

Richmond Times-Dispatch

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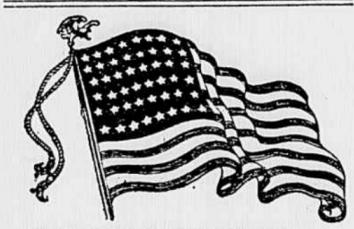
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MONDAY, MAY 14, 1917.



That flag, men, is yours to the end! It waves that your sons may be free! Will you strike no blow to defend? God help you, if such men you be!

Good News of Mexico

SECRETARY LANSING'S frank discussion of Mexican affairs not only encourages this country to hope that German machinations in Mexico will prove fruitless, but must strengthen the growing conviction of Mexico's leaders that the future of their country is largely dependent on the continuance of friendly relations with the United States.

Poultry and the Food Supply

THE American hen is always willing to do her bit in demonstration of her patriotism, and that bit, under proper encouragement, will be most important in its contribution to the food supply question.

Virginia Council of Defense

IT would be difficult to overestimate the duties and the opportunities that lie before the Virginia Council of Defense, which meets in Virginia's capital to-day.

Colonel Roosevelt's Army

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S telegram to Senator Harding and Representative Gardner was better late than never, but he should have sent a similar message, or communicated it directly, long ago.

Curbing Food Speculators

THAT the food speculator and food cornerer, whom Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vrooman excoiates, "should be made to feel the loathing and contempt of every patriotic American," is true, but we doubt if this will fill the bill.

The South German Gazette

THE South German Gazette suggests warning the Kaiser that his throne is in danger unless he fires Bethmann-Hollweg. The time to warn him of that danger was before he plunged the world into war.

netter plan would be to sentence them to work in the production of that food which their unwholy enterprises have rendered it impossible for many of the people to obtain. There would be poetic justice in such a sentence—the punishment would fit the crime.

However, the "loathing and contempt" plan might serve to curb the activities of the lobby which Mr. Vrooman says now is operating in Washington. If he will supply the names of these grisly parasites, we will undertake to furnish a part of the remedy he advocates.

The moral effect of American troops in France would be of the wrong kind if those troops were wiped out on account of inexperience and lack of training, and Colonel Roosevelt's magnetism wouldn't help the situation.

Our Commission to Russia

DAY by day the task before the special commission to Russia grows more difficult; day by day the probability of its success is diminished, and before the distinguished body of statesmen, soldiers and economists appointed by the President reaches Russia, a condition closely approaching anarchy may have resulted.

Before it can bring Russia to see the necessity for continued fidelity to the allied cause, it must aid Russia to find itself. Even that would not be hopeless, if Russia were merely unsettled and uncertain, were striving to unify itself. There are men on the commission capable of bringing order out of chaos, if chaos were not self-destructive. But the chaos that threatens Russia is self-destructive.

Permeating all and stirring all to strife is the reactionary element, for the house of Romanoff is not wholly without supporters who hope by their support some day to win place or fortune.

Unless Russia shall find itself sooner than there is any reason to believe it will, these elements will be at each other's throats before long, and the bloodless revolution will be forgotten in torrents of blood. Out of this will come a stable government some day, and some day this government will be surely democratic, though autocracy may have its innings again before it is overthrown forever.

If the commission is speeded and the provisional government holds its own until its arrival, the message of cheer and assurance of help of every kind which the commission will be enabled to deliver in person to the leaders of all the conflicting powers may be sufficient to imbue them all with courage and determination and inspire them with loyalty to the government.

It is this contingency the United States must prepare for. Even now Hindenburg has been free to withdraw thousands of soldiers from the eastern front. If the worst comes—and it seems imminent—he can withdraw every German helmet from the east, and America must take Russia's place. Will America be ready?

It is announced that the German Chancellor does not intend to discuss peace terms. It would be a waste of time to discuss the sort of terms he would be likely to offer.

Colonel Roosevelt's Army

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S telegram to Senator Harding and Representative Gardner was better late than never, but he should have sent a similar message, or communicated it directly, long ago. In expressing the hope that none of his friends in Congress would carry the fight for an independent command for him "to the point of seriously delaying enactment of the army draft bill," he voiced a wish already vain. His friends had carried the fight to just that point—they had seriously interfered with the passage of a bill for which not only the country, but the world, had been waiting—and still it is waiting, while the Colonel's friends still interfere.

Now, if Colonel Roosevelt's patriotism is strong enough and unselfish enough to stand the test, he can be of great service to the country. He can use the influence he exerts to advance the government's war plans; he can urge his friends to support the administration's measures; he can persuade his followers to join in the effort to raise a great army and save this country the shame of further delay.

On the other hand, if Congress now rushes through the army draft bill with the House amendment authorizing the President to raise and maintain a volunteer force not to exceed four infantry divisions, the matter will be out of Colonel Roosevelt's hands and in the hands of the man who should control it—the President.

That the President will authorize Colonel Roosevelt to raise such a force is probable; that he will permit the dispatch of such a force as the first body of American troops for European service is inconceivable. These volunteers will not be trained troops, and they will necessarily require months of training before they can hope to reach the efficiency of a large part of the National Guard, not to speak of the regular army.

Permitting Colonel Roosevelt to raise a command is one thing; sending an untrained command to France, under Roosevelt or any other man, is another thing.

It wasn't many years ago that those Russians who are now seizing lands had to cringe as serfs before the knout of landowners.

Headline says "Billy Sunday Asks Bigger Collections." He isn't altogether radical after all.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

Hopeless. As some folks say it tries to do. What would befall if it with zest Should try its very worst to woo?

Within the last few weeks it's shown What folly is when at its worst; Just what would chance with good will follow? The nation's cause would be accursed.

These Congressmen mean well, perhaps. And yet their wits seem off to roam; 'Twould help a lot if all these chaps Would quit their jobs and go back home.

The Penalist Says: Give the devil his due—and the Kaiser would no longer be bothered with the cares of state.

Not Tested. Grubbs—Did you tell Binks that I could not tell the truth if I tried? Stubbs—Of course, not. I don't know what you might do if you tried.

Our Own Stock Market Report. Heavy short selling featured the opening, largely professional, however, owing to an unconfirmed rumor that futures would be affected by a drastic law proposed in the New Mexico Legislature looking to regulation of fortune telling. A strong bull movement rallied the downward trend as soon as Secretary Lansing's Mexican statement was issued, and the market closed in a more active condition than had been expected.

To-Day's Best Hand-Picked Joke.

Dutch Daily, an entertainer once well known in this country, but now a favorite in England, tells this story: "A certain man, feeling exceedingly unwell, inquired of a friend whom he should consult, and was recommended to an eminent specialist. "Is he very expensive?" asked the patient. "Hm, no; he'll charge you \$5 for the first visit, and \$2.50 afterward."

So the invalid went off to the doctor in question, and, upon being admitted to the consulting room, slammed down \$2.50, accompanied by the remark: "Well, doctor, here we are again!" The doctor calmly picked up the money, opened the drawer in his desk, placed it therein, and locked the drawer.

The patient waited events. "Well, aren't you going to examine me?" he said, at length. "No," said the specialist, "there's no need to do it again. Just keep on with the same medicine. Good day."—The Christian Herald.

Right on the Job.

We all try to be cheerful. We all try not to fret. But still we are made fearful. That we lose every bet—For living's cost is fearful. And it pursues us yet.

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady

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Constipated Infants.

Bottle babies are much more frequently subject to constipation than breast fed babies, because the bottle doesn't contain enough fat. A baby's natural nutriment contains perhaps 5 per cent of fat. Any substitute which is shy of that amount, and most of them are, is likely to be, is likely to constipate, to say nothing of rickets and obesity and other effects of improper feeding.

The nearest imitation of nature's baby food is modified cow's milk. The cow's milk requires modification at first because, while it contains none too much cream or milk sugar, it does contain a larger proportion of protein than human milk, and this is less easily digested than the protein of human milk. Therefore we dilute cow's milk with water or with some thin cereal water, for a very young baby.

But we do not wish to reduce the amount of fat and sugar in the food below the standard of human milk, so we add to the diluted cow's milk some milk sugar, and especially if the infant is constipated, some fresh cream. That makes our product more like human milk.

Babies are commonly started on a habit of constipation by the unwarranted administration of castor oil in the early days, and castor oil is notorious for its binding effect, which is the reason why it is such a good remedy in acute diarrhea. The administration of the first dose of castor oil is a very serious matter which should be under the judgment of the physician and not to the judgment of some friend who happens in.

The use of oatmeal water instead of plain water or lime water for diluting cow's milk is helpful in mild constipation. In babies more than two months old, if necessary, very thin oatmeal porridge may be fed occasionally. In babies less than six months old, beef, mutton, or chicken broth should be given, daily, or a little mashed potato, especially if there is constipation.

Sugar is laxative in effect. Milk sugar is the only sugar for babies under three months, but after three months sweetening the bottle and sugar is all right for sweetening the bottle and for feeding in or on other food. The large amount of sugar in many popular laxative remedies for babies is not without reason.

When children show a tendency to chronic constipation cathartic drugs should be avoided unless by the physician's advice.

Instead of rushing the castor oil bottle into the hands of the mother, the use of mineral oil (liquid petrolatum) is preferred. A teaspoonful of this lubricant (not physic) may be given to a baby a week or several times a day if necessary.

Questions and Answers

Weak Lungs, Run Down Condition.—Please advise me of a good location for a woman with weak lungs and general run down condition. Answer: My dear madam, if you mean tuberculosis of the lungs, it is purely a question for your attending physician to answer. If you are not quite sure what you mean—and if a doctor uses those terms in lieu of a diagnosis, I assure you he didn't know what was the matter—then by all means find out right now what it is. I can't conceive of one having weak lungs and a run down condition. There are plenty of competent physicians in your vicinity. Why don't you consult one of them?

The Voice of the People

As an evidence of good faith, letters must give the name and address of the writer. Names will not be published if writer so requests. Make all communications short.

In Reasonable Demand of Germans.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir,—For fifteen years I have traveled Virginia and other Southern States as an evangelist. I have met many people of German birth and descent. Almost without exception they are among our most reliable and useful citizens. I cannot say more of them than to say that, to my mind, they are making the exact sort of citizens the past three years and the past three months of the Virginians would make and Germany under the same circumstances. They have been dignified and silent under sus-

They have refrained from insincere enthusiasm at their birthplace being overwhelmed. When the time comes they will fight for the north of the Mason Dixon line. The German citizen war, but if they were worth killing they did not throw their hats very high as they shot down their own people. The German citizen war, but if they were worth killing they did not throw their hats very high as they shot down their own people.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch Information Bureau

Inquiries regarding almost any topic excepting on legal and medical subjects are answered free by the Information Bureau. Through our Washington branch we are permitted in having access to the unparalleled resources of the Government. Through our Washington branch we are permitted in having access to the unparalleled resources of the Government.

The Sixteen-Inch Gun

The sixteen-inch gun, the largest make, will shoot twenty-seven and one-third miles. There are in Richmond 46,733 colored and 109,554 white people.

Conscription in War Between the States

The center of the system of guarding the States, conscription was ordained by both the Federal and Confederate governments. In the North especially, large numbers of men generally furnished a sufficient number of men.

The White House

J. H. D. Madison, Va.—The White House, the official residence of the President of the United States, is a building of freestone and painted white. It was formerly called the executive mansion.

The Latin Language

J. R. E. Clarke, Va.—Latin is often referred to as a dead language because it is not spoken by any modern nation. The language has been perpetuated by Christianity as the official language of the Roman Catholic Church.

River Changing Its Course

Mrs. S. C. W. West Point, Va.—If you own a farm bordering a government stream, and the river changes its course, the general rule is that the accretion belongs to you. And if the river moves in your direction, you lose that much of it. This has been the subject of much litigation.

"Uncle Sam" and "John Bull"

G. F. W. Howland, Va.—The expression "Uncle Sam" is a popular name for the United States government. Immediately after the last election in England, a contractor visited Troy, on the Hudson, where was concentrated a number of purchases of a large quantity of provisions, beef, pork and other goods. Samuel Wilson, an inspector of these articles at that time, was generally known as "Uncle Sam." He superintended the work of the contractor's workmen, on this occasion, were employed in overhauling the provisions purchased by the contractor. The workmen were occasionally rallied by them on the increasing extent of the possession of the English people. He is represented as a bluff, corpulent, irascible old fellow clad in leather breeches and top boots and carrying a top hat. The name "Uncle Sam" is derived from Dr. Arbuthnot's satire entitled "The History of John Bull," written in 1712. It is generally attributed to Dean Swift, and is frequently published in his works.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, May 14, 1867.)

Mr. Davis came to Richmond on Saturday by the steamer John Sylvester. The boat left Norfolk at 10 o'clock in the morning. The party consisted of Mr. Davis, Mr. Judge Guld, General Burton and United States Senator James M. Mason. The boat was crowded with people, and it being a beautiful day, all enjoyed the trip up the river very much. It was not until 10 o'clock that the boat reached Richmond, and it was not until 11 o'clock that the party was able to get ashore. The party was met by a large number of people, and they were all very much pleased to see each other. The party then went to the hotel, and they all had a very good dinner. The party then went to the hotel, and they all had a very good dinner.

GUARDING OFFICIAL WASHINGTON

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, May 13.—This is probably the only city in the United States where the war has worked a change in the appearance of things. The White House grounds, which have long been a public park, are now barred and closely guarded, while the White House itself, formerly hospitable to sightseers, none but the President's family and their accredited guests are admitted. Executive departments, which formerly hung out signs, "No Visitors Admitted After 2 P. M.," now admit no visitors at all, while armed guards meet all comers at the door, and question them closely.

The greatest change of all has come over the War Department. Formerly almost any one could enter, and visitors were newspaper men strayed through the halls in droves. Now a written pass is necessary, and every visitor is led to the official he wants to see by a messenger, while sentries with rifles stand at intervals in the halls. Within the office there is such a rush of business and clatter of typing as never before, and the windows blaze with lights until early morning.

Nearly 1,000 troops are engaged in guarding public works in and about Washington. The conduit that brings the city its water supply is patrolled by a battalion and a half of colored troops, while the filtration plant and the bridges across the Potomac are watched by regular details of sentries. The center of the system of guarding Washington is the metropolitan police department, under Major Raymond W. Pullman. With it are connected the District National Guard units which have been transferred into government service, the investigation service of the Department of Justice with its 400 trained operatives, the Secret Service, and the Office of Naval Intelligence, which is a sort of naval detective force.

Major Pullman and the other responsible officials have made it their guiding principle to be prepared for the unexpected. So far no serious troubles at Washington in any way connected with the war, except the government of the city, have been a shot into a backfiring automobile by a nervous guardsmen.

Responsibility Is Great

But the officials fully realize the enormous responsibility of guarding the nation's capital in time of war and are prepared for every possible emergency. A full quota of rifles is stored in every building, and the department has 100,000 rounds of ammunition. A citizen home guard similar to that in New York has been organized to take over the ordinary police work in case the police are called to other duty. Every point which is possibly considered vulnerable is closely guarded, while the three government detective services which have their headquarters in the city make it possible immediately to follow a line of investigation which may suggest itself.

The refinement of caution is illustrated by a detail in the administration of Washington's parks. In the center of Lafayette Square there is an emplacement of old iron cannon, such as were used in the Civil War. One of these relics points directly at the White House and the other at the War, State and Navy Building. Since the declaration of war, both of these have been bludgeoned.

The greatest responsibility which falls upon the Washington police is that of guarding the White House. While the chief of the metropolitan police is charged with guarding the body of the President, a large part of the responsibility for his safety devolves upon the police; for the Secret Service has but a few men in his immediate presence, while the police department

Identification Is Difficult

Senate military groups, foreign diplomats who "essence" straggle from some of New York's foreign quarters, strangers of impressive bearing who turn out to be lunatics at large, the high standard of police work in the Washington policeman. He avoids them in part by being very polite to every one, regardless of age, sex, color or state of intoxication. A Washington policeman may be chosen for the Washington police receive salaries that those of any except a few of the largest cities in the country, and this high rate of pay is necessary in order to secure the right type of man. For a Washington policeman has the most varied and unusual duties.

Again, the Washington policeman must be able to give directions. He must tell you where you want to go, and if he does not know he will look the matter up in a little book which he carries. This service is absolutely necessary, for while the plan of Washington is simple after you get used to it, the May Day visitor from a small town in West Virginia finds it extremely confusing. In guarding the numerous government bureaus, the police department has been supplemented by a special detail of the clerks of each bureau. These men have been put in uniform given the same training and discipline of the police. There is no branch of the government service, no matter how unimportant its character, which is not guarded by the police. Nothing alarming has happened in Washington, and if caution and thoroughness can prevent it, nothing is going to happen.

Books and Authors

"The Yukon Trail," by William MacLeod Raine, just published by Houghton Mifflin Company, is the story of two strong men—one a college graduate and football hero, the other a successful miner—and the girl they both loved, in a country which might make right. In rapid action and bold adventure not even "Steve Yeager," the successful Raine novel last year, can compare with "The Yukon Trail." For sustained interest, it would be difficult to estimate it extravagantly.

Pierre de Coubertin's "On the Branch," first published in this country twenty years ago by E. P. Dutton & Co., continues to interest the public because by the mere force of its own distinction. A new edition just announced by the Duttons follows the regular order upon the previous new printings. It is a book that should be read at intervals for the last half dozen years. France it had become before the war one of the most popular of books, its sales going up into the hundred thousands.

"One Young Man," edited by J. E. Hodder Williams (George H. Doran Company), is the true story of a clerk who enlisted in 1914, fought for nearly two years, was severely wounded in the battle of the Somme, and is now on his way back to his desk. "Have unfortunately fallen victim to the Hun shell in the last attack," wrote this young man to his chief. "I am sure you will be glad to hear that I am discharged. The wounds are all right, the side of face and left hand. They hope to save the eye, and I have lost only one finger on hand. I will write again, if I receive in England." His story is straight forward and true, and the spirit already to be seen in the many thousands of loyal patriots who have enlisted under the American flag in the last few weeks.

"The German Terror in Belgium," a historical record by Arnold J. Toynbee, late fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, has just been issued by George H. Doran Company, and it is a book that should be widely circulated. Many Americans "have the notion" that about the German atrocities in Belgium. Too often this "opinion" is accompanied by the lifting of eyebrows and the shrugging of shoulders. This, in spite of the fact that it is now quite possible to know the truth of what actually occurred. Professor Toynbee is nothing of a sensationalist, yet his quiet co-ordination of the official documents from the German side as well as the British includes incidents of such organized brutality as to convince even the most skeptical that the world will be a perilous place to live in until military Germany is beaten to its knees. The reader marches with the German army from the frontier to Liege, from Liege on to Louvain, witnessing at every stage of the journey exactly what occurred—executions, rape, and the most horrible of denied and almost unbelievable revolting. This is a book for every doubting Thomas who "wants to know the facts."

"Chemical Discovery and Invention in the Twentieth Century," by Sir William A. Tilden (E. P. Dutton & Co.), is a very valuable contribution to the knowledge of the period. In this volume the world's progress in the most distinguished chemists of Great

Britain, and professor emeritus of chemistry in the Imperial College of Science and Technology, gives an account of the momentous conquests of matter by human knowledge in the past century. It is a book that should be read in four sections. The first section deals with laboratory equipment and special apparatus of recent invention, vacuum pumps, electric furnaces and other devices used in the processes, such as dyeing and brewing. The second section deals with modern chemical theories and discoveries, such as Thomson's discovery as to the electrical nature of the atom, the distinction and transmutation of elements, the discovery by Rayleigh and Ramsay and others of the new elements in the air, the discovery of radium by the Curies, the analysis of organic substances, and the architecture of molecules, etc. The third section deals with the practical application of chemistry, such as the processes for obtaining oxygen and nitrogen from air, the making of incandescent gas mantles, modern drugs, synthetic perfumes and dyes, and the manufacture of acids, explosives, artificial nitrates, etc. The fourth section gives a review of the concurrent progress in organic chemistry and of the discoveries which have been made in the field of synthetic proteins, hydro-carbons, enzymes and ferments. The volume is profusely illustrated with eleven portraits of prominent chemists and about 150 other half-ton illustrations, and forms a most valuable summing-up of the recent progress in chemical science.

The Language of the Flag

O stars of our flag, one by one you arose. 'Till the sky on our banner was blazing with splendor; Each star in its place, and the night to our foes. And a sunburst of joy to the gallant defender. Not only your worth cheers the land, but you cheer the sea. But flung its clear light to the ends of the earth! And the nation shall never from victory rest. 'Till the world is as free as the land of the West!

O stripes of the flag! you are emblems of woe. That fell on the hearts of the foundering, whose hearts must uphold you! You cling to the colors, through tempests of wrong. Or when 'mid the zephyrs of peace they enfold you. On many a field you have scorned o'er to yield, for the hearts of the brave were your sword and your shield; And you promise for ages to stay in your right. 'Till the world gathers round you—firm standard of right.

—Will Carleton.