likely that it would be adopted without undue pressure, and that it might not represent the wishes of a majority of the voters. It would result, according to the report, in transferring the real fight from the floor of the General Assembly to every district in the State, in the effort to elect a Legislature which would repeal the act. The report says: "We cannot think it wise to attempt to secure State-wide prohibition by an expression of the will of the General Assembly alone."

Want Voters to Call Election.

The report states that the committee has also carefully considered the proposition submitted by many members of the league that no effort to obtain legislation of any kind upon the question of State-wide prohibition be made during the life of this Legislature, but that the question be made a distinct issue in the election of the next General Assembly. That plan also is objected to for a number of reasons, the committee reaching the following conclusion:

"It seems to your committee that the wisest plan will be to petition the General Assembly to enact such legislation as will give to the voters of the State the right to call an election on this question whenever a certain specified number of voters shall make request in a duly authorized way that such an election be held."

Such an action, it is argued, would take the election out of politics and eliminate the personal element, giving the vote of the people of the State directly on the main issue. Furthermore, it puts the question of the time of such an election in the hands of the people themselves, not the Legislature. It may be held whenever the people call it. And no general or State election can be held until at least a considerable number of the people of the State so desire and so petition.

Mr. Wooley Speaks.

The report was not generally discussed, being left over for general debate and possible amendment this morning. Following its reading the convention heard an able address on the subject of temperance by John G. Wooley, now of Honolulu, who in dramatic and picturesque terms described the evils of drunkenness and the responsibility both of the church and of Christian citizenship to drive from the country in all legalized forms the sale of ardent spirits.

The registration, which continued until a late hour last night, showed that this would be one of the most largely attended meetings the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia has ever held. The main floor of the great Broad Street Methodist Church was taxed to its capacity, and the galleries were lined with eager listeners. Although the addresses lasted until nearly 11 o'clock, no one left the house.

The business sessions will open this morning at 9 o'clock with an extended program. Vice-President P. V. D. Conway, of Fredericksburg, will preside, and the first business will be the reports of the superintendent and of the various district superintendents of the work of the past year.

Fraternal greetings are to be received from other temperance organizations and addresses are scheduled by Rev. Arthur Robotham, D. D., Rev. G. W. Beale, D. D., and Rev. H. E. Johnson, D. D. Reports from different sections of Virginia on the growth of the State-wide sentiment will take up the afternoon session. The addresses to-night will be by Professor W. R. Webb, of Tennessee, on "The Martyrdom of Carmack and Its Results," and by Judge W. A. Covington, author of the Georgia prohibition law, on "The Redemption of Georgia."

Many Delegates Register.

The convention was called to order in the Broad Street Church last night at 7:45 o'clock. During the devotional exercises conducted by the pastor of the church Rev. S. C. Hatcher, D. D., Governor-elect Mann was escorted to the pulpit by Rev. James Cannon, Jr., and the new Governor presided trroughout the evening. Dr. Hatcher, in welcoming the convention to the church, asked that there be no other applause than the waving of handkerchiefs in the Chautauqua salute, but in the enthusiasm of the later proceedings, the delegates more than once gave way, and both Judge Mann and Mr. Wooley were repeatedly applauded by continued handclaps, while deep-voiced "Amens" showed the sympathy of a large portion of the audience with sentiments expressed by many of the speakers.

Judge Mann Speaks.

"As great movements progress," said Judge Mann, "movements like that championed by the Anti-Saloon League; movements in which success has brought enthusiasm, and opposition has stirred up an eager desire to press forward to higher and better things, there is always danger of a rash and ill-advised advance, which may not only result in failure, but in the loss of benefits already received, and this may be the condition which this body will have to confront during its present session.

"Every man who belongs to the Anti-Saloon League wishes to see the saloon, that is, the legalized traffic in liquor as a beverage broken up, and upon that question there will be practical unanimity. But when the method of accomplishing that result is considered there will be differences of opinion and discussion.

"Some may be hot-headed, full of enthusiasm, eager for the fight and ready at once, because they believe they can win, for a campaign of State-wide prohibition, while others just as sincere, remembering the great results which have been obtained by more conservative methods, and fearing the result of a State-wide election, will say that the time has not arrived for such a movement; that better, more lasting and more certain results can be accomplished by the adoption of the legislative program of the league with such amendments as commend themselves to this assembly, a method which strikes at the opposition in detail, taking from them a position here and another there, reducing the number of those frequenting saloons, and therefore the supporting votes when the final test comes, as come it must, sooner or later, and a method which does not in any way risk the results already achieved.

All Striving for Same EEnd.

"To which ever side you belong remember that your comrade and brother on the other side is striving for the same end that you are, and that respect should be paid to his opinions

Blood Humors

Commonly cause pimples, boils, hives eczema or salt rheum, or some other form of eruption; but sometimes they exist in the system, indicated by feelings of weakness, languor, loss of appetite, or general debility, without causing any breaking out.

Hood's Sarsaparilla expels them, renovates, strengthens and tones the whole system. This is the testimony of thousands annually.

Accept no substitute, but insist on having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In usual liquid form or in chocolated tablets known as **Sarsatabs.** 100 Doses $1.

Don't slip up on our January Sale!

Slip into one of our Silk-Lined Overcoats, the thirty-five dollar brand, now $23.85

A twenty dollar Suit now..... $12.85

A thousand more of both selling accordingly.

For boys and girls, also.

O. H. Berry & Co.
MEN & BOYS OUTFITTERS

and credit given him for sincerity. If this rule is adopted, there will be no hard feelings when a result is finally reached.

"I have been in the temperance fight for thirty-five years. I have waged what seemed at times to be a hopeless fight against great odds. I have never faltered, never made a compromise of any kind whatever, and have not been asked to do so by those holding different opinions. My egagements will not permit me to be present during the entire session of the league, probably not after to-night, but I feel the greatest interest in the conclusions you will reach."

The incoming Governor then took up the causes which led to the passage of the Mann law in 1904, and the effects of that law on the State. The cause of temperance he declared had greatly advanced since 1904, but he held that its further advancement would still be best served by a continuation of the policy of local option, and that an educational campaign carried out on that policy will best promote the cause of temperance and secure the most effective law observance and the most permanent and beneficial results. "Yet," he consluded, "I recognize the rights of the people to demand laws to deal with this and every other question which affects their interests."

The Governor reviewed the questions fired at him during his recent campaign both by the newspapers and by the Anti-Saloon League itself, and defended his answers. He concluded:

Has Become Conservative.

"I have not changed my views upon the liquor question, although for six months I was the storm-centre of hostile criticism. I repeat here to-night the statements which I have uttered time and again in public to the people of this Commonwealth as my mature conclusions after thirty-five years of thought and conflict.

"By the grace of the people of Virginia I am in a position the responsibilities of which make me conservative. Intensely interested upon this question, which means so much to the people of this Commonwealth; a question which has engaged my thought and efforts for more than one-half of my life; a question which has brought to me opposition and criticism, which has caused me so much anxiety that I have no words to express it, I feel that I am at least in a position to advise that any action taken by this great body of Christian men shall be such as will have the support of a strong public sentiment, rather than be in advance of that sentiment, and shall be such that the great questions we are considering, when once settled, will be settled in a way that will be best for the State and the temperance cause for all time to come."

Mayor Richardson Speaks.

The Governor-elect, who presided throughout the evening, presented Mayor D. C. Richardson, who welcomed the convention to the city. The Mayor praised the high character of the body and the good work accomplished for the cause of temperance, and expressed the hope that the deliberations might be "for the greatest good to the people of the Commonwealth." He did not enter into any controversial discussion of the methods and plans of the organization, but praised the work of those who were striving for the moral uplift of the community by whatever method. He said the extirpation of the evils of intemperance was one of the greatest works that can engage the efforts of the patriot and the philanthropist and the churchman, asserting that no government can long continue where intemperance degrades human character and saps the foundations of the social structure.

Rev. E. T. Wellford, of Newport News, responded to the address of welcome, turning the laugh on the stately welcome of the Mayor by telling how, as a Richmond boy, and son of Judge R. B. Wellford, he had once bought a horse from Mayor Richardson, then the Commonwealth's Attorney. Mr. Wellford said that the convention was not here in the capacity of a church, but as individual churchmen, unhampered by ecclesiastical affiliations.

The President's Report.

President Henry Pierce Atkins presented his annual report, telling of the work of the organization for the past year. He especially defended the work of the Norfolk convention of last year, which, he said, had been widely criticized for adjorning after a somewhat spirited, if not stormy, session, without declaring for State-wide prohibition. He said that events had shown that no mistake had been made at Norfolk, as it had not been shown then how far the league could go under the principle of local option. Now, he held, the limitations of that policy have become more apparent.

"The liquor interests, inovading dry territory and nullifying the laws of those communities," he went on, "are forcing new measures on us. At this time we have no political campaign before us; and the issue, if the issue should be raised, will be clear-cut and decisive. And if that issue arise within twelve months or in twenty-four it will not be because the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia is unwilling to wage its warfare according to its former policy, but because the soulless liquor interests of this Commonwealth have precipitated the occasion which makes a change of policy absolutely necessary."

The president said that the defeats which had been met with of late in some sections were not a reaction, but only apparently so. The organization, he declared, had not enlisted for a battle, but for a war. The Alabama constitutional amendment had been wropped up in local politics, so that it was not a square issue, the very difficulty the Virginia league is seeking to avoid. He contined: "Here in Virginia the area of prohibition is spreading with each succeeding year. The liquor business is being made more and more disreputable. Brewers, distillers and barkeepers are less and less admired as members of society, to put it mildly." He concluded with a eulogy of the work of the field superintendents of the league—Messrs. McAllister, Richardson, Stuart and Taylor—who, with Superintendent Cannon, he said, had made possible the splendid report to be submitted to-day for the year.

Address of Mr. Wooley.

John G. Wooley, of Honolulu, a leader in the Prohibition party in this country, made an eloquent address on the subject of temperance, arguing for the responsibility of the individual in the protection of the weak. He painted a lurid picture of the sin and disgrace and effect of drunkenness, saying that the saloon which caused such things was a part of the system for which men voted or which they had failed to vote against.

"How far are you responsible for your citizenship?" he asked. "Every drungen man is the victim of a civilization of which you are a part. You should measure up to that duty before you criticize the drunkard. You can't prevent men getting drunk, but you can prevent their getting drunk in your saloon, or in one which is sanctioned by your vote. You may not be able to put down the liquor traffic entirely, but you can use the ballot box to wash your hands clean of the stain. You don't have to carry the election. You have to carry yourself like a man.

"The church is dealing too much in theological options and margins and futures, and there is too little real investment in the Christian ballot box. The saloon is the devil's chief work, but it stands on conquered territory. It can be ousted. Are you willing to risk anything in the fight? We have alread ycome to the beginning of the end. Labor alone, or business interests alone would in time drive the liquor trade from the country. But I believe it is being reserved for the church to bring home this sheaf of victory and lay it at the feet of her Lord."

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia and North Carolina—Fair and colder Wednesday; Thursday moderate temperature; moderate to brisk west winds.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.

8 A. M. temperature	64
Humidity	88
Wind, direction	S.W.
Wind, velocity	16
Weather	Cloudy
Rainfall	.21
12 noon temperature	57
3 P. M. temperature	62
Maximum temperature up to 5 P. M.	62
Minimum temperature up to 5 P. M.	40
Mean temperature	51
Normal temperature	38
Excess in temperature yesterday	13
Deficiency in temperature since March 1	507
Accum. deficiency in temperature since January 1	150
Deficiency in rainfall since March 1	7.30
Accum. deficiency in rainfall since January 1	6.70

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.
(At 8 P. M., Eastern Standard Time.)

Place.	Ther.	H. T.	Weather.
Charlotte	48	64	Rain
Washington	48	58	Rain
Asheville	40	54	Rain
New Orleans	56	74	Rain
Atlanta	44	60	Rain
Mobile	54	74	Rain
Savannah	62	70	Rain
Oklahoma City	46	52	Clear
Pittsburg	36	50	Rain
Cincinnati	38	48	Rain
Memphis	48	50	Rain
Key West	70	76	Clear
Chicago	22	36	Rain
Norfolk	64	64	Rain
Galveston	60	66	Rain
Buffalo	32	46	Rain
Detrpit	32	40	Rain
Kansas City	40	42	Clear
Jacksonville	64	70	Cloudy
Tampa	64	74	P. cloudy
Charleston	62	66	Rain

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

January 19, 1910.

Sun rises	7:23	HIGH TIDE.	
Sun sets	5:19	Morning	11:28
Moon sets	12:50	Evening	....

Free Dyspepsia Sample

Sufferers from indigestion are waking up to the fact that peppermint lozenges, charcoal and "dyspepsia cures" are only makeshifts in the cure of so troublesome a complaint as chronic indigestion. What is required is something that will not only relieve but which will tone and train the digestive apparatus to again do its work normally, and this these simple remedies cannot do.

There is something more to the cure of indigestion than sweetening the breath, and yet a remedy that only contains digestive ingredients will not cure permanently, as the basis of indigestion is poor bowel circulation, and that requires a scientific laxative. We know of no remedy that combines these requirements better than Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which has been sold for a quarter of a century.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a laxative tonic, a scientific blending of natural ingredients for the cure of constipation, indigestion, liver trouble sour stomach, sick headache and similar complaints. Its ingredients will so strengthen and tone the stomach and bowel muscles that they will again do their work naturally, and when that has been accomplished your trouble is over. Fannie Stuart, Staunton, Va., was a long-time sufferer, as was O. Tuck, Blackburn, Mo., and they both found their cure with this remedy. They became convinced that pills and tablets, salts, "dyspepsia cures," etc., were at best only temporary relief. They first accepted Dr. Caldwell's offer of a free sample bottle, which he willingly sends to any one who forwards name and address. Later, having convinced themselves through the free sample, they bought Syrup Pepsin of their druggist at fifty cents and one dollars a bottle.

Dr. Caldwell personally will be pleased to give you any medical advice you may desire for yourself or family pertaining to the stomach, liver or bowels absolutely free of charge. Explain your case in a letter and he will reply to you in detail. For the free sample simply send your name and address on a postal card or otherwise. For either request the doctor's address is Dr. W. B. Caldwell, R 527, Caldwell Building, Monticello, Ill.

LEAGUE TO ABANDON LOCAL OPTION PLAN

Legislative Committee Recommends Resolution for Stat-Weide Election on Prohibition if Requisite Number Seek It by Petition.

The aim of all restrictive and prohibitory legislation concerning the liquor traffic is the salvation of the individual and the protection of society. The root evil of the traffic lies in the fact that it is a traffic in intoxicants, in that which has in it the power to rob the individual of his reason, to blunt his affection, to destroy his self-control, to damn him for time and eternity and to make the individual a sorrow, oftentimes indeed a terror, to his wife and children, and a menace to the prosperity, happiness and personal safety of their fellowmen, that is of society at large. Any view of the subject that takes in only the so-called "personal liberty" of the individual to "drink liquor to his comfort" is lamentably partial, and makes light of the terrible result to the individual so likely to follow the drinking of liquor to "one's comfort," and in addition utterly ignores the rights of society in relation to the drink traffic.

The rights of society are carefully guarded by laws regarding the location of powder mills, tanneries, etc., the building of frame houses in business sections, the establishment of quarantine for contagious diseases, and the selling of cocaine except under stringent restrictions. But when the liquor traffic, which is a greater menace to society than all other vices combined, which is the cause of more poverty, insanity and crime, including criminal assaults upon women and murder, than all other personal habits, when this traffic is under discussion the right to indulge sensual appetite, "to drink liquor to one's comfort," becomes a sacred, a holy thing, and we are told that this is not a proper subject of legislation, but that it is a matter that must be settled by the individual for himself.

Trying to Protect Society.

And so this convention is characterized by some as a body of fanatics, of meddlers with the individual rights of free-born American citizens, and we are exhorted by the dram drinkers and the drunkard-maker's and their allies of the secular press, which fatten on liquor advertisements, to stop trying to make men good by law, to preach the pure gospel, and to keep the ministers and the church out of politics. To all of which we declare that we are not trying to make men good by law, but we are trying to protect society by law.

We cannot take hate out of a man's heart by law, but we can declare that if he vent his hate by killing another man he shall give his own life for it. We cannot take lust out of a man's heart by law, but we can declare that if a man takes advantage of innocence and childhood or overpowers weakness by brute force he shall die. We cannot take covetousness out of a man's heart by law, but we can declare if a man takes his neighbor's property contrary to his will he shall go to the penitentiary or work on the road. And so we cannot take out of a man by law the appetite for intoxicants, which will destroy him and make him a curse to society, but we can declare that if any man sells these intoxicants he shall go to the penitentiary, and break rocks on the public road.

Proper Subject for Legislation.

Verily, if there is any matter that is a proper subject for legislation it is the liquor traffic. It affects both the material and moral prosperity of the individual and of society, and it is the most important question before the American people, and especially before the Virginia people at the present time. The time has come when the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage must be declared to be a crime against the individual and against society, and the law of the State, the expressed will of the people, must brand as a criminal the man who is willing to engage in a business which he knows will result in the present and eternal ruin of his fellow-creatures. If, after the law is passed, men continue to make money out of the ruin of their fellows, they cannot plead the right to do so by the consent of the people expressed in law, and claim the protection of the law, but they will know themselves to be criminals and will be punished as criminals wherever the officers of law are true to their oath of office.

This question is not fundamentally a matter of party politics. It becomes so only when a political party makes it an issue, as a matter of expediency. It is primarily a moral issue, like the education of the youth, the care of the helpless and the insane and the reformation and punishment of the criminal. But, like all of these, it is closely related to the economic welfare of the whole community, be it a town, city, State or nation. A traffic that involves the expenditure of nearly $2,000,000,000 annually, or over $20 for every man, woman and child in this great country, is not only a moral issue, but an economic issue of the first importance.

Most Dangerous Enemy.

We are met together as a body of citizens of the State of Virginia, who are firmly convinced that the beverage liquor traffic is the most dangerous enemy of the school, the home, the church and the State that is known to man. We are determined by God's help to destroy it. There is no division among us as to our great aim. Our aim is the abolition of the beverage liquor traffic from one end of Virginia to the other, from Accomac to Lee, from Danville to Alexandria, from the country crossroads to the crowded city streets, from the provincial towns to this city, which is the capital city, not alone of the people who live in Richmond, but to all the people in every section of this historic Commonwealth.

The only question before us to-day is the question of method. Let us remember this important fact in all our discussion. However, we may differ in judgment, let us not forget for one moment that we are absolutely one in aim. The Anti-Saloon League is a body of men and women joined together under the one motto, "The Saloon (i. e., the Beverage Liquor Traffic) Must Go." Let us present our views as strongly as possible in all candor, giving full credit to each other for sincerity of purpose, and having set forth our plan for the consideration of the brethren, let us abide by the decision of the convention. Whatever decision is reached, let us go forth remembering the old saying of our fathers, "In union there is strength."

Basis for Report.

On the basis indicated above, your legislative committee presents its report. It is based on the conviction that not only the salvation of the individual, but the protection of society demands the abolition of the beverage liquor traffic, and the purpose of the recommendations of the report is to present to the convention that method which in the judgment of your committee is best calculated to produce this permanent result in the shortest possible time. In arriving at its conclusions your committee has remembered that we are not fighting for temporary, but for permanent, results, and that it is not worth while to take a step to-day which must be retraced to-morrow.

Inasmuch as the most important question before the convention is the action that shall be taken concerning the passage of the State-wide prohibitory law, your committee presents its recommendations on this subject as the first part of the report. At the convention in Norfolk in 1909 the following declaration of policy was adopted:

"Resolved, That we reiterate the declaration of 1908, that under present conditions we favor local option in carrying on our work against the saloon, preferring to carry on the work of education in all the towns and cities in the State which have not voted on the question of license. But should it became clearly evident that we cannot obtain such legislation as will properly protect 'no-license' territory against evasion of the law, and as will place proper restriction upon liquor traffic in license territory, or that we have gone as far as we can go with profit to our cause under the local option policy, we shall be obliged to change our policy and demand the right to vote on the question of a State-wide prohibitory law."

Stated Position Then.

The language of this resolution is clear and explicit. It states the position held by the league at that time. Any misunderstanding concerning it has not arisen from any lack of clearness in the wording of the resolution. The resolution in the most positive language declares that local option is simply a policy with the league, and is not a principle. It is to be followed so long as it produces satisfactory results, but no longer. The resolution states frankly and distinctly that whenever it is evident that we have gone as far as we can go with profit to our cause under the local option policy, we shall be obliged to change that policy and ask for the right to vote on a State-wide law. Your committee desires that the fact shall be strongly emphasized for hostile and sensation newspapers, and timid, wavering, half-hearted or hostile politicians are doing their best to create the impression that the league is pledged to make no change in the policy for another year.

On the contrary, the convention is absolutely free and unhampered by any declaration of the convention of 1909. These statements which have been made that the league had pledged itself to the local option policy for any longer time than the year just gone have absolutely no foundation in fact, and a reading of the declaration of policy shows that on the contrary it distinctly asserts the temporary and expedential character of the resolution of 1909, and leaves the league free to adopt the State-wide policy whenever conditions may require that it should be done. The question for us to-day is, therefore, not a question of the right of the league to change its policy, but the question is has the time arrived for a change of policy.

Since the last convention a number of local option elections have been held. The circumstances connected with these elections indicate certain important facts.

Local Option Elections.

1. In nearly all of these elections the league workers found themselves opposed by the great brewing and distilling interests of the nation, which joined forces with the local interests, and with men and money made strenuous efforts to hold or to secure strategic points in which to sell their products. "Wet" forces in every community can and usually do obtain assistance from the outside liquor interests, and in local option fights "dry" forces must reckon not only with the local but with the national liquor interests.

2. Many of the local option elections of last year have been called by the "wets" with the purpose of wearing out the "dry" forces by continual calls for time and money from men who have no financial interest involved, and who are heavily taxed for the public good. Those most active in bringing on these elections are men who hope to obtain license, and who are doubtless supported in their efforts by the brewers and distillers, who hope to furnish them with liquor. Our people have become restive, and are demanding relief from this continual strain of carrying on registration and election campaigns to fight the national liquor interests.

Question of Voting.

3. The "wet" forces in their efforts to carry elections in favor of the saloon are destroying the good effects of the action of the Constitutional Convention in the matter of suffrage qualifications. They are not willing that the same body of voters which decides all other questions in Virginia shall decide the question of license or no license.

They have made a determined, and it is to be regretted a somewhat successful, effort to place upon the registration books the ignorant and debased element among the negroes, and the continuation of the local option policy seems likely to result in placing the liquor traffic in control of the towns and cities of the State by the aid of the negro vote. The liquor traffic has no regard for good government or for manhood and womanhood in comparison with the opportunity to make money, even if it be made by the damnation of men and women, the wreck of society or the destruction of civilization itself. The local option elections of the past year have added a large number of debased and ignorant negroes to the list of the qualified voters of the State, and the policy of the liquor traffic is to put on the registration books as many such voters as possible, knowing that an appeal to the intelligent, patriotic electorate, which is contemplated by the convention, will be likely to decide against the liquor traffic in any fair election. Shall the liquor traffic be allowed to put Virginia under the control of the ignorant and debased elements of our population?

Past Year's Experiences.

4. The experiences of the past year have shown the great difficulty of securing fair local option elections in the larger cities. The election laws do not furnish any guarantees of a fair local option election, and wherever the election machinery is in the hand of an organization in league with the liquor interests, as is the case in several of our cities, it is well-nigh impossible to overcome the trickery and fraud. It seems almost useless to attempt a local option election under such conditions.

5. The domination of the larger cities by the liquor traffic and its allies results in great damage to the rest of the State. These cities have become depots of supplies, and they are paying a large harvest of heavy license receipts from the concentrated trade, so these cities are becoming the stronghold of the liquor interests, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure a consideration of the license question in those cities apart from the question of revenue.

The "jug trade" does not produce one tithe of the evil results produced by the ever-present open saloon, yet the wet cities, located as they are in different sections of the State, have nullified, as far as possible, the will of the people living in "dry" territory.

The advertisements, circulars and traveling agents have tried to put their liquor stores in close touch with those from whom the majority of the people, for the safety and welfare of the community, desire to keep intoxicants, and when the dry territory protests and asks for protection, the only reply is, "What are you doing about it?"

"Disgrace to Virginia."

6. Finally, not to take longer time, it is a disgrace to Virginia that she has become the camping ground of the drunkard-makers, who have been driven from our sister Southern States. From Bristol, Roanoke, Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk we are boastfully told that thousands of gallons are shipped daily to the States south of us, which have banished saloons, and we are called upon by the liquor advertising secular press to wait awhile and see if these States will hold out, and while we wait to see our Virginia cities are to be allowed to do everything possible to make their success impossible. Surely this state of affairs, which must bring a sense of shame to every Virginian, who has been proud of the fact that the other States of the South have been wont to look upon Virginia as a fostering mother, who bared her breast to the storm for them in days gone by. To-day the intelligence and piety of those States hear with wonder and indignation the answer of Virginia, "wait a while and see whether they can hold out," and in the meanwhile do everything possible to nullify their laws, and their respect and reverence are being changed to anger and contempt.

Unit State, Not County.

In view of the conditions indicated above, your committee is convinced that while the local option policy is still producing satisfactory results in some parts of the State, yet in the greater part of Virginia we have gone as far as we can go with profit under the local option policy, and the time has come to ask for an extension of that policy to the State at large—that is, to ask that the unit be made the State, instead of the county, town or city, as it is at present.

Your committee has carefully considered the several methods by which a State-wide prohibition law can be put upon the statute books. It is of prime importance that the method followed in the enactment of the law shall be such as to brand the law as the expression of the will of the majority of the intelligent and patriotic citizens of Virginia. Any method that does not clearly demonstrate beyond any cavil that the law enacted is the expressed will of a majority of the intelligent and patriotic citizens of the State will not receive the support of the people, and furthermore there will be continued efforts to repeal it, contrary to the will of the people. A majority of the voters of Virginia must approve the law, or it will not stand.

Won't Call on Legislature.

For this reason your committee does not favor the passage of a resolution by their convention calling upon the present General Assembly to enact a State-wide prohibitory law. It is not at all likely that the present General Assembly would enact such a law except under tremendous pressure from the voters, and were it to do so, there would be no convincing proof that the law would be an expression of the will of a majority of the voters of the State, and the fight would be transferred from the floor of the present General Assembly to every district of the State, in an effort to elect a General Assembly that would repeal the law.

This would result in bringing this question as an issue into a political campaign, and instead of having the one issue of prohibition before the people for decision, the election would be affected by the personality of cadidates and by political party affiliations. Moreover, it would be far more difficult to enforce a law enacted under such conditions. We cannot think it to be wise to attempt to secure State-wide prohibition by an expression of the will of the General Assembly alone.

Your committee has carefully considered the proposition that no effort to obtain legislation of any kind upon this question be made during the life of the present General Assembly, but that the question be made a distinct issue in the election of the next General Assembly.

Objections to Plan.

The plan contemplates the election of a General Assembly instructed by the people to pass a State-wide prohibitory law. There are three objections to this plan:

First. It renders it absolutely impossible to secure State-wide prohibition by vote of the people before the summer or fall of 1912, no matter what may be the wish of the majority of the voters in the meanwhile. It does not seem to your committee the part of wisdom to tie our hands in that way.

In the second place this plan is open to the same objection as the first plan, that it would bring the question as an issue into a political campaign, and the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

The Boiler's Diet

ATLANTIC STATES COAL & COKE CO. TRADE MARK "ATLANTIC" GUARANTEED COAL

Boilers should have Heat Units—their proper diet. Many owners overlook this and force upon them quantities of slate, dirt, clinker, etc., devoid of Heat Units. Then they wonder why the boiler eats so much and does so little. Atlantic Guaranteed Coal is Nature's ideal Boiler Food. High in heat units, low in ash. No metallic clinker. Never "runs" on the grates. The boiler eats *less* and does *more*.

Atlantic States Coal & Coke Co., Richmond, Va.

CLIP THIS COUPON OUT

The Times-Dispatch

Household Premium Coupon

JANUARY 19, 1910.

NOTICE.—A complete set consists of 30 coupons of consecutive dates, only one coupon of each date will be accepted in each set. You can begin saving on any date, just so they are of consecutive dates from the day you start.

BEGIN SAVING TO-DAY

SEE WINDOW DISPLAYS

Myer's Book Store	100 East Broad Street
Beveridge's Pharmacy	Brook Avenue and Clay Street
L. T. Wright Drug Co.	Lombardy and Broad Street
Jno. F. Bauer's Pharmacy	1215 West Main Street
Hagemann's Drug Store	Eighteenth and Broad Streets
Wood's Pharmacy	2500 East Leigh Street
People's Drug Store	3900 Williamsburg Avenue (Fulton)
J. C. Abbott's Store	1103 Hull Street (Manchester)
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and at the Premium Department of The Times-Dispatch, 916 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day. Grip in 2 Days

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Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

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SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear signature.

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Do you realize the importance of ready cash? Splendid investments or business opportunities are almost daily presented, which you have, no doubt, been unable to grasp for lack of ready money.

Begin the year 1910 by saving some portion of your salary each pay-day. Deposit it in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of this strong institution, together with the 3 per cent. compound interest we pay, it will not be long before you will have a sufficient amount to enable you to better yourself when the opportunity comes. One dollar will start an account.

Planters National Bank,

Main and Twelfth Streets, Richmond, Va.

Capital, $300,000. Surplus and Profits, $1,200,000