

Richmond Times-Dispatch

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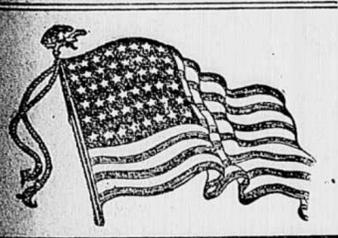
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917.



It is not a matter of great concern to the American people, as voiced by their official and thoroughly informed spokesman, the President, whether the German people live under an imperial or republican form of government, but it does vitally concern them that the government they choose to maintain be a treaty-respecting government.

It is difficult for us Richmonders who saw Mr. Balfour here last spring to realize that since then he has entered upon his seventieth year. His elastic step, his bright eye and his healthful complexion all bespeak the vigor of middle life. He is a fine example of mens sana in corpore sano, and of great labors and responsibilities borne without abatement of the natural strength.

Ollie James, the liberal-minded and liberal-bodied Senator from Kentucky, declared the other day that his diminutive cane was just the right length to stir his oddity with. Out in Kentucky this remark will doubtless be taken for a sign of degeneration, as indicating the dwindling depth of senatorial toddies. Marso Henry Watterson may find therein a new text for a Jeremiad against the growing drought that is threatening to wither the mint-decked earth.

American consumers can rejoice in a reduction in the cost of sugar under the Federal food administration amounting to \$30,000,000. The reduction in the price of coal will amount, it is estimated, to over \$100,000,000. These two reductions alone in the cost of living are well worth the passage of the food control law. It is to be regretted that the law was not passed a month sooner. For that the country has Senator Reed to blame.

Germany has yielded to the demands of Argentina, and has offered reparation for sinking the Toro, an Argentine ship, and has promised to sink no more of the southern republic's ships. Argentina does not have much shipping, and the concession will cost Germany but little, and, besides, it will help save a remnant of her former great influence in Latin America. Germany made fair promises to the United States on this subject of sinking ships, but did not keep her word. But perhaps she is at last listening to reason.

One of the greatest disasters that could possibly befall Russia is threatened. It is the same sort of disaster that threatened the United States last year, when the Brotherhood of Trainmen were clamoring for an eight-hour day, and finally got it. M. Orekhoff, the head of the great brotherhood of railwaymen, told the Moscow conference in unmistakable language that if the counter-revolution is not checked, his men would tie up all the railroads in Russia and reduce the people to actual starvation. He deemed that only by such means could the great masses of the people be brought to understand the true meaning of the struggle through which Russia is passing.

Fifty years ago George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville Courier, wrote, "Let not the South despond. She will find a place by and by to rest her lever on, and then she will move the world." The South has found that place and she is moving the world. In every branch of the Federal government at Washington she is as supreme as she was in the days of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Polk. But her supremacy is not alone political; it is becoming material. She is manufacturing the bulk of her great cotton crop, and the capital of her Confederacy bought more per capita of war bonds than any other city in the country. On her soil will be encamped three-fourths of America's new army, with an expenditure of over \$500,000,000. No other section of the American people has made such progress since Mr. Prentice wrote, and it has been a progress in efficiency as well as in chateaus and bank deposits.

The announcement of the amicable settlement of the labor controversy between the railroads of the Southeastern territory and their employees, which involved most of the lines operating in Virginia, is a bit of news that will be heartily welcomed by the general public, as it effectually disposes of a question that was more or less disturbing to the general business situation. With

working and wage arrangements established satisfactorily alike to employees and employers, there will be a degree of co-operation that stands in increase of the efficiency of the service, which vitally concerns the public, as, in the last analysis, the latter must pay its cost. Generally speaking, in all labor controversies the public is directly concerned, but it is only in recent years that it has been enabled to enforce the measure of respect for its involved rights to which it is entitled, and this gain has come about through the force of public sentiment finding more effective application in influencing agreements.

Twenty-One Billions! CHAIRMAN KITCHIN, of the House Ways and Means Committee, has informed the country that a grand total of \$21,000,000,000 may be required to finance the part America will take in the war during the current year. This includes approximately \$7,000,000,000 which will be advanced to our allies, and a trifling sum of \$2,000,000,000 for possible miscalculations—that is, for a proper and businesslike margin of safety. Officials of the government may have a definite idea how this enormous amount of money can be expended in one year, but the average mind cannot comprehend it. We know that we have an army of about 1,000,000 men, soon to be raised to 1,500,000, and within six months more to 2,000,000. But there is a very definite limit to the amount of money which can be expended upon such a force. We know the navy needs expansion, particularly in small craft, but there is equally as definite a limit to the number of ships the country can build. The same is true of merchant ships. Turning to "material," as militarists call all war munitions, \$1,000,000,000 might be set aside for artillery, or even \$2,000,000,000, but it is possible to make just so many big guns and no more. Of flying machines the same holds true, and so on down the line. We may advance, say, \$5,000,000,000 or \$7,000,000,000 to our allies for expenditure in this country, but great as our markets are and vast as is our production, we will have only so much wheat and corn and locomotives and cars and rails to sell. When the army and navy and the Shipping Board asked for and were given \$3,400,000,000 in one appropriation bill, the country and the world were stunned with the size of this budget. It was referred to breathlessly as the greatest single appropriation measure ever passed by any legislative assembly in the history of nations. But that total, it now appears, was only a starter. The army and navy needed that small sum with which to merely begin operations.

But Congress is in the mood to deal in big totals. The two war-making establishments know that fact, and both the army and navy have decided to tap the Treasury to the limit while "the going is good." Soon or late the country will demand an accounting. It will want to know where all the vast amount of money is going, also where it is coming from. This may not come until the war taxation begins to weigh heavily upon us or until we begin digging down in our pocket for something like \$500,000,000 annually for interest on our debt. But it will come. And the army and navy have shown wisdom in getting their programs legislated upon while the skies are fair.

Now Taking Us Seriously THERE are evidences that the central powers at last are taking America's entrance into the war seriously, if not gravely. German and Austrian newspapers, after having been throttled by their respective governments for months, are giving warning to their people that a new and important factor must be calculated upon, and that an element of uncertain results has been injected into the fight, which should no longer be disregarded.

A few days ago the Cologne Gazette, an organ of the German government, took notice of America's preparations for war. It cited the fact that a formidable army was being drafted in this country; that unlimited supplies were being bought by the allies in American markets, and that much of this was actually being delivered, notwithstanding the U-boat campaign. This has now been followed by a striking editorial in Nieuw Prete Presse, of Vienna. This journal complains that the greatest obstacle in the way of peace is the United States. This country, it is contended, has revived the hope of the entente in victory, and is making headway in its plans for throwing a million men against Germany. "In sober judgment," the article concludes, "it must be conceded that winning America to a hostile policy, even to war against Germany, was a brilliant success for British diplomacy, in fact, a masterpiece of diplomatic work."

After minimizing the damage that the United States might inflict upon them, even scoffing at us for four months, the present admissions of these organs that a new and perhaps powerful enemy is arrayed against them, have deep significance. This is more marked for the reason that these publications would not have been possible without the express consent of the German and Austrian governments.

We may well believe that Berlin and Vienna are paving the way for the shock which they now foresee. They are attuning their people to the inevitable. They must have realized that American resources are soon to have a decisive effect upon the war, and that it would be folly to longer deceive their people as to possible eventualities.

Pearly showed up Doctor Cook, and now McMillan is calling in question Pearly's observation. There is said to be great refraction in the polar atmosphere.

The news of the two victories upon which the Kaiser has congratulated the crown prince must have been suppressed by the censor.

The Republicans may profitably recall the experience of certain gentlemen who recently attempted to raise the wet-and-dry issue.

Dr. Ennon G. Williams says children should be kept at home. It only remains for him to state how it is to be done.

The swindler claiming to be a son of Secretary Daniels did not obtain anything from Colonel Robert M. Thompson.

Let us hope that all the yellow streaks observed in Virginia may turn out to belong to the aurora borealis.

It is reported there is a hot time in Moscow. So there was on the occasion of Napoleon's last visit.

SEEN ON THE SIDE BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER

May Fever. Of all the golden things I know, Of all dim-blasted blamed diseases, Of the most dashed-blankety one, I trow, Is that of symptomatic sneezes! 'Tis full of aches and pains and wheezes, There's no such torture down below— Until October's frost-bite breezes Come on, and cold the pollen freezes, This doggone pest its victim teases And keeps his tear-ducts on the go.

It racks your back and makes you swear And wish you knew some more inventive; You see your nose and tear your hair— And find no remedies effective! Oh! for some good, first-class detective To hound hay fever to its lair— To trail it to its germ objective And strip it singly and collective, And strip it singly and collective, And lay its inmost secrets bare!

Because as I have said to you, It is the dullest, blam'd affection That ever made a viewpoint blue Or drove a mortal to dejection! I have no serious objection, To being sick a month or so, But I'd prefer the whole collection Of other things, if the selection Would just omit this prize injection Of misery . . . that's all . . . atchoo!

Charcoal Eph's Daily Thought. "When I see a man standin' up against a post waitin' for work 't pass on by without noticin' him," said Charcoal Eph, "I jess feel lak handin' him a pick an' sayin': 'Go on, loafah, love 'o' enemy!' Try some pone, Mistah Jackson."

Again, Hay Fever. We've got it, and we'll star' any man on earth we can sneeze 'The Star-Spangled Banner' without missing a note.

"Inquirer." "At Last, I'm Going to Marry" was printed in a column August 1. It is too long to reublish.

The Reason. "Queer, isn't it, that nothing but good is said of the dead." "Not at all; the fellow who speaks evil of one is looking for an argument."

From a Scrapbook. The darkey was about to be hanged. As he stood with the rope adjusted the sheriff asked him if he had anything to say. "No suh, no suh, not much, 'cept dis hyar will sutlinly be a lesson 't me, suh!"

Poor Rage. The devil was in a high rage as he stormed into the stoke hole. "I want to know who threw that pacifist Congressman into the furnace!" he demanded. "He's filling the grate full of clinkers!"

Angered, Dearie! Maud—Mad, Clara! I was so mad I could choke! Why, the man deliberately followed me five blocks around corners, trying to flirt with me! Clara—And you got mad because he tried to flirt? Maud—No; but he let me lose him!

Primed. "And now that I have told you, James, that our engagement is at an end, I suppose you will want to throw some letters back." "Not at all, honey, not at all; you can keep 'em. I've got the book!"

A Query. There's one thing I would like to say Dear reader, if you please: It is about the habits of

They leave in spring, I have observed, And yet, somehow, you know, They leave, but I have never seen Them go.

Certainly. "I wonder how a fellow feels who, condemned to be hanged, gets final notice at the last hour that there will be no reprieve?" "Well, I would think he'd judge he'd—why, he'd feel more or less convinced, eh, old top?"

Egotists. It's a queer thing, rather, too, about Egotists. A Female Egotist we pity, because she has no sense. A Male Egotist, on the other hand, we avoid, we shun, we ostracize in effect, because he has no more sense.

An August Lament. Oh! I wish I could be a polar bear with a big, thick, curly hide, On the top of an iceberg of somewhere, with a blizzard at my side, And I'd like to sit where the breezes blow and the mercury is frost, And laugh at the cap of steaming ice by an ice-cold ocean tossed!

When I see the streets in the broiling town, That melt in an August sun; When I turn me over at night to see if my other side is done, When my head is in a blistering plane, then it is I groan and swear And wish I could sit at the big North Pole and be a polar bear!

Oh! I'd like to be where the wind is free and a chap can freeze to death, Where icicles hang from your underjaw when- ever you blow your breath! For I'm sick and sorry and filled with heat, and I wish some one would rock Me to sleep in a cradle that's just been hewn from the side of a harlequin block!

Right. When a chap thinks he is immune from error he begins his big mistakes with that one.

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady (Copyright, 1916, National Newspaper Service.) How Hindhead Handles the H. C. of L.

M. Hindhead tells us in Ugeakrift for Laeger how he has handled the high cost of protein. "If any one had told me twenty years ago, or even six years ago, he asserts—and this is the only thing that makes me doubt the man—that well-being on potatoes, margarin and butter, would be regarded as the minimum, I would have regarded 40 to 60 grams of albumin as the minimum instead of the 20 gm. which is present in three adults proved to be the minimum. One moderate adult, and one did almost exclusive vitamin requirements for albumin requirements. Only by chance he and his family have lived on a diet for many years which happened to contain articles particularly rich in vitamin. This diet was not vegetarian, but was restricted to 30 to 40 gm. digestible albumin. This amount of digestible albumin is present in, say, a piece of beef 5313 inches, or in five or six eggs, or in a quart of milk. Hindhead began by living on three months on potatoes, butter, strawberries and milk, which diet gave about 30 gm. digestible albumin.

Hindhead concludes that the minimum of protein or albumin in an average 3,000-calorie ration (such as is essential for a man doing light work) is 40 gm. instead of 60 or 80 gm. renounced by the public while the citizens generally take no interest whatever in the matter.

There were twenty-one deaths from yellow fever in Galveston, Tex., yesterday, among them General Loren Kent, collector of the port. The customs receipts of the whole country for the week ending on the 24th amounted to \$2,762,800.

The New York Herald, which has been dropping Grant for the presidency, has advocated Bryan by general controversy with the President and the Sheridan-Sicles affairs. The Herald says that the President's reply to Grant completely overturned and outflanked the Bryan-Bremers, and that the President's crisis; he clings to Sheridan and forgets principles. It is his first development of political astuteness since he was elected. He should not be given the opportunity to make another one.

He declares that the albumin or "meat" in

potatoes, bread, milk and meat has essentially the same nutritional or biological value. He says that it is not necessary to pay any attention to the albumin in the diet, as it will take care of itself in practically any diet a person consumes. He says that the only need to include albumin in the diet those articles which we know will cure beriberi, scurvy and other deficiency diseases, such as including pellagra, anemia, some kinds of neuritis and many kinds of "dyspepsia." Such articles are bran, potatoes, carrots, potatoes, raw milk, and butter. The Pasteurization destroys the vitamin element in milk—hence Pasteurized, boiled or sterilized milk predisposes to beriberi and scurvy, and bacteria. Hindhead solves the H. C. L. in the scientific way we have been unscientifically preaching for years. The remedy for aged, stasis refined food, less food, less dealing with the butcher man.

Questions and Answers. This Lady Probably Never Saw a Cow.—I have been wishing I could try your skimmed milk diet, but am unable to buy skimmed milk. Some people seem to think it must be buttermilk, and this is insisted that you must buy the skimmed milk, but dealers and dairies do not sell it. Answer.—Let fresh milk come to room temperature, then remove the cream by skimming or otherwise. The result is skimmed milk.

Books and Authors. "The Friends; And Two Other Stories," by Stacy Aumonier, has been brought out by the Century Company. When the title story, "The Friends," appeared a year or so ago in the Century, it was one of the best stories practically unknown in America. In answer to numerous requests the Century Company is publishing a collection of his stories, in company with "In the Way of Business" and "The Packet," two equally brilliant, gripping examples of his mastery of the story-telling art. Stacy Aumonier is a Londoner of Huguenot descent, and his London circles as an accomplished landlady, a writer, and originator of character sketches.

Boni & Liveright, New York, who recently have entered the general publishing field, announce their new series of standard anthologies of essays by Theodor Dreiser's first, and most famous, "Slater Carrie"; a new collection of essays by H. C. Martinton, entitled "Utopia of Users"; an English version of Karl Kautsky's great work, "The Origin of Socialism"; Salykov's novel, "A Family of Noblemen"; "A Modern French Story," with a critical and complete biographical and bibliographical notes by William D. Howells; a collection of the best Indian poems, "The Path of the Rainbow," edited by George Cronyn, and with an introduction by the late Dr. D. Howells; "History of Tammany Hall," by Gustav Myers; and a permanent English edition of Claude Lorraine's "The History of the United States." The new titles in "The Modern Library" to be issued this autumn, include the works of the late Francis Bacon, by W. D. Howells; Flaubert, Schmitzler, Swinburne and Dunsany.

Emerson Hough's new novel, "The Broken Gate" (D. Appleton & Co.), is sure to arouse criticism in some quarters because of the opinion that it is a story of a woman's life, and another for man. It is an unusually strong story of broken social conditions, and a story of a woman's life, and another for man. It is an unusually strong story of broken social conditions, and a story of a woman's life, and another for man. It is an unusually strong story of broken social conditions, and a story of a woman's life, and another for man.

Current Editorial Comment. Do the German people never think? They have been lied to by their military despots from the start. They were told with an introduction to the war to protect itself from its enemies. The fiction is kept up. They have believed it, and they will believe it until they must be singularly dense if they do not begin to catch a glimmer of the truth. Surely the United States did not go to war for the sake of aggression. Certainly our country has not broken relations with Germany with any intention of seizing upon its territory. Germany's wooden hoven is the lowest degree of intelligence ought to be able to comprehend that. What, then, is the matter? Why do they insist upon their own answers, they will discover that they have been plunged into warfare, not for defensive purposes, but for the sake of their own rulers to dominate not only Europe, but the United States and the world.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

When the gong sounded on Saturday afternoon the Chicago wheat pit closed its operations in a sense. It is a pity that the market was closed until after the war, and perhaps for good. It is an era in the life of the city which is almost as dark as the great fire of forty-six years ago. A story of the wheat pit would make one of the most interesting chapters in the history of Frank Norris touched rather deeply on the subject. His famous novel, but could not exhaust it. It is a story of the wheat pit, and the ultimate result are told in a novel of great vigor and power. Emerson Hough has done his best work in "The Broken Gate."

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PRICE FIXED FOR PAPER FOR OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Order Issued by President Expected to Serve as an Important Precedent. CUT FROM 3 TO 2 1/2 CENTS. Newspaper Publishers Voice Hope That Action Might Open Way for Cheaper Newspaper Paper to Publishers Generally.

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, August 30.—In an order, which newspaper publishers declare will serve as an important precedent, President Wilson has fixed a price of 2 1/2 cents on newspaper paper for use in publishing the Official Bulletin, the government's daily official bulletin.

The order fixing the price was issued by Secretary Baker at the President's direction under the national defense act, which empowers the government to commandeer supplies needed for war purposes. It was directed to the International Paper Company, which had declined to furnish newspaper for the bulletin at less than 3 cents a pound.

Newspaper publishers who learned of the order to-day voiced the hope that it might open the way for cheaper newspaper to publishers generally. They called attention to statements by the President that the administration's war price policy will be one that provides the same prices for the public as for the government.

The President's action was taken at the instance of the joint congressional committee on Printing, of which Senator Fletcher is chairman. When the bulletin first began publication, the committee offered bids for newspaper, and the cheapest price named was 3 cents. This, the committee decided, was too high, and appealed to the International, on patriotic grounds, to sell its product to the Public Printing Office at 2 1/2 cents a pound.

The company complied, and for a time furnished paper, but later declining increasing production costs compelled it to raise the price to 3 cents. Senator Fletcher went to the Federal Trade Commission for its cost of production figures, and the committee decided the International should sell at 2 1/2 cents and still make a fair profit. The situation then was laid before President Wilson, who asked Attorney-General Gregory for an opinion as to how far he could go under the defense act. The Attorney-General held that a supply of paper for the bulletin was necessary for war purposes, and recommended that the price be taken if 2 1/2 cents was a fair price.

The result was that the President directed Mr. Baker to go ahead, and the International was ordered to supply a sufficient amount of paper to print the bulletin at 2 1/2 cents.

ASK ADDITIONAL RECEIVER. Application Filed by Speyer & Co. in Missouri, Kansas and Texas Proceedings.

[By Associated Press.] ST. LOUIS, August 30.—An application for an additional receiver for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad was filed in the Federal District Court here to-day by Speyer & Co., of New York. Circuit Judge Hook will hear arguments on the petition in New York on September 7.

The additional receiver is asked on the allegation that Charles E. Schaaff, now the sole receiver, is favorable to the reorganization plan of Hallgarten & Co. and Seligman & Co., of New York. Speyer & Co. claim that this reorganization program makes too much of a curtailment in the fixed charges.

Speyer & Co. filed the petition as holders of \$7,000,000 of two-year notes and a portion of the general mortgage bonds and of part of the first refunding bonds.

Information Bureau. Inquiries regarding almost any topic, excepting on legal and medical subjects, are answered free. As all letters are answered directly by registered letter, a cent stamp is required for return postage. Address The Times-Dispatch Information Bureau, Richmond, Va.

R. F. D. Carriers. F. H. Rippey has notified as a rural free delivery carrier in the postal service one must be between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years.

Preserving Fish. W. P. H. Belle Haven dealt the fish down as you would bacon when you wish to prepare it for keeping during the winter. There are many other preservatives that would keep the meat from spoiling, but they would not leave it perfectly wholesome for eating.

Unregistered Slackers. L. L. H. Richmond.—We are not advised of the government having offered a reward for the arrest of parties within the draft law who are not registered. Such parties, however, should be reported to the office of the United States district attorney in their respective districts. It is the duty of every citizen who possesses such knowledge owes to the government.

Bukovina. C. T. S. Hoppewell.—Bukovina is one of the crown lands of the Austrian empire, and lies between the Province of Galicia and the northern frontier of Roumania, among the spurs of the Carpathian Mountains. The Duchy of Bukovina was ceded to Austria by Turkey in 1774, and was separated from the same stock as the Roumanians, and speaks the same language.

Submarine Bremen. J. C. D. Richmond.—The mercantile steamer Bremen was captured by the German submarine U-101, on August 19, 1917, with a valuable cargo, bound for the United States. The vessel was captured by the submarine U-101, on August 19, 1917, with a valuable cargo, bound for the United States. The vessel was captured by the submarine U-101, on August 19, 1917, with a valuable cargo, bound for the United States.

Cost of Radium. Mrs. H. P. G. Petersburg.—More than \$9,000,000 a pound would be the price asked for radium were that quantity of the metal available and for sale at one time. Late in 1915 there was a report in this country one and one-tenth grams of radium (element) at the rate of \$120,000 a gram, according to the report issued by the United States Geological Survey. The entire output of the United States in 1915 was only six grams, or about one sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. The European war caused a great slump in the production of radium in 1914, 1915 and 1916.

SEVENTEEN SOFT DRINK MEN PUT UNDER ARREST

Proprietors of Restaurants and Ice Cream Stands Face Pure Food Warrants. ISSUED BY STATE INSPECTOR.

F. C. Breazell, State food, and dairy inspector, threw a bomb into seventeen Richmond and ice cream serving places of Richmond yesterday when police officers appeared with warrants sworn out by him and arrested the proprietors or managers on charges of returning unclean milk bottles or cans or leaving fruit exposed to flies.

The list of those charged with violating the food and dairy laws of the State follows: W. R. Harwood, the Elks' Club, unclean milk cans. J. G. Gans, Capital City Restaurant, Fourteenth and Main Streets, unclean ice cream cans.

J. M. Mutter, 408 North Eleventh Street, unclean milk cans. A. B. Romo, Louisiana Street, unclean ice cream cans. Charles Josephulluta, 2711 East Main Street, unclean cream bottles.

James H. Grant, Twelfth and Main Streets, unclean ice cream cans. Mike Scher