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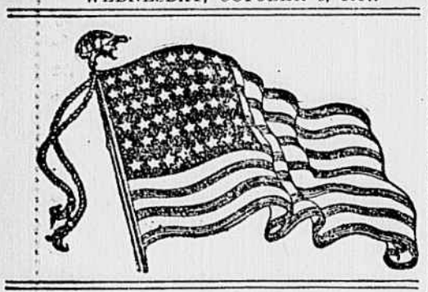
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1917.



It looks as though fusion had broken down in Norfolk County, as well as in New York City, and that the two Democratic legislative nominees Channing W. Hall and Q. S. Davis, will be unopposed. They are tried legislators and have made good records. The old fusion combination dies hard, but its demise is due, and should not be further delayed.

It is interesting to learn from Major Grayson M. P. Murphy that Pershing's men are keeping diaries of their experiences in Europe. These records will have a high value, as well as vivid interest. They will be sources of information which could not well be collected otherwise, and may furnish warnings and guidance for those who will later wish to profit by the errors and successes of the American vanguard.

Rev. W. Russell Bowie, D. D., in announcing that a careful record will be kept of the members of his congregation who enter the military or naval service of the nation, is setting an example worthy of general imitation. The authorities of the counties and cities should keep similar lists, to preserve the names of those who will serve their communities in the war, for a memorial to their patriotism and to solve many difficulties that may hereafter arise in the settlement of estates and in other legal proceedings.

Virginia oysters are said never to have been more abundant and of finer quality than at the opening of the present season. Naturally, with the cost of living mounting higher and higher, the demand is great, exceeding the supply on the market. This is due to labor conditions, much of the help heretofore depended on to gather the oysters having been diverted to other channels of industry. In view of the relatively cheaper cost of oysters, as compared with beef, mutton and pork, it is hoped that the demand for the luscious bivalves and the profits of the industry will prove sufficiently attractive to overcome the labor supply difficulty.

The country has been warned that the shortage of wool and the heavy government demand for woolen goods with which to outfit its soldiers means higher prices for woolen clothing than in the past. With the view of holding down prices as much as possible, government authorities are endeavoring to prevail upon the makers of woolen goods and clothing to use a much larger proportion of cotton in their product than heretofore. The manufacturers, no doubt, will be perfectly willing to meet the government request, provided the public is like-minded and will take readily to the mixed output of their factories. Statistics as to the available supply of wool emphasize the importance of doing this, otherwise prices are certain to climb skyward. Although the ability of the American people to buy what they want is beyond questioning, the needs of our allies makes it a patriotic duty for us to restrict our wants as much as possible, that the latter may not suffer for actual necessary clothing to protect them against the hardships of winter.

The problem of taxation is one of the most intricate with which political entities have to deal. Under modern conditions of progress and development, property values take on so many forms that the ingenuity of the profoundest students of the subject is taxed to its capacity to devise means for arriving at a perfect system of equitable apportionment and assessment. And the problem is rendered still more complex by the growing demand for increased revenues to meet the extensions of government service in response to public needs. To the solution of the multitude of confusing questions involved in the arrangement of a just system of taxation which shall be burdensome to no interest, but shall be so apportioned as to encourage the reproduction of wealth in its varied forms of investment, Virginia statesmanship has addressed its best thought. Though progress has been slow in evolving a just system adequate to revenue requirements, it has been steady, until to-day Virginia ranks among the most progressive States of the Union in having a workable plan designed to accomplish equitable levies upon all forms of wealth which may legitimately be required to produce the revenue needed for the support of its governmental activities. For the latest improvement in the Virginia plan of taxation and its gratifying results in increased revenue, large credit is due our present Governor and the far-sighted gentlemen who have co-operated with him in securing its adoption. After only a brief trial, but sufficient to judge of its value, the plan has yielded results that meet the most sanguine expectations. It marks a step forward toward the ideal plan which is the aspiration of the patriotic citizenship of every State in the Union.

Retail Prices for Coal

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR GARFIELD has announced a system of profits for retailers of coal, and has invited public confidence in that system. The plan proposed may be very clear to him and it may be readily grasped by the dealer acquainted with trade affairs, but has not much relevancy for us dear consumers.

In brief, the plan is designed to allow the retailer to have all the margin between the cost of his coal and his sales in 1915 plus 30 per cent of that margin. The "plus" is an increase meant to reimburse him for the higher cost of handling fuel, meaning, of course, its delivery to our bins. The retailer who was not in business in 1915, and who, therefore, does not know what the margin of that year was, is permitted to sell at the market price until an adjustment can be reached with the government. If Dr. Garfield had told us and our coal dealer, at the same time, that the latter would be allowed to make 50 cents a ton profit or 75 cents or some such figure, we could have calculated the cost of our fuel ourselves. But to express this profit in terms of "margins," based upon the coal cost to the dealers two years ago, all the while allowing the dealer to determine what those costs were, only confuses us. We have no more idea now than we had a week ago whether coal is being sold at fair prices. We quite understand that Dr. Garfield might have been unable to fix a horizontal retail profit that would be equitable in every coal distribution center of the country. To fix a flat figure might have allowed one retailer too much profit and another not enough. But to merely inform us that we are to pay all we paid for coal in 1915 with 30 per cent of the dealer's margin added, does not encourage the public confidence which the fuel administration has sought to engage. Incidentally, the fact may be noted that the mine prices have been increased in about a score of "outlying" fields. This has been brought about within a little more than a month of the President's order establishing the original prices. It has no doubt been effected through the vigorous complaints of producers that they were unable to mine coal at the original figure, and, if true, it is only a matter of justice to give them more money for their coal.

Meantime, the miners in about half of the remaining coal districts are clamoring for higher wages. They have been in protracted conferences with the operators for whom they work. And they have deadlocked. Having reached this stage of negotiation, they have marched to the office of the fuel administrator with the demand that the price of coal at the mine be increased, which may confidently be expected, and we may as well prepare ourselves to pay it.

Will La Follette Be Tried?

REPORTS from Washington indicate that there is no inclination on the part of the Senate to act upon the petitions urging the expulsion of Senator Robert M. La Follette on the ground of disloyalty to his country. These reports are no doubt founded upon fact. The Senate is a close corporation. Its members may fight desperately among themselves, but they often fight as desperately in behalf of each other when an issue is raised.

We recall the stubborn contest over the right of Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, to hold his seat in the face of conclusive evidence that it had been gained by fraud. Two committees were required to investigate the charges against him, and both of them by majority action held him blameless. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the Senate finally unseated Lorimer, repudiating the findings of its own committee. But this action was taken in direct response to public opinion. The people became firmly convinced that Lorimer was a corruptionist, and that his presence in the highest deliberative body in the land was an indefensible thing. This conviction made itself felt from end to end of the country, and the pressure became too great for the Senate to resist. The result was the ousting of this man and the purging of our public life of a personality which had seemed to disgrace it. This same public opinion may compel the Senate to act in the La Follette case. Senators at this time may not feel disposed to give attention to the charges which have been laid before them. They may attribute these charges to patriotic hysteria or to the passion of the hour. And these statesmen pride themselves upon their obstinacy in the face of passion. The House may be swept off its feet, they admit, but the Senate, never.

But we shall see. The demand that our legislators, above all other citizens, be loyal to their country in time of war, is not a mere whim. It is not the outburst of a small group of men in Minnesota or another small group of bankers in Atlantic City. It proceeds from the great body of the American people. These people would not consciously do injustice to Senator La Follette, but little by little they are arriving at the conclusion that he does not represent them in the Senate, and a representative who fails to represent has no place in our system of government.

Contrary to many predictions, the draft law is having the effect of stimulating the volunteer spirit. The applications pouring into the office of Adjutant-General Sale from Chase City, Lynchburg, Clifton Forge and other points for the Third Virginia Infantry Regiment is evidence that many Virginians, not under compulsion to service, are ready to swell the State's quota of fighting men.

The best way for the militants to avoid the annoyances of Occoquan is to behave themselves.

Mayor Mitchel may reflect that a good official may for that reason make a poor candidate.

In Europe men are fighting in the air. In Congress the fighting is mostly done with it.

It is reported that Russia will be back of Kerensky. The question is, how far back?

One benefit of the war has been to crowd Carranza and Villa off of the front page.

Fashion demands that fur collars shall be high. So do the furriers.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER.

De Medisum Man.

When de worl' look black an' de clouds hang low
An' yo' feel lak yo' gwine t' die;
When yo' pulse beats fas' er yo' pulse beats slow
An' dar's sickness in yo' eye—
Don't waste no time on a big fool man
Dat's givin' advice fo' yo' ills,
But hustle away as fas' as yo' can
Fo' de man wid de li'l roun' pills!

When yo' feel so sick dat yo' cyarn't stan' straight,
An' de rheumatiz lan's in yo' back;
When yo' feel lak de whole worl' movin' late,
An' yo' bones lak dey gwine t' crack,
Don't stop fo' t' listen t' no brass ban',
Thinkin' ragtime'll cure yo' ills,
But git on a run fo' de medisum man
Wid he grip full o' li'l roun' pills!

When yo' all done gone wid de fevah enough
So yo' burn lak yo' gwine burn up,
Don' yo' monkey wid charms an' sich lak stuff
An' don' play wid de bleedin' cup;
Dis worl' am a short an' fleetin' span,
An' hit's full o' all kind o' ills—
When dey comes yo' way, run fas' as yo' can
For de man wid de li'l roun' pills!

Den de man wid de pills come, an' den he put
He han' on yo' pulse, jess so—
An' he rub an' he rub wid he rabbit foot
Twell de pain an' de ache all go!
So don' waste time wid a big fool man
Dat's givin' advice fo' yo' ills,
But hustle away as fas' as yo' can
Fo' de man wid de li'l roun' pills!

Charcoal Eph's Daily Thought.

"Hit don't take many knocks fr'm de ol' worl'," said Charcoal Eph, "t' make a braggin' man's chest slip down t' he wais' line. Try some canned soup, Mistah Jackson."

A Day.

The sun peeps through my window,
My bird picks up its song,
I raise the shade, and so the day
Starts merrily along;
And when the evening shadows
Have kissed the sun good-night,
My bird's head goes beneath his wings
And I turn up the light.

A Tip.

There's nothing on God's good earth that can lick the fellow who is able to hold his chin up and tell any other man to go to—.

The Real Critic.

"That's a fine play at the Opera House—a great drama!"

"Have you seen it?"

"No, I haven't seen it."

"Oh, you read the reviews, or some one told you."

"Nope; I just saw the line at the box office."

The Leader.

"And who led the lynching party?"

"Why, the deceased did, for about half a mile."

Butcher Stuff.

"How's your liver?" asked the lady in the butcher shop.

"Poorly, mum; poorly," said the butcher. "How's all your folks, mum?"

A Prayer.

I watch the baby on the floor;
My eyes grow dim—it pains me so
To know that I am young no more
And can no longer bite my toe!

O would that I might double up
As baby does! I'd have you know
Life's bitterest dregs are in my cup
Because I cannot bite my toe!

Verse Three: Ye patron gods of youth
That make our weal to sweeten woe,
Grant me my babyhood, forsooth,
And let me once more bite my toe!

Accomplishment.

A woman can be nasty mean in more ways in five minutes than a man can dream of in twenty years.

Revised.

Twinkle, twinkle, little car,
How I wonder what you are.
Up above the world so high
Like a sparrow in the sky!

The Passing of Summer.

The Rose that decked the brow of May
And garlanded delightful June
Sleeps 'neath the autumn leaves to-day—
Dead, all too soon!

The brook that quickened with the Spring
And laughed beneath the Summer sky,
Now seems a dreary dirge to sing
Of days gone by.

And ev'n the Maple's emerald crown,
The verdant leaf (now turned to gold),
Seems whispering as it flutters down,
"Too soon grown old!"

Nature seems grieving for the Past,
For summer flowers and birds and bees
And every leaf borne by the blast
Brings memories.

Though Autumn's dress full rich appears,
It seems a mourning robe instead:
Like the gay hues a Pagan wears
For one who's dead.

Nature sits hushed in vale, on hill;
There's something mystic in the air,
As if the ghost of Summer still
Were lingering there!

And not a wind that blows to-day
But brings some dear remembered tune,
And seems, in mournful tones, to say:
"Dead, all too soon!"

T. RUSSELL SHELTON.

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady

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The Featherweights.

Heaven, we imagine, must be a place where the fat shall be lean and the lean shall be fat. With the exception of comparatively rare instances of congenital (hereditary) ductless gland deficiencies, no man or woman need be too fat. We were going to say no man or woman need be too skinny, either, but our nerve fails us. It is so easy to tell a fat person how to grow thin, and still easier for a fat person to do it. But we frankly admit that the business of fattening up a constitutional featherweight is no trifling job. A New York physician serving on one of the drafting boards was quoted to the effect that rejection of candidates on the score of insufficient weight ought to be unnecessary, since a good tonic would probably build up most of the skinny men in a short time. The only weak point in the doctor's laudable scheme is that he failed to specify the tonic. We have made a wide research of the tonic field, but no such remedy has ever disclosed itself to our eager scrutiny.

Any one who is too fat eats too much. That is undebatable. We don't care how mad our fat friends feel about it, nor how birdlike their appetites may really be; they eat more than their metabolism demands. But the reverse does not hold true. Many a featherweight eats like a horse, yet remains a featherweight nevertheless. Sometimes, indeed, we have seen the weight increase very steadily when the diet was considerably reduced for a few weeks, which tends to show that an excess of food may be the burden which uses up energy that would otherwise be stored as fat.

There are certain general rules to be followed by young folks who are too skinny and anxious to put on weight. Lie late mornings. Take a short nap after lunch. Don't indulge in strenuous exercise. Acquire the habit of good posture in standing, walking or sitting. Drink water and other wholesome beverages freely, but do not wash down morsels of food with liquids. Let mastication be complete before you drink. Include in the diet a generous ration of sugar, candy or other sweets, as dessert, not irregularly. Always take a lunch at bedtime; crackers and milk, bread and milk, a sandwich, or bread and butter and sugar on. Fats and greasy foods are not only digestible, but fattening, and should be avoided because of any ancient prejudice against them. Avoid cold baths; a warm or tepid bath is quite as healthful, and favors increase of weight. Use whole cereals, such as whole wheat (seed wheat), whole corn and unpolished rice. These natural foods contain vitamines which aid digestion, improve the blood and render cathartics unnecessary.

Many young persons are underweight by reason of some latent constitutional disease, such as tuberculosis, and therefore it is always wise to have a thorough physical examination.

Questions and Answers.

Plaster of Paris Is Stiff Stuff.—When one has what several doctors call arthritis, and has worn a plaster of Paris cast for months on the left knee, and finds the knee quite stiff when the cast is removed, would you consider the stiffness due to the cast or to the disease or the joint?—Is there any remedy which would restore the movement to a joint rendered perfectly stiff? W. H. G.

Answer.—Plaster of Paris is certainly stiff, obstinate stuff when set, but the stiffness of your knee must be due to the disease of the joint, for the application of plaster of Paris to normal joints (or other purposes) fails to cause any subsequent stiffness. If the joint is ankylosed by bony union, the only remedy I know is the Murphy operation for the restoration of joint function, which demands a competent surgeon. If there is even the slightest movement in the joint, patient, prolonged passive movements, electricity, hot-air baking, massage and active exercise will offer a good chance of restoring function.

Books and Authors

Sir Gilbert Parker, author of "The World for Sale," etc., sailed last week from an Atlantic port for England. Sir Gilbert came over to this country last January and divided the eight months of his visit between Arizona, California, Washington city and the coast of Maine.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have just published a charming story entitled "Enchanted Hearts," by Darragh Aldrich, with an attractive frontispiece by Frances Rogers. Into the carefully guarded rooms of Charles Edward Martin, rich, nervous, bored, comes the little girl, Comfort, with her amazing proposition. The transformation that ensues is magical. This might be called the ministrations of Comfort if that did not convey the wrong idea. It is not a child's book, but the faith of a child works wonders in the lives of the Rich Young Man, the Arrogant Floor Walker, the Impecunious Lawyer, the Girl Who Lived on the Top Floor, the Magazine Editor, and the Shop Girl. They are all touched by her magic—their hearts are all enchanted.

A significant study of half a continent, as well as a sort of "Arabian Nights" book of fascinating adventure, color and incident, is "Vagabonding Down the Andes," by Harry A. Franck, just issued by the Century Company. This book, dealing with the author's tramp down the ridge of the Andes, is one of the results of his four years of exploring in Latin-America. And in this case "exploring" does not mean being accompanied by a well-equipped party and sailing up a jungle river in search of new zoological species or a River of Doubt. It means going alone, on foot, from village to village, down the terrible length of the Andes. It means living with the natives, Indian and white, studying their history, their habits, their conditions of life. It means suffering horribly from cold and heat and hunger and fever and a hundred other hardships. It means studying the language and literature and politics and social conditions of every district. It means doing something infinitely more interesting than making mere geographical discoveries; it means mapping out the Andean mind. The book might be called a foot note to Pan-Americanism; for it is a significant study of the human nature of half a continent. Both in text and illustrations, the book is the result of a stern selection of the vast material the author brought back with him. There are 175 illustrations, all from photographs taken by the author.

Current Editorial Comment

Difficult to Appraise

Opinions differ as to the condition of public sentiment—if there may be said to be such a thing—in Germany. Ex-Ambassador Gerard thinks there is no present likelihood of an uprising against the Hohenzollerns, while Arthur Henderson, lately the Labor representative in the British War Cabinet, takes a contrary view. He says that "we have it in our power to strengthen enormously the hands of the Socialists in Germany, who are anxious to break forever the power and authority of the Kaiser and his military chiefs," and the Socialists, he reminds us, are the strongest party in the empire. He adds: "The soil is fertile in Germany, ready for the sowing." Whichever view is nearer the truth, there must be moments when even the arrogant head of the nation has his doubts about his personal future and the future of his imperial house.—Providence Journal.

Crimes of the I. W. W.

The plan of the I. W. W. to destroy, and destroy, and finally to grasp what ruin has left, is war; such war as Germans wage behind the lines in Belgium and the fringe of France. But it is war on society; war on women and children, whose livelihood is taken; war on the future of the race, whose heritage is wasted; war on the poor, whose margin against want is slenderest. It is war on humanity. That is always true. But when a nation is itself at war, obstruction and destruction alike, whether advised on the floor of Congress or committed by violent or unbalanced or ignorant men under traitorous promptings, are acts of war against that nation in the interest of its foe. They have a short and ugly name. The 10,000 crimes charged against individual I. W. W. men, which must be weighed and sifted, are 10,000 crimes of treason.—New York World.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 3, 1867.)

Gen. Sterling Price, Died in St. Louis, 1867.

General Sterling Price, of Missouri, died in St. Louis on Sunday night last in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was born in Prince Edward County, Va., September 14, 1809. He was a student at Hampden-Sidney College, and after leaving that institution he entered the clerk's office of the county, where he remained two years as deputy under the now venerable Branch J. Worsham, who still fills the office. After leaving the clerk's office, General Price emigrated to Missouri, settling in Charleton County. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, where he made the history as commander of soldiers now so familiar to every reader of this paper.

An adjourned session of the May term of the United States Circuit Court commenced yesterday, J. C. Underwood on the bench. Cases of the violation of the revenue laws, and quite a number for passing of counterfeit money are to be tried. Underwood and his whole gang will be with us for some time to come.

The committee appointed to obtain subscribers to the Chamber of Commerce commenced their systematic canvass yesterday. The members will visit every merchant and manufacturer in the city.

The following gentlemen yesterday took the awful oath before Judge Underwood and thereby became duly qualified to practice law in his august majesty's court: T. F. Goode, of Boydton; Robert Ould, of Richmond; G. P. Haw, of Hanover; B. J. Darnell, of Albemarle; G. B. Finch, of Mecklenburg; H. T. Parrish, of Prince Edward; R. L. T. Beal, of Westmoreland; J. C. Hammett, Jr., of Charlotte; Henry W. Flournoy, of Danville; Samuel Gresham, of Lancaster; G. W. Read, of Danville, and G. W. Glazebrook, of Westmoreland.

Flour inspections in Richmond for the quarter ending September 30 were 4,006 barrels family, 44,503 extra superfine, 4,812 superfine, 3,677 fine, 94 middlings. Twenty-two barrels were condemned.

The first frost of the season fell in Henrico County on Monday night. Passengers by early trains yesterday morning reported fields covered with light coating and much damage apparently done.

Fanny Janauschek, a celebrated German tragedienne, arrived in New York on Monday, and will appear in the theaters of that city this fall and winter.

Even though cooler weather has come, there has been as yet no abatement of yellow fever in New Orleans.

Revs. John G. Parrish and Winthrop H. Hopson propose publishing the Christian Examiner at Bowling Green, Caroline County, in the interest of the religious body known as the Disciples of Christ.

ALMOST EVERY INDUSTRY WORKING AT CAPACITY

Monthly Trade Letter of American Bank Reviews General Business Conditions.

"Figures on basic lines as a whole show an easing off which should not be taken to mean that business is getting dull," says the general letter on trade conditions and business forecast of the American National Bank for the month of October, which was issued yesterday. The letter says that in many cases orders are not being placed because there is little hope of having them filled in the near future.

Almost every industry is working at capacity. The labor shortage, due to men withdrawn from their usual occupations for war service, coupled with an unusual number of men on strike, is really the only deterrent factor. The report tabulates the bank clearings in 181 principal cities of the country, showing a gain in clearings of 29 per cent., while merchandise exports are shown to have decreased in July. Commercial failures decreased slightly as compared with the previous month, and substantially as compared with last year.

After reviewing practically every line of business, and dwelling upon the various problems confronting each, the report closes with the statement that the total value of all crops grown in the United States is estimated at from $13,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000. As it is safe to assume the farmers of the country will have at least $3,000,000,000 more income than usual this year, there is here a most important factor in the stabilizing of business and in the continuance of prosperity.

STATE CONCLUDES CASE

Attorneys Believe Strong Chain of Evidence Is Forged About Canter.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

BRISTOL, VA., October 2.—The last witness for the Commonwealth in the case of James Canter, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Maude Wilson, concluded his evidence at Abingdon this evening. The defense will put on witnesses to-morrow. Attorneys for the Commonwealth believe that a strong case has been made out. The evidence, they declare, proves that James Canter was seen near the Wilson home on the day of the murder, although he told that he was at home. Two handkerchiefs were identified as having been in the possession of James Canter prior to the murder. One of these, it was shown, was found in Canter's pocket, while the other formed a part of the bandage that sealed the murdered woman's mouth. More than one witness testified that James Canter was seen near the Wilson home on the day of the murder, having arrived there from Bristol aboard a freight train. Thursday.

DR. GRAHAM RESIGNS

Forced by Ill Health to Relinquish Pastorate of Lexington Church.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LEXINGTON, VA., October 2.—The Presbytery of Lexington met in Lexington to-day, and upon request of pastor and church dissolved the pastoral relations of Dr. Alfred T. Graham and the Lexington Presbyterian Church. At a congregational meeting held on Sunday morning the congregation accepted Dr. Graham's resignation, which he tendered after a pastorate of more than ten years. Failing health compelled him to relinquish his pastorate and he will seek a lighter field of work. Resolutions of love and appreciation offered by President Henry Louis Smith, of Washington and Lee University, were adopted by the congregation. His resignation is effective October 25.

Dr. Graham presented his resignation to the session of the church two weeks ago, but that body declined to accept it and requested that he withdraw it. This he declined to do on the advice of his physician.

A committee was appointed to select and recommend a pastor to succeed Dr. Graham. George H. Rector, from Holston Presbytery, to-day was examined by Lexington Presbytery and licensed to preach.

Fayetteville Wants Camp.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., October 2.—Governor Bickett left to-night for Washington to help along a fight that is being made for the location of a machine gun and artillery training camp at Fayetteville. The Governor says the Fayetteville encampment offering is deal for both machine gun and artillery training. He has great hope of winning for the upper Cape Fear city. No other North Carolina town is competing, the contest being with Tennessee points.

Information Bureau

Inquiries regarding almost any topic, excepting on legal and medical subjects, are answered free. As all inquiries are answered directly by personal letter, a 2-cent stamp is required for return postage. Address The Times-Dispatch Information Bureau, Richmond, Va.

Preserving Eggs.

Mrs. R. A. C., Richmond.—When preserving eggs in water glass use one part water glass to ten or eleven parts of water that has previously been boiled and cooled.

Removing a Mole.

J. W. R., Charlottesville.—The office of the Public Health Service says that to secure the removal of a mole, you should consult a specialist in dermatology, as an attempt to do this work yourself is attended by serious risk.

To Make Raincoat Waterproof.

E. E., Holdcroft.—It is suggested that you use the following method to make a leaking raincoat waterproof. Dissolve equal parts of isinglass, alum, and soap separately and mix the solutions and imbue the cloth on the wrong side. Dry, brush cloth well, first with a dry brush, and afterwards lightly with a brush dipped in water.

Aero Science Club of America.

C. E. R., Covington.—The secretary of the Aero Science Club of America is Fred C. Thiele, headquarters at 39 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. The membership of the club consists of college students and others interested in the science. The Aeronautical Society of America is also located at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. The secretary of this society is Edward Durant. There are no initiation fees to this society, but the yearly dues are $10, which entitles the members to all privileges which include eligibility to membership in the Aeronautical Engineers Society.

Death of Decatur.

R. H. H., Tappahannock.—Commodore Decatur was killed by James Barron in a duel near Bladensburg, Md., March 20, 1820. When in command of the Chesapeake (1807), Barron refused to surrender three alleged British deserters demanded by Captain Humphreys, of the British ship Leopard, and was attacked (in time of peace) and captured. The Chesapeake was taken unprepared and fired only one gun during the action. Barron was court-martialed and deprived of his rank and pay for five years. On his return to duty he was refused an active command, with a result that a duel was fought between him and Commodore Decatur, who had opposed him, and the latter was killed. Barron, though seriously wounded, finally recovered and in 1839 became senior officer in the navy.

SIXTY INDICTMENTS UNDER PROHIBITION LAW

Grand Jury Completes Its Work With Second Batch of Twenty-one True Bills.

Twenty-one additional indictments for violations of the State prohibition law were returned yesterday by the grand jury of the Hustings Court, making a total of sixty liquor cases to be considered at this term of the court. True bills were returned in practically every case considered by the grand jury, which was dismissed yesterday afternoon.

Indictments yesterday were as follows:

James Banks, housebreaking and larceny; Alfred Brandon, housebreaking and larceny; William Bellamy, burglary, two charges; Nathaniel Clay, housebreaking and larceny; Willie Davis, grand larceny; Lee Dunklee and Joseph Luald, robbery, two charges; Dutch Holland, attempted criminal assault; Clara Holman, bigamy; Edward Jenett, alias "Piggy," malicious wounding; Bessie Minor, grand larceny; Emmett Thompson, forgery; James Wray, attempted murder; George Whitfield, housebreaking; Charles White, alias Charles Holman, bigamy.

Indictments for violating the prohibition law were as follows:

Daniel Brown.
Lucian Berkley.
Annie Clayton.
Samuel Dazl.
Samuel Fleming.
Gus Lampross.
Moses Miles.
Drewry Marrow.
Clarence Mickens.
Jessie Randall.
Eugene Robinson.
Arthur Spencer.
E. H. Slewers.
James Sheppard.
Samuel Shockett.
James Wray.
Lee Wilson.
Frank Watts.
Milton White (two charges).
William White.

TO INSPECT PRISON CAMP

Swiss Delegation Will Investigate Conditions of German Prisoners at Fort McPherson.

[By Associated Press.]

ATLANTA, GA., October 2.—An official delegation representing the Swiss legation in Washington, detailed to inspect prison camps with a view to insuring humane treatment for war prisoners, arrived in Atlanta last night. They will investigate the conditions surrounding the interned German prisoners at Fort McPherson.

The delegation is composed of Dr. Carl P. Hutscher, member of the Swiss legation, and secretary of the Swiss commission in charge of German interests in this country, and Dr. Charles Vuilleumier, Swiss consul at Philadelphia.

HAZEN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS FOR YEAR

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

BON AIR, VA., October 2.—The Hazen Memorial Library Association held its annual meeting last night, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James W. Gordon, president; Dr. M. B. Rudd, vice-president; Mrs. Harvie Blair, corresponding secretary; Miss Carrie Moore, recording secretary; Miss Edith Hazen, treasurer; Miss Frances Withers, librarian; Miss Grace Hazen, assistant librarian; R. S. Christian, Frank S. Woodson, J. L. Vasser, Harvie Blair and Douglas Wherry, board of governors.

The report of the librarian shows that there are now in the library 3,250 volumes besides a full list of magazines and other periodicals. The treasurer's report indicates a good financial condition, all bills being paid up and a small balance in the treasury. Over 200 new volumes were placed upon the shelves during the past year.

Frost in Southwest.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

BRISTOL, VA., October 2.—October was ushered in with a frost that was plainly visible throughout the counties of Southwest Virginia. Late vegetables were damaged to some extent.

Fined for Resisting Arrest.

L. N. Eubank, charged with being drunk and disorderly, was fined $10 and costs yesterday by Justice Crutchfield in the Police Court. An additional fine of $50 for resisting police officers in the discharge of their duties was imposed on the man.

Wolfe—Brown.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

BIG STONE GAP, VA., October 2.—William Wolfe, of Wilder, and Miss Kate Brown, of Big Stone Gap, were married to-day at the home of the bride by Rev. W. N. Wagner. After a wedding trip to New York and other Northern cities they will make their home at Wilder, Russell County.

Pardon Petitions Refused.

Three petitions for pardons were refused yesterday by Governor Stuart. The cases passed upon were a follows:

Morris H. Miller, convicted in June, 1912, in Frederick County, and sentenced to serve ten years and four months.

John Bond Miller, convicted in September, 1906, in Bedford for criminal assault, and sentenced to serve fifteen years.

Charles Ketron, convicted in February, 1915, in Lee County, for manslaughter, and sentenced to serve five years.

Nurse Appointed.

James Childress was appointed a nurse at the City Home yesterday by the Administrative Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James N. Taylor.

Injunction Continued.

The injunction granted several days ago by Judge Crump in the Law and Equity Court against W. F. Hassell in favor of the Fox Film Company, for violation of copyright of a motion picture, has been continued indefinitely.

Would Form New Company.

The name of Roanoke has been added to the list of cities from which application has been made to Adjutant-General W. W. Sale for permission to form one or more companies in the Third Regiment, Virginia National Guard, about to be organized.

"Autumn."

[For The Times-Dispatch.]

'Tis autumn and the days are sober,
The year has marched into October;
The sky is deep and the stars are bright,
The forest glows in the calm twilight.

The sound of the brook is soft and low,
The withered leaves have checked its flow;
Rose blossoms from the hill and dale
Float upon the gentle gale.

The golden corn rests in the shock,
And o'er its head the ravens flock;
Fat pumpkins with their frosted eyes
Are stored away for Christmas pies.

The Harvest Moon shines with delight
To guide the huntsman through the night;
The raccoons in their travels wail
At the bark of the hounds upon their trail.

A dream of peace comes over all,
The charms of solitude are here;
A tranquil spirit abides with all
This golden season of the year.

JOHN A. NEWMAN.

Lynchburg, Va., October 1, 1917.