

# The Lexington Gazette

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## OLD-WORLD ATTRACTIONS TO AMERICAN TOURISTS

Paris is Regarded by Visitors as the "City Beautiful"

(Continued from last week)

PARIS, FRANCE, AUG. 6, '12

DEAR GAZETTE:—I leave Berlin by train and eight hours required to make the trip and arrive at Cologne. This celebrated old city is one of the most important commercial centres of Germany and with its now incorporated suburbs has a population of about 530,000. As its name indicates it was an old Roman settlement and its ancient character is preserved by its numerous crooked streets and narrow alleys. In the centre of the city almost the only means of communication is the cab, the streets scarcely permitting the passage of other vehicles; but the ring tramway is very useful in visiting the splendid buildings of the Neustadt. Horse cars also run to the various suburbs and alongside the Rhine.

I have written you of Cologne before, so this time will not give you in detail a history of many of the principal places to visit, for my trip is more of a real pleasure one, than a historical sight seeing one. Cologne is connected with a recently incorporated suburb across the Rhine, called Deutz, by three bridges; one of them being a span bridge, another a bridge of boats and a third a triple arched bridge for railway, vehicles and passenger traffic.

The last day I was in Cologne I attended the funeral of the Cardinal, which took place at the Dom and he was buried in the basement. The procession began at 8 a. m. and was one hour and forty-five minutes passing a given point; no carriages, all walking. The remains of the Cardinal enclosed in a metallic case were carried on the shoulders of eight priests. Flowers, I never saw such, a two horse wagon would not have carried them, the most beautiful of every kind.

So much for Cologne this time. I leave by train and after ten hours through the lovely farm land of Germany and France I arrive in the city of beauty, the city of all in the entire world for anything you want; any desire can be satisfied in this beautiful city of Paris if you have sufficient money. Now Paris is divided into 15 sections, each containing what a stranger can see in a day without over fatiguing himself. At the present day Paris with its 3,000,000 inhabitants including 200,000 foreigners, is one of the most superb cities in the world. The central point of Paris is the Place du Palais Royal between the Louvre and the Palais Royal. It is crossed by Rue St. Honore and Rue de Rivoli which ends at the Place de la Concorde and Rue de Sevigne, in the latter of which stands the museum Carnavalet with objects relating to the history of the city. To the right of the Palais Royal is the Place du Carrousel bordered by the Jardin des Tuileries. Between the Louvre and the Carrousel there stands on the Square du Carrousel a statue of Lafayette by Bartlett. In front of the garden rises the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel surmounted by a beautiful bronze group. To the west and opposite the arc de Triomphe is the monument to Gambetta; across Rue de Rivoli, whose houses form the curious and well known arcades, lies Place Rivoli with the equestrian statue of Jeanne d' Arc; at the west the Champs Elysees extending to the arc de Triomphe de l' Etoile. In the late afternoon the avenue is full of carriages and the neighboring avenues invaded by pedestrians form a picturesque scene. On a summer's evening the sight of the Champs Elysees with its brilliantly illuminated music halls is quite unique. Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, a fine road 330 feet broad and much frequented by elegant carriages, leads to the Bois de Boulogne. In the avenue du Bois on the left hand when approaching the arc de Triomphe there stands a very original monument to Alphaud. On Place de la Madeleine stands the church de la Madeleine near which on Thursdays and Fridays a busy flower market is held. H. O. D.

(To be continued)

## BULL MOOSE CONVENTION

Definitely Decide Upon Opposition to H. D. Flood

Representatives of the Progressive party held a conference yesterday at the Augusta Hotel, and as a result it was decided to place a candidate for Congress in the field. A mass meeting was called for Thursday, September 26th, at Buchanan, to nominate a candidate. It will assemble at 3:30 in the afternoon. The sentiment of the conference was favorable to the nomination of a farmer.

The meeting was an informal one, and did not organize by electing officers, but an agreement was readily reached among them to put out a candidate.

Among well known men in the district present were William Lancaster of Cumberland county, E. J. McCullough of Buchanan, J. M. Quisenberry of Rockbridge, and Wilbur L. Moorman of Lynchburg. Mr. Moorman has recently decided to start a paper in Lynchburg, and being a follower of Roosevelt, may support the Progressive party, though that has not yet been announced.

Stanton Progressives were invited to participate in the meeting, but for one reason or another all who were approached declined.

Of those away from here who participated in the meeting, all except Mr. Moorman, were applicants for various places under the Taft administration, but failed to land.

Nobody seems to understand why the Staunton Bull Mooses stayed away from the conference.—Friday's Staunton Leader.

## A Method of Exterminating Whole Colonies of Rats

A method of exterminating whole colonies of rats in the course of a night has been proposed to the Public Health Service by a correspondent interested in the killing of rats through the publicity given this matter in connection with the bubonic plague in Porto Rico and Cuba.

First, says the correspondent, one procures an iron kettle. In it a stone is placed. Water is poured in until the stone is surrounded, forming a bleak and barren island. Then, across the top of the kettle, two bridges of paper, crossing in the middle are fastened. Where these strips of paper cross a piece of cheese is placed. The bridges are narrow, shaky and dangerous to foot passengers.

When the first rat scents the cheese he falls for it and is promptly precipitated from the treacherous bridge to the water below. By heroic efforts he gains the island and sets up a howl of loneliness. Said howls attract another rat. He in turn falls into the water. Then ensues a fight for possession of the small territory. The fracas attracts the curious denizens of Ratville and they also fall into the water. As a result all ratdom is in the kettle when dawn breaks and the Pied Piper of Hamelin is wondering how he ever became famous.

## Democrats Hopeful for Vermont

After a conference in New York between Acting Chairman McAdoo of the Democratic National Committee, Senators Pomeroy of Ohio, and O'Gorman of New York, and Representative Burleson of Texas, at which the result in Vermont was thoroughly discussed, it was decided to bend every effort to strengthen the Democratic campaign in Maine up to the last moment before next Monday's election. At the close of the conference on Vermont, Acting Chairman McAdoo gave out a statement in which he said:

"The result in Vermont tells a big story for the Democrats. The latest returns show on State issues we have more than 20,000 votes and reduced the Republican plurality to less than 7,000. In other years the Republicans have claimed the State by from 25,000 to 35,000 majority. This means that the Republican party has a big job on its hands to carry the State in November on National issues. The prospects for Wilson and Marshall carrying Vermont are most gratifying."

Advertise in The Gazette.

## H. ST. GEO. TUCKER SPEAKING IN MAINE

Governor of State and Virginian in Portland

## WILSON'S CLAIMS PRESENTED

Citizenship of Maine Eulogized by Distinguished Visitor

Hon. H. St. George Tucker of Lexington, who some time ago was invited by the National Democratic Committee to campaign for the Democratic ticket, made his opening speech last Wednesday night in Portland, Maine. The Morning Sentinel of Waterville, Maine, published the following report of the address:

Without any red fire, torch-light processions or other incentives to enthusiasm the Portland people filled their beautiful new city hall tonight to hear Governor Plaisted and Henry St. George Tucker of Virginia. The new hall seats 3,200 people and vacant seats were very scarce, the most of them being in the second gallery.

Mr. Tucker was introduced as one of the best speakers that has ever come to Maine. He discussed National affairs and especially the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson, as he is a personal friend of the Democratic candidate. He said that after listening to Governor Plaisted that he almost wished that he was a real citizen of Maine. He paid a warm tribute to Reed, Dingley, Milliken and Boutelle, with whom he had served in Congress. "You have a great State, a great Governor, a great Senator, yes, two of them, and Congressmen who are rapidly coming to the front," said he.

In speaking of the investigation now being held in Washington he said that everybody seemed to want to get away not from the charges but from the proof of the charges, and that for years the money interests of the country have been buying the election. He then took up the Waterson-Wilson incident and declared that when Mr. Waterson introduced Mr. Ryan to Mr. Wilson the Democratic candidate had said, "I shall be glad to meet Mr. Ryan or any of your friends socially, but I can't meet him in politics because he represents different interests." "Thank God," said Mr. Tucker, "we have a candidate that can say, 'Get behind me Satan, I can't take your money.' If he had done nothing else but this it would make him worthy of endorsement and election."

Mr. Tucker declared that Governor Wilson is the exemplification of two great ideas to bring the government back into the hands of the people and low taxation. He closed with a brief but very interesting discussion of the tariff.

The meeting ended with the band playing "Dixie."

## No Crown for Him

Colonel Roosevelt spent ten hours Saturday in Montana speechifying. He said he felt confident that the sons of the Northwest are going to upset the calculations of their adversaries in November.

"I'm accused of wanting to be a king and rule the country with an iron hand," said the Colonel with a touch of sarcasm. "I always feel inclined to answer when any one says it, that the people don't know the kings or they would not put it down as my ambition. They don't know the kings as I do. There are many things I might like to be, but not a king."

Mrs. Margaret Van Rensselaer of Saratoga, N. Y., celebrated her 104th birthday recently. She is still active, lives alone, takes care of her house, garden and chickens and looks after the horse. She does not use glasses and has not a gray hair in her head. And we'll bet she doesn't chew gum or smoke cigarettes.

Now that the Sunday newspaper is locked up air-tight in the postoffice, the Sunday school magazine may be pointed out as containing some excellent reading matter. The old family Bible is all right also.

## PRIMITIVE SCHOOL IN ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY

Unusual Educational Conditions On Irish Creek

## MEN AND WOMEN IN SCHOOL

Co-Operative Association of State Assisting in Work

The following story of educational conditions in a remote and mountainous section of Rockbridge appeared a few days ago in a Richmond newspaper:

Professor J. H. Binford, executive secretary of the Co-Operative Education Association, and member of the State Department of Education, just back from a trip through the mountainous section of the State, brings a bizarre tale of school conditions in Irish Creek Hollow, a secluded and primitive community about twenty miles from Lexington.

Professor Binford was accompanied on his trip by Professor T. S. Settle, State supervisor of rural elementary schools, Irish Creek Hollow, according to the Richmond men, is one of nature's garden spots in which the inhabitants eke out a scanty existence by tilling small patches of corn, selling nuts and berries, and gathering ginseng. A rude log cabin containing a single room is the prevailing type of house. One of these was found to harbor a family of fourteen persons.

A mountain glen about eight miles up the hollow contains a small church and a school. The church was built a few years ago through the efforts of a woman preacher who did useful work until she began preaching strange doctrines, which alienated her congregation.

For six years the little school-house was unused, because it was impossible to secure a teacher willing to spend the winter in Irish Creek Hollow. The problem remained unsolved until Miss Sallie Bruce Dickinson, a veteran teacher of the State, undertook to conduct the school in the summer months. On June 1, Miss Dickinson, accompanied by Misses Wade and Patterson of Rockbridge county, went into Irish Creek Hollow with a complete camping outfit and opened the school. The response was hearty, and more than sixty pupils enrolled, a large number of them married people. A regular class was established for the grown people of the community.

## State Auditor C. Lee Moore Making Investigations

Next, State Auditor C. Lee Moore, wants to why so many prisoners are kept in the city and county jails of the State and are not worked on the roads.

There is a new law on this subject. Whatever it may mean—whatever the courts may say it means—it was intended by the Legislature to provide that all jailbirds, save those held for trial for felony or those in only for a day or so, should be put to work improving the highways of Virginia. The act creating the State convict road force was amended so as to include jail prisoners, and to it was added, in describing who shall constitute the road forces, the words, "and all persons now confined in our public jails, or who may be hereafter convicted and so confined."

The Auditor will take a long look at this section and see if the courts of this State have any jurisdiction for not putting jail prisoners on the roads instead of keeping them at the public expense, in unhealthy and miserable idleness, in the jails. The law has been in effect since June. The tremendous bills presented by sergeants for keeping prisoners are an exceedingly costly drain on the State, and the Auditor had rather see them doing something. He cannot believe there are as many as 200 people whom it is necessary to keep in the Richmond jail all the time awaiting trial for serious crimes.

Besides, he thinks if the jailbirds are made to work on the roads, there won't be so many jailbirds, or so many people on the roads, either, as are now confined behind bars.

## WHAT IS AN INCOME TAX?

Following Is Complete Text of the State Law

What is an income? This is a question that many people are asking since the State Auditor announced that many Virginians are attempting to dodge the income tax. Here is the answer to the question: "Income shall include:

"First—All rents (except ground rents or rents-charge), salaries, interest upon notes, bonds or other evidences of debt, of whatever description, of the United States or any State or country, or any corporation, company, partnership, firm or individual, collected or received during the year less the interest due and paid during the year.

"Second—The amount of all premiums on gold, silver or coupons.

"Third—The amount of sales of live stock and meat of all kinds, less the value assessed thereon the previous year by the commissioner of the revenue.

"Fourth—The amount of sales of wood, butter, cheese, hay, tobacco, grain and other vegetables and agricultural productions during the preceding year, whether the same was grown during the preceding year or not, less all sums paid for taxes and for labor, fences, fertilizers, clover or other seed purchased and used upon the land upon which the vegetable and agricultural productions were grown or produced, and the rent of said land paid by said person, if he be not the owner thereof.

"Fifth—All other gains and profits derived from any source whatever.

"In addition to the sum of \$2,000 as aforesaid, there shall be deducted from the income of the person assessed all losses sustained during the year; provided, further, that only one deduction of \$2,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of any family, except that guardians may make a separate deduction of \$2,000 in favor of each ward out of income coming to said ward."

## Pollution of James River Is Great Menace to Stream

The early history of Virginia, and in fact of the United States, is dimmed into every child's ear at first by a story having its setting in James River, the very beginning of the country, adventure, intrigue, sentiment, love, cruelty and war, all are bound up together in a short story for the child's ever eager ears. It abounds in riches of historic interests, and the poet finds abundant stores from which to bring both song and story. The men reared along its banks have always referred to it as the noble James, and the women, say the lovely Jeems.

The above are facts, and may sound somewhat airy, but once you have lived on the banks of James River, you can't speak otherwise. This last sentence is meant to say provided you lived, say some ten years ago, and before the inky black polluting fluid was poured into the clear waters.

The present appearance of this once beautiful river no longer appeals to the emotions except it be to almost curse the law that allows for pecuniary gain the preference over the best traditions of a State and her people. For woe to the day that a people become so fond of money that nature's beauties are no longer appreciated. The pollution of the river can be stopped, and efforts should be started right now, and before politics can be injected into the fight. The river belongs to all the people, and while business is desirable the price of the article must be fair. Nature's laws can't be violated except at a prohibitive price.—Buchanan News.

## Fine Record

The Farmville Normal has the unique record among Virginia institutions under State control of paying its expenses in full and of educating an average of 800 young women to teach at a lower per capita cost than any school of similar grade in the United States.

This remarkable record is due in great part to three men—J. L. Jarman, president of the school; Robert Turnbull, president of the board, and Benjamin M. Cox, business manager.

## MCCORMICK REAPER AND GIBBS SEWING MACHINE

A Visitor Writes Interestingly of Historic Raphine

Dr. Carlton D. Harris, editor of the Baltimore Southern Methodist, was a visitor at Raphine at the recent Rockingham District Methodist Conference, and last week's issue of his paper had the following report of his visit, in part:

"Raphine is a historic village beautifully situated in Rockbridge County, Virginia, on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, fifteen miles north of Lexington, and gets its name from the Greek word "Raphis," a needle, named by James E. A. Gibbs, the inventor of the Willcox and Gibbs sewing machine, who lived near the village and who sleeps in Mt. Carmel Cemetery a short distance away.

"But this is not the only thing that gives historic interest to the place, for it was on a farm near here that Cyrus H. McCormick invented the first harvesting machine.

"Our host, Mr. J. A. Parker, a staunch Presbyterian and a gentleman of the old school, had thoughtfully arranged for us to visit the historic spots associated with these inventions. So early on Wednesday morning, August 28th, before the Conference had opened, young Clinton Fultz, a nephew of Rev. Robert E. Fultz, of our Conference—this is Brother Fultz's old home—drove his car up to the door and with Rev. D. L. Blakemore and Mr. Parker's granddaughter, we make a quick run over ground that has been made famous by two world-renowned inventions, passing the old brick farmhouse in which the inventor of the sewing machine lived, the field in which the first reaping machine in the world was tried, and stopping at the old log building in which it was built. When it was constructed, it was found to be too large for the door of the building, and rather than take it apart, they sawed an opening sufficiently large through one of the log sides, through which the first machine was drawn, whose descendants have revolutionized agriculture.

"An ingenious blacksmith by the name of McCowa was McCormick's first-hand man in perfecting the first machine. The farm, the scene of these exploits, still belongs to the McCormick family, and is in charge of Mr. Walter Searson, whom with his good wife, it was our pleasure to meet. For much of the pleasure and the profit of our visit to Raphine we are indebted to our host, Mr. Parker, and his estimable family."

## Guess Who This Is

The Richmond Virginian propounds the following questions. Can you answer them?

There is one man who does not have to write letters or to explain them. There is one man in politics who has never been accused of accepting campaign contributions from the Standard Oil Company. There is one man who all believed when he stated that he did not wish contributions from corporations. There is one man who in his long political life has never been accused of working in harmony with law-breaking corporations; who was never favored for a Presidential nomination by a single political boss of note. There is one man in this country today who has never had to write a forty-two page letter defending himself against serious charges; there is one man who, when he makes a statement as to the conduct of past campaigns, is believed.

There is one man, long in politics, whatever his faults, is free from all suspicion and whose word is his bond.

The first State convention of Colonel Roosevelt's National Progressive party held at Syracuse, N. Y., last Friday, broke away completely from its leaders, ignored the program prepared for it in advance, shattered the slate sanctioned by the Colonel and amid a volcanic outburst of enthusiasm nominated for Governor of New York by acclamation Oscar S. Straus, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, former Ambassador to Turkey and pioneer worker in the Progressive movement.