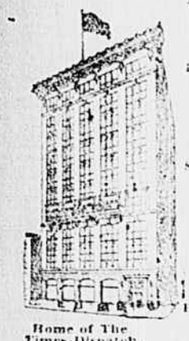
Richmond Times-Dispatch

THE TIMES Est. 1888 | THE DISPATCH Est. 1850

Entered January 27, 1905, at the Post-Office at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter.

PUBLISHED every day in the year at 10 South Tenth Street, Richmond, Va., by The Times-Dispatch Publishing Co., Inc., Charles E. Hasbrook, Editor and Manager.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS to The Times-Dispatch, and not to individuals.



Home of The Times-Dispatch. Absolutely Fireproof.

TELEPHONE: Randolph 1. Private Branch Exchange connecting with all departments.

BRANCH OFFICES: Washington, 716 Fourteenth Street, N. W.; New York City, Fifth Avenue Building; Chicago, People's Gas Building; Philadelphia, Mutual Life Building.

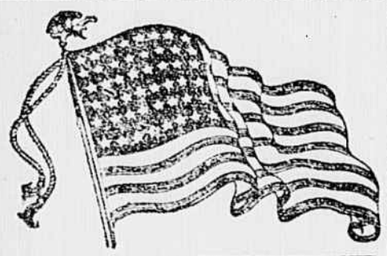
SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN ADVANCE, by mail: Daily and Sunday, one year, $7.00; 6 months, $3.50; 3 months, $1.75; 1 month, 65 cents. Daily only, one year, $5.00; 6 months, $2.50; 3 months, $1.25; one month, 45 cents. Sunday only, one year, $2.50; 6 months, $1.25; 3 months, 65 cents; 1 month, 25 cents.

BY LOCAL CARRIER SERVICE: Daily, with Sunday, 15 cents a week; Daily without Sunday, 10 cents a week; Sunday only, 5 cents.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication wish to have unavailable articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1917.



Re-election of Samuel Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor, in view of his recent patriotic utterances regarding the war, will cause widespread satisfaction. There have been many causes for criticism in some of his opinions and activities in the past, but at this juncture it is well for the federation to keep at its head a man under whose leadership it has prospered and who has the confidence of the government.

Senator Marconi, of wireless fame, makes a strong point in favor of war by this country against Austria. The Italians would be glad to know that America was at war with their nearest enemy. It may be that the Washington authorities have some information, not available for the rest of the country, which would entitle Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria not to be considered enemies. If so, a very strong feeling of general impatience would be allayed by its publication.

The State Board of Charities and Corrections, in urging that all jail prisoners be compelled to perform some useful labor, is making a suggestion in line with the general crusade against idleness. While all in authority are urging the well-behaved citizens of the State to exert themselves to the utmost in the work of carrying on its various industries, it seems the worst kind of folly for those who have forfeited their freedom to be allowed to sit in idleness in the jails of the State.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst before the war ranked with the world's rankest militant suffragettes, yet she administered to the Washington pickets the sternest rebuke they have yet received, while professing to decline to criticize them. She said: "I am no longer a suffragette. For the period of the war I am only an English woman." She has ceased heckling a government sorely beset by the problem of saving Britain from the Hun. Her American sisters, who have imitated her former militancy, may well imitate her present patriotic forbearance.

It is essential that the school children of to-day, who are the country's hope and reliance of to-morrow, be instructed in the causes which led the United States into war with Germany. It is necessary that they know why this greatest of all peace-loving nations is battling with one greatest of all military autocracies. Not to teach them the facts is to fail to instill in them the patriotism and pride in the ideals of freedom upon which the nation's future depends. A movement to make such instruction a part of every school curriculum has been started by the National Security League, and it should have the active support of all loyal educators and patriotic parents.

John Barrett, solicitor-general of the Pan-American Union, makes a forceful plea for the creation of a council to offset the influence of German propagandists in the twelve nations of South America. Much may depend upon the cordial co-operation of our sister republics to the south of us. If they will not go with us actively into the war, they can at least help to furnish supplies for ourselves and our allies. They could be induced to increase their agricultural production and furnish much raw material needed in our manufactures. Whatever may cement our friendship with them, at this time especially, is worthy of serious effort.

Sincere and respectable, though by no means numerous, defenders of Professor Whipple miss some of the point of the objections that have been made to his silly and unpatriotic address at Sweet Briar. This State has organized itself as a considerable part of the national fighting machine moving to victory against an enemy who made war upon us. Is it reasonable that the State should pay one set of officials to use their utmost endeavors to persuade the people of Virginia to do their duty in this crisis, and pay another set to dissuade the people from doing so? The State, as a part of the nation, must either be loyal or disloyal. It cannot have its Governor urging the people to buy Liberty bonds and its university professors advising the people not to buy them. Virginia, along with the other States, is at war with Germany. Every servant of the State should help to the extent of his ability and opportunity. If he refuses to do so and tries to induce others to refuse, he is helping the enemy conquer the State.

Foreign Decorations for Americans

UPON first thought, we may regret that the Constitution of the United States prohibits the acceptance of any substantial recognition by an American officer or official from a foreign state without the express consent of Congress. It might even seem ungrateful for this government to decline the offer of the British government to reward American sailors for bravery in the antisubmarine campaign. But upon second thought it is easy to see the wisdom of Constitution makers in barring such rewards. Those far-sighted and deep-thinking men realized the importance of removing American army and navy officers or even civilian officials from any possible obligation to a foreign government. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred the acceptance of such a gift by an American would not remotely influence that American in his loyalty toward his own country, but it was the one hundredth man that was being considered.

No fault can possibly be found with Great Britain's generous proposal to decorate a group of American officers whose gallantry in the present fight against submarines has been so conspicuous as to attract international notice. The American government and the American people will fully appreciate the impulse of the British government, but will approve, at the same time, the provisions of the law which render it impossible for the naval heroes to accept the bounty, whatever it may be, of any foreign government.

Meantime, the naval officers who have signally distinguished themselves abroad may be assured that their own countrymen and their own government are no less appreciative of their splendid deeds and that at the proper time the fullest measure of official recognition will be accorded them. The voice of the American people in such matters is most appropriately expressed by action of Congress, and Congress may be relied upon to vote its thanks and the thanks of the millions whom that body represents to these officers with such other emoluments as may be deemed proper. The fine work of no American naval or military hero must go unrecognized by the American government.

Railroads Doing Their Patriotic Best

RAILROADS of the country are doing everything within their power to meet the heavy demands upon their transportation service resulting from the war. In many particulars they have revolutionized their operating systems to effect economies and increase traffic efficiency. In addition to sacrifices already made to enable the nation to mobilize its full strength in prosecution of the war, the heads of the various systems have agreed to a pooling arrangement by which all lines east of Chicago and north of the Ohio River, where congestion of freight traffic is greatest, are to be operated as a unit, thus eliminating competitive train service, and involving a general revision of their system of freight transportation. This pooling plan calls for a joint use of tracks, locomotives, cars and employees in all congested centers.

While this operation of the country's most important railroads as a unit will raise many interesting problems, which will have to be met as they come up, it is generally agreed that much waste effort will be cut out, and there will be opportunities for many savings. However, one of the chief difficulties that will confront the operating board at the outset will be the question of how to avoid threatening the revenues of particular lines to the point of danger. Under the antitrust law, the pooling of the profits of all the roads is prohibited. Hence it is foreseen that this difficulty will have to be met before the arrangement can be accounted a success. Under government supervision, the advocates of government operation point out, the roads would be allowed to pool their profits, and some are predicting that this will be the ultimate solution. On the other hand, those who are reluctant to invite government operation suggest the advisability of amending the antitrust law to permit such pooling of profits as an emergency forced by the national crisis.

The railroads are to be commended for their unselfish boldness in undertaking to meet a difficult situation. They have offered the best they are able to give, and, in passing, it may be frankly observed that no other one interest of the country has shown a greater willingness to help the nation in the crisis that confronts it.

President Wilson has won a notable triumph in securing the consent of railway managers and operatives to submit their differences to his arbitration. It is a heavy responsibility for him, but a fine thing for the country. Such a situation as confronted the country a little over a year ago—as serious as it was then—would be intolerable now, when the transportation systems should be exhibiting the maximum of efficiency. Whatever the President's decision, it should meet entire acquiescence by all parties to the controversy and by the country, to which the supreme aim is the successful prosecution of the war.

Richmond's Board of Education is to be commended for offering the use of school buildings for meetings and performances for all proper purposes. Many benevolent movements will find this liberal policy a boon. Similar generosity is being manifested in other localities, and it will not be long before the schoolhouses throughout the country will be used for many purposes, having public benefit for their object, for which heretofore they have not been available.

The British House of Commons has voted to disfranchise conscientious objectors; yet we have some loyal citizens who regularly disfranchise themselves.

Some correspondents are declaring that Russia is a liability rather than an asset to the allies. Her chief liability is to break out every day in a new spot.

Von Tirpitz says the Germans will win if they stick to their guns, but they have been chained to their guns and then didn't win.

The Kaiser should remember that his reputation as a friend of peace has suffered somewhat since July, 1914.

The Bolsheviki are willing to have a truce with anybody who doesn't live in Russia.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER

Frozen Out.

In the Spring the young man's fancy lightly turns
 And all o' that,
And the giggling girl gets sober as she yearns
 To buy a hat;
In the Summer, in the June-time, lovers walk
 The Foolish Lane,
And when bronze bedecks Queen Autumn, Cupids stalk
 The fields again.

In the Spring, the Fall, the Summer, everything
 Is light as air;
There is music in the breezes, lovebirds wing
 From everywhere.
In the ropies, in the arctics, love is life
 And love is rest—
And the male of every creature seeks a wife
 And builds a nest.

Now the two foregoing stanzas deal with what
 You've heard before,
And the more the rimesters write such tommy-rot,
 You read the more;
But the job that now confronts us is to go
 To get around
And imagine something pretty when the snow
 Is on the ground!

Oh! for some imagination to extol
 The Winter loves!
Snowbirds never yet have figured, on the whole,
 As turtle doves!
And the rimester staggers, falters, tears his hair
 And wails his woe;
Cupid hugs the radiator, when the air
 Is filled with snow!

Charcoal Eph's Daily Thought.

"Any time Mistuh Jack Fros' come along wid he col' breath an' blow at me," said Charcoal Eph, ruminatively, "I jest lak I say, 'Howdye, Mas' Jack; how's things in Boston?' Try a pickle, Mistah Jackson."

Oddities.

A young fellow in Ohio went to work for a railroad company, and at the end of six months admitted that the president of the road knew more than he did.

A Pennsylvania Governor gave a job to a nonconstituent because he thought that man was the best man for the job.

A fellow in Maryland promised to be home at 6 and didn't get there until 7, and his wife received him as pleasantly as if he were not her husband.

Will wonders never cease?

Utility.

"What I can't see," said the growler, "is, what's the use of chicken wings and prunes?"

"Can't, huh?" said the star boarder. "Well, don't they help make a fellow appreciate a steak?"

The Short Cut.

"Your eyes are like the stars!" murmured the Astronomer.

"Your lips are like rubies!" declared the Jeweler.

"Ah! cheeks of peaches and cream!" howled the Gourmand.

"Some pippin!" said the Ordinary Fellow.

And she married the O. F., P. D. Q.

We Want to Know.

Is there any real reason why a sensible girl can't fall in love with a bald-headed fat man?

A can of sardines for the best answer.

Division.

Society is divided into two classes, viz.:
1. Sets. 2. Persons.

Literature.

Curious, but true: Just about half the things written these days aren't worth reading, and the other half aren't worth writing. So there you are.

Ever Notice It?

No odds what's wrong or gone awry,
The woman heaves a fearful sigh
And manages to hit some plan
To blame her troubles on a man!
They're getting even, I believe,
For what man did to suffering Eve!

Comfort.

A man serving a life sentence in prison doesn't have to worry about losing his umbrella, anyhow.

Christmas Greetings.

Hang the mistletoe,
 Trim the house in holly!
Christmas comes but once a year,
 And that's enough, I golly!

Mother wants a gown,
 Sister wants a bonnet!
Christmas comes but once a year,
 And daddy's stung, doggone it!

Baby wants a train,
 Brother wants a boat, too;
Daddy is the bankbook, and
 Poor father is the goat, too!

Ring the merry bell,
 Pull the rope and sound it!
Christmas comes but once a year,
 When pop is broke, confound it!

Hang the mistletoe,
 Trim the house in holly!
Let'er go! It can't be helped!
 So let us all be jolly!

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady

(Copyright, 1917, by National Newspaper Service.)

The Relief of Lame Joints.

"Chronic rheumatism" and so-called "rheumatoid arthritis" or "arthritis deformans" still seem to be popular maladies, in spite of the fact that we have repeatedly shown that there are no such diseases. Perhaps, therefore, we had better attempt a few constructive suggestions, in order to compensate for some of the uncomplimentary things here uttered about the meaningless of "rheumatism."

One of the best remedies we know for the chronic joint troubles popularly called "rheumatism" is hot-air baking. This is no experiment. It has stood the test of time, and merits all the confidence we have placed in it. Usually only one joint or one part of the body may be treated each day or every alternate day. The character of the apparatus is not of much importance. A good tinsmith can make a little oven to order which will serve admirably in particular cases. The important point is that the heat must be dry and the temperature within the oven from 140 to 175 degrees. Rarely can a higher temperature be endured. The joint or part to be baked is wrapped in two layers of Turkish toweling, the apparatus placed around it, and the curtains snugly tied down over it on all sides. The heat is then turned on, and the patient given all the cold water desired—for considerable perspiration occurs. The heat should be applied for from five to fifteen minutes at a sitting. Following the baking, it is generally well to give the joint and surrounding tissues a thorough, though not a very vigorous, massage. Massage is not rubbing at all, but scientific manipulations to influence the deeper structures.

Some medicinal application may be useful in certain cases to be applied with massage. However, we are bound to confess that our faith in liniments is just as small as ever. If something nice and warming, a counterirritant sans blistering properties, and perhaps a soothing effect on soreness and pain is wanted, the following formula will serve:

Turpentine	2 drops
Methyl salicylate	30 drops
Lanolin	2 drams
Camphor	10 grains
Petrolatum	1 ounce

In collapsible tube. To be rubbed on and covered with oiled silk, or cotton and bandage. This never in the world cures anything, but only gives relief.

As the trouble improves, the massage following hot-air baking should be gradually superseded by passive movements of the joint, always stopping short of pain, working very slowly and regularly. Later still, resisted movements. And after some few weeks the patient may begin moderate exercise of the joint according to a definitely arranged schedule.

Questions and Answers.

The Soft Place in a Baby's Head.—My baby is fifteen months old, and the funnel, or soft place, in her head is not yet filled in with bone. Some older women tell me that their babies' soft spots filled in much earlier, and that the baby must be wrong. I am worried almost to death, and hope you can tell me what should be done about it. MRS. H. R.

Answer.—A regular baby keeps the soft spot on top of his head until he is about eighteen months old. The other montanel (not funnel) at the back of the head hardens with bone in the third month. The fontanel on top closes normally anywhere from the fourteenth to the twenty-second month of age. If a baby has rickets, from the use of condensed milk and other artificial substitutes for proper feeding, the montanel may be slower in closing. You have nothing to worry about.

Books and Authors

"Hadda Padda," by Godmuddur Kamban (Alfred A. Knopf), is the first play of a very young but brilliant Icelander, written in Icelandic in 1912, when Mr. Kamban was still a student at the University of Copenhagen. He has translated it into Danish and submitted it to the Royal Theater, where, after much delay due to the difficulty of staging the last act, it was produced in November, 1914. Its success was instantaneous. After four months in Copenhagen, it toured the Scandinavian countries, and preparations were being made to produce it in Germany when the war broke out.

"Germany's Annexationist Aims," by S. Grumbach, translated by J. Ellis Barker, has recently been issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. Among all the writers about Germany, none is so thoroughly familiar with the politics, language and literature of that country as Ellis Barker, who long before the war began was internationally recognized as an authority on the subject. Mr. Barker, in this simple and pregnant new volume, proves beyond question by copious quotations from German papers, magazines and books, that for years not Pan-Germans only, but every stratum of German thought and society, was looking forward to increasing German territory and power by successful war; and that the present cry of "peace without annexation" is a mere device which does not and cannot come from real German intentions.

"Seth Way," by Caroline Dale Owen (Houghton Mifflin Co.), is a vivid and interesting story of the community founded in Indiana in the early part of the last century by Robert Owen. The romance is that of Seth Way and Jessonda Macleod. On a visit to New York, Seth, a member of the community, met Jessonda, whom he engaged to go to New Harmony to teach music. Jessonda was nineteen, the granddaughter of an Italian patriot. She was a beautiful and charming girl, but in thought and principles much in advance of the women of her time, and utterly fearless in expressing and carrying out her ideas. On the long and adventurous journey from New York to New Harmony, Seth's slight aversion to what he had at first considered her unwomanliness gave way before her charm of spirit, and, under perilous circumstances, the book comes to a dramatic and satisfying conclusion.

Current Editorial Comment

Substitute for Wheat

With the saving of the wheat, oatmeal is coming into its own once more. A generation ago oatcakes and scones were a familiar article of diet. But they had been crowded out until it looked as if Dr. Johnson's gibe might come true, that oatmeal was a food used for humans in Scotland and for horses elsewhere. Oatmeal for breakfast has never gone out. Now we are learning that delicious bread and biscuit can be made from oatmeal. People who are becoming familiar with these substitutes for white bread on wheatless days are going to keep on eating them. Happily there is plenty of oats in the country. Rye as a substitute for wheat is good, but ineffective, since we raise only from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels a year. But we raise from 1,000,000,000 to 1,500,000,000 bushels of oats. Also oats is more nutritious than wheat. A pound of oatmeal has 1,860 calories, against 1,670 for whole wheat flour. So we may eat oats with a clear conscience. The country has plenty; it makes a nourishing food and a food that is delicious as well.—Kansas City Times.

Shoot the Complications

Senator Hitchcock is worrying over the complications that might arise if we declare war on Austria. Such action, he fears, might put us in the attitude of indorsing Italy's territorial demands on Austria, and he is not sure that the United States is willing to support those demands. Maybe not, but the United States is pretty much interested in winning the war, and if it will help win it to strike the enemy on the Italian front, why, that would seem to be a good place to strike. We ought not to get too everlastingly technical. There are Germans in the armies that are invading Italy—quite a few of them, we understand—and the business we have in hand is to kill Germans. If complications are to be shied at—although we don't see any reason why they should be with complications the style everywhere—will a declaration of war against Austria would involve fewer of them than we now enjoy by reason of a purely technical peace. Territorial demands and all matters like them can wait until peace is won, which we expect to be done by hard shooting. If there are complications in the way of the shooting, why, shoot the complications. That's the way we look at it, if Senator Hitchcock will pardon our crude way of putting it.—Kansas City Star.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 28, 1867.)

JOHN S. WISE, Son of the Governor. 1867.

John S. Wise and George D. Wise, of this city, were both indicted by the grand jury in Baltimore yesterday, charged with assaulting, with intent to kill, Edward A. Pollard. The alleged assault took place in front of the Malby House several days ago, when the Wises attacked and shot Pollard for alleged reflection upon the courage of General Henry A. Wise, the father of John S. Wise and uncle of George D. Wise. The indicted men probably will go to Baltimore this week to stand trial before a petit jury.

General Robert E. Lee was visited yesterday at the Exchange Hotel by many of his friends. The general is well and in fine spirits. He will remain in the city until to-morrow morning, when he will go over to Petersburg to attend the wedding of his son, General W. H. F. Lee.

Mrs. Howell, the mother-in-law of Mr. Davis, died in Montreal yesterday. She was a native of Georgia, and about sixty-five years of age. She married a son of General Howell, of New Jersey, of Revolutionary fame.

The Normal School (free), at the corner of Franklin and Sixth Streets, is being fitted up and will soon be ready for the reception of students. It is under the direction of a competent board of trustees, of which Franklin Stearns is chairman and Asa Snyder is secretary. Andrew Washburne has the immediate supervision of the school.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad yesterday, Charles E. Ellis was re-elected president. A resolution was adopted proposing to consolidate the stocks, property and operation of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, the Richmond and Petersburg and the Petersburg and Weldon Railroads, or any two of them, and a committee was appointed to confer with like committees from other roads as follows: James R. Branch, Thomas H. Wynne, Isaac Davenport, Robert Lassiter and E. A. Goddin.

General William Mahone entered upon his duties as president of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad on yesterday in Lynchburg, and took entire possession of the affairs of the company.

A resolution was passed in the House of Representatives yesterday calling on General Grant for the correspondence between himself and others regarding the removal of Secretary Stanton and General Sheridan.

The House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs was directed yesterday to inquire into and report the reasons, if any, for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Thad Stevens was in the House for a while yesterday, but was too feeble to take part in the proceedings, and was carried to his home two hours before adjournment.

Trial of Davis Again Postponed

The following brief account of the second calling of the case of Jefferson Davis in the United States Circuit Court on the charge of treason is copied from the Richmond Dispatch of November 28, 1867, fifty years ago today:

"Again expecting the arraignment of Mr. Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States of America, a great crowd repaired to the custom-house yesterday morning. By 10 o'clock every seat in the courtroom was occupied. Judge Underwood took his seat at 11 o'clock and announced that a telegram had been received from Chief Justice Chase explaining his inability to come to Richmond to sit with him (Underwood). Thereupon Mr. Evarts, of counsel for the government, asked that the case of the United States against Jefferson Davis be postponed to the fourth Wednesday of the March term of the court. Mr. Evarts said he understood that the reason the Chief Justice could not be present was that a very busy term of the Supreme Court of the United States kept him in Washington. The government was very anxous to have two judges to sit in this very important case and was especially anxious that the Chief Justice should be one of them. It was for that reason, and that reason alone, that a continuance was asked until the March term.

Mr. O'Connor, of counsel for Mr. Davis, in reply said, counsel and their client were anxious for a speedy trial, but recognize that we are not the masters of the situation. We are as anxious as counsel for the government to have the Chief Justice on the bench when the case shall be tried, and can only suggest that the present session of the Supreme Court may be a very long one, and the Chief Justice may not be able to leave Washington in March. In order that there may be positive assurance of the presence of the Chief Justice, perhaps it would be better to set the case for the May term of the court. It is quite certain that the session of the Supreme Court will be closed before that date, and it is by no means certain that it will be by the March term.'

"District Attorney Chandler spoke briefly in favor of setting the case for the March term. Counsel for Mr. Davis made no further reply, and Judge Underwood promptly named the fourth Wednesday in March next as the day when the celebrated case will be again called.

"Much to the disappointment of the spectators, Mr. Davis did not appear in court, but remained in his room, at the residence of Judge Ould, on Governor Street. After the adjournment of the court, all of the members of his counsel had a lengthy interview with him at Judge Ould's."

In the pictorial section of this morning's paper is given a picture of the grand jury that indicted Mr. Davis. It was the first grand jury with negroes in its membership to sit in the State of Virginia. The picture is made from an old photograph taken at the time the jury sat, in the fall of 1866.

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 3-cent stamp is required for return postage. Address The Times-Dispatch Information Bureau, Richmond, Va.

Daily Food Consumption at Camp Lee.

Mrs. T. N. H., Willcox Wharf.—The figures to which you refer were obtained from the authorities at Camp Lee and are presumed to be correct.

Manufacturer's License to Sell.

E. P. P., Lynchburg.—For the information you desire, you should consult the office of your local Commonwealth's attorney or write the office of the Attorney-General at Richmond.

Rear-Admiral Peary.

C. T. M., Chase City.—Peary was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, with the thanks of Congress, by special act, March 3, 1911. He is a retired officer; that is, he is not on the active list of the navy.

Children on the Mayflower.

Reader, Williamsburg.—The two children born on the Mayflower during its voyage from England were Oceanus Hopkins and Peregrine White.

Water Pipes Freezing.

F. H. J., Clifton Forge.—There is nothing that can be painted on water pipes to prevent their freezing when exposed to weather of freezing temperature.

Government Positions.

L. W. C., Stancell, N. C.—If you will address a letter to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., it will send you a manual containing full information on the subjects about which you inquire.

The Signal Corps.

Mrs. L. D. H., Fairfax.—The duty of a member of the signal corps is of a technical and professional character, requiring skill as mechanics, electricians, wiremen, cable men and telegraph, telephone and wireless operators, photographers, chauffeurs and aeronautical experts. A part of the function of the signal corps is the installation and operation of wireless stations, telephone systems and telegraph and cable lines and offices, at all points where parts of the army are serving, and for the service of cable ships.

To Remove Iron Rust Stains.

Mrs. J. D. S., Richmond.—To remove iron rust stains on white washable materials, spread the stained place over a vessel of actively boiling water, and then squeeze lemon juice on the stain. After a few minutes rinse the stain and repeat the process. This method is rather slow but does not injure delicate white cotton or linen fabrics. Or, sprinkle the stain with salt, moisten with lemon juice, and place in the sun, more lemon juice being added if necessary.

King George's Title and Name.

L. W. McK., Petersburg.—King George's full title is George Frederick Ernest Albert, King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Dominions Beyond the Seas and Emperor of India. His family name was Wettin until recently, when an order was issued directing all British subjects abandon foreign titles. The name of the royal house of Great Britain was, therefore, changed from the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to the house of Windsor. This order also prohibits English princes from using German titles.

Officers' Training Camp.

F. Z. W., Kenbridge.—A third series of officers' training camps will be opened by the War Department early in January. Candidates for commissions will be selected from enlisted men of the regular army or those called to the colors under the selective draft law. Applications from the civilian class are restricted to a certain number recommended from colleges and universities giving military instruction. Applications should be made to Adjutant-General McCain, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Wealth of the United States.

R. T. S., Richmond.—The present wealth of the United States is unofficially estimated to be $225,000,000,000 or more. The latest official estimate by the census bureau is for 1912 and makes the total $188,000,000,000, divided as follows: Real property and improvements, $110,500,000; live stock, $5,250,000; farm implements and machinery, $1,368,000,000; manufacturing machinery and equipment, $6,091,000,000; gold and silver money, $2,016,000,000; railroads, $16,148,000,000; street railways, $4,596,000,000; telegraph systems, $223,000,000; telephone systems, $1,081,000,000; shipping and canals, $1,491,000,000; privately owned light, power and water systems, $2,388,000,000; agricultural products, $5,240,000,000; manufacturing products, $14,693,000,000; imported merchandise, $826,000,000,000; mining products, $815,000,000,000; clothing and personal adornments, $4,295,000,000; furniture, carriages and kindred property, $8,463,000,000; Pullman cars not owned by railroads, $123,000,000; irrigation enterprises, $361,000,000. There are no available reliable statistics as to the number of persons owning various amounts of wealth. Numerous estimates have been published, but not many of them are reliable.

Voice of the People

Letters must give the name and address of the writer. Name will not be published if writer so requests.

A Plea for Salt.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I never expected to see our country in such shape as it is at present. We can't get salt enough in Rodophil to salt a rabbit. And no use to talk about sugar; we have done without it so long we can make out without it. But for goodness sake give us a little salt! W. S. BARDEN.

Rodophil, Va., November 23.

Help for Negro Schools.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Through your paper I desire to call attention at this season of the year to the needs of negro schools in the South, which are doing a deserving and far-reaching work in the training of negroes for real service at home and abroad. The light in these schools must be kept burning or else the race will have little hope for the future.

I plead for increased contributions to all of them, for no matter how poorly equipped some may be they have done heroic work for the uplift of the negro and a work of real sacrifice, which I fear is not as yet fully understood by the American people.

The National Training School, Durham, N. C., will be glad to have clothes, books, household or farm materials, money, or anything useful, which may be distributed among its own students or help deserving families in the community. They will be of great help and will be carefully distributed. In fact, they will be genuine and appreciative Christmas gifts.

While not forgetting the brave soldiers in the trenches, of whatever nationality or race, who are fighting on the side of the allies for the supremacy of right, let us not forget the negro at home, who against odds is making a brave fight to fit himself for the present and the future. Let us, also, let down our buckets where we are.

JAMES E. SHEPARD.

Durham, N. C., November 24, 1917.

Thinks Him Treason Monger.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I read with a great deal of pleasure your editorial on the speech made by Professor Leon Whipple at Sweet Briar College. The only fault I have to find is that you did not go far enough. We are engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the greatest military power that ever existed, and this is no time for treasonable talk.

What Mr. Leon Whipple thinks or says makes no difference. There have always been cranks, and there always will be cranks; but what a professor of the University of Virginia says in a time of war like this does make a difference. And it does make a difference what a man, who is employed and paid by the taxpayers of Virginia to educate their sons says and thinks. And when one of them quits his place and takes the time for which the taxpayers of Virginia pay him, to go around the country spouting out treason to a lot of young girls, it is time that he should be taken in hand.

I suppose that, being a professor, Mr. Whipple has read some history, but from his speech he has failed to draw any proper conclusion from it. He says that wars have never accomplished anything, and that, therefore, all wars are wrong. He says that the Russian people will be held up in future years as exemplars to be followed. This may be so, but not for the reason he gives. Does he not know that Russia could never have thrown off the yoke of the Czar but by revolution, and what is revolution but war?

He says his ancestors fought in the Revolution. Does he not know that the United States would still be a colony of Great Britain if they had not gone to war to get their independence? Does he not know that Greece would now be under the heel of Turkey but for the war by which it got its independence?

Does he not know that Italy would now be ground down by Austria but for the war of liberation that set her free?

Does he not know that but for the Civil War this country would be divided into two separate countries, and that slavery would be in existence in Virginia and the whole South?

And yet, knowing all these things, he says that wars have never done anything and that all wars are wrong.

He knows, or ought to know, that Germany, the greatest military nation the world has ever seen, has set out to conquer and dominate the world, and is going to do it if the other nations do not fight to the death to resist her, and yet he has the audacity to say that he refused to subscribe a cent to buy a bond to carry on this war and subscribed money to aid the election, as Mayor of New York, of an avowed spokesman of Germany!

He praises Russia, but Russia has not acted on his theory. He ought to go to China, the only country in the world that has consistently for thousands of years done exactly as he wishes and advises, and which has been the prey of every nation that has chosen to rob and oppress her.

In many respects, war is a terrible thing, and we can all hope that the time will come when wars will end, which may be when all the nations of the world become true democracies—but that time has not yet come.

The Bible says, "The strong man armed, keepeth his house in peace," and it is as true now as it was when written.

We want no treason monger teaching our sons to be mollycoddles and cowards! I am sure I do not. And I hope the board of visitors of the University of Virginia will meet and get rid of Professor Whipple and let him go to China, where he belongs!

S. B. WHITEHEAD.

Lovingston, Va., November 22, 1917.

A Mother's Sacrifice.

Take the boy I bore, God bless him,
 He would face the haughty foe,
And I pause but to caress him,
 Ere I prayerful bid him go.
Take him though my heart be bleeding,
 And my bosom filled with woe,
For the voice of Freedom's pleading,
 Threatened by the tyrant's blow.

Take my boy—when strong and fearless
 I behold him march away,
Though my eyes may not be tearless,
 "Take my all," my lips shall say.
Take him on whose manly shoulder
 I had hoped my head to lay,
When my tired frame grew older,
 At the closing of life's day.

Take him whom I've loved and guided
 Through long years—he fain would be
'Neath the Stars and Stripes derided,
 Fighting for his country free,
In his God alone relying,
 He is eager for the fray,
Fired with purpose strong, undying,
 And I cannot tell him nay.

Better mothers, sit in sorrow,
 Better, sons, lie with the slain,
Than the coming of the morrow
 See the wrong triumphant reign.
Take him, then, and if forever,
 This my pride and solace be;
Duty's call he shirked it never—
 Died for land and liberty.

—John L. Woodbury.