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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1921.

In the Hands of the Cabinet

IN favor to place the administration in a favorable position for handling the foreign debt situation, created by reason of this country's loan of approximately \$10,000,000,000 to its associates in the world war, President Harding has agreed to compromise on the pending administration bill giving Secretary Mellon full powers for relieving the foreign debts, by creating a War Debt Commission to determine the terms and conditions of the refunding.

The anxiety of the President and his advisers to get the measure through Congress quickly is easily understood. They foresee the possibility of complications over the debt question when the conference on limitation of armaments meets.

Having expressly suggested in his invitation to the nations that are to participate in the conference the advisability of broad powers of consideration in order to get at the heart of causes in which wars originate, it would, therefore, seem entirely proper that the President should insist that his administration as soon as possible be placed in position to formulate a policy for handling these foreign debts, since the problem of debts in general reaches into every angle of the international situation, for the relief of which the conference has been called.

Transportation Tie-Up Threatened LATEST signs are not propitious for the avoidance of a general strike to tie up the country's transportation before the end of the year, unless the welcome intervention of President Harding bears fruit by convincing the labor radicals that this government will not permit paralysis of transportation just as the country is recovering from the aftermath of the world's greatest war.

Herr Wolf, of the Berliner Tageblatt, recommends an airtight economic blockade of Poland by Germany in case the league of nations awards Silesia to that country. We are afraid the Silesian question will be "a thorn in the flesh" of the league for a long time to come.

The former German Kaiser has been compelled to reduce the number of his retainers because of lack of money with which to pay them, the mark having declined in value to the vanishing point. His faithful friends may yet have to pass the hat for his benefit.

"Gin Destroyed by Lightning" reads a headline in an Alabama paper. It was a cotton gin that was destroyed. The other kind they now have in Alabama would have defied the boldest stroke of lightning that ever flashed down the pike.

And now come the footballists, kicking around all over the United States, but they will not favor us with a world series championship affair, for which some folks will be thankful.

Those retail prices that went down a few weeks ago with such a flourish of trumpets are understood to favor asking the Railroad Labor Board for a further reduction of railroad wages and start action for the amendment of the transportation act to put all wage questions affecting the roads in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, instead of the Railroad Labor Board. Very likely, knowledge of this move on the part of the railway executives influenced the decision of the several brother-

hood heads to call a strike, unless their ultimatum referred to be needed to. According to the plans announced by the union heads, men on all lines will not be called out at once. The nation's transportation system has been divided into ten groups for strike purposes. Workers on roads comprising each group will be called out in succession as the need may appear, to win their contention. If the calling out of one group achieves no substantial results, each, in turn, will be called out until the whole system of rail transportation is effectively tied up. This plan is based on the principle of "one for all, and all for one." In so far as the assumed interests of the railroad workers are concerned.

It may be that conservative counsels in both of the antagonistic groups will prevail now that the President has taken a hand in the controversy. But in the absence of such conservatism, the public has rights that must not be trifled with. The authority and power of the government to protect the public welfare in the face of a serious menace is undisputed. Under the authority vested in it by the people, it must not, will not, fail in any emergency which may suddenly develop. The public interests must be protected at all hazards.

A Splendid Example Set THE United States Steel Corporation has for years been the chief industrial concern upon which organized labor, both "in season and out of season," has felt free to direct its batteries of denunciation, presumably because the corporation has consistently pursued the policy of making contracts with its own employees, rejecting all outside dictation. "Uplift" organizations, so called, have in recent years, felt called upon to join organized labor in criticizing the corporation for practices alleged to be unfair to labor and detrimental to its interests. Undeterred by such criticism, the corporation has pursued the even tenor of its way, determined to control its own business affairs of its own way, while at the same time yielding obedience to the laws of the land and court decrees based on them.

For some months past the country has been faced with an acute unemployment situation. The country has been informed by government authorities that there are approximately 5,000,000 willing workers without employment in the United States. The situation had become so distressing that the President called a national unemployment conference to consider ways and means of relieving it. Representative delegates, including the best thought of the nation identified with every class of the people, were designated to meet and find a solution for the problem and recommend it to public consideration. They were in session three weeks and at the end of their deliberations agreed unanimously on a report which pointed the way back to "normalcy." In response to the recommendations as to the part the great manufacturing industries should take in relieving the unemployment situation, the Steel Corporation has just voted to expend \$10,000,000 for the extension of its plants to utilize the services of its employees now idle, and to this extent to reduce unemployment.

This action suggests to any reasoning mind the most constructive course yet reported in the nation-wide effort to provide jobs for the unemployed. Thus, the much-abused Steel Corporation points the way in which other industries and businesses might assist to the same end. The Steel Corporation is taking this action in the belief that it can now prepare at low cost for greater business in the future and at the same time keep its organization intact. If that theory is sound in so successful a business as steel, it is reasonable to believe that it would be sound in other businesses.

In so far as the Steel Corporation may have subjected itself to legitimate public criticism, let it be criticized; but when it performs a public as well as a private service, let it be given due credit therefor ungrudgingly. One way we can show our appreciation locally is for Virginia and Richmond manufacturers to adopt the same policy as far as within their power.

The city of Chicago has lost its \$10,000,000 libel suit against the Chicago Tribune, through the action of Judge Harry Fisher in sustaining the defendant's demurrer and denying to the city the right to amend its petition. "This action," stated the judge, "is not in harmony with the genius, spirit and objects of our institutions." Moreover he took a whack at the English common law and statutes which restricted the liberty of the press, stating that examination of the early English law, upon which the city relied, only served to point out the necessity of avoiding its principles.

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SEEN ON THE SIDE

BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER

Alphabetical Pete. Alphabetical Pete was an N V S fellow—F U should wear saffron he'd hanker for yellow.

N D I was swagget, yet only two true, it is said, N E, bill E could B T would U H! As R Z as mud, when his clothing was C D, He'd I R A cab, who decidedly needy, And drive to the tailor's or L C might walk it, R A himself swell, and the tailor would chalk it.

Alphabetical Pete was C Q with a lady, an' They siked M T things in love's pastures R K D N. Until she discovered his bankrupt condition And screamed: "You meander and C K position!"

Ah, sad was the N D refused to labor, And punctured himself on an O D S sabre! A way of S K P could not have found nearer—That's all I S A to relate about Mr.

Charcoal Epp's Daily Thought. "They ain't no use washin' you'll end live dis life av'v," said Charcoal Epp, moodily, "kase ef'n you'll de wash ev'y darn bump gwine be twice as big an' y'one' troubles twice as frequent. Eat a slab o' pone, Mistah Jackson."

Waiting. "Hooray!" shouted the inventor. "Hooray! I've got it!" "Got what?" asked his friend, skeptically. "A compartment refrigerator I've invented, to keep different kinds of food separate! It'll work, it'll work!" "Tried it out yet?" "No; that's it. I'm just waiting until I can get some different kinds of food!"

Watch Out! Five little men went hunting; Out where the rabbits roam; Three little men got in the way; And two little men came home!

Motor Terms. Muffler—A device to keep down noise; used by men when admitting their faults. Cut-Out—A device to open the Muffler, and make a racket; used by men when speaking of their virtues.

Signs of Winter. The cold is getting scarcer in the funny little bin; Wind seals the roof and rattles where the bend is in the tin; High flying birds go swiftly with their rudders pointed north, And from the dusty closets, heavy underwear comes forth.

These Days. "Well?" said the butler, as he opened the front door. "Yes I is; how's all you?" the visitor came back. "An' what I wants is you'll tell de woman o' de house dat de wash-lady gawt came."

Jesso. "These little hug-me-tight runabouts are positively dangerous," said Jimmums. "Say they are," agreed Sniffons. "They run like the devil and get in the way, and—"

Acknowledgement. We have just received a copy of the song: "Go Look for Burglar's Sister; Good Men Are Getting Scarce."

A Hard Job. "Can't please that wife of mine in a car anyway. She's looked at a dozen and won't have any of them."

Echoes From Down Home. The ultimate consumer goes on consuming—not so rapidly as usual, but nearly so, because he has to keep on living whether factories run or not. All accounts agree that the rat is pretty nearly all used up now. If that is the case, there is bound to be a reaction, with a period of pronounced and cumulative buying. That reaction appears to have set in lately, and the revival may come faster than most people expect.—Wilmington Times.

Health Queries by Dr. Brady. Chinning and Dipping.—Does chinning strain the heart or other internal organs? Does dipping (on the horizontal bar) also strain the heart?—J. B. S.

Answer.—Of course, any excessive muscular exertion puts a demand on the heart, and youths sometimes strain the heart in contests or competitions for which they are poorly trained—as in high school, football, for instance.

Growing Pains.—Some time ago I read a reply about growing pains, or better, legache in young children. I have one child so affected, and would appreciate any information you can give me as to cause and prevention of such pains.—M. W. B.

Answer.—Of course growing never pains the child. Such pains are often due to the toxemia which should be removed before actual joint disease develops. In some instances so-called "growing pains" are neglected or ignored until a belated discovery of tuberculosis of spine or hip is made. A child complaining of such pains needs careful examination.

Walking and Breathing.—Please tell me whether one should breathe through the nose when walking and exhale from the mouth, or breathe through the mouth at all? Please explain how to take breathing exercise while walking.—L. H.

Answer.—Inhale through the nose and exhale through the mouth, when you are exerting yourself in active exercise. When walking, it is better to leave the breathing to itself, that is, try not to take any breathing exercise. In fact, so-called exercise is about the least valuable form of exercise you can take.

Good Reading.—Kindly tell me where I can buy Horace Fletcher's "ABZ of Our Own Nutrition," and Luigi Corrao's "Essay on Long Life."—H. L.

Answer.—Fletcher's works were published by Frederic Stokes, New York. I believe Corrao's Essay is not now in print. Both books should be obtainable in your library.

The Times-Dispatch Sunday Sermon

A Friend of Sinners. By J. A. Eubank.

"A friend of publicans and sinners."—Luke vi. 16. It has been well said that "mother" is the holiest word in the English language. Next to mother, the term "friend" should carry with it like hallowed significance. And it does where the obligations of friendship are rightly appreciated. But as indiscriminately used the term conveys no definite meaning, as most of us rich and poor alike, sooner or later find out.

An ordinary "recognized acquaintance," and "recognized" is used advisedly, for when fortune proves fickle and one is forced into the "down-and-out club" even that faint semblance of a once valued "friendship" ceases in most instances to operate to the maintenance of the familiar relationships of the past. Hence it is no wonder that the disgraced poet de lulls to sleep, a shade that follows wealth or fame, but leaves a wretch to weep."

But, happily, we may turn aside from this discouraging picture, and find writ in immortal history many examples of where men have measured up to the true and full meaning of the term "friend." These have come to those whom they professed to love when misfortune's heavy hand fell upon them, and lifting them from the dust of their humiliation, have filled their lives again with hope and cheer. Nor are these examples of true friendship confined to the pages of history—they are occurring every day in our own midst.

They are the deeds that the angel is inscribing in the Book of Life. In the mad rush after the things "which perisheth with the using," these instances, which prove that a touch of the Divine nature still exists in humanity's breast, too frequently pass unnoticed, possibly because they occur oftener in the humbler walks of life, but they are the deeds which tend to cement humanity together in hope and faith.

Throughout the Scriptures the sacred relationship of the term "friend" is magnified. "A friend loveth at all times," and "There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother," wrote the Wise Man. So when Christ Himself affirmed that He was called "a friend of publicans and sinners," He revealed to the world a depth of love that must grow more and more into the hearts of the people as the ages roll on. It is the compelling love that the Father has said shall bring all the nations of the earth into reconciliation with His will. We all know who the "publicans and sinners" were. These were the despised classes of the age and country in which Christ performed His mission on earth. They may have ventured into the temple occasionally, but we can rest assured that they did not sit in the pews. They perhaps found standing room near the door where they could make a hasty exit when some haughty Pharisee, sitting in the "amen corner," chanced to glance in that direction. No, they had no standing in religious or social circles. Yet Christ Jesus walked familiarly among them and was called their friend.

What a precious thought, then, is contained in the text! He was called "a friend of publicans and sinners." He who has the power to possess the friendship of God, of whom St. Paul wrote: "Wherefore God, who hath highly exalted Him, and given Him a name which is above every name; that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth; and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father."

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BULLETIN OF THE FAUQUIER HISTORICAL SOCIETY ISSUED

Organization Is to Be Congratulated Upon Its First Publication—Many Interesting Papers Are Included in This Volume of 108 Pages.

By E. G. SWEM, Librarian, College of William and Mary. The Fauquier Historical Society may well be congratulated upon the publication of its first bulletin. This was organized in 1915 for the purpose of promoting historical research, with the view of collecting material for a history of Fauquier County. The distraction of the world war prevented the immediate accomplishment of its purpose. The first issue included in this volume of 108 pages are the following: Fauquier's Aborigines, a reprint of an article by Dr. L. G. Tyler; Northern Neck Lands, by H. C. Groome; eighteenth century maps, with special reference to their bearing upon the history of Fauquier County, by Dr. L. G. Tyler; Plan of Warrenton, showing surveys of 1790 and 1811; Robert Eden Scott, a biographical sketch, by Robert E. Scott; Migrations of Fauquier County, 1759-1777; a description of North Wales, the home of William Fairfax; Six Weeks in Fauquier, being the substance of a series of letters about White Sulphur Springs at Warrenton, written in 1838 to a gentleman from New England by a visitor on eighteenth century maps of the Northern Neck of Virginia is thorough and exhaustive, and richly annotated with references to the literature of the subject. It is without doubt, the most comprehensive treatment of the subject of the lands inherited by Lord Fairfax. There is accompanying this a map, reprinted from one in the Virginia Historical Society, showing the northern and western parts of the Northern Neck of Virginia, according to the survey of 1736-1737. This is a reproduction of a map of the Jefferson and Fry map of 1751, showing what is now Fauquier County, and the immediate vicinity. In the discussion of the Plan of Warrenton, there is a very carefully prepared map by L. M. Clarkson, C. E., showing surveys of 1790 and 1811, drawn by the late Richard N. Brooke, with original roads indicated by the Fauquier Historical Society. The brief description of the old home known as North Wales has a very attractive engraving, bringing out clearly the massiveness of the house. Of special interest to those who are familiar with Fauquier is the engraving of the White Sulphur Springs in 1857, reproduced from a lithograph of the period.

The society which has published such a creditable body of local history has on its membership roll at this time about twenty-five members, membership is limited to natives of the county or of the immediate vicinity. The society plans to issue its bulletin regularly every quarter, and in this way to stimulate interest in the preservation of local historical facts about Fauquier and adjoining counties.

Such a laudable effort deserves encouragement from those interested in the development of local history in Virginia. This first publication is an example of the good work the society can do. The papers have all been prepared with the greatest care and display, thorough scholarship and exact research. The illustrations of this volume are to be commended for their high quality. The engravings especially adding very much to the intelligent interpretation of local history. Those who know of the wealth of historical lore in and about Fauquier will look forward to the succeeding numbers of the bulletin with much expectation.

THE HERMIT OF TURKEY HOLLOW. By Arthur Train. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Do you like a new mystery. You do like Mr. Tutt if you've met him—the old lawyer knows man as a clock-maker in New York, and he knows how to know something of clocks, too, in this story of an alibi.

In this novel he appears for the first time in fiction of a larger sort; for his two volumes in which he has previously the protagonist were collections of short stories. In this he is called to defend a feeble-minded youth in up-State New York, charged with murder, and the author, from this situation combine the interest of a thrilling detective story and an eventual legal battle. No reader could help but follow it with closest interest.

NANCY. By Louis Dodge, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. This biography is "for those who love the story of a woman's life." Nancy is a fluffy little puppy, it relates her short and simple career in such a way as to express to a degree never before achieved the personality of the subject, and this is done with a sympathy, a tenderness, a restrained emotion that give the little book a tender appeal.

THE MIND OF THE BUYER: A PSYCHOLOGY OF SELLING. By Larry Dexter Kitson, Ph. D. The Macmillan Co., New York. Excellently adapted to the purposes of a university text, this book is the psychology of advertising and selling. It is well organized and commendably brief. At the same time, its treatment of the subject is complete enough to furnish the framework for a thorough understanding of the subject. The elementary principles of psychology which have developed bearing on the thought of the buyer are presented in plain, direct language—the terms of the salesman are used rather than those of the physiological laboratory. The volume is planned for the student, and the salesman who is learning how to conduct sales most effectively, or making a forceful appeal to the mind of the buyer.

A POPULAR SCHOOLGIRL. By Angela Brazil, Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. The heroine of this is an English schoolgirl of 15, is a lovely, venturesome and devoted to her school and class chums as her American cousin. How she loses a popularity gained on wealth and position and gains a greater good sport" makes a wholesome and delightful story which schoolgirls will find absorbing.

THE DARK GERALDINE. By John Ferguson, John Lane Co., New York. This is the story of a band of adventurers who have formed themselves into a secret society—"The Dark Geraldine." The plot hinges upon a treasure hunt, by means of a baffling and perplexing cryptogram that bears a sketch of mysterious meaning and some words written in an obsolete Irish alphabet. Two men lose their lives and many others have halfbreath escapes before this passing falls into the hands of the man who deciphered it and, by placing the secret in the hands of General O'Gorman, wins his beautiful daughter as his wife.

THE VALLEY OF GOLD. By William S. Warkley, Fleming H. Revell Co., Chicago. A rip-roaring story of the great Northwest country by a brand-new writer. A story of the Saskatchewan, Ralph Connersquey tells its wealth of incidents and gripping appeal.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF RELIGIOUS FAITH. By John Kelman, D. W. Paster, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York. Fleming H. Revell Co., Chicago. This book contains the Cole lectures of 1921. It discusses some old problems with new light, and the experience of a long ministry. For thirty years Dr. Kelman has been watching the play of religious truth upon the minds of men, and his reading of theological books has been revised in the light of innumerable experiences. This book, therefore, is a book of reconciliations.

VERA. By "Elizabeth." Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y. "Vera" is a story that no one can read and none but "Elizabeth" could have written. Vera is dead, but she is a living presence, always present in the dining-room where she used to serve tea, in the sitting-room and the bedroom with that fatal, low, open-mouthed smile, which have such a fascination for the young and sensitive second wife. Vera became her friend, a refuge from the peripetisities of her life with Edward. And that was the end. One must never forget the proper greeting on her birthday morning: "Take the cover off the piano for shells and bring it to button it up again, nor light the fire in the autumn, and be heth" had drawn the amusing portrait of a very "difficult" man.

QUIN. By Alice Hegan Rice. The Century Co., New York. In this book Alice Hegan Rice achieves a full-length novel of a type quite different from her popular "clubhouse" books. She has created a central character, Quin, quite as engaging as her delightful amusing type-characters, more serious portrait of a growing human soul. It is, in fact, a most serious piece of work Mrs. Rice has yet done, though it is not in her nature to add to the impressiveness of a book of hers by its gravity and heaviness. Her style is always graceful, accomplishing its ends with tactful and delicate precision; it is always with sudden bubblings of fun, while the minute accuracy of her observation would probably gain her even more credit if it were less finely subdued and proportioned. Probably an equal amount of acute observation left raw and unadorned, the texture of her work would gain her a first-class reputation as a modernist of the "facts is facts" school. But a story to tell, and this is the story of Quin.

Quin is young America, and his story in its essentials is that old, beloved one of the boy who achieves—money, money and power—but the freedom of the world he craves for. Ill-equipped for life in education and training, with the most meagre of cultural backgrounds, he has won himself equality for quality for real success in the world. Quin is very naive, deliciously funny and entirely endearing in his efforts to live up to the great things he has chosen; to be the man who shall marry Eleanor Gray, little girl, daughter of a Bohemian touch) who wishes to be a "serious artist" of the stage.

With the hero a returned doughboy who has been wounded, gassed, decorated and forgotten; the heroine a thoroughly pliant young creature surrounded by relatives whose strongly differentiated characters are a book in themselves; with Quin conducting the whole farcical comedy peculiarly (?) in his own, only to find that his little star is completely at odds with her family—there is plenty of suspense; and, because the heroine becomes genuinely concerned about all these people. We adore Papa Quin, magnificent actor of the old school; we have an unholy joy in the defeat of grandmother Quin; we feel tenderly toward loving Rose, and toward the pale, suppressed aunties whom Quin leads to revolt.

All Mrs. Rice's own peculiar charm of writing-manner, her sweetness of heart and gaiety of spirit, are here—and employed on a more ambitious scale and theme.