

The Daily Press.



PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (Except Monday) - At the DAILY PRESS BUILDING, 211 Twenty-fifth Street, by the DAILY PRESS COMPANY.

C. E. Thacker, Editor and Publisher. L. E. Pugh, Advertising Manager.

The Daily Press is delivered by carriers anywhere in the city limits for 10 cents a week. Any irregularities in delivery should be immediately reported to the office of publication.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. (Payable invariably in advance.) One Month \$1.50 Three Months \$4.50 Six Months \$8.50 One Year \$15.00

TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Editorial Rooms... Bell Phone No. 14 Business Office... Bell Phone No. 181

No employee of the Daily Press Company is authorized to contract any obligation in the name of the company, or to make purchases in the name of the same except upon order signed by the PUBLISHER OF THE DAILY PRESS.

Entered at the Newport News, Va., Postoffice as second-class matter.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1907.

NEXT SESSION WILL BE A LIVELY ONE.

There is an almost unanimous agreement among the best informed men regarding Congressional affairs that very little is likely to be done during the first session of the Sixtieth Congress, but there is an equally unanimous opinion that the session will be one of the most interesting that has been held for many years.

The certainty that Bryan will be the Democratic nominee, unless the unforeseen occurs, lessens the interest in the attitude of the minority party in Congress on the presidential situation, but it is certain that the Democrats will use every effort to make as much political capital as they can out of their opponents and will point out as many mistakes as they can find in past and proposed legislation.

These and many other subjects of discussion ought to make the first meeting of the Sixtieth Congress a political rather than a business session. Of course the regular business must be transacted, which means the passage of the supply bills and such other legislation as is absolutely necessary, but outside of these measures the prospects for much actual work is not large.

VALUE OF ATHLETICS FROM A PECUNIARY VIEWPOINT.

While the annual convention of the American Amateur Athletic Union was in session in New York some amazing statistics were given in reports, showing the enormous growth of athletics in this country. According to the registration committee's report during the year no less than 2,441,518 individuals engaged in athletics of some form or other, and this was exclusive of swimmers, wrestlers, boxers, baseball players and gymnasts.

Light common sense exercises which does not overfatigue a man or a woman, whatever his or her age may be, generally serve to keep one who practices them in good physical condition. It is deplorable how many individuals are in a low state of health due to their own carelessness. The amount of wealth lost to the community through sickness that could have been avoided, and consequent inability to work, is enormous.

Proper exercise of the muscles is essential for necessary physical endeavors and also for intellectual employments. The communities throughout the country that were not an asset—indulgence in which benefit the residents in a wonderful manner are few in number.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE RACE.

In making a plea for the mental and physical improvement of the human race through a studied and intelligent system of culture, in a recent lecture, Professor Llewellyn P. Barker, a member of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University gave some rather startling statistics. At the very outset of his address Dr. Barker disclaimed belief in the theory that the human race can be bettered, or that we can produce perfect men and women, in much the same manner that cattle and horses can be bred.

Just why Dr. Barker says that we can "boast of" such figures is not clear, unless he used the words to more deeply impress his hearers with the meaning of what he was saying and their own responsibility in connection therewith; but, pursuing his subject further, he says that in caring for such persons there is expended more than \$10,000,000 annually—that is for insane cases—while it requires \$20,000,000 more to support persons suffering from feeble-mindedness. The total loss to the nation in the way of income by reason of this unfortunate condition of affairs has been estimated at nothing less

Her Champion.

The American people as a whole are a lover of the almighty dollar, and when the good doctor makes our mental defects a matter of dollars and cents, he doubtless knows that he is appealing to us in language at once so picturesque and forcible that we will all take heed. His purpose in that respect is made more evident later on in his address when he says that "the trouble with so many persons is that they worry too much. It may be classed as an age of worry. There are hundreds of men and women who can be found most of the time hugging their bedrooms, complaining of being sick, when in nine cases out of ten it is an imaginary trouble, and the result is that they get no sympathy. It has gotten to be an ailment with them. Constant worry will cause a defect in the brain, and if human beings would enjoy that healthy-mindedness which is so much desired they will live in a manner to get all the healthy enjoyment that is possible out of life."

Worrying over imaginary evils of the body is not the only evil of our national life. Americans are given over to worrying over a great many things—over almost everything, in fact, and while much of the worry has doubtless resulted in a solution of many problems that inured to the benefit to mankind, it is doubtful if, after all, the worry was really worth while. During the last few weeks we've all been worrying over the financial troubles of the country. After they have been settled, as all troubles are, sooner or later, we will find something else to worry over, and so on ad infinitum, until we learn through Dr. Barker's figures, of the costly folly of worrying over anything. We are living in a fast age which demands automobiles, airships and—money. If our neighbor has one or the other, or all three, of those aids to fast living and we haven't, why we just worry, and keep on worrying and scheming, and fretting until we get it or wear out our lives worrying. What we need in this great country, of ours, if we are to save the wear and tear on our mental and physical organisms, are slower paces—makers in national life—men and women of national regard and influence, who will set the rest of us stern and practical examples of "simple life."

WITH THE PARAGRAPHERS.

Now that it has been discovered that persons can converse over the telephone with the transmitters placed upon their chests, we expect it will become usual for young people to hold the instrument over the cardiac region and thus indulge in real heart-to-heart talks.—New York Tribune.

The usefulness of the Panama canal in floating a loan is only a suggestion of the great purpose it is to serve in floating ships.—Washington Star.

Since New York bankers admit that the origin is past, perhaps they will soon loosen up on depositors' money.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Has any census been made of the men who think they know what the President's message will say?—New York World.

If the banks would let up now the other interests of the country are about ready to do it.—Philadelphia Press.

College presidents continue to deplore hasty talk and then loose a lot of it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Looks as if Old Prosperity was getting his second wind.—New York Mail.

Oklahoma comes in just in time to share the excitement.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

The mint is working overtime. Not the julep mint, but the money mint.—St. Joseph News.

The announcement that turkeys are going up will, no doubt, curtail the number that go down.—Birmingham News.

The bank president in a cell, the cashier out on bail—these are topsy-turvy times, indeed.—New York Evening Post.

During a racing season bookmakers have no difficulty in finding people who do not insist on hoarding their money.—Washington Star.

The absence of any constitutional limitations upon the Constitution framers does not, however, justify the absence of the limitations of logic.—Detroit News.

Another good thing about clearing-house certificates is that they don't have any irrelevant, sacrilegious and unnecessary mottoes on 'em.—Ohio State Journal.

We do all kinds of commercial printing, and at all prices that are consistent with good work. Small orders given the same careful attention as the large one. Promptness is one of our characteristics. WARWICK PRINTING CO., INC. 10-29-07

Her Champion.

Miss Wedgewood, an American girl traveling abroad, found it necessary to journey from London to Paris attended only by her maid. On reaching Calais she was ushered into a compartment already occupied by two Englishmen who, from the dress and the airs they put on, might be London swells. Before the train started a third man entered, took a seat at the farther end of the compartment from Miss Wedgewood, opposite the swells, and, taking periodicals and newspapers from his pocket, began to read. He did not even glance at Miss Wedgewood, who appreciated his not doing so inasmuch as the swells stared at her continually. No sooner had the train started than they began to discuss her in indifferent Spanish. Miss Wedgewood spoke French, German, Spanish and Italian. This is what they said, translated into London English:

"She's very pretty," said one. "Um—awdinary—she's American. I saw 'Cleveland' on her trunk. That's somewhere in America, I believe. They haven't the generations of refinement over there to make beauty." "Look at the way she does her hair." "And the hat. It's last season's make, I fancy she's rich, but new to fashion."

Miss Wedgewood noted a lowering on the brow of the gentleman sitting opposite her critic, indicating that he not only understood Spanish, but that their criticisms annoyed him. He held a newspaper before him so that the men opposite could not see his face, though it was visible to Miss Wedgewood, occupying a different position. He glanced aside as though desiring to satisfy himself of the justice of their strictures, but Miss Wedgewood, fortunately, she considered it was at the time just turning her eyes from his side of the coach to her own, assuming an imperturbable countenance, apparently unconscious of what was going on.

Suddenly the gentleman who was reading lowered his paper and addressed the critics in Spanish. "Gentlemen, I am surprised that Englishmen, whom I judge by appearance to belong to the upper classes, should criticize a lady."

One of the men addressed apologized, stating that they had supposed no one in the compartment understood them. The other seemed inclined to resent the stranger's interference. "I wish you to understand, sir," he said, "that a bit of private conversation between two gentlemen is not a matter for remark by a third person. You are very impudent to object, I would have you know, sir."

"Very well, sir," said the other, "I proceed to make a card of yourself, only don't go so far as to force me to take the lady under my protection." And he resumed his reading.

The man who had just spoken resumed his remarks about Miss Wedgewood, making them far broader and bolder than before. Miss Wedgewood's champion again laid down his paper and said: "The presence of the lady renders an insult impracticable. Will you kindly consider yourself insulted." And, first glancing at Miss Wedgewood to see that she was not observant, he tossed his glove at the man; then, drawing a card from his pocket, handed it to him. Before looking at it the man handed him one of his own cards.

"Count Lichtenstein!" exclaimed the Englishman.

"And you, I perceive, are Lord Battersby. I will be ready to receive any friend your lordship may send at the Grand hotel within two hours after our arrival in Paris."

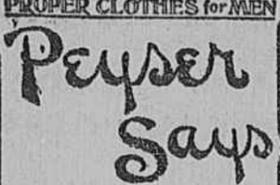
"I know you by reputation—the reputation you made at your university with the small sword—but as the challenged party I prefer pistols. I will teach you Germans, whose counts are as plentiful as tram drivers in London, that you can't have your own way with a British nobleman."

"Any weapon you prefer, Lord Battersby." And the count resumed his reading as though nothing of consequence had happened. Battersby instructed his companion, Mr. Oldershaw, to act for him, and the count agreed to a meeting at a spot near Versailles at 6 o'clock on the morning after their arrival in Paris. Oldershaw was to visit the count's friend, Edward Wedgewood, an American, and with him arrange the minor details.

The most astonishing part of this singular affair, every word of which Miss Wedgewood understood, was that her defender's second was to be her own brother. When the preliminaries were all settled she turned to the parties in question. "Gentlemen," she said in excellent Spanish, "there is no occasion for this quarrel. If I needed to be championed, my brother, Mr. Wedgewood, would be the person to see me righted. Count Lichtenstein, now I think of it, I have heard my brother speak of you as a fellow student at Göttingen and of your exploits in fencing and marksmanship. I cannot permit you to shoot at any one on my account. Gentlemen, please consider this affair settled on pain of being called to account by the Parisian authorities."

If a bomb had exploded in the carriage it could not have produced more surprise and consternation than this little speech. One of the Englishmen, abashed, leaned back in his corner. The other looked very red, withdrew his glass from before his eye, wiped it and took up a novel lying beside him. Count Lichtenstein took a seat beside his friend's seat and they conversed freely, ignoring the others; till they reached the capital, when the two parties separated. MARY O. FECK.

PROPER CLOTHES for MEN



MEN ARE NOT LIKE WOMEN

They don't shop around as women do, comparing prices. If they did, we'd get about all the business there is. They would find our

Suits and Overcoats at \$15.00 to \$25.00

are better than any in the city at the price. A man with "half an eye" can see the beauty and elegance of them, ... it requires the concentrated attention of many expert eyes and hands to produce them. To see them is to admire them, to desire them and determined to acquire them.

2715 Washington Ave Newport News, Va.

TRANSPORTATION GUIDE.

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

Fast Trains to Richmond and the West. Leave Newport News 10:05 a. m., 5:25 p. m. Local Trains to Richmond. 7:15 a. m., 5:45 p. m. Trains arrive Newport News, 10:00 a. m., 10:35 a. m., 5:35 p. m. and 7:20 p. m.

Steamer Service for Norfolk. Leave Newport News 10:40 a. m., 5:40 p. m. Ferry Service to Pine Beach Pier. Leave Newport News 10:40 a. m., 5:40 p. m. Leave Pine Beach pier, 9:20 a. m., 4:40 p. m.

THE NORFOLK & WASHINGTON STEAMBOAT CO. The New and Powerful Iron Palace Steamers NEWPORT NEWS, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK AND JAMES-TOWN will leave daily as follows:

Table with columns for Northbound and Southbound routes, listing destinations like Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Philadelphia with departure times.

Daily Service.—Steamers leave Old Point every other day (even dates, month of November), at 9 a. m. For information apply to J. N. Smith, Agent, Union Ticket Office, Chamberlain Hotel, Old Point, Va.

Clyde Steamship Co.

Steamers to Philadelphia MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Sailing from Philadelphia, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Freight received and delivered daily at O. & O. Pier No. 6, Office, River Road. JAS. W. O'CONNOR, Gen. Southern Agent CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO. 12 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Merchants & Miners Trans. Co.

STEAMSHIP LINES. Passenger and Freight. Newport News to Baltimore. Every Mon., Thurs., Fri., Sat., and Sun., 6 p. m. Fare \$3.00 one way, \$5.00 Round Trip, including Stateroom Berth. Tickets to all points. Norfolk to Boston. Every Sun., Tues., Wed. and Fri., 6 o'clock p. m. Norfolk to Providence. Every Mon., Thurs. and Sat., 6 p. m. For tickets and further information, apply to D. R. McNEILL, A.

Norfolk Ferry Schedule.

"IVY AVENUE AND PINE BEACH ROUTE"

"Endeavor" Steamers: "Annie L. Vansciver"

For Newport News and Hampton

Table with columns for ship names, destinations (Ivy Ave, Pine Beach, Ocean View), and departure times.

Schmelz Brothers, Bankers

Our first consideration is Absolute Safety. 4 PER CENT. ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS. The Strongest Bank in the City

Cheap Fuel, Otto Coke

Coal, Wood, Lime and Cement Benson, Phillips & Co. BOTH PHONES, No. 7

CONFIDENCE

Confidence is the foundation on which the whole business structure is built, and that confidence to be lasting must rest on STRENGTH, ABILITY, COURTESY AND LIBERALITY. Citizens and Marine Bank proud of the confidence reposed in it by the public, will always strive to strengthen that confidence by fair dealing and consideration for its patrons. YOU ARE INVITED TO BECOME ONE

Wisdom In Financial Matters

Persons who make the First National Bank, of Newport News, the depository for their funds show their wisdom in the selection of a strong banking institution, where every convenience, courtesy and accommodation, consistent with safety is afforded. The First National Bank NEWPORT NEWS, VA. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. Capital, \$100,000. - Surplus, \$100,000.

The Newport News National Bank

CAPITAL, \$100,000. U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY. Transacts a general banking business. Four per cent. interest on all savings accounts.

LOTS! FOR SALE OR LEASE IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY! Old Dominion Land Co. Hotel Warwick Building

Tidewater Loan and Trust Co. NOTE BROKERS. Emergency Loans a Specialty. Reasonable Charges and No Delay. M. J. SOLEMON Manager