

The Times Dispatch DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1917.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

The Congress of the United States has one Democratic branch, and the other Republican by a slim majority. The Democrats, by combining with one or the other faction of the Republican party in the Senate, often have been able to dominate the upper house of the national legislature.

Almost victoriously the Democrats are declaring that they will elect the next President of the country. They count to a certain extent on the further disruption of the Republican party, but look forward to a healing of all the differences in Democratic ranks.

Only one Democrat has occupied the White House since 1861. It may, therefore, be worth while to review the conditions which resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland in 1884.

Hayes had been put into the presidency in 1877 by the Electoral Commission. Samuel J. Tilden, a Democrat, had really been elected, but under no circumstances would the Republican party yield control of the government.

The House of Representatives was Democratic for the first time since the War Between the States. In order to prevent revolution, the famous Electoral Commission, with a Republican majority of one, was created to decide who should be President. The decision was made in favor of the Republican nominee, Hayes, who pledged himself to concessions that would mitigate the severity of the political and social despotism that had been imposed upon the Southern States and people under reconstruction.

President Hayes kept his word to the South to a certain extent, and made enemies in his party by so acting. The elections of 1878 resulted in a Democratic House and Senate. Few predicted Republican success in 1880. Hayes had alienated the "stalwarts" by his policy toward the South. He had turned the party workers against him by his efforts at civil service reform. Despite factional difficulties, however, there was a strong popular feeling of confidence in the Republican party, attributable to the wise administration of President Hayes and to the improvement in business and financial conditions. This was ascertained by the politicians, for there was fierce competition for the Republican presidential nomination in 1880.

The senatorial triumvirate—Conkling, of New York; Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Logan of Illinois—was first in the field with its intense advocacy of "General Grant, whom, in the several methods necessary to bring a man before the nation, they pushed forward as a candidate for a third term.

At the end of his second term, President Grant made a tour of the world. He was greeted both in Asia and Europe with courtesies and distinctions never before accorded to an American citizen. Full accounts of his progress were detailed by the newspapers. The people of the North and West felt much pride in reading of the honors which were heaped upon him when John Estlin Cooke so fittingly termed the "hammer." When Grant landed at San Francisco in September, 1875, he was the most popular man in the United States. His reception in the California city exceeded the records for enthusiasm. His trip from there to Chicago was a continuous ovation for him. When he went from Galena, his old home, to Philadelphia, he received another ovation not less striking than the first. The demonstrations were non-partisan. The "Grant boom" was well under way, and its supporters made much political capital out of the enthusiasm accorded the ex-President. The senatorial triumvirate had no assurance from him that his efforts met with his favor, but Conkling, from close association with him during his presidency, knew his man, and knew that his silence meant consent.

In the Republican convention of 1880 his supporters and admirers were pored among the leaders of that party, were among the leaders of that party, were among the leaders of that party, were among the leaders of that party.

The Congress continued Democratic throughout the Garfield and Arthur administrations. In 1881 the Democrats nominated the strongest man in the party, one who had been Governor of New York. Against Cleveland was pitted James G. Blaine, one of the ablest of Republicans, but in no wise a leader. Cleveland was elected by a great popular as well as electoral majority. After being out during the four years incumbency of his successor, Benjamin Harrison, he was elected for a

second term. When he went out of office, the Democrats split up.

FINDING THEM WORK.

The large capital, from which no return is expected by those giving it, employed in the organization of a free labor employment agency in New York on philanthropic lines fills a widely recognized need. It is devised chiefly for the ignorant and the inefficient, but all seeking labor can appeal to it for help. As population increases, as the number of immigrants ignorant of English grows and as industry becomes more complex, skilled aid and advice are more and more required to bring the man and the job together.

In Germany, this is fully realized. Every place there has its free government agency. Information as to special labor needs is exchanged. The calls for labor are posted. Newspapers are used liberally to publish facts as to work needed in other places. If a factory closes or shuts down in one place, other like factories in other places are notified that hands are wanting work, and any large contract or order requiring more laborers or operatives is published wherever there are those who might profit by the information.

No private agencies can do this. German experience since 1866 shows that the private agency and the want advertisement are wanted locally as much as ever with the public agencies in existence. The public employment agency reaches those that the other methods do not and helps them to get what they want. The municipal labor office in Stuttgart, a place of about 200,000 population, in 1907, found employment on these lines, using all agencies, for 32,318 people—33,791 men and 23,717 women. In England, when present plans are completed, \$500,000 a year will be spent on government labor agencies in 240 places in an area as large as New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with about twice the population of these States.

NO CONFLICT.

Bishop Warren A. Candler, of Georgia, is one of the ablest and most forceful men in the Methodist ministry. It is his habit to strike straight from his shoulder at what he deems evil. He lately preached a sermon on "Human Rights and Property Rights," in which he took Bryan and Roosevelt to task for having given wide and persistent currency to the phrase, which is easy to mouth, but misleading. As he said—property can have no rights. Rights in property belong to persons, not things. A property right is a human right.

The Bishop said: There is no worse form of Socialism than this, and in the end it bears as heavily upon the poor as upon the rich. It amounts to a prohibition of an industrious, honest and frugal man accumulating anything above life's bare necessities by his industry, honesty and frugality. It puts a premium upon idleness and selfishness.

Already governments have turned toward Socialism, and the time has come to check the tendency rather than to encourage it. We have gone about as far in the direction of interfering with the right of the individual to his property as is safe or just. Many good things we must leave to individual initiative and benevolence to do. If they cannot be accomplished in that way they cannot be accomplished at all.

Let us have done, therefore, with all this talk about the conflict between "human rights" and "property rights." The right to own property is a human right and it conflicts with no other just right whatever. It is a sacred right and it may not be set aside at any man's whim nor may it be ruthlessly disregarded by majorities.

We may not use the ballot box to rob our neighbors any more than we may employ a box of burglar's tools for the same purpose.

That is a clear statement of the truth—a resounding denunciation of the platitudinous and popular phrase. Mr. Bryan should read it and reflect upon it, noting its logic and verity.

THE WRONGED MOSQUITO.

Every dog has his day, says the Cleveland leader, and the English sparrow has his friends. There are even some who look on Legislatures as blessings. It is not to be wondered at then that a champion has arisen for the mosquito.

It is, of course, the Richmond mosquito of which Mr. Mitchell was writing. The harmless, gentle, playful, melodious Richmond mosquito, few in numbers and exclusive in tastes, so different from the noxious, noisome, nagging creature found in the best homes in countless profusion in Norfolk—it was of the Richmond type that our English friend wrote, remarking that the ones here are the descendants of those which welcomed Captain John Smith to our silver shores.

AVIATION MEETS GOING.

At the close of the Chicago aviation meet the other day a number of the flying men were asked what they thought about it. Without exception, they answered that, in their opinion, it was the last large meeting of its kind that would be seen in the United States. "The reason," said Beachey, "is that we are not adding anything to the sum of scientific knowledge or commercial practicability. These are the two things that govern all livable and all developments. We have mastered the air. We know that it

is possible to fly, to fly high, and to stay up a considerable length of time, but that is as far as we have got. The man in the aeroplane has no time to make scientific observations. All of his intelligence must be centred on managing his machine at the risk of breaking his neck if he neglects that duty for a moment. Having gone thus far, it does not appear why there is sufficient reason for future big meetings. There will, of course, still be exhibitions of flying, but they will amount to nothing more than exhibitions of dare-deviltry; of a man taking his life in his hands and playing with it."

That seems to be the spreading popular idea about these meets. All of them have been attended with gruesome fatalities. Curiosity has been gratified, the desire for the new has been satiated. That is all.

A NEW RACE?

There is still work cut out for explorers to do. Vilhjálmur Stefansson, leader of the scientific expedition of the American Museum to British Columbia, has written a letter which says that in a region thought heretofore to be uninhabited the expedition has found a strange new people. They are Eskimo in speech and habits, but Scandinavian in appearance. They have never seen a white man or an Indian, although they have heard of both.

Explorer Stefansson believes that his discovery will result in the solution of one of two problems—what became of some of Franklin's men or what became of the three thousand Scandinavian men who disappeared from Greenland in the fifteenth century. This is a most romantic and thrilling discovery. The world is larger than it seemed, and there is still something new under the sun.

EMPLOYEES AS OWNERS.

The Illinois Central Railroad announces that "a large number" of the men on its payroll have taken advantage of its scheme for the sale of its stock on easy terms to its employees, and have become shareholders. Stock can be bought on credit, the employees applying authorizing deductions in sums of \$3 from his wages.

The scheme is working well. It is stirring up the interest of the employees of the road. Stock ownership by employees is a modern and practical form of co-operation. The employees of a concern thus have a more direct interest in the business.

Efficiency, good will and the amicable settlement of disputes are brought about by this plan.

MOTORISTS AND PEDESTRIANS.

A new legal text-book, "The Law of Motor Vehicles," has just appeared. The volume has 700 pages of decisions by State and Federal courts in automobile cases. It should have the careful inspection of motorists for it lays down the principles of law which must guide their future conduct.

Interesting and important are the decisions which have to do with the rights of travelers afoot as against those in automobiles. Here are some of the points made. When there is any danger of a collision with a person on foot, the driver of the car must not only sound a signal of warning, but he must reduce the speed of his machine and bring it to a stop, if necessary. The pedestrian has an equal right with the automobilist on a cross walk and so long as he holds the course he has started, the driver must give way to him. In passing a street car at a regular stopping place, the motorist must slow down and pass the car at a distance. It he goes by the car rapidly he will be held responsible for any injury he inflicts.

The gist of the decisions is that the person on foot has the right of way, within reasonable limitations. Usually, the motorist must give way for him. The chief burden of responsibility is on the motorist, not on the pedestrian. The principle will be enforced in every judicial seat.

Starting is the statement of the Montgomery Advertiser that "oyster cocktails are to be reinstated in Montgomery after an absence of—well, it's been a long time." This undoubtedly refers to the return of liquor to Montgomery, but who ever heard of putting it in an oyster cocktail.

To prevent railway accidents, how would it do to adopt the Chinese plan of making a director ride on the cow-catcher of each locomotive?

Cabbage, dear cabbage, is going up. This must be because of its affinity for corned beef.

WOMEN

It's a wise woman who puts a little money in the savings bank regularly. No woman can tell when she'll need money pretty badly. The National State and City Bank has many women among its depositors. Why not prove your thrift and wisdom by becoming one of them?

National State and City Bank, RICHMOND, VA. Wm. H. Palmer, President. John S. Elliott, Vice-President. Wm. M. Hill, Vice-President. J. W. Sutton, Vice-President. Julian H. Hill, Cashier.

"EXCELSIOR" GAS RANGES are sold only by Rothert & Co.,

THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN AWARDS THE BEST FLAVORING EXTRACTS BY EVERY TEST.

Daily Queries and Answers

Poetical Quotations. Will you kindly tell me where to obtain the following poems and their authors? "Backward turn backward, oh, time, in Make me a child again just for the night." Also: "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud." HUGH STEPHENS. The first is by Elizabeth Akers Allen, and the second by William Knox. You can get either any collection of popular poems, which can be found in your city library or ordered through a bookstore.

Two Umpires. When there are two umpires, has the umpire who is calling "balls" and "no balls" the right to call base runner out when said runner is on a touch base, provided the ball is returned to base that is not touched? M. E. Either umpire if he sees the play.

Venus de Milo. Who owns the Venus de Milo found and what is its value? C. M. The statue of the Venus de Milo was discovered in 1820 by a peasant in the island of Melos, or Milo, off the entrance to the Greek archipelago. Its age is unknown, but it is assigned to the golden period of Greek art. It is the only statue of Aphrodite handed down to us which represents her not merely as a beautiful woman, but as a goddess.

"I Love Him for the Enemies." Under what circumstances and by whom was the phrase "I love him for the enemies he has made" first used? D. C. P. This phrase probably dates from the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in 1884. In his speech seconding the nomination of Edward S. Bragg, General Grant said: "They love him, gentlemen, and they respect him, not only for his integrity and judgment and iron will, but for his aim most for the enemies he has made."

Origin of the Turkey. Will you give me what information you have as to the origin of the turkey, and whether it was imported into America? S. V. The turkey is the mean in origin. This name was originally applied to the guinea fowl.

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says that it was discovered in Mexico and carried thence by the Spaniards to the islands of the Caribbean and thence to Europe. The first published in Europe by 1630, yet there is a possibility that it was brought to England by Cabot on his voyage to North America. On the other hand, Harrington has labored, but without convincing success, to establish a claim that the turkey was known to the discoverer of America and was introduced from Europe into the New World.

World's Peace Jubilee. Will you please inform me of the date of the Peace Jubilee in Boston. The first Peace Jubilee in Boston was held for five days, beginning June 17 to July 4, 1872.

Pronunciation of "Beattie." 1. Please publish the right pronunciation of "Beattie." 2. What relation is Hallie Erminie Rivers, the authoress, to Amalie Rivers? IGNACIANCE. 1. Beety, like "bee" in best. 2. Sister.

Date of Jeter Phillips Execution. Please publish the exact date Jeter Phillips was hung in your inquiry column to settle a dispute. A CONSTANT READER. July 22, 1870.

Government Whitewash. Kindly publish the recipe for United States government whitewash. S. By the light-house board of the United States Treasury Department, which has been found by experience to be the best, is: One part of red brick and stone as oil paint, is this: Six parts of a bushel of unslacked lime with boiling water. Keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; put three pounds of ground rice in a half bushel of water and stir it until one-half pound powder and Spanish whiting, and one pound of clear glue, well and in warm water. Mix these and the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash for use in a kettle or portable furnace, possible, with painted or whitewash brushes."

Address. How should a letter be directed to the King of England so that it will reach him personally? If it should be addressed to "His Royal Highness, George V, London, England." No letter reaches the King before it has been opened by a secretary.

LATE KING LEOPOLD APPRECIATED AGADIR

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY. LONG before Germany set covetous eyes on Agadir, where the presence of her warships has had the effect of filling the atmosphere with rumors of war, it had attracted the attention of the late King Leopold of Belgium. The advantages of the bay, noted from its strategic and commercial point of view, but also as a health resort for officials, had been brought to the King's notice by Dr. Tackuin, at one time Belgian ambassador in London, from Antwerp to the mouth of the Congo, and afterwards principal medical adviser of the Congo Free State. Indeed, Leopold was so much wrought up by the descriptions of the doctor that he actually took the trouble to visit Agadir, on board his steam yacht Alberta, and spent a fortnight in visiting the Valley of the Sous, and the environs of Agadir, during which time he not only saw his ministers at Brussels, but also his wife and children, and his mother-in-law, who were all on board the yacht. He was so much impressed by the beauty of the bay and the healthfulness of the climate, that he decided to purchase the bay and the Valley of the Sous, the request of which was granted by the Congo Free State, was endorsed by Leopold, as King of Belgium, and by the Belgian government, the mission itself being headed by a distinguished Belgian diplomat, Mr. Dr. Tackuin, at one time Belgian ambassador in London. Sultan, promised it is said by both the French and the English representatives at Fez, and by Sir Harry MacLean, the Scotch commander-in-chief of the British army, declined, after a considerable amount of delay, to ratify, to grant King Leopold's request, and the mission proved a complete failure.

Prince Alexander Bihesco, whose death has just taken place on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, was the last surviving son of that wonderful old George Bihesco, who in 1843, at the age of forty, was elected by the people of Wallachia, as ruler, now known by the name of the Rumanians as their hospodar, or prince, for life, the election being confirmed by the Sublime Porte, which in those days exercised rights of sovereignty over all the Balkan States. He was George Bihesco who abolished slavery, who transformed Bucharest into a Western and civilized city, who endowed the entire country with a system of roads, of highways, etc. Eventually overthrown by political intrigues, he took up his residence abroad, and made his home in Paris, where he died in 1872.

All of his four sons distinguished themselves in one way or another, and he achieved fame in several of them. The French army, both George and Nicholas being decorated with the Legion of Honor on the battlefields of 1870, for conspicuous bravery. After the war, George eloped with the wife of the wall ruler of France. By the general, the late Duc de Bauffremont. She was by birth a Princess Chimay, sister of the late Prince Joseph Chimay, whose son's first wife, Clara Ward, of Detroit, Mich., has achieved until almost forgotten. As there was no divorce at the time in France, the Duchesse de Bauffremont secured from the petty German State of Saxe-Altenburg a divorce from the Duc de Bauffremont, the legality of which was, however, repudiated by the French courts, which did not hesitate to pronounce the marriage which the duchess thereupon contracted with George Bihesco, as bigamous. Nor was until divorce was inaugurated as part and parcel of French law. In 1888, that the duchess was able to obtain from the French tribunals, a dissolution of her union with the duke, and to legalize her marriage with George Bihesco, in such a fashion as

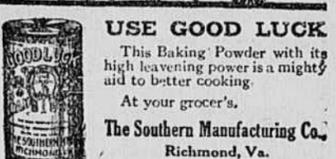
to admit of her return to France, without peril of arrest for bigamy. The Bihescos, unlike most of the Rumanian nobles who assume the title of prince, have obtained the authorization to use it as a foreign, but not as an Austro-Hungarian title. In the Dual Empire, in Rumania, all nobiliary titles have been abolished, and when in 1906 George Bihesco was appointed by King Charles's government to the post of commissioner-general for Rumania to the Paris International Exhibition, the official gazette at Bucharest referred to him, in recording the appointment, as "Mr. George Bihesco." George Bihesco objected to being thus styled, and demanded that the decree should be modified in such a manner as to describe him in such a manner as to be his correct title. To this the Rumanian premier, George C. Bihesco, demurred. He called the noteworthy paragraph of the national Constitution of Rumania, which abolished all nobiliary titles and distinctions in the kingdom, forbidding that he himself should be named as a scion of the formerly imperial house of Cantacuzene, which reigned in Rumania in the fourteenth century, was perfectly content to call himself "Mr. Cantacuzene." The prince Alexander, unlike his elder brother, was a litterateur and a poet, rather than a soldier, and with his lofty stature, and his somewhat leonine head of gray hair, presented a very striking appearance. He leaves two sons, Emmanuel, who is making a name for himself in the Rumanian Parliament at Bucharest, and a younger son, who is secretary of the Rumanian legation in London, and a playwright of considerable note, several of his plays having been produced as very successful successes on the Parisian stage, notably, "La Jalousie," the Theatre Antoine. Antoine Bihesco, very popular in London, and was a particular favorite of the late King when he constantly included his name in the list of guests whom he desired to be asked to meet him at the various house parties to be organized in his honor.

The head of the family is, of course, Prince Antoine's first cousin Constantine, Prince Bihesco, the brother of whose sister is the well known poet and authoress, Countess Mathilde Nonlides, and whose mother is the daughter of old Musurus Pasha, for bassadour in London, an office afterwards held by his elder brother, namesake. If this head of the Bihesco family styles himself Prince Bihesco, instead of by his patronymic of Bihesco, it is for the purpose of calling attention to his descent from Bihesco, of Bihesco, the house of Bihesco, one of the most illustrious families of the southeast of Europe, and may be said to have been founded by Justin Bihesco, who flourished in the fourteenth century. Towards the end of the sixteenth century the Bihescos acquired the great domain of Brancovan, and in 1688 they were crowned by the Emperor of Hungary as Magyar title of Count of Brancovan. Fifty years later they were advanced to the status of princes of the Holy Roman Empire. In the early part of the eighteenth century, the then head of the family figured conspicuously in the war between the Turks and Rumanians, and having been found guilty of treachery to both Peter the Great and the Sultan, was strangled by order of the latter, with his four sons.

The last Prince of Brancovan and only survivor in the male line had a daughter, married to one of the Mayrecoates. She and her husband had a coarsed him, leaving their little girl, Zoa, who, being already his grandchild, was adopted by him as the heir of his name and honor. She married George Bihesco, whom I describe above as having been elected hospodar or ruler of Rumania, in 1812, and on the strength of his wife's inheritance bearing of Bihesco, de Brancovan, which had come to her by adoption. Needless to add that he did not inherit either the Hungarian title of count or that of Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, which had become extinct with the death of the last of the royal Princes Bihesco, de Brancovan. That is to say, his wife's grandfather (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)



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Voice of the People

The Manassas Agricultural High School To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I wish to say to my educational friends who may have seen in the press the fact that I have resigned my position as a trustee of the above school, that I have not lost my interest in agricultural instruction in the public schools. On the contrary, I have resigned the other two trustees who have inaugurated a policy which I think salutary to the school itself.

On Wednesday, the 29th, the trustee electoral board met to elect one member of the board, and by having my resignation before them that board elected a full board in sympathy with the new policy. If they approve of it, the board can decline to accept my resignation and elect a board which will return to the policy which has been pursued by the school.

I have brought the matter to the attention of the State Department of Public Instruction. It is a serious question before them, whether a local board by a vote of 2 to 1 can subvert the policy of a State institution. Whatever decision should be done at once, at the school on September 12, and teachers and pupils should not be at a loss to know to whom obedience is due. I will add that a question of good faith to those who have contributed to place the school in its present foundation is also involved. GEORGE C. ROUND, Manassas.

Discusses the Comics. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch