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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1916.

Thanksgiving Day

IT is fully in accord with President Wilson's outlook on life that he should devote a considerable part of his brief Thanksgiving Day proclamation to an urgent suggestion to the people of the United States to pray for, and contribute to, the relief of the millions who are suffering and dying overseas. November 30 will indeed be a day of thanksgiving for this people, for the giving of thanks in unbounded measure in return for unbounded gifts and blessings. For that reason it should also be a day for giving, for remembering those who can find little on earth now to give thanks for. Thanksgiving Day should be memorable for what we give, as well as for gratitude for what we have received. That is the President's hope, and it should be our ideal.

If Great Britain does install a food dictator, the phrase "beef-eater" will soon lose its significance.

Weakness at Saloniki

NEUTRAL observers have learned to take with several pinches of salt the stories of allied progress on the Saloniki front. The suspicion grows that the 450,000 or 700,000 men General Sarrail was supposed to have under his command were largely fictitious, for it is nearly inconceivable that with such a force there should not have been a vigorous and sustained offensive, which the situation in Roumania demanded, long ere this.

Attacks of Russian, French and Serbian troops, which seem to place Monastir within their grasp, are significant, but as yet there are no signs of that general onslaught, all along the line, which the world had been led to expect. Perhaps the offensive is starting at last, and will be steadily pursued, but there have been so many false starts the world will wait to have its doubts dispelled.

Ohio insists strenuously there is nothing the matter with her. So far as we are concerned, that conclusion was reached on the night of the election.

Adding Insult to Injury

AS the representative of the Belgian government in the area occupied by Germany and as the nation to which Belgium has confided its diplomatic relations with the countries with which it is at war, the United States has a right to make representations to Berlin as to the deportation of Belgian citizens. So far these representations have been informal, and they may assume no more menacing character, but for all that they will be direct and to the point.

The blatant hypocrisy with which Governor-General von Bissing defends this latest outrage on a long-suffering people makes it all the more offensive to neutral minds. The deportations are inspired, he has said, by a desire to prevent the pauperization of Belgium and the destruction of Belgian industries. It is well known that in the early months of the German occupation Belgian supplies of raw materials of manufacture, as well as the machinery in the factories, were removed to Germany. To make this original violation of the laws of war the excuse for further atrocities is peculiarly despicable.

Baltimore hotels, it is reported, are all turning away guests, and Baltimore newspapers are wondering. Perhaps the good old Sunpaper and other agencies of enlightenment have not heard that Virginia went dry on November 1.

Mr. Krengel's Case

HOWEVER widespread may be sympathy for ex-Policeman Krengel, the effort to restore him to his former position and rank is bound to fail, for obvious reasons. Neither the Ordinance Committee, nor the Finance Committee, nor yet Council itself can either make him a member of the police force or fix his rank if he were to be reinstated, or re-elected. Both these powers are placed exclusively in the Chief of Police, subject to the approval of the Mayor. Under amendments to the city charter, adopted years ago and retained in the present charter, Council is divested of all control over the Police Department, except the right to fix the number of the force and their pay. No matter what ordinances Council may adopt, neither Mr. Krengel nor any other man can be put on the police force except as the charter prescribes. The charter was amended in this respect by the Legislature, over the protests of many members of Council at that time, in order to remove the police force as far as possible from the influence of politics.

With this method shown to be impossible, there remains only the question of a dat pension. And without going into the general question of Council's right to grant individual pensions, outside of the pension fund provided for in the amended charter, it is gravely to be questioned whether Mr. Krengel's case offers such an emergency as would justify such extraordinary action. True, he was injured in the course of duty. But there are six or seven men now on the retired list who do not draw a cent from the city, and they were as surely worn out in the discharge of his duty as Mr. Krengel was disabled in the discharge of his. They are being paid a pension by the Police Benevolent Association—and so is Mr. Krengel. Further, Mr. Krengel was offered a position in the department, which he could have filled, though at reduced rank and salary.

The case of former Policeman Minor is different. He was made totally blind in the course of his duty; he was never retired and never resigned; there was no Police Benevolent Association to supply him with the necessities of life, and he could perform no service of any kind. Council increased the number of policemen and "authorized" the Police Board to retain him on the force without physical examination. To pension Mr. Krengel now out of the city's funds would be to establish a precedent of which the city would never bear the last.

"Will the Republicans never conclude the inquest?" demands the New York Times. We suggest to our greatly esteemed contemporary that the delay is due to the inability of the jurors to decide who ought to be the corpse.

Democracy in Europe

THOSE of us who cherish the belief that this great war will be productive in Europe of a new spirit of democracy must these days be strong of faith and stout of heart. We must continue to believe in spite of the evidence of our own ears and our own eyes, for democracy in Europe, mid the crash of arms and the wails of the suffering and dying, has fallen on parlous times.

Germany is about to carry conscription a step further. Military conscription it has had in full flower since 1870, but now it proposes an industrial conscription as well. Not only will it force men to bear arms for the Fatherland, but it will force them also to work with pick and shovel, at lathe and forge, with pen and ink, at whatever task bureaucracy prescribes, in their country's cause.

The measure which is to carry this "reform" into effect has not yet received the approval of the Reichstag, but there is sound reason to believe that approval will not be withheld. The law will mend some inequalities, for one thing, and this is relied on to gain the approval of the Socialists. German soldiers, who risk death a dozen times a day, are paid nothing, practically, so that to the strictly scientific Socialist mind there seems no excuse for paying workers in munition plants or other industrial establishments the high war wages which now obtain. Of course, the practical and utilitarian Socialist applies the doctrine of economic determinism in a somewhat different way, but the bureaucracy is confident of its ability to drown such dissenting arguments in a deluge of Marxian precepts.

Meantime Britain follows the same path. Military conscription it has already adopted, as a war measure, and there are charges that under the guise of military necessity forcibly conscripted soldiers are being worked in factories, receiving for themselves the army pay and earning for the government the difference between this pay and the regular wages of civilian employees.

And Britain now has taken another arrow from the Teuton quiver, for a food dictator is to be created and endowed with despotic power. There are to be meat cards and bread cards and meatless days in England, just as there have been in Prussia. Industrial conscription is only another step forward—or backward. The fears of the opponents of compulsory military service, that it would be the stepping-stone to compulsory service in industry, are in a fair way to be realized.

These are the facts which the optimistic lover of democracy must face and in spite of which he must seek to justify his faith. We find justification in the thought that, in the aftermath of war, war's horrors will be visited with an impartial hatred. There is something in life beside and beyond mere efficiency. Sacrifices made willingly in the presence of a great national peril will not be made when the peril disappears. The League to Enforce Peace will afford the world a security it has never known, and in that security the old ideals of liberty will have a new birth. There can be discipline and coordinated effort without serfdom, without a complete sacrifice of the individual to the state.

German Kultur, of which that sacrifice is the crux and inspiration, brought Europe to the shambles through which its people now struggle. Individual liberty, the opportunity of the individual man to live his own life, in his own way, is Kultur's antithesis. Allied use of Kultur's method is merely a new and perfect illustration of the wisdom and necessity of fighting the devil with fire. It will not last; it cannot last unless freedom is to perish from the earth.

Under the prohibition law, drinking in public places is likely to lose favor as one of the leading outdoor sports.

Right Move for Library

SOUND sense is displayed, in the selection of a policy, by the leaders of the movement to provide Richmond with a public library. Before urging the erection of an expensive and ornate building, they plan, first, to provide books in sufficient quantity and variety to attract general interest, and, second, to create the library habit in this town.

That this is the proper policy goes without saying. Before the city ought to be expected to make large appropriations, the need and value of such appropriations should be demonstrated. The use of a public library is a matter of habit, very largely, which the people of Richmond have never had an opportunity to acquire. They can acquire it just as well in a rented building on downtown Grace or Franklin Street as in a million-dollar structure on the Ford lot.

Of course, it is disgraceful that Richmond offers no such facilities to its citizens, and the disgrace should be wiped out, but a sensible, conservative and economical method will contribute much to the desired end. The appropriation to be asked of Council is a reasonable one, there are few ways in which public money could be better spent, and the appropriation should be made without question or delay.

Here is one of Chauncey M. Depew's rules for those who would live long: "Have an eye for a pretty girl." Observance of that rule has shortened more careers than it has prolonged.

With prohibition and woman suffrage both in the foreground, the lot of Congressmen at the approaching session is certain not to resemble a bed of roses.

There appears to be some likelihood that the eight-hour law will cause a good many lawyers to work more than eight hours a day.

Now that France has decided to become more economical, it is America's duty at least to be less extravagant.

It does seem that Justice Hughes has lost his voice as well as the election.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

Life's Lesson.

I know not what the after-life will bring,
Nor what of truth there is in songs men sing,
But this, at least, I know,
That here on earth are kindness, valor, truth,
And charity that weeps, and love, and ruth,
Which life's weeds overgrow.

'Tis true the tares spring up among the wheat,
That cruel wrongs the right sometimes defeat,
The base o'ercomes the good;
And yet, through all there moves a Destiny,
Which, soon or late, I know, will make men free
Of all save brotherhood.

The Pessimist Says:

Speaking of the action of acid on gold bricks, I am willing to hazard a small bet that the Colonel has used up a whole bottle.

Shakespeare Day by Day.

For the pessimist:

"I am not merry, but I do beguile
The thing I am by seeming otherwise."
—Othello, ii. 1.

For the misogynist: "To say the truth, reason and love keep little company together nowadays"—Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.

For the overconfident:

"As who should say, I am Sir Oracle,
And when I ope my lips let no dog bark!"
—Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

For the sorrowful:

"Comfort's in heaven, and we are on the earth,
Where nothing lives but crosses, care and grief."
—King Richard II., ii. 2.

Reproof and Apology.

Dear Times-Dispatch:

I do not think
You should reject my writing,
For you have published heretofore
The things I've been inditing
I sent you many days ago.
"The Gossip" with renewal
Of my subscription, but I fear
It did not meet approval,
I thought perhaps you'd sandwich it
Twixt items of election,
But days pass by, it really seems
To meet with cold rejection.
If so, dear, send it back to me,
Wrapped in a little hanky
With which to wipe my weeping eyes,
And I will give you thanky.

ROSA H. GRAY

Ashland, Va., November 15, 1916.

Dear Mistress Gray:

We have your note
Which you to list complaints devote.
The fact is that "The Gossip" lay
Upon our desk, from day to day,
While mixed announcements from the West
Prevented either thought or rest.
'Twould have been printed long ere now
But for the cares that wracked our brow
While we essayed the facts to know
Of Wyoming and Idaho.
Accept, we beg, apology
And be assured your novelty
Will have a place, beyond all doubt
When Sunday's paper is put out.
So do not from your favor scratch
Your loyal friend,
The Times-Dispatch.

To-Day's Best Hand-Picked Joke.

A student assistant, engaged in reading the shelves at the public library, was accosted by a prim dressed, middle-aged woman, who said that she had finished reading the last of Laura Jean Libby's writings, and that she should like something just as good.

The young assistant, unable for the moment to think of Laura Jean Libby's equal, hastily scanned the shelf on which she was working and, choosing a book, offered it to the applicant, saying, "Perhaps you would like this, 'A Kentucky Cardinal.'"

"No," was the reply, "I don't care for theological works."

"But," replied the kindly assistant, with needless enthusiasm, "this cardinal was a bird."

"That would not recommend him to me," said the woman, as she moved away in search of a librarian who should be a better judge of character as well as of Laura Jean Libby's peers.—Harper's Magazine.

Wasted.

Though Willie Winks was sure that he
Was just as sharp as sharp could be,
His sharpness put folks out of joint,
So they could never see the point.

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady

Eat Sparingly to Live Long.

The by-products formed in the putrefactive decomposition of animal matter are more or less poisonous to human beings, whether this putrefactive change takes place outside or inside of the body. Putrefaction is a process peculiar to nitrogenous matter. If no nitrogenous matter is present, there will be no putrefaction, but instead, perhaps, fermentation. Thus meat, eggs, fish, the curd of milk, cheese and the protein of vegetables and cereals putrefies, whereas the starches and sugars and fats ferment, inside or outside of the body, when the conditions are suitable.

An important difference between the fermentation of foods and the putrefaction of foods in the food tube is this: By-products of putrefaction are poisonous, whereas by-products of fermentation are not, though perhaps irritating. In other words, a habit of not digesting your food within the normal period of time after a meal is not so injurious to general health if the food is chiefly vegetables as it would be if the food were chiefly meat, eggs, fish, milk or cheese.

Nitrogenous food is essential to support human life. But animal food is not essential, and possibly more injurious than any of us realize just now. From a reasonable variety of vegetables and cereals we may obtain ample nitrogen for the needs of the body. And vegetable protein or nitrogen, vegetable meat, which makes peas, beans, whole wheat, oats fully as nourishing and sustaining as beef or mutton, has two characteristics which render it peculiarly available for our dietary: first, it is more easily digested than animal protein, and, second, it is less likely to putrefy in the intestinal canal when digestion is slow or food stasis is present.

What if the food does putrefy in the intestines? Isn't the chief function of the intestine sewerage? Yes. But either God or man made a mistake somewhere; the human sewer is also forced to serve as a digestive organ, probably man's own mistake, evolating so rapidly. And in the process of digestion and assimilation the blood stream takes up not only nutriment, but also a sample of whatever poisonous materials there may be present in the food tube, and so we have to contend with intoxication. The poison really should be carried off by the sewer, but the human mechanism doesn't work as perfectly as that, under our abnormal mode of living, and so it poisons itself. That is auto-intoxication. It may occur with a spare diet which is too largely meat, or when the small bulk of food is too slowly digested, but nine times out of ten the excess of food, taken from mere habit and the universal fear of starvation, is all that putrefies and poisons the individual slowly, but surely, to death.

Questions and Answers.

Procrastination Favors Cancer.—I have a growth the size of an almond inside of my lip. I am constantly biting it accidentally. The doctor says there is no safe remedy but immediate surgical removal, followed by some X-ray exposures to prevent possible recurrence. He fears it will develop into a cancer. Please give your opinion. C. S.

Answer—My opinion is that you have a good doctor. Procrastination is the greatest obstacle in the fight against cancer. When I say that I couldn't improve on his advice myself, you may be sure I think your doctor is a good one.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 18, 1866.)

Rev. Andrew Schwartz, late pastor of St. John's German Lutheran Church, on Fifth Street, resigned pastoral charge last Tuesday night and has left the city. The Reverend Schwartz was a Radical candidate in Baltimore for a seat in the Maryland Legislature, and was defeated. He was entirely too radical for his indignant Richmond congregation, and hence his resignation and hurried departure from Virginia.

Rev. (Hon.) J. L. M. Curry, president of Howard College of Alabama, is announced to fill the pulpit of the Second Baptist Church tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The Westham House, kept by B. W. Totty, on Westham Plank Road, was robbed on Thursday night by burglars. They carried off about $500 worth of property, mostly whisky and cash.

The brig Carmelia, Captain McKee, which sailed from Richmond on September 1 laden with flour for Rio de Janeiro, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. She carried 2,450 barrels of flour shipped by Dunlop & McCance. The cargo was fully insured, and the Richmond house will lose nothing.

P. H. Stathe was yesterday elected by the Hustings Court of Magistrates to be Alderman for Monroe Ward, vice J. T. Williams, resigned.

There were large leaf-tobacco sales from wagons at Brook Avenue and Broad Street yesterday. The highest price obtained was $13 per 100 pounds.

Mr. Davis has been removed from the Fortress Monroe casemates to more commodious quarters in Carroll Hall. Mr. Davis's health has improved somewhat within the past two months, and it is expected now that he will improve rapidly.

Gilbrow Baker, negro, was hanged at Spotsylvania Courthouse yesterday for the murder of Judson Motley, white. The execution took place in an old field, and was witnessed by a tremendous crowd. The negro, sitting on his coffin in an open wagon, was driven to the gallows in the field, the wagon being halted immediately under the gallows. When the rope had been adjusted and all was in readiness, the team was moved off briskly, and Baker was left dangling at the end of the rope. The fall was more than six feet, but the murderer's neck was not broken. He died from strangulation. Baker shot and killed Motley in order to rob the latter's store.

A new daily paper is soon to be started in Washington to be called the Great Republic. It will be issued daily, in the afternoon, and will be intensely radical, so it is announced.

A big horse fair is to be commenced in Washington on Monday. It will probably last all of next week.

The Voice of the People

Reason for World-Rejoicing.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Aside from all ordinary political reasons for the result of our recent national election, America should be proud of the reelection of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency, because it proves, for one thing, that the majority of our citizens are behind him in his liberal humanitarian ideas. In his public speeches, and in his acts as well, he has consistently preached helping the weaker nations rather than preying upon them; helping others to help themselves rather than taking advantage of them when they are down; seeking peace with honor rather than looking for war. He has upheld the idea that the weaker nations are the ones to which the stronger ones owe the most rather than the ones from which they should expect or demand the most. He has said and repeated, that God does not give a nation prosperity and might that it might use its strength against a less fortunate people, but rather that such blessings only emphasize responsibility and duty towards those who have not been so fortunate. Particularly during the past administration has America been held up as a shining light, beckoning other nations towards high ideals and noble principles.

To know that the majority of the American people are backing up their President in such lofty principles should be gratifying to every citizen of the country, and, in fact, to every citizen of the entire world.

AUBREY L. OWEN

Richmond, November 14.

Wilson Overcomes Great Odds.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I concur in the opinion of your correspondent who gives great credit to W. J. Bryan. President Wilson was nominated at Baltimore when the vote had been almost two to one against him, but thanks to the faithful delegates who were instructed for him, Mr. Wilson was finally nominated. The campaign just closed was much like the Baltimore convention; the odds were against him, but they were finally overcome, and Mr. Wilson triumphantly reelected. No one can tell what might have been. I remember in November, 1911, I had taken up the cause of Mr. Wilson and had written several articles in the Daily Press and Times-Herald, of Newport News, Va. Some of my friends told me I was making a mistake in advocating the nomination of Mr. Wilson, who was then Governor of New Jersey. I undertook the organization of a "Woodrow Wilson Club at Newport News. At the time set for the first meeting, only one besides myself attended. We succeeded several others who favored the nomination of Governor Wilson, and it was not long before Newport News had one of the liveliest Wilson clubs in the country, with James M. Curtis as its president, Colonel E. W. Huffman, secretary, and Robert Perkins, treasurer. I believe that club was instrumental in the nomination of Mr. Wilson at the Baltimore convention, and I am proud of that fact and that I was connected with the club.

THOMAS R. MITCHEM.

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., November 14.

Current Editorial Comment.

Stricken Dumb by Election

We do not wish to rub it into anybody, but it looks as if several personages conspicuous in the recent campaign had been stricken dumb by the result of the election. One of them, heretofore noted for perennial verbosity, has been able to articulate only five words—"I have nothing to say"—during the last few days, and another, the voluble Mr. O'Leary, appears to have had a padlock put upon his lips. The American people love a fighter, and the hero of Oyster Bay is one. But they admire even more a man who can control his tongue. One of the lessons of the recent campaign is the futility of political billingsgate and the folly of violent and bitter denunciation. Making due allowance for the influence of the European war upon excitable minds, one can see how much stronger Colonel Roosevelt could have made his case had he been master of his tongue and not its slave. This lesson of the campaign is platitudinous, but valuable. It repeats the old truth that he is mightier who ruleth his spirit than he who taketh a city. When Colonel Roosevelt recovers speech let us hope that he may better know how to use it.—Baltimore Sun.

Martin for Senate Leader

The Democrats having a safe majority in the Senate, the question of selecting a leader to succeed Mr. Kern, of Indiana, will engage the attention of that side of the chamber. Mr. Kern was ably assisted at all times by Mr. Martin, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and much of the credit of the Democratic party's accomplishments during the last four years belongs to Mr. Martin. It would be fitting and prudent to select him as the majority leader of the Senate. Mr. Martin's experience as a legislator has been extensive, and his knowledge of governmental affairs is equaled by few public men. His attitude as head of the great committee which exerts potent control over governmental expenditures has been acceptable both to his colleagues and to the country. Taking a broad view of the activities of the government, and at the same time keeping a watchful eye on individual items, Mr. Martin has pursued a course that was neither parsimonious nor prodigal. In the fierce campaign debates the opposition was unable to find anything in the record of the Appropriations Committee to discredit the Democratic administration or the party. On the contrary, the country registered distinct approval of the manner in which the government's disbursements was allotted. No meritorious agency or activity of the government was starved; no really desirable improvement was denied funds; but the committee, under Mr. Martin's guidance, carefully eliminated extravagant and useless expenditures. In addition to the arduous labor involved in perfecting appropriation bills, Mr. Martin has always been active in general legislation and in holding together the majority in matters of general policy. His tact in dealing with his colleagues, his personal popularity, his fairness in all things, his long service and his ability to devise acceptable plans for majority action—all qualify him admirably for the position of majority leader.—Washington Post.

RAILROADS INCREASE DEMURRAGE CHARGES

Seek to Remedy Car Shortage by Drastic Tax on Delays in Unloading.

ALL LINES JOIN IN MOVEMENT

Chamber of Commerce Informed, but Has as Yet Taken No Steps to Combat Increase, Which Will Be Effective December 1.

Drastic steps are being taken by the railroads entering Richmond in an effort to relieve the car-shortage situation existing throughout the country. Local railroads announced yesterday that, in common with the other systems of the country, substantial increases in the demurrage charges on freight cars would be placed in effect on December 1, as promulgated by the American Railway Association, and that the per diem charges against connecting railroads for use of equipment would also be increased.

Officials stated that the increased rates would not materially affect shippers in Richmond, since cars in this city are being quickly loaded and unloaded, but that the measure was designed by the American Railway Association in an effort to relieve the car-shortage situation, which has become acute, and which has been responsible in a degree for the increased prices of many products. The car shortage in this country on November 1 was the largest in recent years, according to figures of the railway association's car statistics report.

HOPE TO RELIEVE CONGESTED SITUATION

Increased demurrage charges were ordered by the railroads by the permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission, not as a revenue measure—for working cars produce far more profits for the roads—but in an effort to relieve a badly congested situation. Experts estimate that every freight car in the United States is worth $800 per month to the railroads in handling record-breaking products from this country's manufactories, as against $300 per month several years ago.

Richmond railroad officials announced yesterday that, effective December 1, the following charges per car per day or fraction of a day, will be made until car is released:

For the first day, $2; $3 for the second day; $4 for the third day, and $5 for the fourth day and each succeeding day. Where track-storage charges are in effect, a charge of $2 per car per day will apply, in addition to the track-storage charges, but the above charges will not apply. However, when for any day the track-storage charge, plus $2, is less than the above charges, an additional demurrage charge will be made sufficient to make the total charge for that day equal to the above charges, as the case may be.

These figures do not affect shippers working under the average demurrage agreement, but a substantial increase has also been made by the railroads in this agreement. The American Railway Association has just promulgated a regulation increasing the per diem charge for each freight car that one railroad is withholding from another from 45 cents to $1.25 per day, and will impose demurrage penalties on any railroad violating any of the association's rules in connection with the supervision of freight cars.

FIGHTING TO GET EQUIPMENT RETURNED

These increased rates will apply over practically the entire country, railroad officials said yesterday, but would not materially affect this city, officials were interested chiefly in the fact that the new regulations would require Middle Western railroads to return rolling stock to the Eastern roads. The Chesapeake and Ohio and the Atlantic Coast Line have been making desperate efforts to have their freight equipment returned, and have considered bringing suits to force Western roads to return rolling stock of about 35,000 coal cars owned by the Chesapeake and Ohio, 20,000 cars were on foreign lines on November 1, while a like percentage of the Coast Line's equipment was also on other lines.

In an effort partly to relieve the coal situation, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway has in force an embargo against the shipment of flat bottom coal cars to Michigan points. Headquarters officials said yesterday that no modification of this embargo had been made, and that such action was not probable for the next few days. Officials said that with the extremely cold weather in the West, especially in the vicinity of the Great Lakes, they expected the lake traffic to close in the next few days, which would allow a much greater movement of coal to the East.

Officers of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce said yesterday afternoon that they had been advised indirectly of the increased demurrage charges to be placed in operation by the railroads, but said they were not in a position to say whether or not the chamber would take any action protesting against such steps by the railroads.

SCOUTS RAISE $19,600

Believed That Reports Yet to Come Will Bring Total to More Than $20,000.

At a final count of the subscriptions in the campaign of the Boy Scouts to raise $20,000, to be used in Scout work for the next three years, the total was found to be approximately $19,600, according to an announcement made last night. The reports of two important committees are still missing. With the receipt of these reports, coupled with the contributions expected to-day, the desired amount probably will be raised before night. Scout Executive Weaver said yesterday that, for the benefit of those who wished to aid the campaign and who were inadvertently overlooked in the rush of the three days' campaign, contributions will be received at the permanent headquarters of the Scouts, 11 North Eighth Street, throughout to-day and next week.

This campaign has proved an undeniable success, and President John Stewart Bryan, of the Scout Council, is high in his praise of the manner in which the committees conducted the work. The appreciation of the Scouts for the cordial reception accorded the campaign is officially extended to all who co-operated with the workers.

MANY NEW ORDINANCES ARE GIVEN APPROVAL

Mayor Ainslie Signs and Returns to City Clerk August Important Papers.

PROVIDES FOR NEW SCHOOL

Will Be Erected on Kensington Avenue, West of Boulevard, at Cost of $130,000—Many Street Improvements Authorized.

Mayor George Ainslie yesterday approved and returned to City Clerk Ben T. August a large number of ordinances and resolutions which were adopted by the Common Council and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen. Among them were the following measures:

Authorizing the payment of the salaries of E. J. Keegan, inspector on the sewer department, and other employees of the city who are in the service of the National Guard.

Instructing the City Attorney to acquire land to open alleys in the block bounded by Roberts and Wickham streets, extending from North Avenue to Miller Avenue.

Instructing the City Attorney to acquire land to open alleys in the blocks between Fendall Avenue and Miller Avenue, from Bacon Road to an alley.

Instructing the City Attorney to acquire land to open an alley connecting with the alley running east from Eighteenth Street and extending to Mosby Street, between Venable and Pleasants Streets.

Instructing the City Attorney to acquire land from the Virginia Leather Company to open Twenty-second Street to a uniform width.

Instructing the City Attorney to acquire land to open a street to a uniform width from Bacon's Quarter Branch sewer, at St. Peter and Brook Streets.

Appropriating $82,575.15 to account "interest," and $20,000 to account "redemption," for paying interest and redemption on a recent issue of $2,000,000 of bonds made by the city and to meet deficiency in interest account during past years.

ENTERTAINING SEVERAL FRATERNAL CONVENTIONS

Appropriating $500 on account of the recent convention of insurance commissioners held in this city, and appropriating a further sum of $300 to the Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity convention and $500 to the Virginia Education Conference, to be held in this city.

Appropriating $10,000 to meet the deficiency in the Street-Cleaning Department for the balance of the fiscal year.

Appropriating $250 for the removal and preservation of the Edgar Allan Poe house, 1301 East Main Street.

Appropriating $1,500 to the Police Department expense account.

Instructing the City Attorney to acquire land for the right of way for Chase Run sewer.

Appropriating $500 to the Public Employment Bureau expense account to pay for the services of a clerk of this department now in the service of the National Guard.

Instructing the Committee on Finance to have the reassessment books for 1915 of real estate checked and verified at a cost not exceeding $350.

Approving a large number of bonds of city officials on file in the office of the city clerk.

Appropriating $750 to purchase an automobile for the traffic service of the Police Department.

Authorizing the School Board to prepare plans and to secure bids for the construction of a school building of at least thirty class-rooms to be located on a lot owned by the city at the corner of Kensington Avenue and West Street, and when the plans are approved by the Finance Committee to erect a building at a cost not exceeding $130,000.

ACQUIRING LAND TO OPEN NEW STREETS

Authorizing the City Attorney to acquire land to open an alley northward from N Street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, at a cost of $516.18.

Establishing the true lines of an alley extending from Addison Street to Sycamore Street, between Main and Cary Streets.

Amending and reordaining section 12 of chapter 17, City Code, 1916, concerning local assessments for public improvements.

Authorizing the Mayor of the city to execute an agreement with the Roland Park Corporation for the purchase of twenty-four-inch terra-cotta pipe in the alley between Noble and Moss Side Avenue, on certain conditions.

Authorizing the clerk of the Henrico County Circuit Court to collect taxes, assessments or levies due prior to 1914 and payable to any of the former districts or towns annexed to the city of Richmond on November 5, 1914, and requiring him to account for the collections made.

Amending and reordaining section 17, chapter 15, City Code, 1916, concerning hawkers, peddlers and persons selling on the streets.

Amending the Building Code and prescribing allowable loads in floor and roof construction in buildings.

Changing the name of that portion of Lombardy Street between Park Avenue and Grace Street to Stuart Circle.

Authorizing the giving of appeal bonds by the city in cases appealed from the Police Court or from the Civil Justice's Court.

Providing the Board for Examination of Plumbers shall be composed of the Chief Health Officer of the city, the Inspector of Plumbing of the city and two other residents, to be elected by the Administrative Board.

Granting permission to the National Oil Company to erect a stable on the south side of Everett Street, between First and Steward Streets, South Richmond, containing seventy-five stalls.

Authorizing the Committee on Docks, Rivers and Harbors and the Mayor and presidents of the two branches of the City Council to attend the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, to be held in Washington during December.

Hocking Valley Dividend.

The Hocking Valley Railroad Company, the controlling stock in which is owned by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, has just declared its regular semi-annual dividend to stockholders of 2 per cent.

The War Films.

O living pictures of the dead,
O songs without a sound,
O fellowship whose phantom tread
Hallows a phantom ground—
How in a gleam have these revealed
The faith we had not found.

We have sought God in a cloudy Heaven,
We have passed by God on earth;
His seven sins and his sorrows seven
His wayworn mood and mirth
Like a ragged cloak have hid from us
The secret of his birth.

Brother of men, when now I see
The lads go forth in line,
Thou knowest my heart is hungry in me
As for thy bread and wine;
Thou knowest my heart is bowed in me
To take their death for mine.
—Henry Newbolt, in the London Times.