

THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

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Our National Publicity Edition

For several months past the Gazette has had in contemplation the issuance of a mammoth edition that would be in a way commemorative of the new spirit that has taken possession of our city...

Our first thought was an edition of forty pages; but as the work grew and the idea developed, we found that the scope of the original plan must be enlarged...

To attempt to enumerate the names of those to whom we are under a debt of gratitude would be to fill more space than this edition will allow. But we should make the endeavor, nevertheless, were it not for the fear that we might omit unintentionally...

The preparation of an edition of sixty-two pages, as will readily be seen, would tax the powers of even a metropolitan newspaper. But owing to the enthusiasm and loyalty of our various staffs and departments...

The wrappers are already addressed to every Chamber of Commerce and Business Men's Club in the United States, in towns of more than ten thousand population. Wrappers have likewise been addressed to nearly a thousand names comprising the populations of the rural districts...

It is safe to say that Alexandria will be thus advertised to the world as she never has been in her history. That the effect will be felt for years to come and redound to her immense benefit and future welfare.

We can but repeat that we have been so kindly and generously treated by everybody that it would seem that Alexandria has literally turned itself loose in an endeavor to make the great edition of its century-and-a-half old newspaper a veritable and unmistakable triumph.

The ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE is one hundred and thirty-eight years old—the oldest daily newspaper in the United States. It was the home paper of George Washington and many of that brilliant galaxy of world-renowned Virginians who were his contemporaries and neighbors.

With the illustrious memories and traditions of nigh a century-and-a-half to maintain, the Gazette is well aware of the heavy obligations thus placed upon it. If the wish be father to the thought; if the intent be everything—as the law hath it—then the Alexandria Gazette has high hopes that it may be deemed worthy of the new and greater Alexandria—which in turn, will likewise prove worthy of its own proud inheritance—the proudest known today among the cities of this great Republic!

The Alexandria Hospital

When one contemplates leaving an old home home for a new one he naturally thinks first of the climatic conditions in connection with the preservation of his health...

The Alexandria Hospital, a handsome, modern brick edifice which is situated on Duke street between Washington and Columbus streets, had its origin in a humble home of the city in the year 1872.

Miss Julia Johns first opened the doors of the Alexandria Hospital in the private home of Dr. Francis Murphy, which is still standing on Duke street near Fairfax. Miss Johns was the daughter of Bishop Johns and was the ideal woman to become the founder of such an institution.

The original medical staff of the Infirmary (as it was known) was made up of Dr. M. M. Lewis, Dr. R. C. Powell and Dr. William Gibson.

The small institution struggled along and at times it seemed that this worthy scheme must be given up. After several years of the bitterest struggle it removed to a small house on upper King street.

In 1884 the institution was moved into the "Orphanage" and "Widows' Home" at Wolfe and Royal streets. These two buildings were given by the city to the hospital board, having practically no use for either.

The real success of the hospital has been attributed to the wonderful personnel of noble women who have been connected with it in various stages of its evolution. Among those who stand out pre-eminently in its development are Miss Julia Johns, of whom mention has already been made.

Not only is the success due to the efforts of the board of managers, but there are many others who have given many weary hours of earnest endeavor toward the accomplishment of their purpose in the progress of the institution. Among those who stand out prominently are Miss Alice Colquhoun, Miss Bessie Davidson, Mrs. Marjorie Adams, Mrs. Rebecca Balleger, Miss Mittie Klipstein and Colonel Arthur Herbert.

In September of 1916 the cornerstone of the new building was laid, upon the land so generously donated by Edward L. Dainton, by Alexandria, Washington Lodge, No. 22, of Masons, many thanks to him and his wife. This lodge was escorted by the Old Dominion Commandery of the Knights Templar.

Two years later, or in 1918, the building was completed and the institution moved to its present quarters. Since that time the hospital has grown wonderfully, and now has a competent staff composed of the best of the city's physicians.

Alexandrians feel proud that within the boundary of their city there is such an institution as the Alexandria Hospital, the sole duty of which is to alleviate the distress of suffering humanity. They are proud of the history of this indispensable institution which is held in such high esteem by the entire community.

C. W. Hoelston

ALEXANDRIA AS A JOBBING CENTER

ALEXANDRIA AS A JOBBING CENTER

Alexandria, with her wonderful facilities and natural advantages, stands out pre-eminently as an ideal location for a jobbing center. Everything that is essential to the success of a jobbing business is to be found here: adequate railroad and water transportation, excellent banking facilities, available business sites, moderate rents, abundant supply of labor, both skilled and unskilled; healthful climate, well governed city, a live Chamber of Commerce, and a constructive and progressive newspaper.

Alexandria has exceptional transportation facilities, both rail and water, and they afford quick access to all markets. Being located on the rails of the Richmond Fredericksburg and Potomac R. R., the Southern Railway, and the Washington & Old Dominion R. R., and having through these lines direct connection and through billing arrangements with the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Atlantic Coast Line R. R., Seaboard Air Line R. R., Chesapeake and Ohio R. R., and Norfolk & Western R. R., she is enabled to offer an excellent transportation service to all sections of the country, North, East, South, and West.

Alexandria is connected with Washington and Mt. Vernon, by the Washington & Virginia R. R. Co. Eighty-eight passenger trains from all parts of the United States arrive and depart daily. Because of this facility, the customer and jobber are at each other's door and personal contact always conducive to business understanding, is easily accomplished.

Alexandria has five Steamship lines in operation, and they reach to all points on the Potomac River, and as far as Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, Md. These lines, in turn, connect with Steamship lines that traverse the entire Atlantic Seaboard, and extend to foreign markets. The Potomac River at Alexandria is one mile wide, with a channel one half mile wide, varying in depth from 20 to 39 feet. The harbor is one and one half miles in length, and of sufficient depth to dock any vessel that may ply the river.

To take care of the enormous traffic handled by the various railroads, entering Alexandria, the Potomac Freight Yards were built at a cost of over \$2,000,000. These are the largest classification yards in the United States. They contain sixty miles of tracks and have a capacity of forty thousand cars with a daily movement of over three thousand cars through the yards.

Alexandria has three National Banks and one private bank, with resources of \$7,500,000.00. No worthy enterprise need hesitate to locate here on account of any lack of banking facilities. The banks have ample capital to take care of all legitimate business demands and are most liberal in their accommodations.

Alexandria is ideally located for a jobber, from the standpoint of purchasing supplies. Situated near the great manufacturing centers from whence supplies are drawn, he is assured of a prompt arrival of goods, and a moderate freight rate, thereby having a decided advantage over competitors who are located at remote points.

Good business sites with side tracks at convenient points, where the merchants products can be handled economically by rail and water, are available and at a moderate cost.

Thus, it can be seen that Alexandria with her fine railroads and water facilities, exceptional banking advantages, available business sites, low cost of doing business and admirable location, offers advantages to the jobber equalled by but few cities in the United States.

Charles T. Nicholson.

A small self inking steel cutting wheel attachment to the fountain pen, which, when drawn across the filled-in amount, perforates the paper and saturates the perforation with ink, is the newest form of check protector.

German interests have constructed the first paper pulp mill in South America. It produces five tons daily and is located in the Gran Chaco territory, 600 miles from Buenos Aires.

THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

(BY A. R. D.)

North, South, East and West, women were making history in the nineties. Looking backward from these days of equal suffrage and political freedom, it is hard to realize how great a step forward was taken when the women of the country joined hands to form the national societies which are today so great a factor in political as well as social life.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was founded in 1891, and just a few years later, in 1895, Southern women, realizing the crying need for some organization to perpetuate the memory of the men and women who had given their lives and fortunes to the cause of the South, formed the National Daughters of the Confederacy, which today spreads from ocean to ocean, with powerful chapters north of Mason and Dixon's line and a national president who, though a Louisianian by birth, is a resident of New York City.

It is interesting to note at this time the lapse of years between the revolutionary war and even between the war between the States, and formation of the great societies which perpetuate their deeds and memories. The world war was yesterday's problem; today we are still under its shadow, and yet the American Legion Auxiliary is fully established, numbering representative women from the entire country in its membership, and already doing constructive work in aiding the returned soldier to make the most of his possibilities and to establish himself in the face of existing conditions.

The Daughters of the Confederacy in Alexandria were among the very first to organize themselves into a chapter, and the Mary Custis Lee Chapter, National Daughters of the Confederacy, stood seventh in the Virginia division, as well as seventh in the national organization. This coveted place in the list of chapters is held to the present day, and the present flourishing local chapter, Mary Custis Lee-17th Virginia Regiment Chapter, was allowed the unusual privilege, by the National Society, of retaining the number which gives enviable precedence in all National and State conventions.

The Mary Custis Lee Chapter, National Daughters of the Confederacy, was organized on February 14, 1895, at the home of Mrs. Philip T. Yeatman. The following officers were elected by the newly formed chapter: President, Mrs. Philip T. Yeatman; vice president, Miss Mary Lee Lloyd; secretary, Mrs. Robert C. Powell; treasurer, Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Robert Zimmerman.

The First Division was organized in Alexandria in the same year, at the home of Mrs. Dabney Herndon, electing as its first president Miss Mary Amelia Smith, of Warrenton, Virginia, the daughter of ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia.

The Children of the Confederacy, in Alexandria, were organized as a chapter by Mrs. D. H. Appich, in a large and enthusiastic meeting at her home on King street, and the name "Arthur Herbert Chapter" was adopted by unanimous consent.

The almost priceless minutes of the Mary Custis Lee Chapter is headed as follows: "Mary Custis Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Organized, February 14, 1895, at No. 220 North Washington street, Alexandria, Virginia. Permanent organization, May 23, 1895. National Charter, No. 7, dated April 17, 1895. Received from Nashville, Tennessee, April 23, 1895."

The roll for 1896 is given in full, because of its interest to Alexandrians and for the presence upon it of names so dear to all Southern people.

Mrs. Philip T. Yeatman, Miss Mary Lee Lloyd, Mrs. Robert C. Powell, Mrs. Julian Taylor, Miss Emily D. Mason, Miss Rebecca Ramsey, Mrs. John Robert Zimmerman, Miss Virginia Beverly Corson, Mrs. George William Ramsey, Mrs. Peyton Randolph, Mrs. Theodore T. Rumney, Mrs. Samuel Gordon Brent, Mrs. Harold Snowden, Mrs. Peter Wise, Mrs. Thomas Turner, Mrs. M. Minor Woodward, Mrs. Cassius F. Lee, Mrs. May French, Miss Emma Norris Hume, Miss Louise K. Critcher, Miss Isabella Keating Smith, Miss Mary Herbert Bryant, Miss Agnes Carlyle Bryant, Mrs. Robert F. Knox, Miss Julia Kinsolving, Mrs. Dabney Herndon, Mrs. Lily Twigg Chalmers, Miss Dora Chinn, Mrs. Kate O. Taylor, Mrs. G. Wythe Cook, Mrs. Edgar Warfield, Miss Emily E. McHaffey, Mrs. Florence G. Barclay, Mrs. Fannie French Biggs, Mrs. Edwin H. O'Brien, Mrs. James E. Alexander, Mrs. Harriet Fisher Greve, Miss Martha Townsend Brockett, Miss Gertrude M. Johnson, Mrs. M. M. Howell, Mrs. D. H. Appich, Mrs. Saunel A. Wallis, Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, Mrs. Thomas Perry, Mrs. Susan A. Smoot, Mrs. Bessie Smoot Barley, Mrs. M. B. Armat, Miss Susan R. Hetzel, Mrs. W. F. Creighton, Miss Susie Lee Wheat, Miss Florence Johnson, Mrs. Edith F. Young, Miss Alice Hume, Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd Crenshaw, Mrs. Francis D. Lee, Mrs. Varina Jefferson Davis, Miss Anna Varina Davis, Mrs. Margaret Davis Hayes, Miss Mary Custis Lee, Miss Maria Newton Marshall, Miss Mary McCaffery, Mrs. Joseph Rice, Miss Elizabeth A. Deakins, Miss Katherine Beauregard Leachman, Mrs. H. Herwig, Mrs. John P. Clarke, Mrs. Warrington E. King.

Among these names will be noted the wife and daughters of President Jefferson Davis, Mrs. Varina Jefferson Davis, Miss Anna Varina Davis and Mrs. Margaret Davis Hayes. Also the name of Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of General Robert E. Lee, and for many years a president of the Virginia division.

Alexandria has had the distinction of giving three honorary presidents to the Virginia division—Miss Mary Custis Lee, Mrs. Edwin H. O'Brien and Mrs. James E. Alexander. Mrs.

J. E. Alexander was also secretary for two terms and treasurer for two terms of the Virginia division. Mrs. Alexander serves the Virginia division today in the position of custodian of crosses, and during her term of office hundreds of the coveted crosses of honor have been bestowed upon Confederate Veterans and Sons of Veterans.

The early meetings of the Mary Custis Lee Chapter were held in the reading rooms of the Y. M. C. A. building, which stood upon the lot now occupied by the Richmond Theater, on King street.

Shortly after the organization of the first chapter, the 17th Virginia Regiment Chapter was organized, and for many years carried on a wonderful work in the city and in the Virginia division, under the able leadership of Mrs. L. Wilbur Reid.

At the present time the two chapters have united, keeping both chapter names and having a united membership which makes the local chapter one of the most influential in the division. This union was accomplished at the request of R. E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, in order that members might apply for a certificate of incorporation entitling them to hold property in Virginia. The certificate has been received, and the Camp of Confederate Veterans has turned over to the local Daughters of the Confederacy its beautiful home on Prince street, familiarly known as Lee Camp Hall.

The chapter is not unmindful of the honor conferred upon it and is actively engaged in restoring the building and in equipping it in such a way that it will be a desirable meeting place for women's clubs, for card parties, musicales, lectures and suppers. A complete set of china in attractive pattern, with silver and glassware, has been purchased and in January, card tables have been bought and may be rented by persons using the building for entertainments.

The local chapter is in a flourishing condition financially, and at each meeting new names are presented for membership, showing an increased interest in the work of the society and appreciation of the ideals for which it stands.

The Lee Mausoleum Fund is an important part of the work of this chapter, as also the Janet Randolph Fund for the relief of needy Confederate women. These two causes, in addition to the scholarship in memory of Matthew Fontaine Maury, and the support of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, in Richmond, engage the attention of Alexandria's Daughters of the Confederacy, who respond with enthusiasm to the demands made upon them.

The first work of the Daughters of the Confederacy of this city, in 1895, was to send an Alexandria to the Soldiers' Home in Richmond. Since that time the Confederate soldier and the needy women of the Confederacy have been upon the hearts of the women of Alexandria, who have worked unceasingly in their behalf and who have accomplished results far beyond the power of this article to express.

WASHINGTON AS A SURVEYOR

Every school boy and girl, of course, is carefully taught that George Washington, before he cultivated revolutionary tendencies and undertook a career as father of his country, was a surveyor. The fact is prominently mentioned in every school textbook of importance, and some even go so far as to show woodcuts of the youthful George at work on the job. No historian, however, has thought to introduce in a school textbook any estimate of Washington's ability as a surveyor and mapmaker, and as a consequence the possibility that he might in normal times have become a member of a useful but not spectacular profession is rather lost to view.

It was back in 1747 that Washington's parents were confronted by the necessity of picking out a suitable profession for the young man. He might have become a minister in the king's navy, but outside the military establishments there were not many jobs considered suitable for a gentleman of one of the first families of Virginia. By a process of elimination, the career of surveyor was eventually chosen for him.

There was ample opportunity. A whole continent remained to be surveyed and measured, fate, which later destined George Washington for quite different services to his country than those which he rendered with rod and chain, turned the experience to account, since it gave him the knowledge of topography so essential to the conduct of military operations.

About 1747 George Washington, then only 15 years old, had completed a survey of Mount Vernon, the first of many in made of the beautiful estate. He also surveyed and mapped Alexandria in the early years of his practice of the profession. Washington's great interest in the welfare of Alexandria, which was the nearest place of importance to Mount Vernon, was practically his home town, and the ability he demonstrated as a mapmaker, shown by many maps which have recently come to light, lend credence to the interesting theory that he may have had quite as much to do with the designing of the National Capital as did the great Jefferson.

A number of maps drawn by Washington are extant, most of them in the Library of Congress. The war against the French and Indians, however, interrupted Washington's professional career, and in accordance with a proclamation by Governor Dinwiddie, he fled, after the completion of his military service, claims for certain tracts of land which were offered those persons who had served efficiently during the war. Later he acquired the holdings of a number of other officers, and eventually became a great landholder.

Orders from the Orient make up the bulk of electrical exports, which now aggregate an approximate monthly total of \$5,000,000.

VIRGINIA LAWS FAVORABLE TO CORPORATIONS

The incorporation laws of the State of Virginia are broad and liberal, and a company can be incorporated under the laws for any purpose, the law being divided under four headings: 1. Private business corporations. 2. Railroad corporations. 3. Public Service corporations other than railroads. 4. Corporations in which no stock is to be issued, such as colleges, fraternal organizations, etc.

The cost of incorporating under the laws of Virginia compares favorably with the cost in any other state, as do the annual taxes.

Under the Virginia incorporation law all classes of stock may be issued, according to the wishes of the incorporators, that is, preferred or common, voting or non-voting stock, cumulative stock, and stock with or without par value.

The "no par value stock" is looked upon by many people as being the best kind of stock, as it represents simply a proportionate interest in the corporation irrespective of the accumulation of a surplus or the occurrence of a deficit.

Under the Virginia law it is not necessary for the Directors of an ordinary business corporation to be stockholders, and this is regarded by many people as being a good feature of our law.

The capital stock of a Virginia corporation may be issued for money, cash, options, real estate, personal property, or services, and stock can be issued fully paid and non-assessable to those who have complied with the terms of their stock subscription agreement, even though the amount agreed to be paid is less than the par value of the stock, provided the statement as to the issue of stock shall be filed with the State Corporation Commission before the stock is actually issued.—Gardner L. Booth.

ALEXANDRIA LUMBER BUSINESS

The lumber business in Alexandria has been and now is a very important one. The many railroads entering into Alexandria makes it a point to which materials from any section of the country can be shipped direct, and then to the city being located on the Potomac River, enables the shippers on the river to get their lumber shipped by vessels at a low rate of freight. Both of the above statements can be reversed in that it enables the dealers of Alexandria to ship their lumber and millwork to the different sections of Virginia, and Maryland.

The lumber business has grown considerably in the last 10 or 15 years, and the present season promises to be a very busy one. In former years a considerable quantity of lumber was brought into Alexandria by sailing vessels; but, the improved railway facilities has changed that and more than three fourths of the lumber received and shipped, is moved by railroads.

Large stocks of manufactured and rough lumber are now in the yards of the retail dealers, for spring business and almost any order received can be delivered at short notice.

Where quantities are considered along with prices, there is no doubt but that the merchants of Alexandria would win out in every case.

Large quantities of lumber and millwork are used by the contractors and builders, which is furnished by the dealers. Then, too, there are several plants which use a great deal of lumber in their business which is bought direct from the manufacturers in the south. It would be hard to tell accurately the number of feet of lumber used in and around Alexandria, Va., in a year, for much of it is used in the factories as stated above and this of course does not pass through the dealers hands at all.—James Smyth.

OLD BAPTIZING COVE

At the southeastern section of Alexandria is a high hill, overlooking the Potomac River, which, during the civil war, was fortified and known as "Battery Rogers." It was one of 24 forts created for the defense of Washington city and was named for Admiral Rogers, of the United States navy. At the base of this hill the river formed a cove which extended from Agnew's shipyard to Jones Point lighthouse. Forty years ago the depth of water varied from two feet just offshore to about eight feet at the channel bank.

Because of the shallow depth of water and the advantage offered by the nearby hill as a vantage point, this cove was for many years used by the colored population for baptismal purposes. When religious ceremonies were not being held the cove was a favorite bathing spot for white boys in summer, and in the winter its frozen surface was covered with skaters. Many of the sins of the colored people which had been washed away by grace were absorbed by the bathers, who eventually became, in the opinion of those who lived nearby, another "white man's burden." Only colored persons were baptized in the cove, but a large majority of the spectators were of the opposite race, attracted to the scene by the novelty of the event.

Gradually the cove filled up, and a few years ago, when it became necessary to dredge the channel of the river, the material pumped from the channel was deposited behind the bulwark erected to inclose "old baptismal cove." These river deposits eventually became solid land, then became a source of litigation between the United States Government and owners of the property adjoining on the west, who claimed that they were being deprived of their riparian rights, and finally, the case having been decided in favor of the Government, passed into the possession of the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation. (Fred J. Birchell.)

Chickens are now made immune from chickenpox by vaccination.

Notice to Subscribers

We suggest to all subscribers that they carefully preserve their copies of today's Gazette, as the outlook now is that they will be in demand for some weeks to come. The Gazette has already fixed a price of five cents per copy, and when its supply is exhausted, may be able to place several hundred copies at this figure.