The Times-Dispatch
DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1911.

MOVING FORWARD.

Great popular rejoicing stirred Mobile Monday night. There was an immense parade of citizens, cheering enthusiastically. The glare of rockets lit the sky and there was a general pyrotechnic display that told the people on a thousand streets that the cause of good government had triumphed in Mobile, and that the officeholders who had defied the people's will had gone down in defeat. For Mobile has at last voted in the commission form of government. In that city has been achieved what is called by the Birmingham Age-Herald "probably the most signal defeat of aldermanic rule in any Southern city within the past twenty-five years." The joy of the people at the news of their victory was one of the most significant things about the election. It gave evidence that the people desire better government and that they will be more active participants in it than heretofore.

Both sides were well organized. The element supporting the aldermanic side "fought to the last ditch." The entire election machinery was in their hands. They challenged voters who have been voting for years in the same wards; they sent aides into the wards with law books in their hands to spread the report that the checking of voters on private lists was illegal and punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, which report was completely false. The challenge was resorted to freely as a weapon of delay—this being one of the tricks invented by the gentry who support boss-rule. All the devices and deceits in the kit of the political trickster were used by the aldermanic hosts—but this time they did not work. It was too late to stem the tide of popular will. The aldermanic Canutes of Mobile could not order back the advancing billows of ballots for better government.

Nearly fifty-two thousand people live in Mobile. In fact, this Norfolk of Alabama is so far the third largest city in the South to vote in the commission form of government. The result there is significant. It is a cropping out above the surface of a municipal unrest that is spreading over this country like an irresistible epidemic. Many people have looked upon the commission form of government as a political quack remedy, have thought of it as a rather Wild Western idea which small towns might use without appreciable detriment, but which would never rise to the importance of being a practical administrative system for large cities. On the other hand, the success with which it has met in the smallest towns has justified experimentation with it in a larger way as the system which in one form or another gives the best promise of a solution for the difficult problems of American city government.

Look over the field and discern the truth of the situation. There is unrest in all sections and in nearly all States. There is Buffalo, the second largest city in New York, knocking in vain at the door of the State Legislature for a chance to vote on commission government. There is Pittsburg, with a new charter modeled after the commission form, which charter is not by any means what the people wanted, but, at any rate, is a concession to popular sentiment. Sixty-seven unpaid officers are legislated out of office by the Pittsburg charter, and a single body of nine Councilmen, each with a salary of $6,500, has been substituted. There is Scranton with a similar new charter. Next door to us is Baltimore, where the people wish a revision of the city charter, where there is about to be effected a compromise between the councilmanic and the commission form of government, retaining the principle of the former and yet imparting some of the vital principles of the latter. The proposed reduction in Baltimore is to a single chamber of twelve, one from each two of the present wards. The local politicians of Baltimore are putting up a stiff fight against charter revision, because they fear the curtailment of their opportunity for favors and patronage. Providence is thinking about a change, for municipal conditions there are becoming unbearable. Atlanta is agitating the question with unusual vigor and will in a short time have commission rule.

The conscience of the nation has been stirred to a realization that what we need in towns, in cities, in States, in the Federal Government is economy and efficiency. Two years ago no one mentioned or wrote of the initiative, referendum and recall, save college professors and students of political economy who spoke or wrote to small and impotent audiences. To-day, these political devices are talked about in every town and city in the nation—nay more, they are discussed in tens of thousands of homes, in clubs, in schools, on the trains. The press of the country mentions the initiative, referendum and recall almost every day, and the result has been a vast campaign of education, the main result of which has been to arouse public interest in better systems of government. It is so with the question of commission government. Few really large cities have adopted the system; but they are watching, and they are waiting to learn the results of experiments elsewhere. In lesser places that we hear little about, the new plan of government is being tried out. The beginnings of better city government are being made in places that are negligible, but the experiment is non-negligible. That Richmond is to undergo a radical change in its system of administration, he who runs may read. Probably it will not be commission government, but it will come in some form or other as a welcome departure from the sea of red tape in which our good ship is now floundering.

FORTY-FOUR PER CENT.

The increased raising of corn in the South is a subject which has attracted the interest of the New York Commercial. With a $900,000,000 cotton and cotton seed crop as a basis of prosperity our contemporary is of opinion that closer attention to corn will be the South's best path to highest development. Twenty years ago the South produced but one-fifth of the corn crop; in 1910 it raised about onethird, a gain in percentage of the corn product of about sixty-five. At the same rate of increase during the next decade, the South, thinks the Commercial, should be producing at least forty-four per cent. of the corn crop of the country in 1912.

The Commercial lays especial stress on the part to be played by newspapers in promoting a greater corn crop, saying:

"The newspapers of the South can do more toward making their section the great agricultural and financial centre of the country than any other one agency in operation there—and most of them are engaged in the good work now. But they could do much more and with telling effect. The fact that less than 30 per cent. of the land of the South is under cultivation, while in the East, North and West the areas that can be cultivated are much more generally utilized—in fact very largely occupied already—has in it the making of myriads of stories and sermonettes on grain-growing. The South ought not to buy outside of her own borders one pound of either corn, wheat or hog-products."

There are already many evidences of the intention of Southern newspapers to play their part in this work. Even a casual inspection of the Southern press shows that the suggestion of the Commercial has long been anticipated in many places.

AN APPLAUSE ABUSE.

Self-applause has been reduced to a fine art by the members of Congress. Not content with having published in the Congressional Record speeches which they never delivered, and which were probably written by some starving Doctor of Philosophy, our Representatives are perforating these unuttered utterances with profuse parenthetical punctuations of "applause," or "continued applause on the Democratic side," or "the Republican side," if the member is of that party. Every six inches there is "applause in the galleries," which is "loud," "prolonged," or "tumultuous," as the case may be. If the speeches really had been delivered, the "applause" would still be false, for nobody listens to what a mere Congressman says. Even his colleagues are busy reading the latest risque novels or taking a nip of buttermilk in the cool, cavernous recesses of a committee room.

With good reason, therefore, did Representative Mann yesterday protest that this "applause" business is overdone to such an extent that in some places it is unseemly and inexplicable. He pointed out that in the Record there is a speech in which "applause" greeted the statement that Christ was born in a manger and that John the Baptist lived on a rather frugal diet in the wilderness. Did this really happen? Why applaud this statement? Can it be that members of Congress have never heard of these facts before, born as they were in a land of Sunday-schools and catechisms? Were they applauding the statement as an historical discovery? Why should the diet of John the Baptist evoke the approval of members? What would they do in a church during a sermon? Is this evidence that missionaries should be sent to Congress?

THE REPLY COURTEOUS.

The woods and the cities as well are full of folk who are trying in countless ways to graft on the newspapers by seeking free advertisement. No small proportion of a newspaper's enemies are those who have attempted to get by the cash register and failed. Doubtless in the days primeval, when with elaborate care and fine art the wise men inscribed on cylindrical tablets the news so that it might be passed around from hand to hand and from family to family, there were certain ones who sought to secure the publisher's wares without giving him a bit of brass by way of remuneration.

The editor and publisher of the Ocilla (Georgia) Star has had this common experience of all in the Fourth Estate, and with long-suffering and accumulated grievance he has decided to use "the rule of reason" in his business. He says: "It has doubtless been a source of wonder to many people how newspaper men get so rich. Below will be found the explanation we have just given to one of our prospective 'customers.'"

Then and there our contemporary sets forth the fact that the customer referred to is a well-known hotel company. This company sent the Star a letter some days ago enclosing an advertisement which would take up about three dollars' worth of the Star's space. The writer assured the Star "in advance" of his "appreciation" for the favor of letting its readers know that on a certain date this hotel, which, as the Star says, "is able to pay its publicity bills," would be open for the season, and that it was the hope of this company that they would make this hotel the watering place of Georgia.

The Star mailed this most courteous reply:

We are in receipt of your letter of recent date enclosing a "news item" which announces the opening of the ——— ——— Hotel, with a request that we publish the same, and paying us in advance in appreciation.

In reply we wish to say that we contemplate taking our annual vacation in the near future, and would be pleased to exchange courtesies. In our party there will be the wife and two children, with possibly a nurse, a maid and a chauffeur, and we expect to stay about ten days or two weeks. If you think you would be interested in an exchange of courtesies, will be glad to hear from you further.

Perhaps you wonder why a country editor has so large a retinue, and to enlighten you will say that we make our money, much of it at least, by publishing free notices of the sort you send us, and are getting positively wealthy—in appreciation.

"Appreciation" does not "bring the bacon home," but there be many people who seem to believe that it will do as legal tender for newspapers. The Star is correct, but we venture the assertion that the Star's hotel bill will never be paid in "appreciation."

FEWER TOGS FROM PARIS.

Americans are beginning to cut down their purchases from the millinery stores and other concerns of Paris. The Government has reports which show a decrease of nearly $3,000,000. The total value of exports into this country for the first quarter of 1911 were $13,776,228, against $16,587,482 for 1910.

The exports of millinery declined from $1,515,180 to $1,107,977; perfumery and soap, from $870,370 to $30,539; silk and velvet, from $305,152 to $133,208; woolen goods, from $444,896 to $137,418, and linens from $166,972 to $52,153.

Some of the reasons given for these decreases are a slight falling off in general prosperity in the United States, a consequent smaller demand for costly imported merchandise, and the business enterprise of American manufacturers and exporters, who are becoming each year more and more competent and able to furnish the real requirements of their home markets.

An Atlanta man, who has been blind for fifteen years, has had his sight restored by an operation. The strangest thing to him, he says, are the peculiar costumes worn by the women, whom he believed at first to be "strange animals." It must be admitted that some women in their hobble skirts and roof garden hats closely resemble in general outlines the diplodocus, the iguanodon and the stegosaurus.

If all the yards in the city were as well kept and tightly as that of the John Marshall High School, how much better the city would look. The school grounds have been converted from an ugly, barren spot into really attractive lawns.

There is a direct connection between these moonlight boat rides and the number of June brides.

College professors seem younger every year. Bye and bye the average college will be nothing more than a nursery of infant prodigies. "Pragematism" will take the place of prattle.

Walt Mason, the writer of rhymed sentences, says he is tired of Jack London's stories, J. Rufus Wallingford and the writings of Rex E. Beach. Incidentally, there are some of us who are mighty tired of Walt Mason.

In suing his wife for divorce, H. S. Smith, of Texas, gave as a ground for the action that Mrs. Smith is strongly opposed to Senator Joseph W. Bailey, while he is the Senator's supporter. Yet some people say women should not be allowed to vote.

A Milwaukee sport has made the German Emperor look like a "piker." The Princess August William was selling ox-eyed daisies for a charity function at Potsdam the other day. The Emperor, her father-in-law, paid her $5 for a single daisy. Soon afterward the Milwaukee man drove up in a big, red motor car. He was invited to buy some flowers. "What's the price?" he asked. "The Emperor has just given me $5 for one," said the princess, "but you should buy, because it is for charity." "You bet," said the American; "Milwaukee ain't going to be behind any Emperor when it comes to charity. I'll take all you've got at $10 apiece." There were one hundred flowers in the basket. The purchaser gave the Princess the $1,000, she gave him a smile and a bow, and he was very happy. He is the kind that make Milwaukee famous.

An Oklahoma bride fell into a river during a freshet and hung to a log until it carried her fifteen miles to safety. No wonder she wanted to live. The groom was from the Old Dominion.

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Daily Queries and Answers

Patents.

How can I find out if an article is patentable, and how should I go about getting a patent on it? M. L. H.

The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., informs me that the Patent Office cannot express an opinion as to the patentability of any particular device in advance of the filing of a complete application for patent thereon in the manner prescribed by law. The form prescribed is that of a petition, together with an oath that the applicant believes himself to be the first inventor. The application is accompanied by a specification describing the invention in a clear, full and concise manner. The patent law is very technical and involved, so that it would be an unusual thing for a layman to draw up a really good claim, and a faulty claim is worse than none. I should advise you to be advised by a competent and reliable patent attorney. However, if you are determined to be your own advocate, the "Rules of Practice" of the Patent Office may be had by writing to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Financial Standing of Nations.

To settle an argument, tell me the financial standing of the six largest nations. A. M.

United States, $125,000,000,000; Great Britain and Ireland, $70,000,000,000; France, $45,000,000,000; Germany, $45,500,000,000; Russia, $35,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $20,000,000,000; Italy, $15,000,000,000; Belgium, $7,000,000,000; Spain, $5,400,000,000; Netherlands, $5,000,000,000; Portugal, $2,500,000,000; Switzerland, $2,400,000,000.

Men's Fashion Books.

Mention a few fashion books for men. F. A. B.

The following magazines are devoted exclusively to fashions for men: Clothier and Furnisher, New York; Haberdasher, New York; Men's Wear, New York, and the Apparel Gazette, Chicago. Vogue also includes articles on fashions for men among its contents.

Vocabularies.

To settle an argument, will you give in your column the number of words in the vocabulary of an average person? W. S.

A person who has little or no education, who reads little and is in no sense a scholar, gets along well with a vocabulary of little more than a thousand words. The number of words that a person uses in his ordinary conversation grades from 1,000 up to about 10,000 for a well-educated or scholarly man.

It is said that every person has three vocabularies—the first, or smallest, that used in speaking or ordinary conversation; the second, or next largest, the writing vocabulary, that used when we write and have time to choose our words and pick the best we know, and the third, or largest, our reading vocabulary, or those words of which we know the meaning when used by others, but which we seldom or never employ in our own use. Shakespeare holds the record for the number of different words used in his works. He is said to have used 15,000.

Panama Canal Fortifications.

What fortifications are to be erected to fortify the Panama Canal? F. M.

If fortifications are erected, as seems probable, for the protection and control of the Panama Canal, they will doubtless be situated at the two ends of the canal, although the fortifications have not yet been decided upon. The only other method of fortification would be by the use of battleships in the vicinity of the entrances.

Public Accountant.

(1) Desiring to take a course in public accounting, would like to know the salary paid in this State for that particular line of work.

(2) Besides being able to solve the most abstruse and intricate problems that arise in any branch of accounting, what else is expected of an accountant?

(3) Would you think it necessary to take a course in bookkeeping before beginning this course? C. K.

(1) There is no regular salary.

(2) They straighten out tangled accounts, open and close books for firms, and are often employed to detect defalcations and fraudulent transactions.

(3) Bookkeeping is a regular part of the course one takes to become an accountant.

GERMAN STATESMAN OF GREAT ABILITY

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

QUEEN MARY has already been compelled to modify her drastic edict against men and women who have figured in divorce cases, and against married couples who are separated from one another, as, for instance, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough; for at the court ball given at Buckingham Palace during the visit of the German Emperor and Empress, there were two divorced women present, with the Queen's approval. One of them was her own cousin, or rather the first cousin of the King, of the Kaiser, and of the German Empress, namely, Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein.

Princess Louise, who is a daughter of the late King Edward's sister Helena, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, married Prince Aribert of Anhalt, brother of the reigning Duke of Anhalt, which is one of the petty states of Germany. She lived with him at Berlin, where she became a very popular figure in society, and in particular a great favorite at court, especially of her cousins, the Emperor and Empress. Forced by Prince Aribert's disgraceful conduct to leave him, and probably knowing that her mother and grandmother would endeavor to induce her to again pardon her husband, in order to avoid any public scandal, she came straight to this country, accompanied only by her maid, and reached New York under the name of Countess Munsterberg. Here she found numerous cablegrams from her mother and from her grandmother, Queen Victoria, awaiting her, and at their instance she took up her residence at the English Embassy at Washington, under the protection of Lord and Lady Pauncefote, and as their guest. She remained with them two or three weeks, paying a private visit with Lord and Lady Pauncefote to President and Mrs. McKinley at the White House.

From here she went to England, and shortly afterwards divorce proceedings were instituted in Germany, the suit being decided in her favor. Since then she has made her home in England, and dropping her husband's name, has resumed that to which she is entitled by birth. In England she ranks as a member of the reigning house; and, as a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, is in the line of succession to the throne of Great Britain.

The only other divorcee invited to the court ball was young Mrs. Waldorf-Astor, who before marrying her present husband, divorced Robert Shaw, of Boston, Mass. It is understood that the exception made by Queen Mary in her case was due not only to her husband's popularity among the royal family, but also to the vigorous interest exercised in her behalf by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and by their son and daughters; also by the Crown-princess of Rumania. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have taken a very great liking for Mrs. Waldorf-Astor, and the extent of their intimacy is best shown by the fact that on at least one occasion they have spent Christmas as her guests at Cliveden, her beautiful place on the Thames.

Her presence at the royal ball naturally had the effect of rendering still more marked the absence therefrom of her similarly divorced cousin, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who has not been admitted to any of the courts held this season.

These rules against divorced women, though enforced by Queen Victoria, and so greatly relaxed by King Edward that at one court ball there were more than a score of divorcees present, were first inaugurated by Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., and maintained by Queen Adelaide, consort of William IV., who despite all the influence brought to bear upon her, absolutely barred from court the celebrated Lady Holland.

Sledmere is one of the most famous country houses in Yorkshire, and is known throughout the racing world on both sides of the Atlantic as the home of Sir Tatton and of Lady Sykes. The news of its total destruction by fire the other day will therefore excite no little interest, and also regret. The family portraits by Romney and Lawrence were rescued by being cut out of their frames. But the superb library, which ran the whole length of the huge mansion, and the contents of which were almost priceless, fell a prey to the flames; and so, too, did most of the statuary. The house was of the Georgian style of architecture, and was built at about the time of the American Declaration of Independence, for Sir Christopher Sykes, the second baronet of his line.

The Sykeses are of Cumberland origin, but have been settled at Sledmere since, 1704, when Richard Sykes, a Hull merchant, married the daughter and coheiress of Mark Kirkby, of Sledmere, a descendant of the ancient and powerful family of Kirkby of Kirkby Trelaugh, Cumberland. It was his son, a parson, who received a baronetcy from the crown, in 1783, by reason of the great political influence which he commanded, in connection with his extensive estates. He was the great-grandfather of the present and fifth baronet.

Sir Tatton is a man of eighty-five, who is very eccentric, and has all his life long had two hobbies, namely, horses and the building of churches. While he spends large sums of his enormous fortune on these two fads, he will often stint himself, not merely in the luxuries, but in the comforts and even in the necessities of life. Notwithstanding his maintenance of one of the finest racing stables in England for over fifty years, and his winning of the Derby and of other classic events, he has never been able to secure election to the Jockey Club.

This is largely owing to the fact that he has been at law with quite a large number of influential persons on the turf, in connection with horses, one of his most sensational suits of this kind being against Lord Marcus Beresford, for many years the starter of the Jockey Club, and now the chief of King George's racing stud, and during the closing years of King Edward's life, chief of that sovereign's racing stable. Sir Tatton had commissioned Lord Marcus to buy the famous race-horse La Fleche, at the sale of the stables of the late Baron Hirsch. Sir Tatton considered that Lord Marcus had paid too much for the nag, and repudiated the transaction. Lord Marcus, who was so poor that he had the greatest difficulty in making both ends meet, thus found himself with an $80,000 horse on his hands, and proceeded to sue Sir Tatton. In court the baronet insisted that he had restricted the price to $60,000.

Lady Sykes testified that her husband had given Lord Marcus carte blanche, her evidence serving to decide the case against Sir Tatton. The latter got even with his wife by issuing a public announcement that he was not responsible for any of her financial transactions and obligations, on or off the turf, and cut down her pin money, whereupon she applied to professional moneylenders, became involved in their toils, and then there was more litigation, the usurers endeavoring to extort from her husband the money that they could not get from her. Ultimately Sir Tatton settled with them, which he was well able to do, as he was enormously rich.

Sir Tatton's entire life has been spent in litigation, and ever since his marriage, in 1874, to Jessica, eldest daughter of the late George Cavendish Bentinck, his wife has usually been on the wrong side, as far as he has been concerned. This litigation, almost all of a financial character, did not prevent their living together, in a perfectly amicable fashion, under the same roof. After fighting each other all day in the courts, on every variety of subject, each insisting that the other was more or less mentally irresponsible, they would return home together, preside at the same dinner table, entertain large parties of friends, breakfast together the next morning, and then proceed to the law courts, by different conveyances, it is true, to resume the legal proceedings against one another. Lady Sykes's appearances in court, and they have been numerous, have never affected her popularity, her social prestige, or her unfailing good humor, especially in the witness box, where she invariably referred to her elderly husband as "that old dear," whose "peculiarities" she alone was able to understand. Now they are judicially separated, b'it better friends than ever. Their only son is Colonel Mark Sykes, the author and explorer. (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

Voice of the People

Economics of Land Speculation.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Your editorials certainly have the spice of variety, but you stumble badly on your economics. Saturday you said a wise(?) woman had bought five years ago the title to a piece of land in Richmond for $18,000, and had recently refused $55,000 for it. Then you yodel, "Watch Richmond grow."

Now, do you mean by this that rising land values make the city grow, or that the growth of the city makes the land values? This is a very common error, and it is fostered in all growing communities by the facination which a gamble has for everybody (getting something for nothing). Where did that increase in value of $37,000 come from? and who does it really belong to? Is it not possible for land values to be boosted to the point where rent will absorb most of the wages of labor and the interest of capital? Will that make Richmond grow? Why not tax this unearned increment into the public treasury? Please give us the economics of land speculation. "PIEDMONT."

Patients From the Northern Neck.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I wish to call attention to one phase of the Northern Neck Railroad question which seems to have escaped the attention of all writers on the subject, namely, the immense benefits to accrue to the hospitals and medical men of Richmond. The Northern Neck has about forty physicians; these doctors send about forty patients per month away for operations. In the past four months I have sent five patients away for capital operations, Baltimore, Norfolk and Washington get these people, not because we want to send them to those cities, but because we have direct water communication. If for no other reason, these would go to Richmond on account of quick transportation by rail. Richmond has a corps of the most skillful surgeons. Such men as Drs. Johnston, Willis, McGuire, Boscher, Horsley, Robins, Bryan, McLean and others I could mention, would get all of this work from the Northern Neck if this road is built. I am told this question has not been properly presented to the Richmond doctors. The past week, while in conversation with a Richmond surgeon who has given the project little thought, he said he and his partner would subscribe $1,000 if called upon. A prominent hotel man who had subscribed $1,000 said he would take more stock if necessary. These unfortunate patients and their friends will not only help financially the surgeons, but hospitals, hotels and private boarding houses. It seems to me the people of Richmond are not properly awake to the many advantages this road will give our capital city, or this stock would have been taken in one week. We have a live medical society in the Northern Neck, and with quick transportation we should have our Richmond brothers with us at each session. I appeal to the medical fraternity of Richmond to help us, and thereby help themselves.

Wheaton. F. W. LEWIS, M. D.

Valuable Rolls.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Seeing in your columns the difficulty that the Military Records office had in obtaining rolls of companies and regiments of Bedford troops, would state that the committee of Daughters of the Confederacy have the rolls of Captain Tom Banges's company, Old Dominion Rifles; also Companies A, F and G, Second Virginia Cavalry, that went out from Bedford. These rosters were collected by the Bedford chapter. Mrs. Samuel Griffin, president of the chapter, also sends to the Confederate Museum a sword belt captured by her husband in the battle at Trevillians between Wade Hampton and Sheridan. Judge Griffin, with two men of the Second Virginia Cavalry, captured General Custer's headquarter wagon, in which was a hand trunk containing General Custer's full dress uniform (in which he had been married). The sash Judge Griffin gave to General Thomas Munford, and he returned it some years after to Mrs. Custer. The uniform was given to General Fitzhugh Lee. The belt was made a plaything of by Mrs. Griffin's children, and accounts for its condition. It is a most valuable relic, and will be placed in the Virginia room.

MRS. N. V. RANDOLPH.

Richmond.

Get It Straight.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In the coming primary for the two seats in the United States Senate I find that a good many of the voters are laboring under a great misapprehension. I overheard some usually very intelligent people say that they were going to vote for Martin and Jones and others say they were going to vote for Swanson and Glass. Now, as I understand it, Jones is a candidate for Martin's seat, while Glass is a candidate for Swanson's seat. To vote for Martin and Jones or Swanson and Glass would be wasting your vote. But the belief is generally that the two candidates receiving the highest vote will be elected to the two offices, whether Martin and Jones, Swanson and Glass or any way you choose to pair them. Wouldn't it be a good idea to dispel this illusion? VOTER.

Danville.

AMERICAN INFLUX DISAPPOINTING

London Shop and Hotel Keepers Will Not Reap Expected Golden Harvest.

London, June 7.—Already a quarter of a million visitors are here for the coronation, but the shop keepers and hotel keepers are disappointed at the absence of the hoped for influx of Americans.

The police regulations for the control of the crowds on the days of the processions will be more stringent than ever before. Temporary gates are being erected in all thoroughfares through which the processions will pass, and these will be closed as soon as the route is comfortably lined with spectators. Probably this will be as early as 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning, after which the centre of London will be a walled-in city. This method of closing the streets is expected to prove more efficient than the old system of employing cavalry to keep back the crowds.

One of the chief events of to-day was the arrival of the Japanese deputation, including Prince and Princess Higashi Fushimi, the prince representing the Emperor, and the Japanese war heroes, Admiral Togo and General Nogi. There was no official reception, because the deputation is not due officially until June 19. The prince and princess will spend the intervening time at East Bourne, a watering place on the coast of Sussex, while Admiral Togo and General Nogi will remain in London. The two war veterans were cheered as they drove around Hyde Park this afternoon.

Queen Mary to-day received at Buckingham Palace the committee representing the Marys of the empire, who presented to Her Majesty their coronation gift—a check for $60,000.

Around the Hotels

Murphy's—W. R. White, Bristol; H. R. Miller, Lynchburg; Mrs. H. Davie, Goochland; F. O. Gregg, Roanoke; C. H. Culpeper, Virginia; R. J. Patrick, Virginia; John E. Brever, South Boston; Miss A. J. Wade, Keysville; Mr. and Mrs. Percy Anderson, Kress; H. H. Hudgins, Roanoke; W. F. Dunham, Fred Dunham and Miss Coleman, Howerton's; A. M. Hart, Norfolk; Dr. C. V. Montgomery, South Hill; H. J. Arrington, Claremont; Misses Theresa Hamilton and Nan Battle, Norfolk; A. P. Demster, Fredericksburg; Charles H. Simpson, Craigsville; L. W. Sherry, Claremont; E. B. Bowden, Red Hill; H. R. Wilkins, Wylie R. Cooke and Claiborne Willcox, University of Virginia.

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