter of the alphabet. The vindictive district attorney can bark his questions, the lawyer for the defense can boom his objections, the spectators may either bristle their indignant protests or blubber their sympathy. But the merit of such a list is not simply that it facilitates the management of dialogue. A thorough study of the 385 substitutes for "said" will easily suggest the plot and the characterization that must precede dialogue. The letter C in itself is a compendium of plot and a gallery of portraits. Given somebody who cachinnates, another who chuckles, another who coos, another who croons, another who challenges, another who confesses, and minor characters who cry, croak, commune and cut in, and it is plain that we have a scenario almost ready made.—New York Evening Post.

Bringing Up the Hughes Reserves

—New York World.

MORE MEMBERS SOUGHT TO BRING MEETING HERE

Southern Sociological Congress May Hold Its Next Convention in Richmond.

With redoubled vigor, local committees securing members to bring the Southern Sociological Congress convention here next May will set to work this morning. Fifty members were secured yesterday, and in view of the fact that the exhibit in the Grays' Armory closes to-night, considerable progress must be made to-day.

Two new teams, headed by Rev. Dr. W. Russell Bowie, D. D., and Wortley Dickie, will enter the lists to-day. The sum of $1,500 must be raised to defray the exhibit expenses and to bring the convention here in 1917. Citizens who have viewed the welfare exhibit and who have not been approached by team captains, are asked to send subscriptions to J. E. Torrence, organization secretary, at Murphy's Hotel.

Two chapters, white and colored, are formed in each city in which the Southern Sociological Congress exhibit is shown. Two such bodies will be organized here. The colored folk will meet again to-night in Ebenezer Church and launch their organization. Several teams will be put to work by the colored executive committee.

Dr. J. E. McCulloch, general secretary, and Mr. Torrence favor Richmond for the big convention, which, it is said, would bring 1,500 social workers here for a week's session.

The white executive committee will meet at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Grays' Armory. Dr. B. W. Brown's lecture in the exhibit hall last night on the work and methods of the United States Public Health Service was a description of tuberculosis, typhoid, yellow fever and hookworm treatment.

TO DISCUSS PARALYSIS

Infant Scourge Will Be Considered by Osteopaths in Annual Convention Here.

Virginia osteopaths in annual convention at Murphy's Hotel on Saturday will hear two papers on the treatment of infantile paralysis. Dr. Evelyn R. Rush, of Louisville, Ky., will discuss "The Re-Education of Muscle and Nerve Tissues," and Dr. George H. Fulton, of Danville, "The Treatment of Infantile Paralysis." Other papers will be on "Professional Honesty," by Dr. W. Banks Meacham, of Asheville, N. C., president of the National Association of Osteopaths; "The Treatment of the Insane by Osteopathy," by Dr. A. G. Hildreth, of Macon, Mo., and "The Importance of Correct Diagnosis of the Pelvis and Its Contents," by Dr. W. D. Bowen, of Richmond.

Dr. M. L. Richardson, of Norfolk, president of the Virginia association, has had charge of the program. A luncheon will be given the visiting osteopaths at noon. Officers of the State association will be elected at the meeting. The local committee of arrangements consists of Dr. E. H. Shackleford, Dr. George H. Fout, Dr. W. D. Bowen and Dr. H. F. Calisch.

Flowers for Mrs. Jobson.

As a tribute to the work she had done in bringing about State-wide prohibition in Virginia, a large bunch of flowers was presented to Mrs. Georgia May Jobson, president of the Woman's Prohibition League of America, at the regular weekly prayer meeting of the league, held yesterday afternoon in headquarters, at 115 North Fifth Street. Mrs. M. E. Strother presented the flowers to Mrs. Jobson on behalf of the league.

DECIDE NOT TO TRANSFER MEETING TO WASHINGTON

Mexican-American Joint Commission Will Continue Its Conferences at Atlantic City.

[By Associated Press.]

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., November 1.—The Mexican-American Joint Commission to-day rejected the proposition to transfer the conferences from Atlantic City to Washington. After considerable debate, it was decided to meet to-morrow for the last sessions prior to the national elections. Most of the commissioners, and perhaps all of them, will leave here on Friday, and will resume their conferences on November 9.

The decision to continue the conferences at Atlantic City was taken to indicate a conviction on at least a part of the commissioners that an agreement on some form of border control would be reached soon.

The transfer of the great mass of documents that has accumulated and the inconvenience and expense of moving the personnel of the commission were regarded as unjustified, in view of the probability of an early settlement. Nothing regarding the character of the discussions to-day was announced by the commissioners.

It was regarded as not improbable that Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican commission, would confer with Ambassador-Designate Arredondo at Washington before returning to Atlantic City.

BIRTH CONTROL A CRIME, SAYS COLLEGE LECTURER

Dr. Charles R. Robins Deals Frankly With Marriage Problems in High School Talk.

"Marriage," said Dr. Charles R. Robins, of the faculty of the Medical College of Virginia, addressing a large audience in the John Marshall High School last night, "in order to be successful, should rest on a sound basis. Those who marry should be sound physically, mentally and morally." He was convinced, he continued, that certain types should under no circumstances propagate their kind, and he uttered a hope that a law would be enacted preventing procreating among the insane, feeble-minded and criminal.

Dr. Robins inveighed against the purposely childless marriage and against the crime which makes propagation impossible. He said that this crime is worse than murder, and that it is all too prevalent.

"I know all the arguments," he said, "because I have heard them a thousand times—the economic and the social—but the fact remains that it is a crime against nature, and is born principally in our selfishness and love of ease and shrinking from the demands of life. We say we cannot afford children, and yet we have more money, eat better food, live in better houses, dress better and save more money than our forefathers, who knew nothing about such questions."

The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Medical College of Virginia. The next one will be given on November 8, when Dr. W. H. Higgins will speak on "The Causes of Backwardness in School Children."

POLLARD HAS NOT RULED

Attorney-General Not Yet Asked to Pass on Admissibility of Malted Milk.

Attorney-General John Garland Pollard last night asked The Times-Dispatch to correct what he regarded as an erroneous impression created by the publication in this paper of the ruling by Commissioner J. Sidney Peters with regard to the sale of malted milk.

The inference was that Mr. Pollard had been reversed in Mr. Peters's decision that the prohibition act does not prohibit the sale of that product. As a matter of fact, the question of whether the prohibition law prohibits the sale of malted milk has never been submitted to the Attorney-General, and he has never expressed any opinion, either formal or informal.

FRENCH MEN AND WOMEN TO BE SENT TO GERMANY

Two Hundred People of Representative Families Will Be Arrested in Occupied Districts

[By Associated Press.]

BERLIN, November 1 (via Sayville).—The German government, in retaliation for the alleged failure of the French government to keep an agreement regarding the release of prisoners, has determined to send 200 French men and women of representative families from occupied French districts to Germany. The official statement on this subject, given out for publication through the Overseas News Agency to-day, says:

"The German and French governments last January agreed about the release of civilian prisoners on both sides. Thus, all German women interned in France and all German men younger than seventeen or older than fifty-five years, as well as all unfit for military service, had just claim to be sent home, except if indicted for crimes.

"France has not kept the agreement, refusing the right of departure to a large number of Germans, especially from Alsace-Lorraine, among them women and children, without giving reasons. The German representations having met with no success, the German government has now decided upon reprisals, and will first arrest 200 French men and women of representative families in occupied French districts and then send them to Germany. They will be detained there until the Germans who are detained in contravention of the agreement are returned to Germany."

Why I Am for Wilson

By James Kennedy

It is with great reluctance that I am compelled to abandon the party with which I have been affiliated all my life, but a sense of duty compels me to take the position I have. I shall vote for Woodrow Wilson for President solely because he recognized fully the fact that the great instruments of interstate commerce should be regulated by the people acting through Congress, and not by a labor union and an association of railroad presidents.