

Dr. Tim's Dispatch

DAILY - WEEKLY - SUNDAY.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1907.

Live in the present that you may be ready for the future.—Kingsley.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S REITERATION.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt's principles and practices have met with universal approval or not, none have doubted his courage, and we believe that as the result of the step taken on Wednesday evening none will hereafter doubt the honesty of his intentions. Mr. Roosevelt has been intemperate, unwise and frequently destructive. He has labored under antagonisms that have amounted to obsessions, and, in his desire to rectify very real wrongs, he has frequently gone far beyond the bounds of propriety and wisdom; but in the main his political life has stood for the re-establishment of honesty at a time when the American people needed honesty more than any other attribute on earth, and the example of his life may already be said to have made an impression upon the national conscience that will take rank among the great awakenings of our nation.

Now that Mr. Roosevelt has established beyond peradventure that he will neither withdraw from the nomination nor connive at its being thrust upon him, many of his errors will be overlooked, and much of his rashness will be forgiven. He has been supremely happy in seizing and securing his reputation at its height, for not Washington himself could have stood the criticism and the ardors of the campaign that would inevitably have followed Mr. Roosevelt's renomination. And when his reputation and achievements are measured in the cold light of history they will not be stained with the vanity, ambition and bitterness of purpose that must have attached to him had he pursued any other course.

Now that Mr. Roosevelt has shown his appreciation of that fact, and has definitely withdrawn from any question of further desire for election, the next service he can perform is to let the American people choose their own standard-bearers for themselves without the super-imposition upon the public intelligence of "my policies."

Without in any way belittling or denying the great services that he has rendered in the past, The Times-Dispatch is assured that the greatest service he can render in the future is to allow an excited and overstrung public conscience to regain its equipoise, and to work out for itself its own theory of political administration.

There comes a time in the life of all families and nations when the highest duty of the leader is to allow those whom he has heretofore dominated by his own personality to develop alone. Mr. Roosevelt has shown the extraordinary and astounding gifts of suggestion and leadership. Let him now leave the people to think for themselves.

SOLID OLD RICHMOND.

The Halifax Gazette is a most agreeable newspaper, and has recently said pleasant things of Richmond and The Times-Dispatch. It praises The Times-Dispatch for praising Richmond, but expresses amusement at our praise of the Richmond banks for having met their demands in currency, when so many banks resorted to "scrip."

"But did the Richmond banks pay in currency when they owed the banks in the city of Danville and town of South Boston when a demand was made for payment in currency?" It was the duty of the Richmond banks to supply home demands first, and this was done completely. From October 22 to December 31, our banks paid out over their counters the sum of \$2,965,000 in currency and not a dollar in "scrip." Of course, they did not allow outside banks to deposit their paper here and draw on them for currency ad libitum. But that they complied in large part with all such requisitions is evidenced by the fact that within the time named they expressed to banks outside of the city the sum of \$1,571,000.

To sum up, during the critical period, between October 22 and December 14, when the banks of New York and other large financial centres had practically suspended currency payments, the banks of Richmond distributed currency aggregating \$5,936,000. Does that statement amuse our esteemed contemporary Halifax? Does not our friend think that it is a record to be proud of, a record worthy of praise? If the banks of New York and other financial centres had done as well as

the banks of Richmond there had been no currency famine and no financial panic. We may add to this statement that because of the strength, courage and liberality of our financial institutions, at no time was there anything approximating a panic in Richmond. Banking and other branches of business have proceeded quietly in the usual way, and our people would never have known from any local indications in trade and banking circles that a financial storm was raging in New York and elsewhere. There is no occasion to boast; the facts abundantly justify the claim that in time of panic, as well as in time of prosperity, Richmond is one of the solid financial centres of the United States.

BUSINESS AND SOCIETY.

It was recently remarked in these columns that the Jamestown Exposition was injured by the malevolence of sectionalism. By way of reply, an unknown but considerate correspondent has forwarded us a clipping from a Northern newspaper, with the reminder that if we would give it only cursory reading we should find in it the cause of that sectional malevolence which we alleged, and to which our unknown correspondent confessed.

The article inclosed is from the Pittsburg Gazette-Times, and its author is Erasmus Wilson, Esq., whoever that gentleman may be. Mr. Wilson complains that Richmond is still the capital of the Confederacy, and that our people are disposed to impress all Northern visitors with the fact and rub it in. In evidence of this, he says that our hospitality always prompts us to take them to the "new and imposing monument to Jefferson Davis," and intimates that we actually dare to "point to it with pride," base rebels and traitors that we are. "After this," he proceeds, "come monuments, tablets and memorials galore, without ever a Union or national emblem."

And, worse than all, "in one of the hotels near the depot visitors are confronted with two Confederate flags crossed, and not a sign of the national colors anywhere to be seen!"

These manifestations of sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion are mainly "blamed on the women, many of whom proudly boast that they are rebels still"—ever though rebellious women were as still—and in no way try to hide their dislike for Yankees.

Here is abundant cause, to be sure, for sectional malevolence at the North. How could Northern patriotism fail to be offended at such rank treason in Richmond?

But it develops further along in Mr. Wilson's article that not so much is the Northern heart fired by our treason as its pride is piqued by the alleged fact that "Yankees are away below par in Richmond society." Richmond and the South are accordingly warned that such exclusiveness in our society is keeping Northern capital away. "Capitalists are not disposed," says Mr. Wilson, "to send their money where they are not welcome themselves."

This is a grave situation, and Southern society must reform or starve. It must "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee" to all rich Yankee visitors, that "thrill may follow fawning."

But, joking aside, what nonsense this man from Pittsburg is talking! What arrant knaves the men of Richmond would be were they ashamed of Confederate history and of the monuments which have been erected here to the Confederate heroes! If that were our temper we should have the contempt, as well as the prejudice, of the North, and we should deserve it.

As for the rest, it is ludicrous to say that there is sectionalism in Richmond society. We are a democratic people, and when men and women are presented in the social circle we ask not whence they come, but what they are. If they are worthy we welcome them; and in either case, whether they hail from the North or the South, the East or the West.

THE RAILROAD SLAUGHTER, HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Despite the protests with which the press of the country is spasmodically filled, the slaughter of innocents by American railways shows no sign of abatement. On the contrary, it increases appallingly from year to year. The special "accident bulletin" just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission gives the bloody figures. There were 81,256 railroad casualties during the twelve months covered by the report. Of these more than 6,000 were fatal. In 1906, 70,956 casualties were reported, 4,225 of which were fatal. This is an increase of 10,300 in the number of persons injured, and 775 in the number of the killed. And none of these figures, be it noted, includes persons killed or injured at crossings or while trespassing upon the railroad's right of way.

How little excuse there is for this terrible bloodshed is amply shown by the record of railroads abroad. The figures, which are given us by a writer in the World's Work, are for the year 1903, the latest comparative statistics available. In that year the continental railroads carried 6,661,959 passengers safely for every one killed, and the railroads of the United Kingdom carried 7,989,874 for every one killed. The United States railroads in the same year killed one passenger out of every 1,937,442 carried—almost exactly four times as many as the British roads. In the matter of injuries the European roads were still further ahead of us. The continental lines injured one out of every 533,121 passengers, the British lines one out of every 250,211, and the American lines one out of every 84,424. To ride on the cars in America is, thus, many times as dangerous as to ride on the cars anywhere in Europe.

Tolerance has always been a more or less marked trait of American character, but it is marvelous that our people can remain apathetic or indifferent under such an exhibit as that. There is no virtue in the air of Europe which makes safe railroadine easier

there than here. American railway officials have the same opportunities to protect the lives and limbs of their passengers as are obtainable elsewhere, and they must be compelled to take advantage of them.

THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

Our fat and furious Senator from Arkansas, who "sweats to death and lards the lean earth as he walks along," has broken the record for buncombe speeches in Congress. Incorporating in his own extensive person the ingredients of a fatty combine, somewhat above the standard, he removed the lid from his spout, and geyzers of oily rhetoric gushed from the bountiful reservoirs within, filling the air with the odors of kerosene.

It was a great gush, and it will be an "argument for a week, laughter for a month, and a good jest forever." Gasoline by any other name would smell as sweet, but for the honor of the South we wish that the senatorial spouter from Arkansas had been branded with some name other than that of Jeff. Davis.

A MESSAGE TO DANVILLE.

In 1906 the city of Danville paid to the State on account of her personal property assessment the sum of \$12,268, and drew out for criminal expenses the sum of \$2,624. Would it not pay Danville to defray her own criminal expenses on condition that her personal property should be exempt from State taxation?

WE TRUST THAT THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

will not adjourn another time without directing the Western Federation of Miners to send a delegation East to study the perfect organization and pacific methods of the Paragraphers' Union.

"Governor Patterson is now savoring his third matrimonial term," says the Bristol Herald-Courier, who will doubtless join us in the wish that the Governor may never provide the goswals with any ground for a fourth-term discussion.

It is inaccurate to speak of Jeff Davis's maiden effort. Any maiden who tries on an effort of that kind would be instantly in for it with Angry Materfamilias.

To the understanding there is a sinister significance in the well-known fact that the simple and red-headed widows of Texas remain widows to the end of the chapter.

A Denver woman recently displaced the bones of her skull by yawning. We suppose that some fool man was trying to explain the financial situation to her.

Every time the Roosevelt third-term movement receives a slap on the wrist, the Hughes first-term movement springs forward with a low cry of joy.

"A lunatic kicked a Delaware Congressman," says the Cleveland Leader. A great many simple pleasures are arrogantly denied to the sane.

New York's Bluesunday lid is one undesirable which the old town cannot unload on the trusting agriculturist from Peapack, N. J.

Senator Tillman thinks unfavorably of clearing house certificates. No one can say at this time, however, that the feeling is not mutual.

Mr. Roosevelt announces that he will not be President any more, thus confirming some of Mr. Foraker's earlier suspicions.

Meantime, Mr. Bryan is doubtless pleasantly aware that Mr. Foraker will require more than his Browns villains.

Senator Davis's speech is one day old, and still the ancient world has not recoiled dizzily upon her foundations.

The application of the Congressional Record for membership in the Paragraphers' Union is herewith denied.

Whatever else you put into the Christmas basket, don't let the stringency be represented there.

The population of Japan is 49,732,952, mostly sples and fort-sketchers.

If Mr. Roosevelt retires, he might give Loeb to Jocannon.

Rhymes for To-Day.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE MET



No, I don't want a new villa or motor. Last year you gave me these—have you forgot? No, I don't want an airship or steam-boat or Trip round the world or a town house and lot.

Sophy, my luck! You must just let it be. Don't ask me further what gifts would most please! How you adore me? Yes, but you bore me. Nagging me always with questions like these.

No, I don't want a cute calico jennet—(Striking you'd think that? Aw, lovely! Aw, fine!) No, I don't want a nice seat in the Senate.

NO I DON'T WANT A NEW RADIUM MINE! Sophy, you peeve me! Child, kindly leave me— What your entreaties refuse to have done? Dear, you distress me—yet since you press me, Hang it all, Sophy, just hand me the mon. H. S. H.

MERELY JOKING.

A Journalist at a dinner was talking to William Dean Howells about literary fame. "I'm not," said Mr. Howells, with his gentle smile, "literary fame is not so very highly regarded by the people. It is 17 years ago that I was in that Hotel some years ago seeing in a French newspaper a notice that bears upon this question."

"To Whom It May Concern: M. Pierre Lott, of Lyons, inventor of a new kind of railway, begs to state that he is not the same person, and that he has nothing in common with one Pierre Lott, a writer."—Washington Star.

The Way of Nature. "Well, how do you figure Sullivan lost?" Inquired a man on a Market Street car. "Lost what?" asked the man across the aisle.

"The prize fight this afternoon, Sullivan fought Kaufman, a young California heavyweight. Sullivan's baldy you know."

"Oh, I know that. I know that. A man can't stay good forever. Why, I remember reading about Sullivan fighting twenty years ago. He was very bald now."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Progress and Retrogression. "America is the land of opportunity," said the patriotic citizen. "Think of the men who have attained greatness from humble beginnings."—Washington Star.

"Well," demanded the stern-faced woman at the back door, "what do you want?" "I've replied the tramp, 'I seen you advertised 'table board' in dis mornin's paper.'"

"Well, I 'ought mebbe yer wuz givin' out some samples."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"Is your sister in?" inquired the gentleman. "Yes," replied the youth of the house; "but you can't see her."

"Nope; she ain't sick. She's gone an' locked herself in. No nobody kin see her." "But you can't see her?" "Nope; she's in the bath."—Judge.

ROYAL RICHMOND AND OLD VIRGINIA.

THERE are more people in Marvellous Richmond than there are in Marvellous Virginia. There are more people in Marvellous Richmond than there are in Marvellous Virginia. There are more people in Marvellous Richmond than there are in Marvellous Virginia.

There are more club women in Houston who keep their hair sewed on husband's trousers than there are lady barbers in Richmond. There are more club women in Houston who keep their hair sewed on husband's trousers than there are lady barbers in Richmond.

Our hearts went out to our brethren of Charleston, Nashville, Richmond, Washington and New York yesterday. Every time we passed our plate for the turkey we thought of the poor dear fellows weeping themselves blind in Richmond and Nory Nashville.—New York Mail.

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Famous Words of Famous Men.

"Force Is Not a Remedy."—JOHN BRIGHT, at Birmingham, Nov. 16, 1880.

The Birmingham (Eng.) Town Hall was filled with the enthusiastic supporters of the Liberal party on the evening of November 16, 1880.

The occasion was the dedication of the new rooms of the Junior Liberal Association of Birmingham, an organization which, according to Joseph Chamberlain, president at the time, was composed of such members of the Liberal party "who did not care for or who could not afford more expensive clubs."

The principal speech was made by John Bright, who, like Mr. Chamberlain, was a member of Parliament for his home constituency, and both of these statesmen were also members of the new Gladstone ministry, which in April, 1880, was swept into power with large majorities.

Mr. Bright, in the beginning of his address, referred to the predictions which he had made some months before "on that platform," and "all of which," said the speaker, "have been fulfilled." At the same time Mr. Bright advised his constituents to take the advice of Hosea Biglow and "never prophesy unless you know."

"We have been told," said England's great commoner, "that the business of Europe is conducted by monarchs and statesmen. These monarchs and statesmen, within the last two or three centuries, have done a great deal to consecrate the soil of Ireland."

"Now, which is the system," asked the speaker, "against which so

"Force is not a remedy."

John Bright

State Library Notes

USE TONIGHT ON EDITORIAL PAGE

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"The Colonies Under the House of Hanover; The Middle Colonies," J. A. Dieffenbacher, "A Long Time Ago in Virginia and Maryland," Alice M. Ewell, "Medieval Europe," Ephraim Emerson, "Jeremy Taylor," Edmund Gosse, "The Election of Senators," George I. Taylor, "The New Earth," W. S. Harwood, "The Confederate Operations in Canada and New England," "The American Government, Nation and State," B. A. Hinsdale, "Oliver Goldsmith," W. Irving, "The History of American Painting," Samuel Johnson, "Agricultural Education," J. R. Jewell, "Four Centuries of the Panama Canal," Willis F. Johnson, "The Correspondence of William Pitt With Colonial Governors," G. S. Kimball, "The Dark Ages," Charles Oman, "The Poets of Virginia," F. V. N. Palfrey, "Charleston, the Place and the People," Mrs. S. J. Allen Ravenel, "William Pitt, Lord Rockingham," "Love's Labour's Lost" (Variorum edition), W. Shakespeare, "History of the 68th Regiment of Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteers," W. B. Stevens, "The Negro in Africa and America," J. Taylor, "Edward Bliss Foote," T. N. Wake-man, "Who's Who, 1907," "Ralph Waldo Emerson," G. E. Woodberry, "Select Statutes of the United States," W. Macart, "Selected Letters and Letters of Leslie Stephen," F. W. Maitland, "The True Patrick Henry," G. Morgan, "Thomas Platter and the Educational Renaissance of the Sixteenth Century," P. Morley, "Macaulay," J. C. Morison.

Bonds. The American Academy of Political and Social Science devoted the September number of the "Annals" to a study of "Bonds in Relation to Corporation Finance." The following is the list of separate articles in this number of the "Annals": "Methods of Adding and Accounting in Bond House," C. S. Ludlum, pages 284-291, "Organization and Management of a Bond House," W. Foley, pages 292-298, "Bond Redemption and Sinking Funds," C. M. Keys, pages 213-222, "Bond Statesmanship," W. Foley, pages 299-308, "Bonds and Additional Banking Reserve," W. C. Corwin, pages 292-311, "Bonds in Relation to Corporation Finance," F. T. Cleveland, pages 412-427, "Classification and Description of Bonds," E. A. Cleveland, pages 408-411, "Electric Interurban Railway Bonds as Investments," E. Van Deusen, pages 336-348, "National Recitals in the Various Kings of Bonds," A. Squire, pages 248-256, "Material Bonds as an Investment," L. Spitzer, pages 371-383, "Organization and Management of a Bond House," W. 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