The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY

Business Office.....916 E. Main Street.
Washington Bureau..526-7 Munsey Building.
Manchester Bureau.....1102 Hull Street.
Petersburg Bureau.....40 N. Sycamore St.
Lynchburg Bureau.....215 Eighth St.

BY MAIL POSTAGE PAID.	One Year.	Six Mos.	Three Mos.	One Mo.
Daily with Sunday...$6.00	$3.00	$1.50	.55	
Daily without Sunday 4.00	2.00	1.00	.35	
Sunday edition only.. 2.00	1.00	.50	.25	
Weekly (Wednesday). 1.00	.50	.25	...	

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg—

	One Week.	One Year.
Daily with Sunday....14 cents		$6.50
Daily without Sunday..10 cents		4.50
Sunday only..... 5 cents		2.30

(Yearly subscriptions payable in advance.)

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1908.

FEDERAL INJUNCTIONS.

In response, as it would seem, to the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Harlan in the Minnesota and North Carolina cases, the Senate has just unanimously passed a bill which provides that at least three Federal judges, one of whom must be a Circuit Court judge, must concur before an injunction can be granted restraining the officers of a State. In addition five days' notice of the application must be given to the Governor, the Attorney-General and the defendant, except where a majority of the judges think that the plaintiff would suffer irreparable loss unless a temporary restraining order were granted immediately. Even in this event a temporary order can remain in force only until both parties are heard upon the merits.

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, in speaking for the bill, said that while the people of his State had thought that under the eleventh amendment a State could not be sued, which opinion had been rudely destroyed by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Attorney-General against Minnesota, yet he was satisfied the people of the State would be less inclined to resist the orders and decrees of the Federal courts if such decrees were issued upon the opinion of three judges than where, as at present, one minor Federal judge was able to hold up a Commonwealth. Though this act is restrictive in that it requires three judges to sit where before one was authorized to act, it is a remarkable indication of the trend towards the theory laid down by Professor Thayer that where interstate commerce is concerned State lines are obliterated. For while it might have been argued with great persuasiveness that the Supreme Court went too far in the Minnesota case, and might be reversed by a subsequent litigation, this argument could not apply to a statute which was unanimously passed after a full discussion. In other words, the Senate has decided that, cases to the contrary notwithstanding, State officers may be enjoined by Federal courts.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

When Mr. Bryan rose last Wednesday evening to address the largest gathering of newspaper editors and owners in America, he had an opportunity such as rarely comes to a candidate for high office. Not only were the brains and the power of the press assembled before him, but they were there under the jovial influences of an excellent dinner and pleasant and convivial companionship. These little advantages were lightly regarded by Mr. Bryan, however, for he improved the shining hour by berating the editors as a class for the venality of some few disreputable journals. When the full significance of Mr. Bryan's speech dawned on the audience his friends were nonplussed and his enemies satisfied.

It was known that the publishers had been discussing the best method of fighting the paper trust, and it was well understood that the plan agreed upon was to demand the removal of the tariff on white paper and wood pulp. For those Democratic papers that believe in tariff for revenue only, this course was not only proper, but patriotic. For the Republicans, however, who have maintained through thick and thin the virtues of the protective tariff, such a demand for special legislation cast an unpleasant light on the soundness and morality of their earlier protestations. If ever there was a time when the press of the country was interested in tariff reform, either as a general principle or as a special issue, it was when Mr. Bryan rose to speak, and yet he deliberately sacrificed this opportunity for the privilege of delivering a severe trouncing to those papers which he believed were purchasable or knew were hostile to himself.

The Democratic party can have no stronger platform for 1908 than the promise of that tariff reform with which the Republicans are still toying, and Mr. Bryan missed a great chance in not emphasizing and driving home the old Democratic doctrine of equal rights for all and special protection for none, when he had the press of America before him.

VIVISECTION.

Stephen Coleridge has doubtless thrown something of a fire-brand into the vivisection controversy by his argument upon "The Black Art" in the London Contemporary Review. Mr. Coleridge says, and produces figures to show, that vivisection has been of no help whatever to British surgery. By official statistics he seeks to prove that the death-rate has grown steadily greater for all diseases in the study of which vivisection has been practiced, while it has grown steadily smaller in all the others.

This conclusion would seem to bear out the old cynicism that figures can prove anything. Certainly it is difficult to see why the fruits of vivisection should be more bungling practice, unless British surgeons are more stupid than they are reputed to be. Mr. Coleridge, if committed to the doctrine that vivisection is worse than useless, would have to dispose first of the anæsthetics in some way, whose inconceivable blessing to mankind, as they are usually regarded, were certainly attained only through the preliminary suffocation of countless living animals. Aided by chloroform and ether, vivisection was able to proceed with less grounds for the charge of cruelty. It established the facts of the circulation of the blood and told man almost everything he now knows about his nervous system. It interpreted the sounds of the heart, made the stethoscope available, and guided Hunter to his treatment of aneurism by ligature, thereby saving many hundreds of human lives. It enabled Lister to give the world his antiseptic threads for use in hemorrhage. It has made operations upon the brain an exact science, so that, in the case of epilepsy, for example, it is possible for the surgeon to determine from the manner in which the convulsions manifest themselves precisely which centres his knife must reach. It has done countless other things for the alleviation of human misery and the saving of human life. Had London known in 1853, when impure water killed 3,476 of her people by cholera, the facts which Thiersch's experiments on fifty-six mice revealed in the same year, all that waste of lives might have been prevented.

The moral aspect of vivisection is one thing, the utility quite another. Arguing from the standpoint of utility alone, Mr. Coleridge would doubtless have difficulty in "exposing" vivisection to the satisfaction of the layman, despite the fact that he would have some of the profession behind him.

MOTOR CAR RACES.

Two hundred thousand people camped all night, or voyaged to Briarcliff, rising at 2 A. M., to see the great automobile race of yesterday. No steeplechase that was ever run can equal the thrills of one of those contests, in which machines rush at ninety miles an hour around and around the chosen course. The Briarcliff course is especially interesting, for it was said to be "so dangerous that it was safe." Assuredly it was not so dangerous as to be necessarily deadly, for no one was killed, though the demands made on the chauffeur's nerve and skill were very great. To come down a steep hill and make a sharp turn at the bottom, to zigzag in and out over sinuous curves, to toil up high hills and rush down steep inclines for 260 miles, is a nerve-racking experience to the driver and the onlooker.

The success of the Briarcliff races demonstrates the possibility of securing such a race over an undulating course, and if it can be made successful at Briarcliff, there is no reason why a 150 or 200 mile race should not be held on the loop from Rio Vista westward. The permission of the supervisors would have to be gained, and the road would probably have to be policed. If this were done, the course would be well adapted to just such a race as New York enjoyed.

If the automobile manufacturers want to hold a meeting in Virginia, Richmond will be glad to receive them.

The trouble of it is that the "receptive mood" which Mr. Thomas F. Ryan says that he "always found in political parties" is very apt to encounter a donatory mood in somebody like Mr. Ryan.

Probably the truth of the matter is that the Indiana man who has stayed at home for 19,000 nights hand-running is married to one of the irresistible little star-eyed blondes of Richmond.

And the early-morn lawnmowers of Richmond are seven times as gentle in their manners and customs as the strident and underbred lawnmowers of Houston.

Mrs. Leslie Carter's kitchen equipment brought $100 at auction. Housewives should know from this whether or not Leslie was justified in dining at his club.

A lunatic appeared in the Senate the other day and shouted: "I proclaim myself the head of this house." Full returns from the bedside of Senator Lodge are not yet in.

In referring to the Sultan of Turkey as "the champion international molly-coddle," the Washington Herald appears to have done a cruel injustice to the Chinese foreign office.

Everybody who goes to Denver will have to pay $14 a day for his room, but probably Mr. Bryan is the only one who will get $14 worth of good sport out of it.

We have never seen Robert Hunter's book on "Socialists at Work," but infer that it is only an eight-page pamphlet.

Of course Judge Gray might accept the Democratic nomination if only there were two of them.

Judge Harmon will now run for the governorship of Ohio, evidently determined to have a try for something that is not nailed down.

The paragraphers ought to let up on Alfred Austin's muse. The lady leads a dog's life as it is.

Congressman Lilley, who started out to investigate something, appears to have got hold of the wrong end of the telescope.

We suspect that the real reason Congress did not want four new battleships was that it was too much trouble to design the hatbands.

Rhymes for To-Day

THE LAUREATE.

Of all the bards who sing, or try,
For fame or love or money,
Or sing to make somebody cry,
Or else to show they're funny—
In short, of all the bards who twang
The lute from Nome to Bostin,
I most do mourn and grieve and pang
For little Alfie Austin.

For no one likes Alf's sweet rondels,
His ballads, songs and ditties,
His threnodies or villanelles—
Ain't it a thousand pities?
Though readers he should have by rights,
From Fleet Street to Amalfi,
There's no one reads the thing he writes—
Nobody 'scusin' Alfie.

He sings away from morn to dark
With most infrequent pauses,
Yet no one, passing, stays to hark
And shout out wild applauses.
No ladies kiss his hand with tears
Or coax him out to vittle—
And when he publishes come jeers:
"More guff from Alf the Little."

I'd rather be a dog and bay,
So that I did it rightly,
Than thump a poet's lute all day
Unheard, and then all nightly.
I'd rather be a pudd'n'head
Whom gamin ran to cover,
Than be a laureate unread,
A muse without a lover. H. S. H.

MERELY JOKING.

Not Gomperized.

"Why do people make so much fun of the spring poets?"

"Because the spring poets have no union and are careless about voting."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Talk of Money.

Smawley: "Do you believe that money talks?"

Ardupp: "You bet I do. I no sooner get my hands on a dollar than it says 'Good-by.'"—Chicago News.

The Inference.

"Mr. Purslington says he believes a man should pay as he goes."

"Judging from the way he gets in debt he must be accustomed to traveling backward."—Washington Star.

As Usual.

Patience: "Which is your gift to the bride, dear?"

Patrice: "I don't know. There are eight butter-knives, and for the life of me I can't tell which is the one I sent!"—Yonkers Statesman.

His First (Recent) Love.

"Our engagement is so romantic. Not like other affairs."

"How's that?"

"Why, Ferdy assures me that I am positively the first girl he has loved this season."—Pittsburg Post.

No Place for an Old Gent.

The veteran Senator announced that he intended to resign.

"No, I will not reconsider," he told his protesting constituents. "This place is getting packed with fresh youngsters—many of them not a day over sixty."—Philadelphia Ledger.

REPLYING TO OURS.

"A MAN from the State of Washington went crazy the other day while traveling through Missouri on a fast train," says the Richmond Times-Dispatch. Still, the railroads should not be held responsible for it; doubtless it was the fastest train they had.—Washington Herald.

* * *

The Richmond Times-Dispatch has discovered a man in Pennsylvania who declares that God made Congress. The fact that there is a Republican majority utterly disproves the statement.—Houston Post.

* * *

"The Mayor of Timpson, Tex., gets a salary of $1 a year," says the Richmond Times-Dispatch. We decline to comment, however, until we learn whether that is all he gets!—Washington Herald. It ain't all he gets!—Timpson (Tex.) Times.

* * *

"The negro in politics" is a headline we observe in The Times-Dispatch. That does not apply to Virginia. Since the Lynchburg convention the Virginia negro is not in politics.—Staunton Dispatch.

* * *

"The curse of Alfred Austin's life," says the Richmond Times-Dispatch, "is that his newest poem is always bitterly criticized by a lot of people who haven't read it." That's because those who have read it feel nothing but pity for him.—Washington Post.

* * *

The Richmond Times-Dispatch is already claiming the ultimate tailend championship of the United States for its baseball team. Of course, we are quite prepared to prove by the record that the Washington team has prescriptive title to that position; but the Richmond boys may have it, if they want it—Washington 'as 'opes of better things this year.—Washington Herald.

* * *

In Louisville, if we may believe the Courier-Journal, they are selling women's hats by the acre. Here in glorious Richmond, the paradise of credit, they are selling them by the month.—Richmond Times-Dispatch. And in Roanoke "they" are selling them by the score "town py der meelinery stores."—Roanoke World.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

In 1870 the population of Manitoba was 17,000; to-day it is 400,000.

Englishmen of Mid-Devon have organized to wage a war on wood pigeons.

The fishhook cactus is the compass of the desert, for it always points to the South.

The Lusitania has forty-nine clocks on board, all controlled by a master clock in the charthouse.

The cold storage men are going to get together in Paris next July and talk shop. The big name for the gathering is International Congress of the Refrigerating Industries.

Consul-General George Horton says that concrete is used to a very small extent in Greece, and that "the sidewalks of cities and towns are very generally paved with marble."

Consul William C. Teichman sends from Elbenstock the translation of a decision of the Supreme Court of Germany which prohibits the use in that empire of the title "American dentists."

Prince Umberto, of Piedmont, the heir to the Italian throne, is a strong, sturdy boy, brought up by English methods, going barefooted when at the seaside and wearing sandals in Rome.

David Jayne Hill, the American minister to the Netherlands and ambassador designate to Berlin in succession to Charlemagne Tower, is clearing up his affairs in Holland and making arrangements to leave The Hague in time to assume his duties at Berlin on June 1st.

Dean Frederick S. Jones, of the engineering faculty of the University of Minnesota, has been agreed upon by the Yale faculty as the successor of Henry Parks Wright, dean of Yale College, upon the latter's retirement in September, 1909, subject to the ratification of the Yale corporation.

Baron Hayashi Japanese minister to China, has been ordered home from Pekin and will be sent to Rome. Baron Ijuin, now counselor of the Japanese embassy in London, will succeed to the vacant place in Pekin. Baron Chinda will go to Berlin and Baron Ishii will succeed him as vice-minister of foreign affairs.

V. Kejuin Wellington Koo, of Shanghai, China, son of the Chinese Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has been elected editor-in-chief of the Columbia Spectator, the university daily paper. He will have charge of the paper all next year. Koo for two years has been a member of the varsity debating team and was instrumental in defeating the Cornell team recently.

Her Execution.

At a brilliant "at home" given by a society woman a pianist of world-wide reputation was asked to perform. When he had finished, the lady's young daughter was made to sit down and play her new piece. "Now, tell me, Herr ——," said the fussy mother to the great artist, "what do you think of my daughter's execution?"

"Madam," he replied deliberately, "I think it would be a capital idea."—London Opinion.

An Imperative Smell.

Another advantage the gasolene shampoo has over all competitors is that it makes you smell as if you owned a touring car.—Ohio State Journal.

STATE PRESS

Larger Navy.

The House of Representatives turned down the President's request for four new battleships and provided for only one-half that number. We believe this was a mistake. A strong navy is the best guarantee of peace that we could have. We have a tremendous seacoast at home and in the Philippines to defend. It was an unlucky day that we acquired those islands, but we must be prepared to hold them or have them wrested from us. The navy of Japan will soon excel our own in fighting strength. That country looks with covetous eyes upon the Philippines, and will find a pretext for war when she thinks she is able to defeat us. The Filipinos have never become reconciled to annexation to this country. With 8,000,000 hostile natives to contend with in those islands and with Japan in a position to assert her supremacy at sea the loss of the islands will be hardly less unfortunate or disgraceful than was their acquisition. Until we are ready to grant, voluntarily, Philippine independence, we should maintain our ability to compel foreign powers to recognize our rights there, such as they are.—Fairfax Herald.

Hats and Hades.

The devil may have poked a few holes in the peek-a-boo shirtwaist, but to charge his satanic majesty with inventing the "Merry Widow" hat as a snare to the souls of men, is rather going too far, in our opinion. Yet the Rev. M. A. Armor, of Burlington, N. J., declares that women who wear these hats and sit in the front pews of the church will have to answer for more than one man starting on the downward course.—Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

Partly Converted.

The Index-Appeal was one of the earliest and most earnest advocates of the primary system, and believes now that it is practicable and proper for the nomination of local candidates. But this paper has lived to regret its advocacy of the system for State officers and for Congressmen.—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

Loaded.

The Review wants to go on record as saying that it will be entirely out of place for the State Democratic Convention to take up such issues as an indorsement of the appointment of Judge William F. Rhea to the Corporation Commission, or any other question affecting the State when it assembles in Roanoke.—Clifton Forge Review.

When He Throws He Hits.

We infer from a Washington correspondent that when Mr. Glass becomes a candidate for Governor he will begin his campaign by throwing stones. Well, it is usually the case that those who live in Glass houses will throw stones.—Houston Record-Advertiser.

Cause or Effect.

"Riot is followed by injunction" is the way a headline in The Times-Dispatch reads. And if the abuse of injunctions in labor disputes does not soon cease, injunctions are going to be followed by riots.—Danville Register.

Congress Limps Along.

Among our Republican friends in Congress a struggle is going on to reach an agreement for an early adjournment, without getting a lecture from the President, and perhaps having an extra session called to consider the bills recommended by him.—Portsmouth Star.

To Fight Primary.

It is a pleasure to note that new recruits are being added to fight the primary trust that now exists in the State of Virginia.—South Hill Enterprise.

Liquor Advertisements Excluded.

The Winchester Star aided much in the local option victory in that city last week. Now that a majority of the voters have decided to banish the licensed saloon from their midst, the Star announces that its columns will not be used to advertise mail-order liquor houses. That paper is to be commended for its stand in the matter.—Lexington Gazette.

'Twould Seem So.

The bank at Chase City is reported to be $25,000 short. The trouble is with the cashier showing favors, and as a judge once said, no one knows anything about a bank except the cashier. The people should demand a State examiner of banks.—Buckingham Times.

Uninstructed Delegates.

New Jersey this week followed the example of New York and Pennsylvania and refused to instruct her delegation to Denver for Mr. Bryan or any one else, but leaves them free to cast their votes for the most available candidate. There is even more reason for Virginia to do likewise than there was for these States.—Fredericksburg Star.

Bryan or Death.

Bryan as the standard bearer is the only hope of Democratic success in the November election.—South Boston News.

Can He Get Their Votes?

Secretary Taft has again declared himself in favor of woman suffrage. He has done this in several interviews during the last few years; but this time it attracts more attention because he is a candidate for the presidency.—Bedford Democrat.

Somewhat Inconsistent.

President Roosevelt would have much more sympathy in his recent unconstitutional and indiscreet interference in the case of Colonel Harper while the same was pending before the courts in Washington if it had not been for his contrary action in the case of Mr. Morton in the Santa Fe prosecution.

It will be remembered that in the latter case the President ruled that Morton, who as president of the Santa Fe Railroad Company had been guilty of criminal rebating, should not be punished for two illegal acts, but that the innocent stockholders of his railroad should be punished by a fine.

The difference in the two cases is that Harper is a Democrat and Morton a Republican, a friend of Roosevelt and a member of his Cabinet.—Winchester Star.

Some Maiden Speeches.

By waiting twenty-four years before making his maiden speech Lord Langford has exercised an oratorical restraint as rare as in some cases it would be commendable.

The Earl of Rochester, in the days of Charles II., was not equally modest, for he took an early opportunity of addressing the House of Lords, with disastrous results. "My lords," he began, "I rise this time for the first time, the very first time, my lords, and divide my speech into four branches." Here he paused for a few seconds, grew purple and confused, and finally blurted out, "My lords, if ever I rise again in this house you may cut me off, root and branches and all, forever."

Lord Byron was more fortunate, for his maiden effort was declared by Sir F. Burdett to be "the best speech by a lord since the Lord knows when."

Lord Rosebery's maiden speech, after three years of silence, was a model of modest oratory, opening with a plea for that favor and indulgence which the House always shows to those who address it for the first time, "even in a larger measure on account of my extreme youth and inexperience."—Westminster Gazette.

The Craze Over Bridge Whist.

In the American Magazine, Upton Sinclair writes of the life of the super-rich. Here is an interesting paragraph about bridge whist:

"Then the good lady went on to tell him what bridge had come to be; how people played it on trains all the way from New York to San Francisco; how they had tables in their autos, and played while they were touring over the world.

"'Once,' she said, 'I took a party to see the America's Cup races off Sandy Hook, and when we got back to the pier some one called, "Who won?" And the answer was, "Mrs. Billy's ahead, but we're going on this evening."' I took a party of friends through the Mediterranean and up the Nile, and we passed Venice and Cairo and the Pyramids and the Suez Canal, and they never once looked up—they were playing bridge. And you think I'm joking, but I mean just literally what I say. I know a man who was traveling from New York to Philadelphia, and got into a game with some strangers, and rode all the way to Palm Beach to finish it!"

Voice of the People

MRS. GRANNIS EXPLAINS

Tells Southern People Why She Adopted the Negro Child.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I realize the sense of justice on the part of Southern editors as truly as I do their renown for knightly chivalry or gallantry.

The head-lines in New York publications and the declaration "Back to Her Own Race," is simply the utterance of unhappy and unjust race prejudice.

As a lover and practitioner of fair dealing of man to man, I ask you to publish over my signature that I have never brought up the little girl, Christian L. Woodyear, as a white child, a brown child or any other color.

I have striven with prayerful consecration and my best effort, for her training that she may render the best service for which she is constituted to render. I am not disappointed in her development up to the present time. I have never had reason to expect more of this child than she has achieved. I am fully convinced that this little girl will render better service in life for my care than she could have done if the Heavenly Father had not used me as an humble instrument to rescue her with her mother from the fate of the Potter's Field. I took her into my home with her mother simply as a distressed unfortunate lamb of Christ's fold, needing human protection. She is a typical representative of pure blood of the African race.

It is a fact that in reply to various questioners concerning my plans for the little girl's future, that on several occasions I have replied, "Possibly public opinion will become so far advanced by the time this little girl is ready to select her vocation in life, Princeton, Harvard and Yale may clamor for her as a student," but I have no reason to believe that this child will develop any such studious habits. I have always said I shall be quite compensated for my service to her if she shall become an exemplary housewife, mother, domestic servant, or anything else of use in the world, while I believe she will be a more efficient citizen, a more helpful and companionable mother and wife if she is taught to render the best service of which she is competent along many lines of industry and mental application.

Now for a word concerning her public school record: Her reports show that she is marked E, which stands for excellent, the highest rating in language, composition, writing, drawing, and her average is next to the highest marked in other studies. She is by nature artistic. I have no aspiration and no special desire that she shall surpass her fellows at Tuskegee or any other school as a mathematician. If I were to take a Chinese child into my home and give it the advantages of the public school, I should expect it to develop the race quality of a superior mathematician.

My little Christian L. Woodyear cannot enter Tuskegee until next fall on account of her age. She is not fourteen, which is the earliest age that a girl can be accepted at Tuskegee. She may not prove herself worthy a full course at Tuskegee. I hope she may. She is often selected both in public school, at her regular Lord's-Day school, Junior Endeavor Societies, etc., to recite and sing for public exercises.

I have in no sense whatsoever returned my little girl to her own race, and I have never taken her from her race!

I received a clipping from the Richmond Times-Dispatch, of the 17th inst., in a letter from a former trustee of the Fifty-ninth Street Church of Disciples. This man is a representative native Southerner, and displays as keen a sense of justice to the negro race as is manifested on the public rostrum by Colonel Watterson, of the Louisville Courier Journal, who is not surpassed by any native of New England.

Faithfully and gratefully yours,

ELIZABETH B. GRANNIS.

New York, April 22, 1908.

The Chaingang, Again.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I trust you will allow me a small space in your valuable columns to say a few words by way of answer to an article, which appeared in your issue of March 23d, under the title of "The Chaingang." I note the Bee, of Danville, Va., claims to voice the sentiment of the people of Danville regarding the chaingang system or rule, as it is conducted there; and the Bee and people are together in expressing their indignation against it, and contend that it should be abolished. It must be likely that there are different modes and different limitations prescribed by the laws of different States for conducting the chaingang business. The writer has seen chaingang convicts in North Carolina only, and has not seen nor heard of any unjust treatment there. They work wherever the officers direct, and their guards take them, whether in towns or in the country; and if people wish to see them they have to go where the convicts are at work. If for bad weather or any other cause they are not at work, they are provided with tents, and are kept in them. We know nothing of their being chained, cabled or roped together and marched through streets for a public exhibit, a "harrowing spectacle" to the townspeople, or in order to humiliate the convicts. We do not believe in unnecessary punishment to even the indifferent and obstinate. There are those, however, upon whom severer punishment has to be inflicted to subdue them and gain their obedience. There are few if any who find their way to the chaingang through ignorance. They are aware when their crimes are committed that if they are landed in the hands of the law, that tribunal will send them to the chaingang. We have assurance that a large percentage of the chaingang patrons are possessed of the qualification of laziness, and we hold that to put them where they are forced to work is punishment within itself, and is better for the county and State than to sit them down in jail in idleness, to be provided for at the expense of the taxpayers. Their offenses may be trivial, or they may be of more serious proportions; therefore, their terms with the chaingang appliance are regulated by the gravity of their crimes. So far as humiliating such convicts, from what we have noticed, their being in the chaingang does not have that effect. As to the disgrace, we contend that the party disgraces himself when he commits the crime which sends him to the chaingang, and that the disgrace is not upon the State, county or corporation. We deplore the fact that any should sink to such an ebb that they will commit crimes for which the law says they must suffer, and we should be glad to see a higher state of morals, but the transgressors must be punished. The chaingang is a suitable place to "deter" the evildoers, where they can pay at least a part of their expenses, and retain their physical forces, which they may decide during their term to use in a more honorable way when they are released.

The Scriptures teach us that God is the embodiment of love and mercy to those who obey Him, and they also teach us that He is the embodiment of justice, and that those who transgress His laws shall be punished. We cannot, therefore, agree that the chaingang system "go," unless it is to go into more of the States and counties of our country, and be put into operation when necessary.

A TIMES-DISPATCH READER.

Terrapin, N. C., April 22, 1908.

Is for Major Daniel.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—All good Democrats should work for the presidential nomination of Governor Johnson. With the known antagonism between Daniel and Bryan the nomination of the latter would probably place Virginia in the list of Republican States. Major Daniel's Democracy is good enough for us.

JESSE EWELL, M. D.

Ruckersville, Va., April 24, 1908.

Too Hard to Answer.

"When was Taft at his desk, may we inquire?" asks the Rochester Herald. Certainly, you may inquire! Fortunately, there is no law requiring an answer off-hand.—Washington Herald.

Confidence

when eating, that your food is of highest wholesomeness—that it has nothing in it that can injure or distress you—makes the repast doubly comfortable and satisfactory.

This supreme confidence you have when the food is raised with

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

There can be no comforting confidence when eating alum baking powder food. Chemists say that more or less of the alum powder in unchanged alum or alum salts remains in the food.

American Trade With Japan

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Yokohama.

War or any other cause that would interrupt trade relations between Japan and the United States would immediately paralyze the internal business economy of this country. The United States is Japan's best customer, and takes one-third of all that it has to sell. These exports which go to American markets are almost all the product of Japanese labor, and the increasing trade with the United States means more employment at higher wages. Any interruption of this trade will spell disaster to the common people of Japan, and it is not too much to say that, in a material way, Japan's very life depends upon the maintenance of good commercial relations with the United States. The folly of a Japanese governmental policy which might tend to lessen the export business to America is too apparent to require notice.

Yokohama ranks third among the ports of the world in the amount of exports shipped to the United States; Paris being first and London second. The most important item of export is silk. This product strikingly illustrates the Japanese dependency upon the United States, because the recent Wall Street panic was more disastrous in its results in Japan than at home, owing to the falling off in demands in raw silk for the New Jersey factories. The warehouses here are choked with bales of silk that long ago should have been on their way to America. Capital to the extent of $35,000,000 is tied up in this way.

Notwithstanding this temporary dullness, the future of the silk business in Japan is bright. If politics or war do not interrupt, the United States will renew its old demand and Japan will prosper. Domestic conditions in Japan are peculiarly adapted to the successful production of silk. In most silk countries, only one crop of mulberry leaves can be obtained in a season, but in Japan there are three crops. Large tracts of rough volcanic land, entirely worthless for other purposes, are adapted to raising mulberry shrubs, and eventually will be put to this use. Much of this land is located around the base of Fujiyama, Japan's sacred mountain. Cheap labor is another advantage Japan enjoys over other silk-producing countries. Here the farmer raises silk worms as a side line, the women and children gathering the leaves and feeding the ravenous little worms that make the silk.

Tea is the second item of importance in the exports from Japan to America, but the future of this business is not so promising. For several years past, there has been a marked falling off in the volume of the shipments, and there is still a general feeling of depression in the trade. The causes of this stagnation seem to be the strong competition of Ceylon and Formosa, and the unfair business methods of the Japanese firms.

Though Japanese porcelain has a market in all parts of the world, the United States is a much larger consumer than any other country; in fact, almost half of the porcelain shipped from the port of Yokohama goes to America. This is another industry that probably will have a large development because of its adaptation to local conditions. The artistic temperament of the Japanese workmen makes them very skilful decorators, and wages are extremely low, because the business is conducted as a household industry. While most of the work is done by hand, one large machinery plant has been installed. This modern factory employs fully 4,000 operatives, and its entire output goes to the American market in competition with the cheap product of Germany.

Most of the tooth brushes used in the United States are made by women and girls in country homes in the vicinity of Osaka. The bone used in the manufacture of these brushes is brought from Chicago, the wood from China, and the bristles from Russia. The reason that this has become the centre of such an industry, in the absence of all the raw materials needed is the abundance of cheap labor. Workers may be had for 10 cents a day.

Another branch of home industry that is steadily increasing is the manufacture of certain kinds of linen goods. The material for these articles is imported from Great Britain, sent to the country district of Japan, where men, women and children do the embroidery and drawn-work on it, after which it frequently finds its way back to the country of its origin. This work is very highly prized for ladies' waists, and the country people who tediously work out the exquisite patterns earn from 5 to 15 cents a day. While this may strike an American as starvation wages, it is quite the contrary in rural Japan. The natives are very deft in this kind of needle work, and their habits of living are extremely frugal. While all the members of a large family are given employment, their total income rises to an amount that is considerable, when judged by Oriental standards. About $2,000,000 worth of this work finds its way into the United States every year.

A new item in the exports from Japan to the United States is lumber. There are extensive forests of hardwood, both in Northern and Southern Japan, and lumber from them can be laid down in California in large quantities at lower cost than Oregon pine. This imported lumber is used for railroad ties, for making furniture, and also for building cars. The oak ties from Japanese forests are far superior to the Pacific coast pine. While the importation of these hardwoods is only in its infancy, it is expected that the Pacific coast will draw quite heavily upon the Japanese supply in the future.

The principal items that the United States sells to Japan are cotton, flour, kerosene and manufactured products of iron and steel. There is no likelihood of a falling off in the demand for any of these, unless it may be flour. Although the Japanese have acquired large areas of good wheat land in Korea and Manchuria, and are buying quantities of modern milling machinery, it is a question whether their development along this line will be in excess of the increase of consumption.

When it comes to direct competition there is one point in favor of American millers which it is claimed the Japanese cannot overcome. Sometimes American flour sells by the barrel for a price no greater than what the raw wheat costs. On its face this would seem to mean that the millers are working for nothing, but they realize a profit from utilizing the by-products of shorts and bran. The Japanese have no way of doing this, because they have no stock to feed it to. The Japanese have endeavored to equalize this condition by imposing a tariff duty on flour. At a recent exposition in Japan, the Canadian millers were on hand baking bread and giving it away to the crowds as an education in the use of flour. Some one asked where were the hustling Yankees. The reply was that the demand for American flour was so great that there was no need of giving any of it away in exploitation. The enormous consumption of flour in Japan is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that thirty years ago nobody in Japan ate bread, and few had ever heard of it. There is no word in the language for bread, and one has been borrowed from France. The conversion of many of the people from rice eating to bread eating is one of the most striking sociological features of the new era in this country.

Other important items among the American imports to Japan are oil, wax, paper, leather, lead, machinery, chemicals, rubber goods, cars, wheels, leaf tobacco, drugs, electrical apparatus, engines and boilers, machine tools and watches. Thus it will be seen that the bulk of American trade in Japan is of such a character that there is no immediate possibility of a decrease in demand. In fact, the varied character of Japan's manufacturing enterprises, and the extensive scale on which they are planned, will stimulate rather than depress many lines of goods.

One important exception must be made to the foregoing statement, however, and that is in regard to cotton goods. The Japanese undoubtedly intend to supplant the American cotton goods trade in Manchuria, Korea and North China if they can, and the American manufacturers will have to exercise the utmost vigilance to protect the great trade they have developed in this field. In their efforts to attract the Chinese trade for Japanese-made cotton yarns, the Japanese spinners have taken advantage of the great national fault of the Chinese—gambling. The cotton markets at Osaka send bales of cotton yarn into the Chinese markets, with the statement that in some of these bales will be found prize tickets, which will entitle the finder to a handsome sum of money. A Chinaman takes to a lottery as a duck to water, and the effect was to boom Japanese trade. But as the Chinese taotais and mandarins live altogether by the conduct of official lotteries, they scented a Japanese competitor, and have forbidden the importation of cotton yarns with prize tickets attached.

Serious as the other nations may regard Japan's attempts to corner the market for her products in Chinese territory, a nation so poor in natural raw resources cannot maintain an attitude of commercial exclusion. Japan must have foreign trade to live, and nobody knows better than the Japanese business man that the United States is the biggest and most profitable factor in that life-sustaining trade. Whatever the military clique may think or do, the business men and the laboring men of Japan will oppose to the last ditch any governmental program which might result in a cessation of exports to the United States.

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