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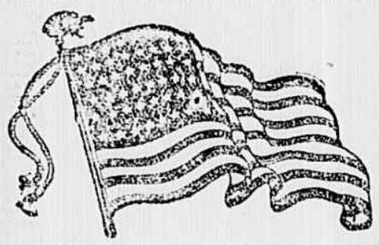
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1921.



What the President Hopes to Achieve

THE published correspondence of President Harding with Miss Ella L. Freed, of Brooklyn, one of the thousands of persons who have written to him on the disarmament question, explaining what he hopes to accomplish by the calling of the coming arms limitation conference, is creditable to his judgment of what should be undertaken. This paper has never been able to agree with those persons who impugn the sincerity of his motives in calling the conference.

Explaining to Miss Freed that her protest of his explanation to her that the purpose he had in mind was to secure "reasonable limitation," did not, as she inferred, imply "a message of hopelessness," he says: "By 'reasonable limitation' I mean something practical that there is a chance to accomplish, rather than an ideal that there would be no chance to realize. It is necessary to deal with actualities; to do the best possible. Universal disarmament would be beyond hope of realization; even its desirability at this time might well be questioned. Thousands of years of history, recording the wars and controversies of mankind, suggest that human nature would require revolutionary reorganization to make universal disarmament possible. A consideration of the present state of the world must, I think, enforce the conclusion that this is not a hopeful time to undertake that kind of revolution."

This frank expression of the President's belief of what is practical to be achieved bears the ear marks of such absolute sincerity that it should disarm all criticism as to his motives on the part of well wishers for the conference's success. With the delegation the President has named to represent the United States, we may rest assured that this country's traditional attitude in favor eliminating every competing provocative to future disturbance of the peace of the world will be ably and sincerely presented from the practical standpoint of possible achievement. If the conference should not prove a success for the purpose for which convened, it will be the fault of other nations represented, less committed to the reasonable ideals which inspired its calling, and not the fault of the American delegation.

A "Revelation" That Reveals Little

WHILE the country is indebted to the biographers of the late Walter H. Page, American ambassador to Great Britain under President Wilson, for the publication of his intimate and confidential correspondence during the period of the Panama Canal tolls fight, the careful reader of the communications exchanged between Mr. Page, the President and Colonel House must be somewhat disappointed over the actual contribution to the history of that trying time.

The biographers of Mr. Page announce that the letters, now made public, "reveal for the first time the inner history of the tolls repeal of 1914." These communications do, in fact, unfold the diplomatic record of that time in so far as Mr. Page participated in it. They show how earnestly he worked on the side of repeal; how difficult his labors were made by British resentment over the exemption of American ships from tolls payment, and how bitterly the British regarded the act of bad faith involved in the exemption.

All this is interestingly spread before the world for the first time, but the one mystery associated with Mr. Wilson's demand that the exemption law be repealed, remains unsolved. The late ambassador either did not know the answer to that question, or else he studiously refrained from discussing it even in his private exchanges with his own government.

Let it be recalled that President Wilson, in addressing Congress on March 5, 1914, pleading for the repeal of the exemption enactment, used these words: "I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the administration. I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure."

It was well known then and since that the British regarded the tolls exemption law as a direct repudiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty; that they gravely distrusted all American foreign policies thereafter, and felt that until America righted the wrong committed during the Taft administration a full understanding between the two governments would be impossible. All that developed in the stormy debate which followed the Wilson message of March 5.

But the "other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence" either then pending or impending between the two nations were not disclosed in the course of this debate. They were not mentioned then or afterward by President Wilson, nor is the slightest intimation of what they might have been contained in any of the Page communications now made public.

The country and the world are left to speculate upon what was in the President's mind when he delivered that address, notwithstanding the promise of Mr. Page's biographers to "reveal for the first time the inner history of the tolls repeal of 1914." Perhaps the ambassador himself had no knowledge of what these mysterious matters might be, and it probably will remain for Mr. Wilson himself to tell that story in his own way and in his own time. It is not improbable that the secret is locked in the mind of only one man.

The Conference Submits Recommendations

THE national unemployment conference reached unanimous agreement on a series of recommendations for relief of the situation it has had under consideration the past three weeks. These recommendations include disarmament, reduction of taxes, settlement of the tariff, stabilizing exchange, readjustment of railway rates, passage of the railway funding bill, steadier employment in the coal and other seasonal industries, and proportionate deflation, especially in agricultural commodities. The question of wage reduction has not finally been passed on, but the attitude of labor union representatives in the conference is sufficiently indicated to make it practically certain that there will be a vigorous fight against the proposal and the presentation of conflicting reports.

Throughout the conference Secretary Hoover has been the dominating influence in directing its deliberations along lines suggestive of practical benefits possible of realization, and he has expressed himself as satisfied that "the summary of particular points respecting the solution of unemployment will make a material contribution to public thought." It is to be hoped that such contribution will materialize in such expression of public sentiment as will impress our lawmakers with the necessity for concerted and intelligent action on the legislative remedies recommended, as these constitute the bulk of the proposals for relief of the situation.

We are afraid, however, that Congressmen are in such a confused state of mind over pending legislation that there is little prospect of quick and favorable action on measures that would be calculated to bring the desired relief. So far Congress has made but little headway in its effort to secure a reduction of taxation, one of the greatest needs recommended by the conference. Five months have already been wasted in juggling over rates which amount to nothing more substantial than a shifting of the tax burden. If any relief is in prospect, it is not of a kind that will tend to stimulate industries already staggering under the depression it imposes on them. As to further tariff tinkering, it is a foregone conclusion that selfish interests will so control the making of new rates as to increase, instead of lightening, the load of indirect taxation that will have to be borne by the masses.

As to possible co-operation between capital and labor in carrying out the recommendations for the relief of the unemployment situation, the prospects are equally as gloomy. It is in evidence that leaders of the miners pledge support to strikers in two large fields, debate measures for increase of wages and shortening of the working day, with resultant reduction of production and more idleness. Moreover, leaders of railway labor are now tabulating the votes of a million men in favor of a strike against their first cut of wages since the war. Such a strike as has been threatened means the idleness of the millions of members of these unions and of other millions in industries that would be affected by such a tie-up of transportation.

Anyway, let us hope that Mr. Hoover is correct in assuming that the summary of particular points respecting the solution of unemployment "will make a material contribution to the public thought." Public thought in many groups sorely needs to be awakened to intelligent and unselfish courses of action that would be truly productive of the common good.

Fires Due to Carelessness

"FIRE Prevention Week" is more than half passed and it is certain that some good has been done in bringing the people to a serious study of the ways and means for saving property and lives from flames. But, so far as Richmond is concerned, it is to be doubted if the cause of three-fourths of the conflagrations in Richmond has received the thoughtful, even prayerful, consideration it should receive.

Mayor Ainslie and the Fire Department officials are of the opinion that 90 per cent of the losses by fire in this city within the last nine months were due solely to carelessness. There were within the city limits in that time 773 fires, great and small, which entailed the loss of five lives and a property loss of near $350,000, and the authorities tell us that carelessness was responsible for the greater part of all the property loss and damage the people suffered.

This cause cannot be removed in a day or a week. Its removal can come about only by daily application of the remedy all the year around, and to that end every day should be fire prevention day.

Richmond spends considerably more than a half million dollars annually on the maintenance of its Fire Department, but if it should expend thrice that amount it could not prevent carelessness. That is a matter which is, or should be, the business of every individual, and is a subject to be considered and a duty to be performed every day in the year.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER

Compensation.

I had an ache—an awful ache—
A molar gone to pot;
The dentist said he'd have to pull,
I said I'd rather not.
And so I suffered with the ache
Both night and day, until
The dentist won, until the day
I let him work his will.

And when the aching tooth was out,
And when the pain was gone,
'Twas like the birds a-singing on
Some happy summer dawn.
I danced and pranced with foolish glee—
I felt inclined to shout
Because I felt so good when he
Had yanked my molar out.

Tootache, and all the kindred pains
That follow us through life,
And all the sickness man can have
In this dark vale of strife,
Are blessings in disguise, that seem
A curse to suffering men—
It's good to suffer, for the fun
Of getting well again.

Charcoal Eph's Daily Thought.

"A mewl dat don' kick an' a dog dat don' bite," said Charcoal Eph, moodily, "remin' me of a man dat don' growl an' a woman dat don' nag; sayin' which, how yo' all feelin' yo'self, Mistah Jackson?"

Lagniappe.

Liberty and license will ever dispute.
Law was made for the weak, to scare 'em.
Pulling a boat is half the fun of riding.
Paint up the old boat, brother; the tires are still good.

My Overcoat.

I parked near a theater one recent chilly night, and someone took my overcoat from the car.

Maybe he needed it worse than I did. All I have to ask is that when he is in better condition and can afford it, he pass the coat on to some other fellow who needs it, and that he, in turn, do the same, until the coat is worn out and declined into honorable usefulness.

It was a good coat. It has worn me well for two seasons. It is heavy, warm, durable, fashionable—all that an overcoat should be. But if, in its journeyings now, it shelters half a dozen men temporarily it will be a Prince of Overcoats. God bless my overcoat, and be kind to the men who wear it.

There is a place named Olympus where the gods dream and play dramas; but methinks, as they look down on this little pill called Earth, at the struggling, combating, fussy things called Humans, they snicker.

Unavailable.

"Sir," said the Author, "I have here the manuscript of a serial on real life—something that will touch the most intimate relations, with situations that occur in every human experience. It is——"

"One moment," said the Editor. "Does it tell a woman how to hold her husband, steal somebody ele's husband, make herself look like Cleopatra? Does it instruct the female in how to get into the movies, make love to the Crown Prince or get a fur coat on the instalment plan Does it?"

"Well—er—no, Sir; I don't consider——"

"Never mind what you consider," said the Editor. "Johnny, show this gentleman out!"

Optimism.

In these heard times one hears so much
Of trouble getting people's Dutch
That somehow things seem quite outrageous—
The trouble—lust is so contageous.
Distress runs fast—it spreads so quickly
That you can suffer if you will,
By reflection of your neighbor's ill.

But say, old top, why worry, when
Life only runs three score and ten?
Why fret today, and worry borrow
From yesterday or from tomorrow?
Between ourselves, it's not werth while
To frown, when one may crack a smile;
God's in his heavens yet, my brother,
Tho' you've no cent to rub another.

Spirit of Virginia Press

"Just as the G. O. P. balloon was becoming inflated with political propaganda and oratorical gas," says the Urbanna Sentinel, "along comes Colonel Anderson and shoots a star through the bag, to the consternation of Congressman Slemp and his other supporters and backers."

The Petersburg Index-Appeal observes: "It seems that the Lily Black Republicans of Virginia have reached the conclusion that Republicans have appreciated them in times past only for their votes."

The Claremont Herald, speaking of home affairs, presumably, says:

"Personal freedom consists in the minds of some people of doing as they please and making the other guy come within the law. This applies to town ordinances, taxes, dogs, autos and licenses."

The Halifax Gazette offers this hint: "If the other departments of the Ku Klux Klan are as efficient as that which takes care of its publicity it must be a strong organization."

"Nothing was said about it in the invitations, of course," says the Bristol Herald-Courier, "but the foreign delegates to the Washington conference on limitation of armaments will be expected to bring a little something along with them."

The Scottsville News thinks maybe William Jennings Bryan was only a few laps ahead of his day and generation when he advocated free silver and some other absurdities, and adds: "And now it seems possible that a Republican administration will be forced to inaugurate government ownership of railroads—something that Bryan suggested, then had to keep quiet about, when he ran for President the second time."

The Tidewater News has been watching this unusual State campaign, and says:

"While the usual Democratic majorities are anticipated in the general election on November 8, next, the efforts of the minority party in the Old Dominion are interesting to watch and have afforded not a little amusement in several instances.

Here is a little lecture taken from the editorial column of The Norfolk Post:

"We have no desire to set up Henry Ford as a tin divinity, but it does seem that there are simple business lessons which might be learned from him. According to our information Henry is now selling his 'lizzies' at a price $55 less than pre-war prices. But, here is the point: Henry has broken all records in the last three months in the quantity of machines produced and sold. Get the last two words, 'and sold.' The thing which should interest our other captains of industry is the fact that a sufficient reduction in price stimulates purchase. There is a market when the price is made low enough to meet the buyer. There is something Henry is teaching the business world. Perhaps it is efficiency. Perhaps it is elemental economics. Certainly it is not the lesson that a railroad can get rich by raising its rates until the crops rot on the ground. Or that builders can grow rich while tenants walk the streets and sleep in public parks. Without changing our economic system things could be much improved by the intelligent recognition of the obvious—as Henry Ford recognizes it."

Health Talks by Dr. Brady

Hang the Lamp High.

A lamp is either for utility or for decoration. If for decoration, the giddier and gayer the shade, the better, I suppose at least that is apparently the aim of the decorator. But if for utility, well, that is a question o hygiene.

For reading or working a lamp should stand or hang well above the level of the eyes, in fact as far above the level of the eyes as it may be conveniently placed in the room without hanging it too high to get the light. And it should be so placed, or the reader or worker should so place himself in relation to the lamp, that the lamp itself shall not be within the field of vision as the reader or worker sits or stands.

It is not important over which shoulder light should fall, though for right handed persons it is more convenient over the left shoulder and vice versa.

The use of red, green and other vivid colors for lamp shades is a great injury to the eye sight of all who have to use the lamp to work or read by. The only hygienic color for a lampshade for utility is white or nearly white. If any tint at all is used in the decoration of a lampshade it should be a very delicate tint, not enough to impress itself on the casual vision as any particular color, opal or porcelain shades are ideal, and ground glass is a good second, from the standpoint of saving the eyesight.

It is an everyday experience to find misguided people straining their eyes at fine work under a glaring lamp which is improperly placed, and then trying to offset this glare in the eyes by wearing some such contraption as a green eyeshade. Now and then perhaps some exceptional technical work demands the exposure of the eyes to the direct glare of a bright light, but I am referring to printers, bookkeepers, and a lot of other workers who seem to think little of their eyesight and abuse it in this deplorable way—perhaps salving a twinge of conscience with the green eyeshade.

The ideal artificial lighting in a room is, of course, that in which the lamps or sources of light are themselves concealed or at least not within direct vision of the eyes of the occupant of the room. Second choice falls on inverted globes of more or less translucent glass within which the lamps are placed, and a white or nearly white ceiling which reflects the light softly and evenly to all parts of the room.

It is well to have a reasonably bright light on the work or the page, but not an intensely bright light such as many individuals make the mistake of using. Great harm is done the eyes, for instance, by reading with direct sunlight on the page, whereas diffused light at midday is perfect.

The ideal to strive for in home lighting in general is brightness of the room and its contents, not brightness of the lights.

So far as light is concerned, it is immaterial whether candles, kerosene, gas or electricity be used, provided the right amount of light correctly distributed is obtained.

Questions and Answers.

Cancer of the Breast.—What are the symptoms of cancer of the breast? There is a little hard lump in my left breast which hurts only when touched . . .—Mrs. D. N. M.

Answer.—Any woman who discovers a lump, or hard place in the breast, even though it be painless, ought not speculate, worry or procrastinate, especially if the lump seems attached to the overlying skin or if the skin is drawn in or dimpled over the lump. Early cancer is usually not painful.

Amundsen to Seek Pole by Airplane.

(By Associated Press.)

SEATTLE, WASH., Oct. 12.—Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole and conqueror of the Northeast Passage, will use airplanes in an effort to reach the North Pole if present plans for drifting past the top of the world prove impracticable, H. H. Hammer, his representative here, announced yesterday.

Captain Amundsen has already obtained the services of two Norwegian aviators, who will sail with his ship, the Maud, when it leaves Seattle next May to resume its interrupted far northern trip, according to the announcement. The two planes to be used in the expedition are expected to arrive here early next year.

The explorer's original plans for the expedition, which is operating under the auspices of the Norwegian government, called for a five years' drift with the Arctic ice pack. The Maud left Norway more than two years ago, but last year lost a propeller in the ice off the Northeastern Siberian Coast and was brought back to Seattle for repairs.

Mr. Hammer said the decision to use the planes would not alter Captain Amundsen's plans for drifting with the polar ice pack.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 15, 1871.)

A convention assembled at Henrico Courthouse yesterday and named the following as Conservative candidates: Henry J. Smith for Sheriff; Henry Vogler for Superintendent of the poor; James T. Redd for surveyor.

A Chicago customer of a Richmond tobacco factory in ordering a new supply of tobacco writes as follows: "We are burned out, destroyed and have no office, but send on the tobacco; can't start up without it; will have a place to put it by the time it gets here."

Six or eight Richmond physicians will attend the meeting of the State Medical Society, which is to be held in Lynchburg, beginning day after tomorrow. It will be a meeting of unusual importance and interest.

The faculty of Richmond College have introduced a new and interesting feature in the course of instruction. Weekly lectures on the Bible, according to a systematic and prescribed plan, are to be delivered, and the time is to be so arranged as to render the attendance of every student in the college possible.

Captain D. W. Bohannon and Mr. Thomas Jones, who are touring Europe, were at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 26th of September, and were well and in the highest spirits.

Married, at Grace Street Baptist Church, on the 19th instant, by Rev. N. W. Wilson, Mr. Junius A. Cosby to Mrs. Mattie A. Schutte, both of this city.

A deed of mortgage placed on record by an agent of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad in Petersburg was to secure $15,000,000, and the State tax for the recordation by the clerk was $15,000.

Opening of the bank vaults in the ruins of the Chicago fire is progressing rapidly. So far, in most cases, the contents have been found to be in more or less perfect state of preservation. In some cases, however, a heap of charred leaves and melted tin boxes are found.

For "persistent hazing" five boys have been dismissed from the United States Naval School, and the edict has gone forth that any others who may be guilty of the same offense will have to go.

Voice of the People

Letters for the "Voice of the People" Column should not exceed 300 words in length. Beyond that number the Editor reserves the right to blue pencil. Name and address must accompany each communication, not for publication, if the writer does not wish it, but as evidence of good faith.

On Guard!

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The Virginia Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, are today, at the Jefferson, in annual convention.

As assembled this morning, in the Green Room, adjoining the Jefferson Rotunda, with their upturned faces in the attitude of sympathetic attention, they gave evidence of that refinement, and of that intellectuality, which belongs to Virginia's most aristocratic women,—surviving type of the Old South. At least one among them, was distinguished as the daughter of the Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, President of the Confederate Senate.

It is more than sixty years, since the guns broke the stillness on the plains of Manassas, and the tragedy of the War Between the States began by actual combat.

Many of these women were children then, and some at least have heard the boom of sullen gun, while Time has woven a wreath of silvered gray, where once a wreathe of gold or brown tresses, lent to their beauty the charm of youth.

Today, they give distinction to Virginia's Capital City by their presence here, and its citizens will vie to do them honor.

In matters of State pride, of State and of local government; in matters of education, and of social and religious life, these Daughters of the Confederacy, know their duty, and can be depended upon to do that duty, always.

May they live long, to foster pride in the deeds of their sires, and pass it along as an inheritance, to their sons and to their daughters.

Respectfully,
EDWIN P. SURBER.

Richmond, Va., October 12, 1921. P. O. Box, 1668.

U. S. ARMS PARLEY DELEGATES IN MEET

(Continued From First Page.)

cations, committees, or other subordinate bodies, where the real decisions of the negotiations may be made, but would give publicity to such gatherings as that which will mark the opening of the conference and to the sessions where formal votes on pending question are taken.

The question, however, is one which the conference itself must decide, and it is expected that the American delegation will take every precaution not to appear to urge its opinions on the representatives of the other powers. It is pointed out that the plan for open sessions for the full conference is in accord with a resolution presented by Senator Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi, and now pending in the Senate.

Met in Hughes' Office.

Today's meeting of the delegates was held in the office of Secretary Hughes, head of the delegation, whose colleagues, Elihu Root, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Senator Oscar Underwood, formerly delegated him to act as spokesman in making public such details as seemed practicable. Afterward, Mr. Hughes announced the selection of Basil Miles, a former chief of the department's Russian division, as secretary of the delegation, and made it known that the meeting was taken up largely with a review of the data collected by government agencies for the information of the American representatives.

Most of this data has been put into the form of monographs on diplomatic, military and naval subjects that are likely to come before the conference. Similar exhaustive compilations on other subjects now are in process of preparation and will be supplied to the delegates as their work progresses. In each case, the historical background of the subject is included in the exposition and every military and naval topic discussed is presented in the light of the attending economic and political situation.

Make Physical Preparations.

Full information also was supplied the delegates with regard to the physical preparations made for the conference, a memorandum on that subject being submitted for Under-Secretary Fletcher, who is in charge of physical plans. The proposal to use the Pan-American building for the conference sessions was given indorsement, and the delegation made suggestions regarding the allotment of space for delegations and committees there and in a wing of the Navy Department building, adjacent.

Secretary Hughes formally communicated receipt of a tender of service for research by the Carnegie endowment, and announced that the new conference division of the State Department, created to deal specifically with problems connected with the negotiations, was ready for utilization.

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.

Whigs.

Reader, Chester.—Whig was the name of a once great political party in England and the United States. The term is said to come from "whiggamore," a Celtric word for a thief or freebooter. The Marquis of Argyle collected a troop of these thieves to oppose some measures of James I and finally the epithet "whig" was applied to all opponents of the government. The Whigs at the English Revolution opposed the government of James II. The Whig party in America favored a protective tariff and a United States Bank. General Scott was their last candidate for President, 1852.

Auction Bridge.

Miss A. E. J., Boydton.—Auction bridge is a variety of the game of bridge, in which the players, beginning with the dealer, bid for the privilege of naming the trump and playing with the dummy for that deal, there being heavy penalties for a player's failure to make good his bid. The score value for each trick more than six taken by the successful bidder is as follows: when the trump is clubs, 6; diamonds, 7; hearts, 8; spades, 9; and when the deal is played with no trump, 10. Formerly the spade bid counted 2, except when announced as a royal spade, in which case its value was 9.

Theater Calendar

LYRIC—Keith vaudeville.

COLONIAL—Thomas Meighan, in "Cappy Ricks."

BROADWAY—All-star cast, in "Dangerous Curve Ahead."

BIJOU—Sessue Hayakawa, in "Black Roses."

ISIS—Mary Miles Minter, in "A Cumberland Romance."

BLUEBIRD—Tom Mix, in "The Night Horseman."

ODEON—Constance Talmadge, in "Up the Road with Sallie."

The Weather

(Furnished by U. S. Weather Bureau.)

Forecast: Virginia—Fair today and tomorrow; rising temperature tomorrow.

North Carolina—Fair today and tomorrow; rising temperature.

Local Temperature Yesterday.

8 P. M. temperature	60
Maximum temperature to 8 P. M.	63
Minimum temperature to 8 P. M.	50
Mean temperature yesterday	56
Normal temperature for this date	62
Deficiency yesterday	7
Excess since March 1	159
Excess since January 1	176

Local Rainfall.

Rainfall 12 hours ending 8 P. M.	None
Rainfall 24 hours ending 8 P. M.	None
Deficiency since March 1	10.62
Deficiency since January 1	10.91

Local Observations at 8 P. M. Yesterday.

Wind direction, northwest; wind velocity, 6; highest wind yesterday, 14; weather at 8 P. M., clear.

Special Data.

	8 A.M.	1 PM	8 P.M.
Temperature, dry bulb	52	61	51
Temperature, wet bulb	47	47	41
Relative humidity	49	32	39

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

	Temperature 8 P. M.	High	Low	Weather.
Asheville	46	52	34	Clear
Atlanta	54	62	44	Clear
Atlantic City	44	60	44	Clear
Boston	52	62	44	Clear
Buffalo	42	46	34	Cloudy
Charleston	64	70	62	Clear
Chicago	50	54	38	Clear
Denver	54	70	38	Clear
Galveston	68	76	62	Clear
Hatteras	66	70	62	Clear
Havre	44	70	36	Clear
Jacksonville	70	80	62	Clear
Kansas City	56	60	48	Clear
Montgomery	58	66	48	Clear
New Orleans	64	68	60	Clear
New York	50	58	48	Clear
Norfolk	56	64	54	Clear
Oklahoma	60	68	38	Clear
Pittsburgh	40	46	38	Clear
Raleigh	52	64	44	Clear
St. Louis	54	64	44	Clear
San Francisco	64	64	56	Cloudy
Savannah	62	74	62	Pt. cloudy
Tampa	78	86	66	Clear
Washington	54	64	44	Clear
Wytheville	42	56	40	Cloudy

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

October 13, 1921.

		HIGH TIDE:	
Sun rises	6:16	Morning	1:51
Sun sets	5:36	Evening	2:13

DENTISTS FOR CAPITAL AS A MEDICAL CENTER

(Continued From First Page.)

in his opinion, all of the ills incident to the body do not come from the mouth and the teeth.

The report of the committee on dental hygienist was presented by Dr. H. Wood Campbell, chairman, and referred to the legislative committee. It was suggested that in view of the proposed merger of the medical colleges overshadowing all other legislation this winter, the legislative committee will not take up any additional work.

At the afternoon session Dr. Thomas J. Rice, of Washington, gave an illustrated talk on "Technic for Removal Bridge Work on Vital Abutments." Dr. I. L. Furnas, of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, gave an illustrated lecture on "Systematized Technic for Artificial Denture Construction," and in the absence of Dr. H. J. Burkhardt, of Rochester, he extended his lecture last night, following an address by Dr. Eunion G. Williams, State Commissioner of Health, on "Dentistry and Public Health in Virginia." Dr. Williams told of the work being done throughout the schools and in special clinics in the matter of mouth hygiene and care of the teeth.

Silver Service Presented.

An interesting feature of last night's meeting was the presentation of a silver service to Dr. H. W. Campbell, of Suffolk, president of the Virginia State Board of Dental Examiners, of which he has been a member for twenty-five years. The presentation speech was made by Dr. R. H. Walker, of Norfolk, in behalf of the members of the dental board. The board is composed of Dr. H. W. Campbell, of Suffolk, president; Dr. J. P. Stiff, of Fredericksburg, secretary-treasurer; Dr. H. L. Smith, of Charlottesville; Dr. J. M. Lewis, of Richmond; Dr. J. L. Walker, of Norfolk, and Dr. C. E. Harper, of Danville.

The wives and daughters of the dentists attending the convention were entertained at an afternoon tea at the Governor's Mansion yesterday at 4:30 o'clock by Mrs. Westmoreland Davis.

Today at 1 o'clock the Richmond Dental Society will be hosts to the visiting dentists at a luncheon at the Commonwealth Club.

The program for today's session, opening at 9:30 o'clock, includes an address by Dr. Walter Liles, on "Pediadontia," and an address by Colonel Robert T. Oliver, chief, dental division, medical department, United States army, on "A Consideration of Supply and Demand for Dentistry."

Executive Committee to Report.

The committee on the president's address will report on recommendations offered by that officer. Dr. Frank R. Talley, chairman, will report on "Study Clubs," and Dr. W. G. Delp, chairman, will read the report of the executive committee. Treasurer Dr. S. N. Hopkins Hodgkin, will make his annual report, and new members will be elected.

At the afternoon session Dr. R Boyd Bod Bogle, dean of the dental department of Vanderbilt University, will give an illustrated lecture on "Surgical Treatment of Diseased Periapical Areas"; Dr. John P. Stiff, secretary, will read the report of the State Board of Dental Examiners, after which there will be nominations for the board of examiners, miscellaneous business, the election of officers and the selection of the time and place for the next meeting.

A musical program and an informal dance will be given in the Jefferson auditorium tonight.

Hopewell Plans Hunting Club.

HOPEWELL, VA., Oct. 12.—There is a movement on foot in Hopewell to organize a club to be known as the Appomattox Hunting Club. The club will own its own hunting dogs and necessary equipment and, it is thought that many of the true lovers of sport, both in Hopewell and City Point, will join. Preparations are already under way for the details of organization.

ORDERS JITNEYS TO STAY ON OWN ROUTES

Petersburg Court Refuses Bus Lines Right to Change to Fair Grounds.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, VA., Oct. 12.—The fight between the trolley lines and jitneys here has found its way into court, the jitneys losing out in their first legal battle.

Owners of the bus lines to Hopewell and Ettrick sought to prevent Director of Public Safety Walker, of this city, from keeping them from operating their buses to the fair grounds. An injunction was sought in the Hustings Court before Judge J. M. Mullen, but the court refused to grant it.

At the beginning of the fair on Monday, Major Walker issued an order preventing the interurban jitneys from operating to the fair grounds, but keeping them on their regular routes. Two lines, the Ettrick and Hopewell, refused to abide by the order and engaged attorneys to represent them in the fight. A. L. Jones, of Hopewell, being secured by the Hopewell owners, and H. B. Gilliam, of this city, by the Ettrick men.

Judge Mullen heard the motion for an injunction yesterday, City Attorney Mason appearing for the city. In refusing the injunction, Judge Mullen held that it was best for the safety and convenience of the public that the jitneys remain on their own routes at all times.

Whether the owners will take the matter to the Supreme Court in order to settle the controversy for the future, is not yet known.

"BAB" COMEDY IN FOUR ACTS HERE NEXT WEEK

Will Be Attraction at Academy Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The story of the play is concerned with but one of the many adventures which befall "Bab" in Mrs. Rinehart's book, but this one affair is sprightly enough to entertain throughout the evening. It begins with Bab's coming home from boarding school because of an epidemic of measles and precipitating herself upon her elder sister Leila's first dinner party.

Bab is at the age when she is "misunderstood" by her family; they tyranize over her, particularly in the matter of "V" necks in her gowns and other important affairs. To retaliate, and also to force them to treat her as a grown-up, Bab invents a lover.

She produces a photograph of a matinee idol as the likeness of her unknown betrothed, and has the family in the desired state of hysteria until an old friend, Carter Brooks, brings in the original of the photograph. Thus the tables are turned on Bab, and things quiet down. But excitement and Bab are never far apart, and her next move is to arrange Leila's elopement, placate the angry father and generally act the part of peacemaker. And in the end there is a hint that Carter Brooks will some day claim Bab, after the delights of being a debutante begin to pall.

Bab will be the attraction at the Academy Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Wednesday matinee next week.

HONEY BOY MINSTRELS IN VAUDEVILLE ACT

This Form of Announcement Has Inning at Lyric Today and For Rest of the Week.

Minstrelsy will have its inning at the Lyric today and for the remainder of the week. Featuring the new show will be the Seven Honey Boys, a minstrel act organized after the death of George H. Evans, the minstrel star. All of the seven comedians, singers and dancers were members of the George H. Evans Honey Boy Minstrels. They offer a divertissement that is a corkological show in tabloid form.

On the same bill will be Dave and Dore, the Dancing Hawaiians, two Sandwich Islanders, who sing and play musical instruments besides presenting a suite of picturesque dances.

Ruth Warren & Co., billed as "the singing girls," promises a sprightly comedy and singing turn. Lang and Vernon, comedy duo, are bringing a droll character skit, and closing the bill will come Lillian's Dogs, a troupe of acting bowwows, giving an exhibition of animal sagacity.

New "Movies" supplement the vaudeville offerings, as usual.

BREACHES OF TRUCE UP IN CONFERENCE TODAY

(Continued From First Page.)

change of the original terms of the truce signed at general headquarters in Dublin. It is understood that they are unwilling to bind themselves to discontinue any activities not covered at that time. Since, however, many of these activities were possible only through the possession of arms, a stricter regard for prohibition against carrying arms by either side would meet all government requirements.

Today's conversations, in which Eamonn J. Duggan, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Michael Collins, Sir Laming Worthington Evans, General Macready and Robert C. Barton, participated, were quite friendly and harmonious, as were yesterday's discussions in conference.

Interment Issue Deferred.

The question of the release of persons in internment camps has not yet been reached and probably the Irish delegates will not mention it for the present. The invitation to Ulster to send representatives to attend the current sessions likewise is awaiting a more oppertune moment.

The appointment today of Lionel Curtis as one of the chief secretaries on the government side, having a position similar to that of John Chartres on the Irish side was taken to indicate that the government approach toward a settlement will follow the lines indicated by General Jan Christian Smuts, the South African Premier.

Authority on Federation.

Mr. Curtis, who is considered a great authority on the imperial federation, took a prominent part in the framing of the South African Constitution. He has spent much time in Ireland, his wife being an Irish woman.

His Joint secretary, Thomas Jones, has had experience in Ireland as professor of economics in Queens University at Belfast. These two, with Erskine Childers and Mr. Chartres, both of whom served the British with distinction during the war, will be present at all sessions of the conference.