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MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1911.

CLAUDE A. SWANSON.

By admitting that he invested a fortune in the stock of the American Tobacco Company while he was a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the Fifty-sixth Congress, Claude A. Swanson has proved himself unfit to represent Virginia in the Senate of the United States.

He has betrayed a public trust.

He has destroyed his usefulness as a representative of the people.

He should not be elected.

RICHMOND'S DEVELOPMENT LARGEST.

People who visit a city at infrequent intervals and note its progress are among the surest judges of the true growth of that city. They are in a position to compare the present with the past and to measure the standards of yesterday with those of to-day. This class of observers is able to distinguish the spurious claims of the "boom" town from the just assertions of the city of genuine growth. A traveler in this class is E. D. Worthington, of Philadelphia, whose first observation of Richmond goes back two decades. To the versatile interviewer of the Birmingham Age-Herald he stated his opinion of Richmond, as follows:

"Within the past two years Richmond has shown the largest development of any Southern city. It began a great forward movement, I am told, about five or six years ago, but I have had occasion to visit that city several times within the past two years, and whenever I am there I marvel at the splendid buildings which are going up.

"I was in Richmond for the first time in 1890, and that broad, level stretch of land west of the college was then 'in the country.' It was all 'old field.' Now that section is not only in the city limits, but it is elegantly built up. I saw many palatial houses there and no house that looked poor or cheap. I did not learn what the 'rules and regulations' of Richmond were as to building, but it is evident that no one is granted a permit to build a house in the fashionable West End except of brick, stone or concrete congtruction. Twenty years ago architects of artistic taste and large ideas might have starved to death in Richmond and other Southern cities, but now every house costing from $4,000 to $5,000 is designed by a competent architect, and consequently esthetic treatment is in evidence to charm the beholder.

"In Richmond's business district the First National Bank is erecting a twenty-story building, and the business streets in that city are as modern and handsome as those one expects to find in great Northern cities."

That Richmond's is really the largest development of any Southern city is a contention borne out by the facts. The all-around increase here in population, in building, in industrial enterprises, in business of every sort has been steady, sure, genuine—characteristics which have marked the growth of very few Southern cities. There has been no tendency here to create false values or to deceive or mislead in any way. In other words, Richmond's development is the largest in the South because it is based upon principles that assure it of ever increasing growth—the sound growth that goes right on, not jumping a league forward in one decade and falling back half a league in the next.

It is no small asset of Richmond to have such a reputation for sound, substantial progress instead of for padded prosperity. Such a situation as exists in Tacoma, for example, could never have arisen here. That brag city of Washington has been convicted of the greatest census grab in history, simply because those who were pushing it were so determined to make the city grow that they tampered with the census and gave Tacoma 25,000 who existed only in the imagination. Widespread advertising of the most disgraceful character has been received by Tacoma to the extent of blotting out entirely all the good results and good work of its enthusiastic boomers before they resorted to padding and prevaricating. "Watch Tacoma Grow," urged the boosters of that city, and now Tacoma is the laughing stock of American cities.

Tacoma's first census returns showed 117,000 persons, which would have put that city within 10,000 of Richmond. Census Director Durand refused to accept this enumeration, with the result that on a second count it was found that Tacoma only harbored 82,000 people. In fact, the latter tabulation afforded much amusement. It was discovered that a single hotel with 150 beds was credited with 1,000 guests, which would put seventy guests in each bed. The first report credited one vacant lot as being the residence of 106 persons. Other vacant lots did almost as well. A leading society woman was put down as the landlady of five laborers. The Chinese population was doubled, and it is even alleged that dogs were counted as human beings, which must have been gratifying to the dogs, as scientists tell us that in the neolithic hours of the infancy of mankind, the dog was very anxious to become human, and has ever since, for that reason, been closely associated with man.

The moral of the Tacoma case is that city boosting can be carried to the point of insanity. More harm has been done to Tacoma through its padded census returns than by an exodus of a large part of its population. Richmond has never claimed anything which could not be proved nor resorted to any hysterical methods of building herself up. Solid, sane, strong, substantial, sound, sure—these are the qualities that have caused Richmond's development, and which are the guarantees of a still larger development.

THE NEW CHARITY.

In a late lecture Dean Hodges, of the famous theological school at Cambridge, says that as a rule one does more harm than good in giving to the beggar who comes to his door. The sympathy which actuates one to give in such circumstances is not founded on good sense. It is very likely to be an encouragement to indolence, imposture and worthlessness.

By way of comment on this statement, the Ohio State Journal says:

"The exception to be noted is when there is no organized charity for the relief of such unfortunate people. Then a person must exercise his best discretion, and see that the case is a meritorious one, which it is very apt not to be. But if there is an organized charity in the community, direct the man to that. The relief of the indigent has become a business based upon actual knowledge, and every one should be a partner in the business."

Benevolence must protect itself through organization in which men are trained to minister to real needs. Whoever contributes to such an organization can say truly and justly when a beggar comes to his door, "You go down to such and such a charity organization; it is my agent and is doing my charity business for me." That is genuine generosity. It is scientific charity. It is helping those who are really needy. It is uplifting a man. "It is intelligence helping the heart to do its duty."

Every city should rid itself of the habit of encouraging beggary and of submitting itself to imposition. The needy, of course, must be attended to, and suffering must be alleviated, but this must be done intelligently, and unless it is done in that way it will result in harm to the individual and to the community as well.

A well-organized charity, as the Journal says, when supported by the people is a "real blessing to the community." It is a part of the civic conscience, active in the performance of religious duty. It leads the benevolent spirit into channels where its true hopes may be realized. It is "taking one's sympathies that are scattered upon empty and unworthy demands and centring them upon the achievement of a real duty."

More should be made of scientific and systematic helpfulness and less should be made of indiscriminate and selfish giving. Charity should be a living, trained and educated influence. This is alike in the interest of the poor and the community. The way to help the needy is through men and women who know the situation, and who can distinguish between real need and feigned. Giving of money to organized charity and not to beggars is "the gospel of the new charity."

It is appropriate that in Chicago, where two airmen have lately flown to death, there should be produced the first hymn which refers to aircraft. The Rev. Ernest R. Bell, who has charge of a mission in the Windy City, has composed the following verse and caused it to be sung by his congregation:

"Ships of the sea and ships of air,
Cables on the ocean's bed,
Bear the tidings everywhere—
Christ is living who was dead.
Christ is coming, haste His reign.
Selfish gold is sordid dross;
Scorn the sacrifice and pain,
Yonder glows the Southern Cross."

The hymn, of which this is one of four verses, is entitled "The Southern Cross." Records of aeroplaning surely indicate that the profession needs to have its hymns, because death is so often invading the ranks of the men who soar in the skies.

Strange that none of the slogan writers have suggested "Remunerative Richmond."

The Nashville Tennessean, an inland contemporary, comes out with a heavy editorial on remedies for seasickness. The waterwagon is the Volunteer State must be rocky riding.

Congressman Gudger, of North Carolina, and an Ohio member were nibbling crackers and sipping milk in the House restaurant the other day when Mr. Gudger said: "I'll bet you a cigar I can tell in two guesses who is speaking in the Senate right now." The Ohio man took him up, and the North Carolinian guessed that it was either Cummins or Heyburn. They went into the Senate chamber, and, sure enough, there was old Heyburn braying again.

The Rev. T. Harvey Gaze, of Cincinnati, is at the head of a new religion that teaches the doctrine of perpetual youth, and that human life should last at least a century, but he is in the hospital now, not expected to live. He is thirty.

Now that the verdant banks of the Argent James are to be beclouded with swarms of native Virginia aviators in planes made in Virginia, our society leaders must plan a campaign of hangar teas, such as those now being given at the aeroplane meet in Chicago. Tea, at these functions, is served on the big aeroplanes, a hostess pouring tea from the aviator's seat, while cakes and crackers are arrayed on the planes themselves. In the matter of hangar teas, Richmond cannot afford to let Atlanta get ahead of her.

A stranger mistook the office of the Virginian-Pilot, in Norfolk, for an electric fan factory, while he was en route to Richmond, which is now a sort of pleasant North Pole.

Our Cockade City contemporary, the Index-Appeal, says that it has not yet found any article of diet which does not appeal to our palate. The records will show that our neighbor has never refused to pass his plate for whatever we mentioned in the way of edibles. As to the attack on our good faith in praising iced-tea, what reply is necessary when it is well known that the bottom step of the Index-Appeal's cellar is painted white?

Women are the best telephone operatives, says the manager of the Boston exchange. He says women are more considerate, more careful and quicker to learn the details. The only trouble about them is that they will fascinate somebody over the wire and go off and get married. Even with that consideration counting against them, the Boston manager would much prefer to have women in an exchange than men. He says that hard tests have shown the superiority of women as operatives. He's right.

Voice of the People

General Lee's Attitude as to States' Rights.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—American history, that part of it at least which relates to the Confederate War, does not seem to occupy a prominent place in the course of study, or instruction, in the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va. This I infer from a communication of Lyon G. Tyler, the president of that college, published originally in the Boston Transcript, and copied from that paper in The Richmond Times-Dispatch of the 16th instant. President Tyler's communication is, in the main a comment upon an article in the Transcript from the pen of Mrs. Alice W. Clark upon the life and character of General Robert E. Lee. We find in President Tyler's communication the two following paragraphs:

"There is no mystery as to the views of General Lee on government. According to your correspondent's own statement General Lee was a believer in the doctrine of State rights and deemed Virginia his country."

* * * * * * * *

"In common with all the other Southern leaders, General Lee held that as the Federal Union had been founded on the 'consent of the governed,' to deny the right of secession was to abrogate the generally accepted idea of what the United States originally stood for, and to substitute the European doctrine of force."

These paragraphs convey an absolutely erroneous impression of the political views of the great Confederate chieftain. General Lee was not a States' rights man, in the sense of the right of a State, at its own volition, to withdraw or secede from the Union.

In the eventful period immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South General Lee, then a colonel in the United States army, was stationed at Fort Mason, in Texas. From that place, on the 23d of January, 1861, he wrote to his son, Custis, a letter in which occurs the following passage:

"Secession is nothing but revolution. The framers of the Constitution never exhausted so much labor, wisdom, and forbearance in its formation, and surrounded it with so many guards and securities, if it was intended to be broken by every member of the Confederacy at will. It is intended for 'perpetual union,' so expressed in the preamble, and for the establishment of a government (not a compact), which can only be dissolved by revolution, or the consent of all the people in convention assembled. It is idle to talk of secession."

This letter is to be found at page 55 of General A. L. Long's Memoirs of R. E. Lee.

When several of the Southern States had seceded, and a resort to arms seemed inevitable, Colonel Lee was ordered to come from Fort Mason to Washington city. After reporting to the Secretary of War at Washington, he repaired to his beautiful home, Arlington, just across the Potomac River from the national capital, and there reflected. In distress and anguish of soul, upon the fast thickening and ominous signs of the impending internecine strife.

The most tempting offers were made him by the Federal administration. Francis Blair, son of Lincoln's Postmaster-General, Montgomery Blair, was sent to him with the offer from President Lincoln of the supreme command of the United States army. He replied to Mr. Blair that while he did not believe in the doctrine of secession, and was opposed to its exercise, he felt that he must go with his own people, and could not draw his sword against them.

The extract which I have above quoted from General Lee's letter to his son shows that he was well informed upon the political history of the country. He says that the framers of the Constitution intended to form "a government and not a compact." The question of controversy in the great debate between Webster and Hayne in the United States Senate, in March, 1830, was whether the Constitution created a "compact" between the States, or a "government of the people."

On April 15, 1861, two days after the fall of Fort Sumter, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers, of which Virginia was to furnish her quota. He ordered a blockade of the Southern ports, and suspended the writ of habeas corpus. Two days afterwards, on April 17th, the Virginia Constitutional Convention passed the ordinance of secession. The convention sent three of its members to Arlington to invite General Lee to come to Richmond. On arriving there he appeared, by invitation, before the convention, and the "sword of Virginia" was presented to him by the venerable John Janney, president of the convention, and he was declared commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces. General Lee in a brief speech of acceptance said: "Never except in defence of my native State will I ever draw my sword again." It was one of the most impressive scenes ever witnessed.

President Lyon Tyler is also mistaken when he asserts, in the second of the paragraphs quoted above, that all of the Southern leaders believed, like General Lee, in the right of secession. The debates in the Virginia Convention of 1861 show that fully three-fourths of that body were "Old Line Whigs," of the Henry Clay type, who did not believe in the doctrine of secession. As representative Whigs of this type I may mention the following members of the convention: John B. Baldwin and Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Staunton, Valentine S. Southall, Sr., of Charlottesville; Jubal A. Early, of Franklin county, Charles Slaughter and John M. Speed, of Lynchburg; Marmaduke Johnson, of Richmond, and Joan L. Marye, Sr., of Fredericksburg.

This communication has been spun out to greater length than I intended. It may be interesting to your older readers, especially the survivors of the Confederate War, while your younger readers may, perhaps, derive some instruction from it upon the political attitude of the great Southern leader in that war, and the events which led up to the momentous struggle.

L. S. MARYE.

Name for the East End School.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Cannot you interest the School Board in the name of the new school building to be erected in the East End by suggesting the name, "The Shine Memorial School," in memory of the late R. Edgar Shine, one of the gentlest characters and a member of the School Board for years, and who did more for the public schools in this section than any one known to the writer? And in thus naming the building it would have a real meaning to the people of the entire eastern section, as all that knew him loved and honored him.

RAMON D. GARCIN.

Richmond.

Dolly Madison.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—With recurrent Augusts those of us interested in the deeds of other days are reminded of the time, nearly a hundred years ago, when the enemy was in possession of our capital city, the only time in the history of the republic that a foreign foe has really invaded our soil. Of the days of dread that had culmination in the burning of the Federal city there is but one bit of grace to recall, one heroic figure among the many actors of that troubled time, and that the figure of a woman. All honor to the memory of Dolly Madison, wife of the fourth President, for to her bravery we owe not only the lesson of a splendid example, but the preservation of the material treasures of our country, the portrait of General Washington, taken from life, and our greatest national document, the Declaration of Independence.

When the war cloud, so long gathering, broke over Washington, it found the executive mansion practically deserted, save by Mrs. Madison, who steadily refused to move, though she could hear the firing of cannon and knew the British were within the city bounds. She had not even a body of militia as guard, only a couple of gentlemen, her faithful steward and a maid. In the midst of panic she was clear-headed, and personally directed the packing of the state papers in the coach and the taking from the wall the portrait of Washington; and her own story of that time, gathered from her letter to her sister, best gives a picture of the high courage and love of country that upheld her.

There is no record that Mrs. Madison took one article of her own, one bit of silver or piece of jewelry from the White House; every inch of space in the coach was in demand for the papers belonging to the country, of which she was self-appointed custodian. She risked her life and more by delaying to secure them from what she guessed was a doomed building.

One hears much of the social graces of this wise and witty lady of the White House and little of her sorrow and disappointment at the ingratitude of those she had made welcome at her home. It is a big tribute to the generosity of her nature that after the war cloud passed from the city, and the official duties were once more taken up by Mrs. Madison, she never sought to retaliate on those who had treated her so coldly, even cruelly, while her husband's policy was in question. It has probably been forgotten by many that after her escape from the burning city, Mrs. Madison sought shelter not only for herself, but for the precious papers in her coach, and door after door was closed on her appeal. And it is related that this one-time darling of fortune spent the night in the coach in an apple orchard, and some of the storm, though she knew it not, that put out the fire of the burning city and scared the invaders back to their ships beat upon and rocked the great vehicle until it seemed to the lonely woman that the windows would burst under the strain.

Can a more desolate situation be imagined? Alone, save for few faithful servants; without knowledge as to her husband's fate; her home destroyed; her country in danger; the women she had befriended refusing her even the shelter of a kitchen until the storm should pass. But plucky Dolly was not dismayed, and likely it is that those hours of distress were made possible of endurance by the firm faith in a higher power, which never left Mrs. Madison in all the years of her varied life. And likely also is it that those prayers were heard, for it was not the bravery of the American soldier that routed the enemy, but a wonderful semi-tropical storm such as has never been since experienced in this latitude.

It is said in all the records of that crazy day ninety-eight years ago that as the British army of invasion was beginning to enjoy itself burning up the Capitol, President's house and a few other important places of "the arch traitors," a roar of thunder like the joint artillery of the world shook the town, and trees crashed and lightning flashed about the heads of those bent on destruction. The rain did not fall in the beginning of the storm period, and the wind seems to have been unnoted, but the thunder to the invaders, unused to the American midsummer storm, seemed the echo of cannonading, and, thinking the American troops were about to attack from the other side of the trees, a wild panic ensued, and the invaders dropped their torches and their loot and broke for the boats. So it was not the valor of Madison and his handful of raw soldiers that saved the remainder of the Federal city from annihilation that wild day, but He "who, watching over Israel, slumbers not nor sleeps," nor fails to heed the genuine cry for help. Who can say that the prayers of the trusting woman on guard alone over her country's treasures did not save the city of her love?

JEAN CABELL O'NEILL.

"The Anchorage," Arundel-on-the-Bay, Md.

The Pub-Crats.

[With ample and humble apologies to the late lamented Bret Harte.]

We rise to explain,
And our reason is plain,
For ways that are dark,
And tricks that are vain,
The guileless Pub-Crats
Are peculiar.

'Tis hard to believe
They'd stoop to deceive,
For the pelf and power
They hope to receive,
But the guileless Pub-Crats
Are peculiar.

This unholy alliance,
Breathes party defiance,
And is not a good thing
For reposeful reliance,
But the guileless Pub-Crats
Are peculiar.

A big chief of Repubs,
And some Democrat cubs,
Are dealing to decency
Some very hard rubs,
But the guileless Pub-Crats
Are peculiar.

They hope to win out
In this polyglot bout,
And seem not to dream
Of a possible rout,
For the guileless Pub-Crats
Are peculiar.

They froth at the mouth,
They run North and South,
And scour with great zest
The East and the West,
For the guileless Pub-Crats
Are peculiar.

The halt and the lame,
Of malodorous fame,
Have gotten disgracefully
Into this game,
For the guileless Pub-Crats
Are peculiar.

Repubs of the past,
Veneered Dems at last,
Are "chewing the rag"
And tooting a blast,
For the guileless Pub-Crats
Are peculiar.

But Ellyson stands pat,
And their schemes fall flat,
And he knocks them out
With his big party bat;
He knows these Pub-Crats
Are peculiar.

DEMOCRAT.

The Greatest Thing in the World.

Close by the Cottage door I sit as evening closes,
Silent, with a sober sadness which is not sorrow;
The West wind wafts the lilac and the roses,
The happiness of Content will welcome the morrow.

Beside me seeming sit the men of mind and Soul—
Tho their bodies be but dust, their thoughts shine on the pages—
On the printed page beside me, as I drink the flowing bowl,
As I quaff the golden goblet, filled with learning of the Ages.

Each pure and heavenly spirit, I call my friend and brother—
Here no jealousy and pride, no bitterness and strife,
But perfect understanding—sympathetic as my Mother.
So I have all things—learned in the lore of Life.

EDMOND FONTAINE.

Charlottesville, Va., May, 1909.

Sonnet—To the Bible.

Of human symbols writ by human hands;
Untutored of the World, unlettered Art,
Transfigured all the Faith of many lands,
And in a Poem pressed the human heart.

The child-man heard the voice of Him who made
The heavens and the earth—a living wire.
His Soul responded—tuneful—unafraid—
He pictured Life and Death in hot Hellfire.

How boasteth thou thy little knowledge, Man
And pratest of the Truth, for who but He
Can fix this Thing to fit the little plan
Of earthly mind, and teach Eternity?

The Bigots bray, and preach impious strife;
Herein the true philosophy of life.

EDMOND FONTAINE.

Charlottesville, Va.

Daily Queries and Answers

Mammoth Cave.

Will you give me the size of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky and any other facts you may have about it?

C. M. F.

Mammoth Cave is a natural cavern. It is one of the largest known caves, extending for a distance of ten miles under the earth. The avenues and passages, so far as explored, have a total length of 175 miles. The main part of the cave is four miles long and forty to 300 feet wide. It contains a series of halls, domes, cloisters, grottoes, etc., with streams and lakes containing eyeless fish. The air is pure and healthful, with a temperature of 51.56 throughout the year.

The cave was discovered by a hunter in 1809. It is situated about eighty-five miles from Louisville, Ky.

"The Sublime Porte."

Will you kindly state what is meant in the title "The Sublime Porte"?

J. T. C.

The origin of the phrase to designate the Ottoman government is to be found in the Eastern custom of making the gates of king's palaces the places for the administration of justice. The "Sublime Porte" or the Lofty Gate, is the principal gate of the Seraglio at Constantinople and is the place from which the imperial edicts are issued.

U. S. Navy Yards.

Kindly give me a list of United States navy yards and coaling stations?

E. R. H.

The navy yards are the New York, at Brooklyn; Charlestown, at Boston; Portsmouth, at Norfolk; Kittery, opposite Portsmouth, N. H.; Philadelphia, at Philadelphia; Mare Island, near San Francisco; Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash. There are naval stations at New Orleans, La.; Port Royal, S. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Key West, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; Great Lakes, North Chicago; a torpedo and training station at Newport, R. I., and a training station on Yerba Buena Island, Cal., and the naval war college at Newport, R. I. Naval stations have also been established at Tutalla, Somoa; Island of Guam; San Juan, P. R.; Culebra, W. I.; Guantanamo, Cuba; Honolulu, H. I.; Cavite and Olongapo, P. I.

Labor Day.

What is the origin of Labor Day in the United States?

P. W. G.

The movement to observe Labor Day took form in a gathering of carpenters in New York City in 1882. It was proposed as a feature of the gathering that a parade be held with the dual object of paying honor to the craft and attracting public attention to the community of purpose prevailing among its members. After some discussion as to the name by which the occasion should be distinguished, it was decided to designate it "Labor Day." The first Labor Day parade was held in New York City, Monday, September 4, 1882. The day thus chosen has ever since been adhered to so that the first Monday in September in each year has come to be generally recognized as Labor Day. The third annual session of the American Federation of Labor, held in New York City in 1883, adopted a resolution favoring the observance of Labor Day on the first Monday of September in each year, and it has been so observed ever since.

Mukden.

How many Japanese and how many Russians were engaged in the battle of Mukden during the Russian-Japanese War? What were the losses? (2) How many men did each nation have in that war, and what was the loss of each?

G. W. B.

At Mukden, each army numbered about 400,000 men and 1,500 guns. The Japanese loss was reported as 50,000 in killed and wounded and the Russian at 20,000 killed, 100,000 wounded and 50,000 prisoners. (2) The Japanese during the war had 1,200,000 men in the field and the Russians $70,000. The Japanese losses (semi-official) were 55,000 killed, 15,000 died of sickness and 300,000 wounded. The Russian losses (official figures), 23,008 killed, 121,486 wounded, 39,729 missing, and 68,002 died from sickness.

Heligoland.

How did Germany acquire from Great Britain the land known as Heligoland, and in what publication are the terms published?

R. H.

By the Anglo-German treaty of 1890 Heligoland became a German possession and was given in compensation for territorial concessions in Africa. It now forms part of the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein. The terms are to be found in that treaty.

Minute Men.

What is the inscription on the monument erected to the "minute men" at Concord, N. H., in which are the words: "And fired the shot heard 'round the world"?

The lines by Emerson are:

By the rude bridge that arched the flood
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard 'round the world.

Government of Canada.

How is Canada governed?

E. F. O'B.

Theoretically, the executive power of the Dominion of Canada is vested in the King of England, and expressed through his direct representative, the Governor-General, and, in a measure, the English crown may be said to exercise a control over the law-making body, as the members of the upper House, or Senate, are appointed by the King's representative. The English government does not, however, interfere with the desires of the people of Canada, and its control is often more nominal than actual, with usually sympathy on the one side and loyalty on the other. The Canadian Constitution differs from that of the United States in the fact that all powers not explicitly assigned to the provinces are reserved to the central government, there being no such broad principles of local independence as in the States of the United States. The people of the country have, in a large measure, direct representative government, as the members of the lower house of government legislature, the House of Commons, are elected by practically manhood suffrage. Within Parliament the predominant power is wielded by the lower chamber, and the Governor-General in his actions is practically guided by his ministers, who in turn are responsible to the House of Commons. The Governor-General has the power of appointment of heads to most of the important departments. The provinces are, in general, endowed with full control over local affairs, subject only to the general welfare of the empire.

The Constitution of Canada is an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and is known as the British North America act, 1871. It has been amended several times under the same title.

Beginning of Boer War.

Please inform me the exact day and year that the Boer War started?

S. W. D.

Between June 1 and October 10, 1899, both the Transvaal and Great Britain made energetic preparations for war, while negotiations were proceeding between the two countries looking to the averting of war. On October 10, 1899, the Transvaal sent an ultimatum to the British government, an answer to which was to be received by the republic not later than 5 o'clock P. M. on October 11, and stating that an unsatisfactory answer would be regarded by the Transvaal as a formal declaration of war by Great Britain. On October 12, 1899, the reply of the British having been unsatisfactory, the Transvaal Boers invaded Natal, advancing toward Newcastle, which was defended by the British. This was the beginning of actual hostilities.

"Maude Muller."

Who wrote "Maude Muller"?

S. W. T.

John G. Whittier.

Colds.

What is the common cause of colds that effect the human family?

E. P.

A well known physician of this city, to whom this question was shown, replied: "Lack of pure air, riding in overcrowded street cars, partaking of too much food and too thick clothing."

Governors of States.

Please give the names of the Governors of the different States.

F. W.

Alabama, Emmett O'Neal; Arkansas, George W. Donaghey; California, H. W. Johnson; Colorado, J. F. Shafroth; Connecticut, S. E. Baldwin; Delaware, S. S. Pennewill; Florida, A. W. Gilchrist; Georgia, Hoke Smith; Idaho, J. H. Hawley; Illinois Charles S. Deneen; Indiana, T. R. Marshall; Iowa, H. F. Carroll; Kansas, W. R. Stubbs; Kentucky, A. E. Wilson; Louisiana, J. Y. Sanders; Maine, F. W. Plaisted; Maryland, A. L. Crothers, Massachusetts, B. N. Foss; Michigan, C. S. Osborn; Minnesota, A. O. Eberhart; Mississippi, E. F. Noel; Missouri, H. S. Hadley; Montana, E. L. Norris; Nebraska, C. H. Aldrich; Nevada, T. T. Oddie; New Hampshire, R. P. Bass; New Jersey, Woodrow Wilson; New York, John A. Dix; North Carolina, W. W. Kitchin; North Dakota, John Burke; Ohio, Judson Harmon; Oregon, Oswald West; Oklahoma, Lee Cruce; Pennsylvania, J. K. Tener; Rhode Island, A. J. Pothier; South Carolina, C. L. Blease; South Dakota, R. S. Vessey; Tennessee, B. W. Hooper; Texas, O. B. Colquitt; Utah, W. Spry; Vermont, J. A. Mead; Virginia, W. M. Mann; Washington, M. E. Hay; West Virginia, W. E. Glasscock; Wisconsin, F. E. McGovern, and Wyoming, J. M. Carey.

WANTED---BIOGRAPHER FOR KING EDWARD VII

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

KING GEORGE has come to the conclusion that it is due to the memory of his father that an "authorized biography" of Edward VII. should be written; something in the same line as Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," and of Lord Esher's "Letters and Correspondence of Queen Victoria." In this view he is supported by Queen Alexandra, who very justly assumes that the outer world knows far too little of the important and useful role played by her consort in affairs of domestic policy, of international relations and of social life, not only subsequent to his accession to the throne, but likewise during his near forty years of married life as Prince of Wales.

In spite of the extreme jealousy of Queen Victoria on the subject of any interference on the part of her eldest son and heir in the affairs of state, her ministers quietly made it a practice to keep the prince promptly posted about all that was going on, frequently consulting him, while every Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made a point of sending to Marlborough House a copy of every important dispatch or letter received from abroad, at the same time that he transmitted a copy thereof to Queen Victoria.

The ministers were prompted to brave the displeasure of Queen Victoria in this matter by the feeling that it was an official as well as a patriotic duty on their part to keep no secrets from a prince who might at any moment, at an hour's notice, in fact, be called upon to assume the reins of government, as sovereign of the vast British Empire. Lord Rosebery, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Kimberley, old Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield and the Duke of Devonshire all made it a point to keep the prince in touch with the affairs of the day.

There was only one statesman who forebore to do so, namely, the late Marquis of Salisbury. This was strikingly shown when his secret convention with Turkey, about the Island of Cyprus, in 1878, which was a distinct breach of faith with the other great powers, and more especially with France, caught the heir apparent thoroughly unprepared for anything of the kind while in Paris, causing him intense irritation and a furious outburst of thoroughly characteristic temper at the Hotel Bristol. Aside from all considerations of international honor, he considered that it was ridiculous to believe for one moment that the leasehold acquisition of the Island of Cyprus by England was worth the sacrifice of France's good will and friendship, and the utter uselessness of the island, from a strategical and commercial point of view ever since, as admitted by both political parties, has borne out the views to which he gave utterance on that occasion.

An authorized biography may likewise convey some idea to the world at large of the services of King Edward while Prince of Wales, as a peacemaker, not only among people of every class at home, but also among his royal and imperial relatives abroad; of the role which he played in Russia at the time of the accession of his nephew, the present Czar, in 1894, and of his influence upon Sunday church going, of temperance in drinking and in food, and in the abandonment of coarse language at home. There have been plenty of biographies published about the late King, dealing with his home life at Sandringham, giving us a description of the kitchens at Marlborough House and at Buckingham Palace; of his shooting parties at Sandringham, in Norfolkshire, and in Windsor Forest; of his visit to the United States over half a century ago, and of his memorable tour through India in 1876. But thus far there has been no real, authorized account of the role which he played, both as heir apparent and as King, in the various branches of activity which I have enumerated above.

A biography of this kind, backed up by plenty of letters, memoranda and correspondence, will prove not only of extraordinary interest, but of great value to the historian of the last half of the nineteenth century, and of the first decade of the twentieth. It is only then that the public will be able to realize what a very useful man indeed was this monarch, who was denounced by so many as a mere selfish votary of pleasure.

King Edward's papers are for the most part in the possession of his son, King George, who took charge of them at his father's death. But there are a number which Queen Alexandra still retains at Sandringham. She has been going carefully through them there, and King George has taken several large cases of his father's papers with him to Balmoral, to look through them there at his convenience.

The question remains, to whom the delicate work of editing and compiling the biography will be intrusted, and the names mentioned in connection with the matter are those of the Duke of Argyll, of Lord Esher and of Lord Farquhar. The first two would constitute unfortunate choices. For the Duke of Argyll, although a prolific writer of prose and poetry, is a somewhat dull one. Moreover, it is a matter of no secrecy whatever that during the first twenty-five or thirty years of his marriage to Princess Louise, he failed to find any favor in the eyes of her eldest brother, who strongly resented the union. Therefore, he could not be expected to write with a thorough understanding of or sympathy with the subject of the biography. Lord Esher has still years of work before him, in the difficult and delicate task of editing the remaining and most important portion of the "Life and Letters of Queen Victoria." Moreover, it is doubtful if he enjoys the present King's confidence and favor to the same degree as he did that of Edward VII.

There remains Lord Farquhar, who, both prior and subsequent to becoming a peer of the realm, was one of the most intimate friends of Edward VII., and at the same time one of the most independent. For when he accepted the mastership of the royal household, on the late King's accession, with the view of radically reorganizing and placing it on an economical and thoroughly business basis, he declined to accept any salary whatsoever for the work, and devoted himself thereto purely from motives of devotion and affection for his sovereign. I do not know that he has any literary gifts. But he is a thorough man of the world, with great tact and the most extraordinary knowledge of men and affairs, who has been a conspicuous figure in English life for the last forty or fifty years, and during all that time was in the closest sympathy with King Edward, until his death. That is why it is to be hoped that he will be chosen as the biographer of his friend, of the King whom he served so faithfully.

During the recent visit of Queen Wilhelmine, and of her husband, Prince Henry, of the Netherlands, to Brussels, the regimental, municipal and private bands received peremptory orders from the police to abstain from playing the Belgian national hymn, the "Brabanconne," and the only national anthem that was played was that of Holland. The reason for this extraordinary order was that the "Brabanconne" commemorates and glorifies the victory of the Belgians over the Dutch, in the former's war of independence, in 1830.

King George's new state landau, and half a dozen carriages from the royal stable, are being shipped to India, for use there at the coronation durbar at Delhi, and subsequently at Calcutta. But no horses will be taken, as they could not be acclimatized in time, and those used for the royal carriages will be supplied from the viceregal stables at Calcutta and from other local sources. An Australian saddle horse, splendidly trained, has already been shipped direct from Melbourne to India, for the use of the King when holding military reviews, etc. In the durbar procession the King and Queen will ride on an elephant, in a superb state howdah, entirely of silver gilt and blazing with gems. But the means of transportation of which the King and Queen will make the most use while in India will, of course, be the automobiles.

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