Richmond Times-Dispatch

THE TIMES Est. 1888 THE DISPATCH Est. 1850

Entered January 27, 1903, at the Post-Office at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter

PUBLISHED every day in the year at 2[illegible] South Tenth Street, Richmond, Va., by The Times-Dispatch Publishing Co., Inc., Charles L. Mastbrook, Editor and Manager.

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

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

BRANCH OFFICES: Washington, 710 Fourteenth Street, N. W.; New York City, Fifth Avenue Building; Chicago, People's Gas Building; Philadelphia, Martel Law Building.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN ADVANCE by mail: Daily and Sunday, one year, $6.00; 6 months, $3.00; 3 months, $1.50; 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.

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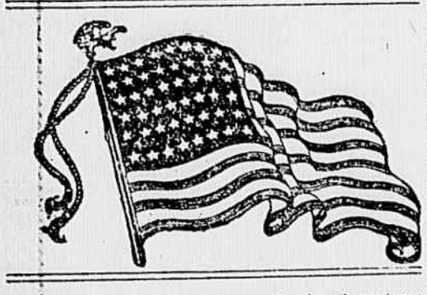
SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1918.



During the air raid over Paris, Secretary of War Baker took refuge in a wine cellar. Now see the prohibitionists rise in their righteous wrath and demand his removal from the Cabinet.

Floods of unprecedented height have isolated Charleston, W. Va., the city in which the government is building its $10,000,000 armor-plate plant. Had the deluge come before the site was selected, perhaps Richmond's invitation would have been more favorably received. In this favored place such catastrophes of nature are unknown.

Joy-riding by city employees in city-owned automobiles has received a well-merited jolt at the hands of the Administrative Board. At the present prices of gasoline, rubber tires and other accessories, the taxpayers do not feel that it should be required that they furnish them to those persons who are so fortunate as to have their names attached to the city pay roll. It is one of the little leaks which in the aggregate means the yearly wasting of thousands of dollars of the people's money.

"Buckle to a spade" is the latest win-the-war slogan, and its appeal is being heeded by many thousands of thrift gardeners in Richmond and throughout the State. There may be other thousands whose gardens failed last year, and in the wake of that disappointment their ardor and working-patriotism lag. These must be put back in the line with spade and hoe. Now is the time to capitalize last year's experience and make every available inch of ground to blossom. If their efforts were needed last year, they are doubly essential now.

Patriotism comes before political ambition in the heart of former Governor McGovern, of Wisconsin. Heeding its appeal, he has retired from the race for the Republican nomination to the United States Senate and has thrown his support to Representative Lenroot. He has thus solidified the opposition against Thompson, La Follette's protege, and the latter's defeat is practically assured. In making possible the discomfiture of the disloyalists, the former Governor does a distinct service to his nation, and helps to wipe a disgraceful blot from the otherwise fair name of his State.

At home Secretary of War Baker has been subjected to unpatriotic vilification, and has been the object of a little cabal of politicians of both parties, who have openly announced their intention of hounding him from the President's Cabinet. As he sets foot in France, he is received with acclaim and hailed as the "organizer of victory." It is another case of "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." Happily, his detractors and enemies at home have been silenced by the concrete results of his labors, and it may be that his new friends abroad are possessed of the real gift of vision.

New York has refused to do what its Southern States' rights neighbors are doing, evidently without a thought to the principle involved, its Assembly having declined to ratify the national prohibition amendment without a referendum to the people. By its refusal it declares its allegiance to that time-honored observance of a people's constitutional right to regulate their own affairs, which the South had been expected to uphold, but which was deserted in the hour of its friends. The South has bowed the head and bent the knee before its sacerdotal rulers until the prestige hedging about the individual States has been lost, and it remains for a Northern State to raise the banner once proudly carried below the Mason and Dixon line.

City Hall candidates are running true to form as reflected in speeches made at the formal opening of the primary campaign. They again have dragged out and burnished up for use that venerable old skeleton of one-man government and corporate control, and are rattling its bones right vigorously in a desperate effort to frighten the people away from their demand for changes in the City Charter which would deprive various and sundry well-paid persons of their connection with the city's pay roll. But the people will refuse to be scared. The old, threadbare, reactionary arguments have been investigated and found wanting in basis of fact. They will serve no more. The voters already have determined in their minds that the city government must be modernized, and what they want they will get at the polls.

Government Insurance Business

WITHIN less than five months the United States government has issued slightly more than $12,000,000,000 in insurance to the soldiers and sailors of the American army and navy. Approximately 1,500,000 policyholders have been enrolled, and the end is not yet. Such figures as these almost take one's breath, and have given more than a shock to the old-line companies, which have been compelled for generations to importune the reluctant man or woman to purchase that financial security which can only be obtained through life insurance.

Fortunately, the government is not in competition with the private insurance corporations. The risks which it has assumed are risks which the insurance companies have rejected from time immemorial. It has been regarded as suicidal for any private insuring institution to insure soldiers or sailors in time of war, and most policy contracts written in time of peace carry clauses which vitiate the obligation if the holder enters the armed forces of the country.

But the government assumes these risks in lieu of a possible pension in case of injury or death, and obviously the policy which provides war-time insurance for the men in the fighting forces of the country is one of the sanest which this or any other government has adopted in this or any other war. The guarantee is given to the man in the ranks that his family is amply provided for, if he be killed, or his future is safeguarded if he be incapacitated for normal labor. All this is arranged at so small a cost to the insured that he can scarcely miss the premium exacted. Moreover, the premiums are taken from the pay of the insured, which relieves him of the bookkeeping involved or the risk of failure to keep a policy in effect.

On the other hand, the government is relieved of the enormous pension outlay which would otherwise tax the country for generations after the war. The Treasury Department has paid out since the War Between the States more money in pensions than the war cost in dollars and cents while it was in progress. More than that, pensions are still being paid, not only to veterans, but to the widows, and not only to widows of the War Between the States, but actually to widows of the Mexican War.

Even so, it is too soon to pronounce the government insurance scheme a complete financial success. This cannot be determined until the war has ended and the accounts are balanced. If the conflict continues for two or three more years and if the casualties are heavy, the payments which will be necessary may create an enormous deficit in the treasury of the War Insurance Bureau. Such a deficit would have to be made up by current appropriations.

Protect the Training Camps

THE Secretary of the Navy has shocked certain cities by an order creating a dry zone five miles in width around eight of the naval training stations, including the Naval Academy in the ancient and honorable city of Annapolis. By this act he has, in effect, legislated the venerable city bone dry; he has placed a large part of the fashionable city of Newport, R. I., in the same category, and has done as much for Vallejo, Cal., a city within five miles of the Mare Island training station. Five other stations, three of which are on Virginia soil, are included, but the territory adjacent to them already is dry.

There is nothing startling about this policy except the fact that it applies to incorporated towns. Already the War Department, acting under authority of the selective draft law, had created similar zones around the cantonments and other training encampments. But Secretary Baker had placed most of these military posts beyond incorporated cities that might be wet, and for that reason the army regulations have not compelled any community that legalized liquor to reform itself.

Mr. Daniels has had a different problem to deal with. Most of his training stations were established before the war came or else were established at plants which existed before the war. For that reason a number of them were in immediate proximity to wet cities, notably that at Annapolis and that at Newport. The only means he had of guarding against the sale of liquor to the men engaged in naval training was to outlaw the liquor business in such cities. The country a long time ago found that Mr. Daniels had the courage to deal decisively with the liquor question whenever the occasion should arise.

In the present instance, Mr. Daniels needs no gratuitous justification for his drastic order. He has exhausted all powers of persuasion in an effort to induce the municipal authorities at Annapolis, Newport and Vallejo to protect the young men now in his charge against bootleggers. It is unlawful for any person to sell liquor to a soldier or sailor in uniform, but this law has been violated with more or less impunity in each of these wet cities. When Mr. Daniels found that local interests could not be relied upon to enforce this law, he decided to exercise the drastic powers given him by Congress to create dry zones around every training station of the navy. His order has now gone forth, and from this time on the provost guard of the navy will re-enforce police authority when the latter seems incompetent in enforcing the law. Meantime, the three cities affected will go upon a bone-dry basis from a civilian standpoint as well as from a naval standpoint.

Whether or not Secretary Baker went to France to play the role of David to Goliath Hindenburg, it is quite certain that the American army he has sent over there defies the forces of the latter to come out of their trenches and fight in the open.

A Danville man has been sent to jail for collecting money belonging to his wife. It is high time that the men of Virginia inaugurate a campaign for their "rights."

"Plant the Garden With Discretion," reads a farm journal headline. Cabbage seed, sweet corn and potatoes would probably be better.

A "peace meeting" held several years ago in Richmond broke up in a fight. Trotzky and Lenine may have gotten a cue then.

April 1 is only two weeks away. Hindenburg will have to get a move on himself to meet that lunch engagement in Paris.

The Virginia hen has a right to cackle after doing that great stunt of busting the egg trust.

Much Ado About Nothing

BY ROY K. MOULTON.

They say wild game is dying out rapidly in this country.

Yes, indeed. Look what happened to the Bull Moose.

"Now," commanded the captain of the company. "Now," Corporal Binks, charge up that hill."

"Sure," replied Corporal Binks. "I'm used to charging up things. I worked in a grocery store nine years back home."

There are a good many wives who would like to sue for a separate peace.

Grandpa Laughed at This One.

"Your gown is too short," expostulated the husband.

"I know it," replied the wife, "but it will be long enough before I get another one."

So long as Germany keeps on wanting one kind of peace and her ally, Austria, keeps on wanting another kind of peace, the entente cordiale (Teutonic) is going to continue to be more or less diluted.

"On account of the war" is the grand old alibi for the gay young Lothario these days.

A stack of wheats and a movie is about the limit.

They are telling of a man who went into a restaurant downtown the other day and ate some horse steak and immediately passed away.

Which is another way of being nagged to death.

Five thousand Norwegian sailors lost since the war began.

There is really nothing quite so satisfactory as being a neutral.

Uncle Hud, Maxim does not run the maxim factory down at Washington which turns out maxims every day like this: "Save your potato parings and beat the kaiser."

Maxims will not win the war. Maxim silencers would be the thing just now.

It's a Just Government.

One of the exchanges says that a Colorado postmaster, who was detected in the act of kissing a lady customer in the post-office, was reported to the department at Washington and his dismissal requested.

A reply was received to the effect that there was no rule of the department which prohibited a postmaster kissing a lady who wanted to be kissed, provided it did not interfere with his duties as postmaster.

In Detroit the other day an irate wife sued another woman for $10,000 for alienating the affections of her husband, a janitor.

This is believed to be the first and only case on record where anybody was willing to admit they had any love for a janitor.

Arnold Daly says there are possibly five great actors in the world.

Who are the other possible four, Arnold?

No trouble at all to name the five bad actors: W. Hohenzollern, Ludendorff, Tirpitz, Von Hindenburg and the Crown Quince.

A Pennsylvania woman, in asking for a divorce, did so on three grounds. The first was "abusage," the second was "exertion" and the third was "unsupport." That husband of hers must be a regular devil.

It is said ordinary shoes are going up to $20 a pair. What a shame! Just when people are giving up their automobiles and beginning to use their feet, too.

Since the food order went into effect, the keeper of the park zoo has shut off the ostrich's supply of scrap iron and tin cans.

Let's see. Does anybody March 4th this year? No, we guess not.

We are in favor of an odorless day for garbage wagons which pass through our well-known streets just when the most people are around.

Anyhow, we haven't had the immigration problem to worry about during the past year or two.

Every cloud has some kind of a lining.

Speaking of vers libre, a friend of ours, who is a member of a group of serious thinkers, sent in a chunk this week. It is representative of the best vers libre of the day:

A friend of ours has a niece who is quite a remarkable New York girl. She neither smokes nor drinks.

A Roumanian scientist says old-age feebleness is caused by the reducing of the amount of water in the system.

We are glad to know it is not caused by the reducing of the amount of food in the system.

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady

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Aspects of Everybody's Ailment.

Cheese is one of the best foods we have, appetizing, very nourishing, comparatively cheap, thoroughly digestible. People eat altogether too little cheese, chiefly because of foolish prejudices against it.

In the first place there is a notion that cheese is "hard to digest." Or there was such a notion in the last physiological era. A generation ago the doctors were still relying upon the classical observations of Beaumont in the case of Alexis St. Martin, a Canadian, who had an artificial opening into the stomach from a wound. Beaumont made records of the varying time that different foods remained in the stomach, and foods which left the stomach quickly, to enter the intestine farther along, he thought were easily digested, whereas foods which remained long in the stomach were difficult to digest. This, of course, was an error. Stomach digestion is only one part of the process, and not the most important part either. To say that this article is easily digested and that is hard to digest is merely giving reign to imagination. X-ray observation of the process of normal digestion has upset most of the older ideas and brought a new physiological era.

Cheese is highly concentrated food. A little goes a long way toward making a meal. If you eat too much of it you will feel uncomfortable; overeating is generally productive of some discomfort. If you eat little or nothing with the cheese, little or nothing is left after digestion is completed, and so the bowel has nothing to eliminate and no stimulus to act.

The life in cheese is both bacteria and molds. All healthful. Cottage cheese is an ideal delicacy and a pretty satisfying article of food into the bargain.

If you eat cheese late at night it does no harm, I know because I often eat it late. But if you combine with the cheese such unhygienic things as beer, strong coffee, or lobster, then you will have reason to know that your digestion is burdened. I know because I've often been called out of my nice warm bed to minister to idiots of that stripe.

Meatless days and wheatless days ought to increase the demand for all kinds of cheese. There are many varieties of cheese, something to suit every taste, and it is a pleasant experiment, marketing around in the highways and byways of trade in quest of some new variety for the table. A good kitchen economist can make some dishes out of cheese that will water the mouth of even a dyspeptic. Cheese is an efficient substitute for meat in the menu of the worker.

Questions and Answers.

The Age of Cancer.—Kindly tell me the earliest age at which a man has been known to have cancer. Also please state whether a man aged thirty-two years has cause to be alarmed if his uncle died at fifty from cancer of the nose, and if he himself has had for several months a wartlike bump or growth on the cheek just below the right cheekbone which does not go away. G. B. W.

Answer.—Cancer may occur before the age of thirty. Sarcoma (galloping cancer) is frequent in children and young adults. Epithelioma (skin cancer) is most commonly seen in advanced life, but does not occur before forty. The young man shouldn't waste time worrying at all. And it is of no consequence what his uncles and other relatives died of. He should have that troublesome little sore removed right now, by any good doctor, under local anaesthesia, and if the pathological test shows that it is epithelioma, then have about six X-ray treatments of the wound to prevent possible recurrence. Every family has cancer cases in its history at one time or another. That isn't because cancer is hereditary—there is no proof that the disease is hereditary—but because the disease is so very general that it is bound to occur in every family now and then.

Books and Authors

Professor Edward Alsworth Ross, the famous Wisconsin sociologist, has just landed at San Francisco after nearly a year's stay in Russia, during which he has devoted himself to a study of the Russian revolution. He is now working on a new book, to be called "Rebuilding Russia," which will be published this spring by The Century Company.

One of the sea captains whose narrative of voyages is included in "Tales of An Old Sea Port" (Bristol, R. I.), sailed around the Horn and up the west coast to Alaska. There he sold his stuff to Russian traders, and traveled overland to Kamchatka. He claims to have been the first American to make such a journey through Siberia. The book is just published by the Princeton University Press.

A few days ago one of the salesmen of Harper & Brothers returned from a long business trip. Though the light of conquest was in his eyes, yet he seemed to bear rather a grudge against Lieutenant F. L. Crosley's book of pictures, "That Rookie From the Thirteenth Squad," for he said: "The booksellers no sooner get it in their hands than they start to look it through again and again. I was glad to see the laughing success of the book, yet singling it out as such a favorite rather took up time from the other fellows' books." The humorous story of Private Dubb, told in pictures in "That Rookie From the Thirteenth Squad," was published earlier in the month.

"Diabetic Cookery, Recipes and Menus," by Rebecca W. Oppenheime, has just been issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. The author, herself a diabetic patient, has collected and adapted special recipes used through a number of years in the highly successful treatments of the disease at Carlsbad and Neuenahr. Every recipe has been cooked and tested under a physician's supervision. Moreover, the protein, fat, carbohydrate grams in each, as well as the total values in calories, have been computed, so that, by the use of this volume, the rationing of any individual diabetic patient may be made both safe and attractive. Above all, the recipes and menus, dietary and tables, are so arranged that they be readily understood and the directions easily followed.

Current Editorial Comment

Supremacy In Air Coming

Dispatches from the front frequently mention the fact that hostile aircraft have been behind the American lines. This condition is not confined to the American lines. Neither side has supremacy in the air. The resources of France and England produce about the same number of aircraft that are produced by the central powers. In consequence neither side can keep the other out of the air, and neither can spare many bombing planes for systematic raids. With the aircraft program now in progress, the United States should be able to tip the balance. Certainly during the summer the allies should be able to gain the supremacy and month by month to increase it. The time is coming when German lines of communications and German munition factories will be under steady and demoralizing bombardment from planes driven by the Liberty motor. Against this coming attack the conquered territory of Russia can give no aid.—Kansas City Times.

Soldiers' Civil Rights

The purpose of the soldiers' and sailors' civil rights bill, as passed by Congress, is to prevent any injustice being done any enlisted man or officer, or his dependents, through the ordinary process of civil law, when his default in any obligation is due to his absence in service. Under this law the ordinary right to foreclose a mortgage is limited, an insurance policy may not be automatically or arbitrarily voided for nonpayment of premiums, a home or other acquisition will not be sacrificed for nonpayment of stated installments. Ordinary processes, for the collection of debts are restrained. But this moratorium is not absolute. It does not cancel all the obligations of a soldier or sailor, nor even postpone their enforcement, if there is ability, or partial ability, to meet them as they come due. In substance, the law imposes on the civil courts the responsibility of protecting the interests of the absent soldier or sailor, requiring that attorneys shall be assigned to the respondents to any process, and that the enforcement of the obligation shall be tempered by full consideration of the circumstances of war which could not have been contemplated at the time of making the contract. Justice to the man in the service is, therefore, assured. It is not equally clear, however, that justice to the other party to the contract is fully provided for, and it is quite conceivable that in some instance a serious injustice might be caused by the nonpayment of a debt or of interest or installments, or by the default in an obligation. Relief of the man in camp or at the front may be admittedly deserved but the relief of the petitioner before the court may be equally necessary, and the creditor in the transaction should not be denied all recourse. Probably such cases will prove to be a small minority in the aggregate, but provision in any general rule ought to be made for exceptions.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From Richmond Dispatch, March 16, 1868.)

It was an exciting day in Washington yesterday. It was the real beginning of the impeachment trial. By 12 o'clock the Senate galleries were filled, but no black faces appeared in the crowd, which created indignation among the negroes and some white Republicans. In the meantime, Pennsylvania Avenue was packed with people expecting to see the President on his way to the Capitol to make answer in person to the articles of impeachment. Mr. Johnson did not go, however, but was represented by Messrs. Stanberry, Curtis and Nelson, of his counsel. At the opening of the Senate the chaplain prayed that the decision of the court might be approved by the people of the country and by the courts of high heaven. Chief Justice Chase at 1 o'clock declared the court open. Mr. Stanberry read a paper authorizing himself, Jeremiah Black, William M. Evarts, B. R. Curtis and Thomas A. R. Nelson to represent the President, and asked for forty days to prepare his answer. Senator Bingham opposed this, and wanted the answer at once. Counsel were finally given until March 23. The managers then moved that immediately after the answer and replication the trial shall proceed. This was defeated by a vote of 26 to 25. The high court of impeachment then adjourned to March 23.

The new registration in Richmond closed yesterday, with the following results: Marshall Ward—whites, 628; blacks, 738. Jefferson Ward—whites, 1,891; blacks, 1,914. Monroe Ward—whites, 1,675; blacks, 1,934. Madison Ward—whites, 1,685; blacks, 1,385. Clay Ward—whites, 772; blacks, 608. Total: whites, 6,571; blacks, 6,607; black majority, 36. This majority will doubtless be overcome when the list of several hundred challenged negroes is canvassed by the boards of registration, and will leave a considerable majority of legal white voters.

The Hustings Court of Magistrates yesterday elected George W. Gilliam to be recorder.

Married, in Philadelphia, on the 12th, by Rev. P. S. Henson, Charles E. Booth, of Richmond, to Miss Hellie C. Clarke, formerly of Richmond.

At their jewelry store, corner of Main and Tenth Streets, Nowlan & Co. were yesterday opening up the biggest stock of watches ever brought to Richmond. All the latest styles are represented.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday Lewis Lindsay and Clements offered resolutions looking to the raising of money to pay the per diem of the members, the $100,000 appropriated for that purpose being exhausted. Lindsay wants any money that may be in the treasury for legislative purposes, and Clements wants to levy a special tax.

T. W. McCance, general superintendent of the Conservative party of Richmond, has issued a ringing appeal to the challengers to have evidence ready. He says upon proper evidence that the 400 to 500 challenged negroes are not legal voters, their names will be stricken from the lists.

The North Carolina Conservatives first nominated Zebulon B. Vance for Governor, but he declined, and now they have named Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, of Anson County.

Alexander H. Stephens is in Washington, the guest of Dr. E. M. Chapin. Mr. Stephens is on his way to his home in Georgia, after an absence of several months, spent mostly in Philadelphia.

Methodist Delegates at Baltimore Have to Pay Their Own Expenses

BALTIMORE, March 15.—For the first time in its history, the entertainment of the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, which meets in the Broadway Church on April 3, will be on the paid basis. In all the years of its history the conference entertainment has always been on the free basis, but at the last session in Starr Church, this city, it was thought that on account of the numerical size of the body, it was asking most too much of any of the churches to entertain the upwards of 300 ministers and lay delegates free.

Just what effect the new order of things will have on the conference is at present a matter of much speculation among the ministers and laymen of the church. From some quarters there comes an opinion that the new plan will fail to bring the proper results, and that it will have the effect of keeping some of the clergymen away, for the reason that some of the weaker charges will not be able to pay the expenses of the minister and delegate, as they are compelled to do under the new plan. Others are certain that the paid entertainment plan will rob the annual meeting of most of its social features.

It is believed that many of the ministers will stop at hotels and boarding-houses, and being located far from the conference church, will not take the same interest in the sessions that they have been accustomed to taking under the old plan.

The new plan is in accordance with the resolution adopted at the last session of the conference, and it was won only after a lively debate and after several ballots had been taken. According to President Warner, "the new way is to pay your own way," and that will be a novel experience for the preachers, especially among the older heads, all of whom strongly opposed the new plan.

So far as could be learned yesterday there are to be no matters of vital importance come before either of the three Methodist conferences which meet in this city. The question of church union may be discussed to some extent by the Methodist Episcopal and the Southern Methodist conferences, but as that entire matter is now in the hands of a Joint commission, no definite action can be taken by either body.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

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

The Moratorium Act.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir:—The attention of the public should be called to the important provisions of the act of Congress, approved on the 8th instant, entitled "an act to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the military and naval establishments of the United States engaged in the present war," commonly known as the Moratorium act. The measure is some twelve pages in length, and only an outline of its provisions can be given here, but, as the penalty for violation of certain of its sections is imprisonment not to exceed one year, or a fine not to exceed $1,000, or both, and as the persons affected are numerous, namely, parties plaintiff in the courts, landlords, mortgagees, lessors of personalty upon instalment contracts, parties lending money upon "security in the nature of a mortgage upon real or personal property," insurers, collectors of taxes, etc., the importance of the measure is obvious.

Section 100 provides that "protection" is hereby extended to persons in military service of the United States in order to prevent prejudice or injury to their civil rights during their term of service, and to enable them to devote their entire energy to the military need of the nation, and to this end the following provisions are made for the temporary suspension of legal proceedings and transactions which may prejudice the civil rights of persons in such service during the continuance of the present war." Section 101 defines the term "persons in military service."

Section 200 provides that in any action or proceeding commenced in any court if there shall be default of appearance by the defendant, the plaintiff before entering judgment shall file in the court an affidavit setting forth facts showing that the defendant is not in military service. If such an affidavit is not filed, no judgment shall be entered without first securing an order of court directing such entry, and no such order shall be made until after the court shall have appointed an attorney to represent the defendant and protect his interests. Unless it appears that the defendant is not in such service, the court may require as a condition before judgment is entered, that the plaintiff file a bond approved by the court, conditioned to indemnify the defendant, if in military service, against any loss or damage which he may suffer by reason of any judgment, should the judgment be thereafter set aside in whole or in part. If any judgment shall be rendered in any action or proceeding governed by section 200 and it appears that such person is prejudiced by reason of his military service in making his defense thereto, such judgment may within ninety days after the termination of such service, be opened by the court rendering the same and the defendant let in to defend, provided he has meritorious or legal defense to the action.

Section 201 provides that at any stage thereof any action or proceeding commenced in any court by or against any person in military service during the period of such service, may, in the discretion of the court, be stayed.

Section 202 provides that when an action for compliance with the terms of any contract is thus stayed, no fine or penalty shall accrue by reason of failure to comply with the terms of such contract during such stay. Article III. relates to rent, instalment contracts and mortgages.

Section 300 provides that no eviction or distress shall be made during the period of military service for any premises for which the agreed rent does not exceed $50 a month, occupied chiefly for dwelling purposes by the family of a person in military service, and the court shall in its own discretion or upon application, stay the proceeding not longer than three months or make such other order as may be just.

Section 301 provides that no person who has received, or whose assignor has received, under a contract for the purchase of real or personal property, or of lease or bailment with a view to purchase such property, a deposit or instalment of the purchase price from a person in military service shall exercise any right or option under such contract to rescind or terminate the contract or resume possession of the property for non-payment of any instalment falling due during the period of such service except by action in a court of competent jurisdiction. Upon the hearing of such action the court may order the repayment of prior instalments or any part thereof as a condition of terminating the contract and returning the property.

Section 302 treats of obligations secured by mortgage, trust deed, or other security in the nature of a mortgage upon real or personal property, and provides that in any proceeding commenced in any court during the period of military service to enforce such obligation, the court may either stay the proceedings or make such other disposition of the case as may be equitable to conserve the interests of all parties. It is further provided that no sale under a power of sale or under a judgment entered upon warrant of attorney to confess judgment contained in any such obligation shall be valid if made during the period of military service or within three months thereafter, unless upon an order of sale previously granted by the court.

Article IV. treats of insurance and contains fifteen sections, the chief object of which is to conserve the rights of a policy holder.

Article V. concerns taxes and public lands.

Section 500 provides, among other things, that when any person in military service or any person in his behalf, shall file with the collector of taxes an affidavit showing that a tax has been assessed upon his property, that such tax is unpaid, and, that by reason of such military service the ability of such person to pay the tax is materially affected, no sale of the property shall be made to enforce the collection of such a tax, except upon leave of court granted upon an application made therefor by such collector. When by law such property may be sold to enforce the collection of a tax, such person in military service shall have the right to redeem or commence an action to redeem such property at any time not later than six months after the termination of such service. Whenever any tax shall not be paid when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and no other penalty or interest shall be incurred by reason of such nonpayment.

The entire act should be carefully studied. It is, of course, self-operative and from the date of its approval. It is the supreme law of the land and affects proceedings in every court of the country, State and Federal, and contracts and the parties to them embraced in its scope.

GEORGE BRYAN

Richmond, March 15, 1918.

Hold Thirty-Five.

WICHITA, KAN., March 15.—Federal amendments were returned here to-day against thirty-five alleged members of the Industrial Workers of the World. With only one exception, the indicted men are now under arrest and some have been interned for the duration of the war.

America.

(Tune: "Maryland, My Maryland." Dedicated to "our boys.")

[For The Times-Dispatch.]

Now Time has struck the fateful hour,
America! America!
Thou wilt not yield to tyrants' power,
America! America!

'Tis not for conquest that we fight,
But 'tis for principle and right—
To save the world from curse and blight—
America! America!

It is the justice of our cause,
America! America!
'Tis based, we know, on God's own laws,
America! America!

"Thrice armed is he whose cause is just,"
We'll keep our swords and souls from rust,
And make the Prussian bite the dust,
America! America!

No, we are not too proud to fight,
America! America!
But we will put the Hun to flight,
America! America!

And then, instead of his world power,
Thy light shall shine from Freedom's tower,
And Peace shall blossom into flower,
America! America!

W. C.

Richmond, Va., March 11, 1918.

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 self-addressed, stamped envelope is required. Address The Times-Dispatch Information Bureau, Richmond, Va.

Prizes in Score Games.

Narrow Minded, Cedar Bluff.—No, there is no law against awarding a prize in a social game where the intent is not to evade the law prohibiting gambling.

Army Medical Corps.

H. C. W., Jr., Chula.—The ranking office of the army medical corps is surgeon-general, which position is now held by Major-General William C. Gorgas.

Khaki and Olive Drab.

D. B., Howardsville.—Khaki was adopted for the summer uniform in 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish War. On March 13, 1909, the present olive drab shade was adopted for the summer uniform. Both summer and winter service uniforms, as well as overcoats, are what is known as olive drab.

Secretary of War Baker.

Subscriber, Chester.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., December 3, 1871; was graduated at Johns Hopkins University in 1892 and at Washington and Lee Law School in 1894; was private secretary to Postmaster-General Wilson, 1896-1897; practiced law in Martinsburg; was appointed city solicitor of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1902; elected city solicitor, 1903-1909; Mayor of Cleveland, 1912-1915; resumed practice of law there in January, 1916; was appointed Secretary of War March 9, 1916.

Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Reader, Portsmouth.—The Bureau of War Risk Insurance was created by act of Congress September 2, 1914, to cover American vessels and their cargoes against war risks. At first it was intended to expire September 2, 1916, but August 11, 1916, it was extended for a further period of one year, and again on March 3, 1917, for an additional one year, making a total of four years. A further extension of the activities of the bureau is embodied in an amended war risk bill before Congress in September, 1917, which provides for the insurance of officers and enlisted men of the army and navy.

About Sir Douglas Haig.

S. L. L., Winchester.—Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British forces in France, was born at Cameronbridge, Fifeshire, June 19, 1861. He was educated at Clifton and Brazenose College, Oxford. He joined the Seventh Hussars in 1885, passed the Staff College, served in the Sudan in 1898, in South Africa 1899, commanded the Seventeenth Lancers, 1901-3, inspector general of cavalry in India, 1903-1906, appointed a major general in 1904; director of military training, 1906-1907; director of staff duties at army headquarters, 1907-1912. He held Aldershot command when the European war broke out and commanded the first corps of the expeditionary force which left England to meet the Germans. During the first of the present war General Haig was very little known and was seldom mentioned in dispatches during the retreat from Mons, as the rear was under command of General Horace Smith-Dorien, but with the opening of the battle of the Aisne Sir Douglas Haig's name began to appear, always with highest commendation of Sir John French. He has been decorated several times during the war and has won numerous medals for his services.