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RUNNING OFF AFTER FADS.

Last Wednesday night the Hon. Oscar W. Underwood made a speech in the city auditorium at Montgomery.

Speaking of taxes naturally suggested to Mr. Underwood the propriety of saying something about the matter of tariff taxation as affecting the present political situation in the country.

He proceeded to skin President Taft for his failure to afford the people of the country any measure of relief from the exactions of the present indefensible law.

The President entered into an agreement with the stand-pat Republicans of the Senate that if they would support his reciprocity measure he would veto any tariff bill they said.

"I tell you that the President had an agreement with the Senate." "The great bulwark of the special interests is the protective tariff. This tariff is one levied not merely for the support of the Government, not merely to allow infant industries to live and compete with foreign manufacturers, but it is levied to protect profits."

The Republicans have not kept their promises to the people. They solemnly pledged themselves to revise the tariff downward; they revised the tariff upward.

When the bill reached the tariff from 90 per cent. to 48 per cent. was sent to the President, he vetoed it because, as he claimed, "your representatives were incapable of legislating for you."

He vetoed a bill placing bread and meat and salt and agricultural implements and free bagging and ties on the free list, because it specified "wire for fencing," which he called an artificial classification.

Yet he signed a bill which specified woolen goods for underwear.

We do not see how the President can escape from the predicament in which he placed himself. He started out yesterday on his campaign of explanation into the enemy's country, and will doubtless try to make the worse appear the better reason; but the country knows now as it never knew before the inequalities of the tariff system, the special objects of its favors, the broken pledges of the dominant party, and the double failure of the President to give the taxpayers the relief they demand, and that the Republican party was pledged to secure—first, when he failed to veto the Payne-Aldrich law when it was passed, and second, when he failed to approve the tariff bills passed at the late extraordinary session of Congress.

Mr. Taft is a very convincing speaker and will doubtless make an impression wherever he goes; but he has a rocky road to travel, just as his party will have in the next Presidential campaign, if the Democrats will stick to the tariff as the main issue in the coming struggle for the restoration of the Government to the people and for their benefit.

Mr. Underwood expressed his views very clearly upon this point at Montgomery: "It would be suicidal for the party to abandon the tariff issue, and run off after fads, which would forfeit the confidence of the people in the party."

The gentlemen who are striving to force the initiative, the referendum and the recall into National politics as a National Democratic doctrine, are working to the injury and detriment of the party.

The Democratic party in 1910 stood for a low tariff and an economically administered Government. The Democrats swept the country on that issue. They have won every thing they have made the fight on that issue.

we shall assuredly achieve a great victory.

That sounds almost like the good old times when the Democratic party was a hard-fighting, straight-thinking, strong, self-reliant organization ever ready to do battle; a party of achievement, a positive force in the political life of the country. The fads and the faddists out of the way, and it will go forward conquering and to conquer.

Underwood is right: "It would be suicidal for the party to abandon the tariff issue and run off after fads."

Hear the refrain coming across the wasted years: "Don't, don't, don't be afraid; Tariff Reform is not Free Trade."

ASK WOODROW WILSON.

If the Anderson Daily Mail would like to know (it insists that there are those who have a right to know) "who is putting up the money for the Wilson campaign boom," it will probably be able to obtain such information as it would like from Governor Wilson himself.

If there is a "Wilson campaign boom," and if anybody is putting up money for it, he doubtless knows something about it, and being a very polite man and a ready letter-writer, he would be pleased to tell the Anderson paper all about it.

"It is plain," says the Mail, "that a great deal of money is being put up, and it is only fair that the people should know the names of the investors and the motives for the investment."

We really have no information on the subject; but do not mind saying that Woodrow Wilson would be worth spending a good deal of money on, if he would only catch his second wind and quit flirting with what Governor Emmet O'Neal, of Alabama, aptly described the other day as "insidious vagaries."

RETURNING TO SANITY.

Those who are interested in the recall should watch Seattle carefully. In all its glory the recall has been at work in that city. It is still in operation, and will continue in working order unless the opinion given by a Western editor that "the recall in Seattle is blown up," is shown to be true by future events.

It will be recalled that Seattle elected one of its most active reformers, a man named McGill, as Mayor on a strictly reform ticket. He did his best to stop gambling and enforce the liquor laws. He did as well as the average Mayor could have done in the circumstances. Like everyone else who has handled men, he found that perfect subordinates are not to be had. He could not prevent all the law-breaking, no matter how hard he tried. Then an emotional woman decided that he must go, and she stirred up public sentiment and started the recall machinery. McGill was removed from office and a man named Dilling was put in his place. Though he did his best, Dilling could not accomplish as much as McGill, and a demand for his recall went up from the previous source. Those who had put McGill out wanted McGill put in again.

Although the rest of the nation may not have thought it, there are some sober-minded and practical citizens in Seattle. Some of them are employers and business men, and they have always been forced in their daily affairs to take into account the imperfections of mankind. It suddenly occurred to them that they could no more demand absolute efficiency from a Mayor and an entire police force than they could from their own salesmen, clerks and teamsters. Five hundred of the sane citizens went to the City Hall and withdrew their names from the last recall petition. Moreover, they held a meeting, and the general opinion expressed was that "they had been acting like a lot of blooming idiots."

THE STARS FOUGHT SISERA.

The Brooks comet, which is now plainly visible to the naked eye about twenty degrees northwest of Vega, the bright star overhead in the early evening, will be nearest the earth to-morrow, the distance being reckoned at something over forty million miles, or nearly four thousand times as far as Mr. Taft will travel on his present expedition to round up the faithless. The Brooks comet is going West, just like the President. Its appearance is said to be "that of a round nebulous star," and here, again, it seems to correspond in a remarkable degree with the president. The last-observed perihelion passage of the Brooks comet was on November 5, 1895. Its present appearance looks mighty spooky for Mr. Taft, who will recollect what happened to Mr. Bryan.

As Deborah and Barak the son of Abimeon sang ever so many centuries ago so may we sing now, "Praise ye the Lord. The stars in their courses fought against Sisera." Sisera was the captain of Jabin's army, and it was with the hammer that Jael, the wife of Heber, the Kenite, smote Sisera. It looks bad for Mr. Taft.

THE "FIXED" AND THE MARKET PRICE.

The Shawnee Convention fixed the minimum price of cotton at 14 cents the pound for September and October, and at 15 cents after October. The Congress at Montgomery fixed the price at 15 cents. At New Orleans on Thursday spot cotton was quoted at 11 1/2 cents. This is nearly 3 cents less than the price fixed at Shawnee and nearly 4 cents less than the price fixed at Montgomery. The "organization" must work better than that if it is to be effective.

THE MILEAGE GRAB.

A member of Congress is paid 25 cents the mile out of the public treasury every time he makes a trip to or from Washington to attend to his business. Yet the trip costs him only

3 cents the mile. Why is this outrageous grab out of the treasury made? It is merely following a custom established many years ago when it might have cost 20 cents the mile to travel to and from Washington. There was a reason for it then, perhaps, but certainly there is none now. There is now 17 cents the mile in the nature of graft. Of course, there is a law authorizing this grab, but that does not make the grab moral. As the Ohio State Journal says, "one can graft by law as well as by grand larceny." This is one of the cases.

The fee system of compensating public officers is another instance. Why a Congressman who gets \$7,500 the year would wish to charge the people 20 cents for what he pays 3 cents for is not the main question, but why the people should let him. The thing is unjust. All such things weaken the integrity of the public service. This is a matter that should call for action by the people of the country.

FROM PRESS TO PROFESSORSHIP.

The press of the State should congratulate the University of Virginia on the fact that it has acquired upon its faculty a first-rate practical newspaper man. He is Professor William M. Hunley, formerly of the Baltimore Sun and the Philadelphia Inquirer, on both of which papers he did most excellent work. A graduate of Johns Hopkins, a fine political economist, Professor Hunley while in newspaper work was sent abroad by the Sun to make a searching investigation into economic conditions in England, in which task he acquitted himself most admirably. Through a number of years, Professor Hunley, though yet a young man, has been a close student of political economy, and is, therefore, finely fitted for the teaching of that subject in the University of Virginia.

While Professor Thomas W. Page is the head of the political science department his duties in connection with the Tariff Board will cause a division of the teaching work between him and the new professor. The chairs of political economy at the University of Virginia are among the most important and influential in the country, and it is gratifying to know that they are so ably filled.

ORGANIZATION; NOT COMBINATION.

President C. S. Barrett, of the Farmers' Union, made a very strong and instructive address to the Southern Cotton Congress at Montgomery last Wednesday, in which he set forth clearly the purpose of the Union. It was not organized to gain any unjust advantage over those who trade in cotton, nor to drive any legitimate enterprise out of the field, nor to interfere with the legitimate business transactions of merchants or bankers; but only to take care of the interests of the farmers who make the cotton, to aid them in the marketing of their crops so that they may receive a fair price for the staple and a reasonable reward for their labors. "But when any one tells you," said President Barrett, "that we are in a combine to hold up civilization, use my authority for denouncing that person as either a wilful liar or a man of absolute ignorance." That was a very positive statement distinguished not less for its truthfulness than for its force, and we are delighted that the case was so plainly stated. "We are compelled to organize for our own protection," continued the keynote of the day, extending even to churches and schools. The least significant business that is not well organized stands not the slightest show of surviving. "But to charge the farmer even indirectly with a desire to hold a club over the needs of civilization, is to perpetrate a libel on the fairest, squarest, most just class of men on God's green footstool."

To all of which we say amen and amen. The point that cannot be too often emphasized is that organization is not combination. Agreements among the manufacturers of iron and steel and the miners of coal for the marketing of their products and the holding of what they have to sell until they can get what they think it is worth is combination; the agreement of the cotton growers to hold their cotton until they can get for it what they know it is worth is organization. We condemn the former, but we approve and applaud the latter; for "the least significant business that is not well organized stands not the slightest show of surviving," and while combinations are to be suppressed on the very substantial ground that they are in violation of the law and spirit of these times, "organization is the keynote of this day, extending even to the churches and schools." It was only a week or so ago that Woodrow Wilson urged the use of the church organizations, particularly in the rural districts, as the nucleus of effective political organization; but it is clear that his suggestion contemplated organization and not combination, a very different matter, truly. Call it combination or organization or agreement, or what you please, the farmers have found that combination or organization must be met by combination or organization.

At the recent convention in Shawnee, Oklahoma, it was agreed that cotton should be sold during the present month for not less than 14 cents the pound, and at the Congress in Montgomery this week, a resolution was adopted declaring that the farmer's cotton is worth 15 cents the pound to him, and that he would hold it for that price. This determination was reached notwithstanding the report of one of the committees of the Congress that the crop this year will exceed 12,500,000 bales. Senator E. D.

Smith, of South Carolina, said that the world needed 15,000,000 bales and will buy it at 15 cents the pound, and was heartily applauded for his noble sentiment, and 15 cents was fixed as the minimum price at which the present year's crop should be sold. It is worth every mill of it; but if the price is to be maintained there must be organization. This ought to be effective now, as a French-English syndicate has undertaken to put up any amount to the extent of \$75,000,000 for the purpose of enabling the farmers to make their organization effective. The money will be loaned at 6 per cent. on cotton stored in warehouses as collateral, and with this advantage the farmers will be able to hold their crops until the cows come home.

Objection will probably be made by some of the higher critics, so to say, to the use of the word "syndicate" in this connection; it would be better, perhaps, to call the French and English organization "bankers" or "backers"; but so long as they will put up there is no reason why the objectors should not shut up. A crop of 12,500,000 bales of cotton will mean \$377,500,000 to the Southern farmers, and that is a good deal of money, but not more than their cotton is worth to them. Of course, we are all opposed in a sense to combinations and syndicates; but it must be admitted that there are combinations and combinations and combinations that are really organizations and syndicates that are only legitimate business arrangements do not come within the meaning of the statutes that were made for the regulation and control of the bad trusts and can have no application to the arrangements that are made for the promotion of legitimate business.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE.

The remarkable closeness of the contest in Maine over prohibition keenly illustrates the importance of the individual voter. There are five hundred and twenty-one cities, towns, and plantations in that State, and the division of opinion in these places on the prohibition issue is so close that if a single voter in each community should have changed his mind the entire policy of the State would be affected. As the Boston Globe says, "the returns are an object lesson in the civic responsibility of the individual."

The old statement that every vote counts is repeated frequently by spellbinders and campaign managers. While the truth of this statement is not to be denied, the individual does not ordinarily feel his personal responsibility. Often legislative candidates have been elected by one vote.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH UNDERWOOD?

Underwood is growing by leaps and bounds. Nobody thought it was in him, but he made a record in the recent Congress which proved that he is fit for leadership of the highest order. Judge Willett, of Anniston, Alabama, insists that he is too valuable a man to be buried in the office of Vice-President, and that if he cannot be nominated for President he should be kept in his present place in the House where his gifts of leadership can be turned to the advantage of the party and country. "If the tariff is the issue in the next Presidential campaign," Judge Willett thinks that Mr. Underwood would make a winning candidate. McKinley was taken from the Ways and Means Committee of the House and nominated for President. He was elected, and what was done in his case could be done equally well with Underwood, in the opinion of the Alabama Judge who has looked the field over. The fact that Underwood is a Southern man might be accounted to his disadvantage; but the man is there if the country wants a man for President.

Score for the "rat." Alice Burke, of Scranton, while looking at a baseball game was hit on the head by a batted ball. She was knocked down, but the piece de resistance of her pompadour saved her.

"Mr. La Pollette conveys the suggestion that if it is to be offered to him, the Presidential nomination need not be studded with gems." What will be offered him will more likely be the "hook."

All is not lost. There is still hope and place for the fat women. Dr. Blayney, of the Central University, of Kentucky, made a tour of Morocco last year, and has told an interesting story in the National Geographic Magazine about that country and its people and their customs, in which, among other things, he says that fat women are more highly regarded by the Moors than their thinner sisters.

Booker Washington has telegraphed to Major Moton, of the Hampton Institute, "Know absolutely nothing about proposition to start school in Ashland, Virginia. I do know, however, that such rumors are often put out by people who want to get high prices for their land." Booker has, probably, about as much as he can do to keep Tuskegee going, if one may judge from his frequent excursions into the Northern States for help and ever more help for his institution.

It will not be long now before the Discontented will be complaining about the cold weather, and how much better they always feel in "the good old summer-time," just as if they could ever feel really good at any time.

The International Municipal Exposition and Congress is to be held in Chicago this month beginning next Monday and running through to the 26th instant. It was proposed to hold a "circus" on the Lake front for the

children of the Chicago playgrounds, but as the main attraction for the "circus" could not be secured, this feature of the Exposition has been abandoned. The Colonel having written: "I made a resolution not to make any speeches during 1911." But The Colonel also wrote that he might be available next year, which, strange to say, is Presidential year. "If you care to extend the invitation to some future time I should be delighted."

Voice of the People

What Dr. Carrington Has Done. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—The position of surgeon to the Virginia State Penitentiary will become vacant on January 1, 1912, and the place is filled by the Penitentiary Board. The aspirants for this place are, I understand, Dr. Charles V. Carrington, and Dr. Arthur M. Mann, nephew of Governor William Hodges Mann, both of this city.

The claims of Dr. Carrington to this office cover a service of a period of twelve years that have wrought tremendous changes in this penal institution. Dr. Carrington was appointed to the position of surgeon to the penitentiary by Governor Tyler in 1890, and was recalled at the state of affairs then existing. He immediately set to work in the face of violent opposition, to start a campaign of enlightenment, and the first shot fired was his paper, "The Sanitary Condition of the Virginia Penitentiary." This was printed in the Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly the following April, and was soon spread broadcast over the State.

It is a point of honor among physicians in writing a medical paper that personal bias shall be rigidly excluded, for such contributions are regarded as permanent literature and used in the compilation of statistics. If this had not been so, a layman might have imagined that an Edgar Allan Poe was writing on his imagination for a description of the under world, but the facts noted in the paper were only too easily verified. Approximately 1,400 human beings were locked up in 195 cells, which is equivalent to seven prisoners to a cell. Horrible enough this sounds, but, in fact, one cell, which contained twenty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, housed three men, women, and another cell, eight feet three inches long by six and a half feet wide, held four. This means that instead of getting 2,000 cubic feet of air an hour, demanded by medical science, these men got less than 200, and they slept in a foul atmosphere, inimical to human life. In the coldest winter men were turned out of their cells without a vestige of flannel to cover them. They were formed in a long line that went by an open shed, where they were handed a concoction of rye, called coffee, and a soggy piece of bread, going back to their cells to eat it. This took some time, and his first breakfast had received their food, the last of the line were so chilled that many cases of pneumonia resulted. As Dr. Carrington stated, the bread march too often became the funeral march.

The crowding of all conditions and the corrupting of the men, ordered by their elders in crime. The death rate at the penitentiary at that time was very high, being thirty-seven deaths out of the 1,159 prisoners. Such a paper could not be ignored, and at the next session of the Legislature an investigation was ordered, the head of this being Dr. LeCato, now dead. Dr. LeCato became very much interested and heartily championed the cause espoused by Dr. Carrington. The results of the investigation make a bright picture as compared to the dreary present. A new cell building was erected, and it gives accommodations and proper bathing facilities for over 670 men, thereby relieving the terrible congestion. Every convict, black or white, is clothed in flannel in winter, and the food can now be called "white," both in quality and quantity. Twelve hours a day for the feeding of a human being is a low enough rate, but it was boasted at one time that the rate had been reduced to 4 cents a day.

Under the able management and humane spirit of the present superintendent, Major J. B. Wood, a moral sense has been brought into the penitentiary. Prisoners are now allowed to buy a library; good conduct men wear badges, receiving privileges therefrom, and when a holiday rolls around a crowd of excited prisoners can be seen cheering on the contestants in a baseball game within the walls. Virginia is now trying to reform her criminals as well as mete out to them the punishment of the law.

The position of surgeon at the penitentiary was a political office, and rotation here had been common; but when Governor Montague came into office he realized that there are some things greater than politics, and he retained Dr. Carrington in office. Soon after this the Constitutional Convention convened, and in substantiation of this truth decided to take the appointment down from the political plum tree, and went about it in this way: The appointment of the superintendent of the penitentiary, by the Legislature, was placed in the hands of the Governor, were placed in the hands of a governing board. This board is elected every year, so that the Governor appoints four men during his tenure and is designed to elect a surgeon by its term, so that he would not have appointed a majority by that means. That things do not always turn out as planned is shown in the fact that, due to deaths and forced resignations, Governor Mann has already appointed four members to the board in two years.

The vilest deeds, like poisoned weeds, bloom well in prison air. It is only what is good in man that wastes and withers there; Pale Anguish keeps the heavy gate, And the warden is Despair.

For they starve the little, frightened child Till it swears both night and day, And they scourge the weak and fog the fool.

And gibe the old and gray; And some grow mad, and all grow bad, And none a word may say.

Each narrow cell in which we dwell Is a tomb, and dark Latrine, And the faint breath of living Death Chokes up each grated opening. And all but Lust is turned to dust In Humanity's machine.

Daily Queries and Answers

Unknown Regions of the Earth.

What portions of the earth's surface are as yet unexplored? S. A. There are vast tracts of territory which as yet remain unknown to geographers, except in a general way. Even in Canada there are extensive sections where white men have never been. Many parts of the Colombian Cordillera and some of the alluviums of the Amazon are practically unknown. In Arabia there is an unknown region over 400 miles square, and in other parts of Asia—Persia, Southwestern Tibet and the mountains and rivers on the boundary of China—there is needed exploration. In Africa, the Waddi, the highlands of Tibesti and Abgag, the region between Lake Rudolf and Abyssinia, and the valley of the Sobat, a tributary of the White Nile, are almost unknown in the mass. Still living at the south of Asia there is still a vast fertile field which is still virgin ground.

British Colonies.

Can you give me the names of the British colonies, and the dates of beginning? C. S. There are forty distinct governments and some of the colonial office, besides certain territories under the foreign office. They are divided into five classes: First, Responsible governments with elected assemblies—New South Wales, acquired 1788; Tasmania, 1803; Australia, 1828; South Africa, 1820; Canada, 1763; Nova Scotia, 1713; New Brunswick, 1713; Newfoundland, 1652. Second, Crown colonies with legislative councils—Malta, 1800; Cyprus, 1878; Ceylon, 1785; Hong Kong, 1841; Straits Settlements, 1785-1819; British

New Guinea, 1884; Fiji, 1874; Tonga, 1900; Barbados, 1824; St. Christopher, 1828; Nevis, 1828; Antigua and other Leeward Islands, 1632; Virginia Islands, 1632; Bahamas, 1784; Jamaica, 1655; Dominica and other Windward Islands, 1763; Trinidad, 1797; Honduras, 1793; British Guiana, 1796; St. Lucia, 1743; Falkland, 1765; Bermuda, 1609; Mauritius and Seychelles, 1810; Gambia, 1661; Gold Coast, 1661; Lagos, 1861; Sierra Leone, 1787; Transvaal, 1900; Orange River, 1900. With governor only—St. Helena, 1651; Gibraltar, 1701; Labuan, 1846; Basutoland, 1868. Third, Chartered companies—North Borneo, 1881; Rhodesia, 1890. Fourth, Protectorates—Malay States, 1895; Gilbert Islands, Solomon Islands, 1893; Sarawak, 1888; 1893; Bechuanaland, 1885; Central Africa, 1891; East Africa, 1883; Southern Nigeria, 1886; Somali, 1884; Egypt, 1882; Uganda, 1894. India, 1858.

Silver.

What is the difference between sterling and German silver? A. J. P. In England, where the change was early introduced, the word "sterling" came to indicate the fineness or standard of the silver. Nearly the same standard, consisting of 11 oz. 2 dwt. of pure silver and 18 dwt. of alloy, to the pound troy was substituted, from the twelfth century onward. The superiority of the English standard silver as currency has been generally acknowledged in Europe, hence the adjective "sterling" has become a synonym for pure, genuine, solid. German silver is a composition metal, composed of copper and zinc, nickel and iron. In the following proportions: Copper, 40-42 parts; nickel, 37-23 parts; zinc, 25-22 parts; iron, 21-3 parts.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS ABOLISHES OKHRANA

BY LA MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS is inaugurating a reform of far-reaching importance, and which deserves to be received with attention, since it virtually wipes out of existence an institution which has always been regarded abroad as one of the most dreaded instruments of Muscovite tyranny. The department which the Emperor is abolishing is nothing more or less than the Okhrana, or, in third section of the imperial Chancellery, which would have been done away with years ago when Boris Melikoff was Chancellor of the empire and virtual dictator. He had obtained the consent thereto of Alexander II—A consent which was withdrawn by Alexander II after his father's murder by the Nihilists.

The name Okhrana comes from the "okhranlat," "to protect," and the original object of the department was to enable the Emperor to protect and to relieve more directly than through the government, the oppressed, to redress wrongs, and to defend the widow and the orphan. For the purpose of investigating the cases thus brought to the Emperor's attention, trusted agents were required. These gradually increased in number, and during the reign of Nicholas I they became a sort of confidential police, no longer used for investigating acts of opposition and destitution, but for keeping a careful watch on the suspicious political activities of nobles and dignitaries of State.

It was on the reports of these agents, whose activities were by no means confined to Russia itself, but extended all over Europe, that sections of historic families, officials of high rank in the government and at court, sometimes generals and admirals, or else wealthy occupying some of the most conspicuous positions in St. Petersburg society, were suddenly seized at night, and disappeared without any form of trial. Siberian exile, absolutely dead to the world, and their relatives and friends, who did not even venture to inquire what had become of them.

In fact, the very name of the third section of the Emperor's Chancellery has been enough, for the past seventy years, to send a shudder down the spine of every Muscovite, and several generations of Russians have been brought up to dread it above everything else in the world. Emperor Nicholas now abolishes it, and all the police forces of the empire are to be united under one command, the Department of Police, to be controlled by the Minister of the Interior, their functions being to maintain order in the realm, and to assure the safety of the public, and of individuals. The palace police, a special organization, which has never had any connection with the third section of the Emperor's Chancellery, is under the orders of the military commander of the palace, and takes full and entire control of any place where the sovereign happens to be.

That any ill feeling which may at any time have existed between the present Duke of Devonshire and his aunt, Louise, Duchess of Devonshire, widow of the eighth duke, was entirely obliterated before her death, is shown by the fact that she has bequeathed the superb diamond tiara, the equally magnificent diamond necklace, and the five-row necklace of large pearls to her daughter, the Duchess of Devonshire, their marriage, and represented a large monetary value, not to her only surviving son, Lord Charles Montagu, nor yet to any of her three daughters, but to the present duke, and to his wife, unconditionally.

of a very important, prosperous, and well-respected firm. He is a bachelor, and an uncle of the present Duke of Manchester.

No importance need be attached to the stories, according to which a marriage has been arranged between the Crown Prince of Bulgaria, and Princess Elizabeth, the extremely pretty daughter of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Rumania. The Bulgarian crown prince, whose Christian name is Boris, is a very immature youth of seventeen, who will not be eighteen until next year. In fact, it would be preposterous to think of marrying him off for the next two years to come. Princess Elizabeth of Rumania, on the other hand, is a wonderfully fascinating girl of over seventeen, and very mature for her age, and is much more likely to become the bride of Prince George, the eldest son of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Greece. Prince George is a little over twenty years of age, and has spent much of his time during the past two years in England, with his grandaunt, Queen Alexandra, and at Potsdam, with his uncle, the Kaiser. Indeed, the latter's influence, which is quite considerable at Bucharest, has been largely in favor of a matrimonial alliance between the young fellow and Princess Elizabeth of Rumania.

Australians are accustomed to treat the representative of their sovereign in an extremely cavalier manner. When Lord Dudley gave a farewell reception the other day before leaving Australia, after having spent several years there as governor-general, not one of the Cabinet ministers paid him the courtesy of putting in an appearance, or of responding to his invitation. Last night, however, he was considered as an individual against a peer who has spent more than twice his official salary of £50,000 a year, in maintaining the dignity of his high office, the State government of New South Wales has declined to make any further provision for a residence for the governor-general of the Commonwealth, the result being that Lord Denman, the successor of Lord Dudley, finds himself virtually homeless.

Up to the present, the governor-general has been housed at Government House, Sydney. But the State government now declines to renew the lease for this purpose, insisting that they require the building for a public library, or for a museum. This also contemplates the provision of a residence for the governor-general, a matter which concerns the Commonwealth, and the federal government, and that all that can be expected from the State of New South Wales is that it should provide a residence for its own State governor. While this may sound quite reasonable, it does not lessen the lack of courtesy and consideration for the new governor-general, who has only just arrived in the Antipodes to take up his duties. He is married to the daughter of Lord Cowdray, so well known in this country, in connection with his fight against the Standard Oil Company, about certain valuable concessions in Mexico. (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

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