

The Times Dispatch

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1912.

THE PURE ELECTION BILL.

More effective laws for the prevention of bribery in elections have been made necessary by the recent revelations in Lee county of wholesale buying and selling of votes. A number of prosecutions have been instituted by Judge H. A. W. Skeen in the Circuit Court of the county named, but it is asserted by some that his efforts to convict and disfranchise persons who sold their votes would fail because the existing laws do not authorize him to grant immunity to the buyer when he becomes a witness against the seller.

The first section of the bill provides that the amendments to the existing law shall not operate to remit or interfere with any penalties heretofore incurred, but that the right to prosecute the same shall remain as though the act had not been passed.

The present law is further amended by prohibiting buyers of votes from escaping under the claim that they are acting as agents for some one else. Money, whiskey or other things cannot be used to influence the vote of any person, thus making it unlawful to pay a person not to vote in a certain way.

The penalty is changed so as to be a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000, coupled with perpetual disfranchisement. One-half of the fine goes to the informer. The idea is that juries would rather have fines inflicted than jail sentences.

The buyer of votes is given immunity if within six months after he commits the offense he will voluntarily disclose the name of the vote-seller and shall fully and freely testify against him. The idea here is that the desire for immunity and for protection against the seller after the expiration of six months would be a powerful incentive to the buyer to bring about the disfranchisement of the person who sold his vote.

If the buyer after six months does not disclose the violation of law he can be summoned before a grand jury and compelled to do so.

As far as a law could, this measure would bring bribery to light. The vote-buyer is given reasonable opportunity to own up after that opportunity has expired, the seller, who is the more likely to confess, has the opportunity to secure immunity by testifying as to the purchase of his vote.

The limitation upon the buyer is essential, because the fact that after the expiration of his opportunity to confess, that opportunity will be transferred to the seller, is the club over his head. The measure, if written into law, would prove a great deterrent to the vote buyer by reason of the situation into which he would be thrown, and it would none the less prevent the seller from disposing of his ballot. The position into which the bill puts the buyer is one which will tend not only to make him less likely to buy, but also more likely to confess if he does buy, while, on the other hand, an analogous situation confronts the seller. Both may lose vastly more by vote buying than they receive. The bill is a good one and should receive the favorable consideration of the General Assembly, so that the hands of fear and law-enforcing prosecutors may be upheld. Pure elections are sorely needed in Virginia, in certain sections more than others, and every obstacle ought to be put across the evil path of vote-sellers and buyers.

AN UNTHINKABLE WAR.

That France and Italy should become involved in war over the seizure of vessels of the former by Italian warships is unthinkable. The case is clearly one for arbitration by the Hague tribunal, regardless of details which even now are ill-defined, but

which, in a general way, it may be said, embrace the issue of what is contended for and what are blockade rights. And to such settlement—Hague arbitration—we doubt not it will come at last. Neither side can afford that it should be otherwise, and the outside world would be guilty of a crime against civilization and humanity if it did not exert to the utmost its moral influence to prevent recourse to any but a peaceful solution.

That Italy is in Tripoli now—that her Tripolitan venture was possible at this juncture—is largely due to a friendly understanding with France which encouraged the venture, and under which the position of each power in Africa was defined and each committed itself unequivocally to sacred regard of the acknowledged rights of the other. That it is to the highest interest of Italy that nothing should be permitted to weaken either the spirit or the letter of this agreement, but rather that everything should be done to strengthen and confirm both, even to the limit almost of making humiliating concessions, is obvious.

On the other hand, it is equally obvious that it is to the highest interests of France that she should remain on the best possible terms with Italy. A breach with Italy could not but again drive the latter closely into the arms of the Triple Alliance, from which, for the last several years, she has been seeking to disengage herself, and give both Austria-Hungary and Germany a coveted excuse for keeping the faith on that pact through the clause which binds each of the powers to come to the aid of the other or the others in case of "aggression"—a move that would place Italy under heavy obligation.

A French naval demonstration, such as was reported to have been threatened, in lieu of arbitration, might be easily construed by Germany and Austria-Hungary into an "aggression" that would justify going to Italy's aid or promising her aid, if it suited their purposes so to construe it. More than that, so far as Germany is especially and separately concerned, a serious breach between France and Italy would place France at a disadvantage that might be utilized in some way or through some complication for reopening the Moroccan question.

In its last analysis, the Franco-Italian understanding touching Africa is in a sense, and a most important and vital sense, a moral support alliance, offensive and defensive against all outside interference, and, in the circumstances of the present situation, for either party to provoke hostilities, or even grave friction, between the two might prove, and most probably would prove, suicidal. As for the outside world, which in default of infringement of the Dreifbund, includes Austria-Hungary and Germany, if it does not strain every nerve for a peaceful adjustment, it will be responsible for an expansion of "the sphere of the Turko-Italian war" and an extraneous involvement which there are a multitude of reasons for fearing might develop into a universal European conflict.

\$100,000 IN ONE YEAR.

Columbia, S. C. is a city of 26,513 inhabitants. A little more than one-fifth the size of Richmond. Two years ago it adopted the commission form of government, which, according to the Columbia State, the leading morning newspaper of the city, has brought to the municipality "the blessings of a progressive and efficient management" of the city's business. The commission charter was prepared after months of investigation of conditions in other cities by earnest and patriotic Columbians acting for the local Chamber of Commerce and for the city taxpayers. "None," says the State "dare question the striking success of the conduct of the city's business under this law."

One hundred thousand dollars, we are informed, was the saving effected in Columbia last year under the commission form of government. Is that not a splendid economy for a city of a little more than 25,000 inhabitants? Does that not speak volumes for the benefits of commission government? Think of it again: \$100,000 a year. One hundred thousand dollars saved is \$100,000 made. Better government, better improvements, greater economy—all these make a vastly greater city. Without exception, in the case of cities of great size the commission form of government has effected tremendous savings and poured money into the city treasury, where the old form of administration used to take out great sums for unnecessary and wasteful expenditures.

One hundred thousand dollars saved in a comparatively small city in one year under commission government—what better argument could there be for that sort of city government? Does it not suggest the question, if Columbia saved \$100,000 in one year, how much would Richmond, almost five times larger, save in the same time if commission government prevailed here?

FOR KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

Only the most high-minded and unselfish motives actuate those who are kind to animals. Those who treat these creatures of God's making as they should be treated do so because they feel that our animal friends do us only good and that we owe them the duty of seeing that they are properly cared for. Man finds in the horse and the dog his two most intelligent friends and servants in the lower animal order, and other beasts are next useful to him in varied ways. The newspapers are filled these days with stories about dogs which were faithful unto death, saving their masters and friends from fire and destruction, bringing them help, protecting little children, giving their lives to save human beings. Only

the other day the front page of the Chicago Tribune carried two interesting stories about dogs—one would leave his dead master's body, another was about to be killed because his license tax had not been paid, and his sick and almost penniless owner gave his last dollar that the faithful animal might live.

All good people must, therefore, sympathize heartily with the movement to stop cruel treatment of animals. Richmond has a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and its annual meeting will be held to-night at the John Marshall High School. Reports of the interesting work of this organization will be made, and Mayor Richardson, Mr. Guigon and Rabbi E. N. Callech will make short addresses. The public is invited to attend, and a special effort has been made to have members of the clergy and school teachers and school children present. It is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance at this meeting to encourage and stimulate a work that is so warm-hearted and so altogether commendable.

RICHMOND'S GREAT NEED.

"An up-to-date, well-appointed library is an indispensable necessity for a large, growing, progressive city like this," declares the Macon News, with reference to Macon, and the name of the city being changed, the statement applies to Richmond. Owen Meredith said that civilized man can live without books, but everybody knows that he was wrong. Books are an indispensable instrumentality in civilization. Carlyle says that "in books lies the soul of the whole past time; the articulate, audible voice of the past, when the body and material substance of it has altogether vanished like a dream." Shall all this be a closed book to the boys and girls and men and women of Richmond?

If we may paraphrase what the News says of Macon's need, it seems to us an anomaly that Richmond, the centre of a splendid public school system—the seat of several fine institutions of higher learning—a city that has forged forward in all other directions, materially and industrially, has heretofore neglected to furnish her people with an attractive free public library, where "they could repair in their leisure hours to commune with the master minds of the past, an intimate and familiar acquaintance with whom forms that large part of our lives that lies beyond the narrow environments and monotonous routine of daily existence." A free public library is the one thing needed to put the capstone and crowning glory on all of our other municipal achievements, "without which we are amenable to the indictment of having developed our material side at the expense of the esthetic and beautiful, which alone are permanent and immortal."

A free public library would not only be a fitting institution for the city, but a splendid investment for the education and help of all the people of Richmond. Such an institution here would be a great university for the people where all might meet for the fulfillment of a common purpose, and, by self-improvement, further the common good.

The government has the better trust on the run.

No doubt the suffragists are saying now that those members of the House Committee on Privileges and Elections who voted against a favorable report for equal suffrage are "so horrid, while those who voted for it are 'perfectly dear.'"

Some of our younger and better-looking legislators had better quit cutting eyes at the fair ones in the gallery. This is Leap Year, remember.

"I called this policeman a liar, and I insist that he is a liar. I called him a liar. I insist he is still a liar," said a New Yorker in the Police Court Sunday. Is it necessary to add that he is a cousin of Colonel Roosevelt?

Do you want a free public library? If so, let your Councilmen know you do.

Doubtless President Taft would like a little revision downward in the number of banquets he has to attend.

Greensboro is to have a splendid eight-story office building. Must have caught the skyscraper infection from the Richmond hoisters.

QUERIES & ANSWERS.

Christianity in Japan. Has the Mikado recently proclaimed Christianity as the religion of Japan? G. D. FURITT, No.

A Quotation.

Please locate for me the quotation, "Short swallow flights of song that dip themselves in melody and skim away." BOYTON.

The nearest we find is Tennyson, in memoriam: "Short swallow flights of song that dip their wings in tears and skim away."

Freezing of Hampton Roads.

Major T. S. Taliferro, who was a boy in 1857, and resided in Gloucester county, informs me that a gentleman of that region skated across the York at Gloucester Point in the winter of 1867, and drove down to Old Point and skated across to Norfolk.

Marriage Etiquette.

Who provides the carriages at a marriage? A SUBSCRIBER.

A Problem.

A person owes me \$2, which he pays with a check for \$25, receiving the balance in change. The check turns out to be worthless, and I have to pay

protest charges of \$1.25 on it. What do I take out of R. W. PAYNE, \$34.25 and your account for \$2.

Book Wanted. Can you tell me where I may get a copy of Jomint's "The War?" R. E. SPENCER.

Send this department full address and stamp and information will be forwarded.

Date of Big Blizzard. Please give year of the big blizzard in Newport News. FABIAN HUGHES.

Flour Paste. Kindly give good receipt for wall paper paste. MRS. J. MONROE. Mix wheat flour with milk-warm water to a thin paste. Pour in boiling water until the mass thickens sufficiently by scalding. The addition of pulverized alum in the proportion of one ounce to four pounds of flour will preserve.

Voice of the People

Some Facts About the Co-Ordinate College. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—While the battle is raging against the proposed co-ordinate college for women, thickets and swamps of fact should be of interest to the people of the State. Consequently the following facts are submitted:

Table with columns for names (Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, etc.) and numbers. Includes a note: 'In 1911 there were ninety Virginia colleges in attendance at colleges of higher learning outside of the State, is herewith appended.'

(Exclusive of Chicago University.) The reason for this is that attendance upon the summer school at the University of Virginia will give no credit toward any degree to the student.

(2) Some comment has been made as to the resolutions of the faculty of the University of Virginia, with respect to this question. A verbatim copy of these resolutions is herewith appended.

(3) The general faculty of the University of Virginia, at its meeting, May 11, 1911, passed the following resolution by a vote of 42 to 5: 'Resolved, That the president and faculty of the University of Virginia oppose the execution of the proposed plan at the earliest moment that the State shall feel able to take the responsibility of such an institution broadly and comprehensively and to make reasonable provision for its normal growth.'

(4) That the present faculty of the university are opposed to the principle of co-education of the sexes in the higher fields of graduate work beyond the B. A. courses, such a plan may be better thought of by the university at a later date.

(5) In the belief of the president and faculty, the best solution of the problem is that the purpose of the State to provide higher education for women should be achieved by the establishment of a separate institution for women, which alone are permanent and immortal.

(6) The government has the better trust on the run. No doubt the suffragists are saying now that those members of the House Committee on Privileges and Elections who voted against a favorable report for equal suffrage are "so horrid, while those who voted for it are 'perfectly dear.'"

(7) Some of our younger and better-looking legislators had better quit cutting eyes at the fair ones in the gallery. This is Leap Year, remember.

(8) "I called this policeman a liar, and I insist that he is a liar. I called him a liar. I insist he is still a liar," said a New Yorker in the Police Court Sunday. Is it necessary to add that he is a cousin of Colonel Roosevelt?

(9) Do you want a free public library? If so, let your Councilmen know you do.

(10) Doubtless President Taft would like a little revision downward in the number of banquets he has to attend.

(11) Greensboro is to have a splendid eight-story office building. Must have caught the skyscraper infection from the Richmond hoisters.

Abbe Martin



WOODROW WILSON—"I THINK IT WOULD BE KIND O' NICE TO HAVE A PRINCETON MAN THERE NEXT."

By John T. McCutcheon.

(Copyright 1912, by John T. McCutcheon.)



sure—no refined Christian mother will ever send her daughter to Vassar College. (2) With respect to the contention that the co-ordinate college is not adapted to the feelings of Southern people, a copy of a self-explanatory letter, written by the president of Tulane University of Louisiana, in which Newcomb College is the women's department, and addressed to a Virginian much interested in the movement, is herewith appended.

Office of the President, The Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 22, 1911. My Dear Sir:—Your letter of May 15 has just reached me. The Newcomb College is a department of Tulane University. It is solely a college for women, and in its undergraduate work women alone are admitted. In my opinion such a college has every advantage over a separate and independent college for women. This will be clear to any one who gives the matter serious attention.

In the first place, it is far more economical to have the woman's college as a department of a university rather than a separate institution. The general library will answer for the whole university in all departments; expensive scientific apparatus may be used both by men and women; an astronomical observatory will answer all the needs of a university. In addition, the woman's college may have for a limited cost the services of the distinguished professors of the university. The woman's college, moreover, has the advantage of being in a great centre. There are no disadvantages. It is well for the young women and young men to meet occasionally.

The plan has worked well at Tulane. We are now proposing to place the woman's college practically upon the same campus with Tulane. We do not anticipate any trouble. If I can give you other information kindly command me. Very truly yours, EDWIN B. CRAIGHEAD.

(3) With respect to the alumni who oppose the bill, it must be remembered that as a rule alumni always oppose any marked change in alma mater. The expense of the bill is not to be met by Alderman's plan to modify the existing law. The bill is a duty to society. The higher education of the women of the Commonwealth is a duty to society. The bill is a duty to the State. The bill is a duty to the nation. The bill is a duty to the world.

(4) In response to the published letter of one member of the law faculty at the University of Virginia, in so far as it may be considered as the opinion prevailing in that department, it should be mentioned that the dean of that law school, in a public address at Lynchburg, openly approved the proposed plan.

(5) With respect to the women who are opposing the movement, it should not be forgotten that when Vassar was first opened, a woman of more than usual intelligence and social prominence said: "The mere fact that it is called a college for women is enough to condemn it. Of one thing we may be sure: it will be a failure."

for the past ten years distinguished himself by his intense animosity to Lord Kitchener, and having regarded as sharing half if not three-quarters of the responsibility of Lord Kitchener, for declining to allow Lord Kitchener any voice in the military affairs of the nation, and for depriving him of any military employment that is in keeping with his rank and his record.

Lord Kitchener, it may be remembered, spent seven long and weary years in India, engaged in the complete and radical reorganization of the military forces there, white and native. Kitchener did his work in this connection with the greatest admiration that is in keeping with his rank and his record.

Perhaps the best thing that he did there was to render the British army, white and native, in India absolutely independent of the home government. In the matter of arms, ordnance, equipment, supplies, etc. So that in the event of any emergency, the British army in India, and the Indian army, were in the communications between England and India, the latter would be able to hold their own. This is one of the things which Field Marshal Sir William Nicholson and his precious commission at Calcutta propose to undo. One of the objects of the bill is to bring the Indian army into a more intimate and closer connection with the War Department at Whitehall.

In one word, if Lord Haldane who did not rest satisfied until he had ended by eliminating such fine soldiers of the Duke of Connaught from any voice in the military affairs of the nation, and had induced them to seek what is, in the eyes of the nation, a very inferior position, and if Lord Kitchener, who did in India, and who was the most jealous rival for the purpose.

Nicholson's principal title to fame is that he is the particular champion and avenger of Lord Haldane, to whom, indeed, his baton of field marshal. The latter, both in Great Britain and abroad, has usually been regarded as a royal personage, and to generals who have commanded-in-chief in the field. It was for services of this character that he was granted to Lord Kitchener, to Lord Grenfell, to Lord Roberts, to Lord Wolseley, and to Sir Evelyn Wood, while Sir George White received it for his gallant and successful defense of Ladysmith, which had the result of turning the fortunes of the South African War in favor of the English. Sir William Nicholson never commanded any army in the field, either before or otherwise, his nearest approach thereto having been when he was military secretary to Lord Roberts during the early part of the Boer War. Sir William is very opinionated and arrogant, and has, like so many English officers, an extraordinary belief in the superiority of his own knowledge to that of everybody else. He cannot understand why anybody should prefer Kitchener to himself, and he has no one, excepting to Lord Haldane, whose ignorance of military matters is such that he is able to lend him a hand in the case where they are concerned. In fact, Sir William is one of the most unpopular officers in the army, and as former chief of the general staff, and first member of the army council, has been the principal factor in assisting Lord Haldane to reduce England's military defenses to

a state of absolute chaos, abolishing the old militia and volunteer forces, which gave a good account of themselves in the Boer War, and supplying them with the so-called Territorial Army, which, in numbers, in training, in equipment, in the eyes of all military experts, English and foreign, is a lamentable force.

There is no doubt that when Parliament meets again this autumn in connection with Haldane's military commission for India, which is exciting great indignation in many quarters in England and the colonies, will be thoroughly aired in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords.

It is said that King George, who is not credited with any particular affection for either Lord Haldane or General Nicholson, was extremely reluctant to grant his consent to Haldane's pressing request for a field marshal's baton for his friend, and indicated that, in his opinion, there were already too many field marshals, and that far from adding thereto, he wished he were able to reduce the number, which now amounts to roundly a dozen. From this it would appear that few of England's senior generals have any chance of rising to premier rank, since four of the present batch will have to die before any new appointments are made.

Count Louis Bathany's loss in the destruction of his beautiful palace in the East Hungary, Elica, at Budapest, is of an irreparable character, for it is probably the finest example of Vandeyka's work, namely, his painting entitled "Portrait of a Grandmother," a picture to the flames, along with many other masterpieces of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and priceless Gobelin tapestries. What a loss! It is very rich, takes the loss of all these art treasures with a consideration, and he is terribly concerned and put out by the destruction of his beautiful and thoroughly Magyar masterpiece. One side of it was burned off as he fled from the palace, and naturally he was obliged to shave off the other half.

American naval officers will recall him as the hospitable former Governor of the great Austro-Hungarian sea-port, namely, his painting entitled "Portrait of a Grandmother," a picture to the flames, along with many other masterpieces of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and priceless Gobelin tapestries. What a loss! It is very rich, takes the loss of all these art treasures with a consideration, and he is terribly concerned and put out by the destruction of his beautiful and thoroughly Magyar masterpiece. One side of it was burned off as he fled from the palace, and naturally he was obliged to shave off the other half.

The Bathany family are one of the most illustrious houses of Hungary, and for the last 300 years have played a very important role in the history of the nation. One of its members, but not the chief, enjoys the title of prince. His Christian name is Edmund, and having rendered himself guilty of two mesalliances in succession, spends most of his time abroad, being one of the very few honorary members of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, where he is a conspicuous figure. His father, Prince Gustav Bathany, died on the race course at Newmarket, from a stroke of apoplexy.

The family derives its name from the village of Bathany, in the province of Banya, and claims descent from Mrs. III., who was chief of the Huns in 570.

Probably the most popular member of the family is that Count Julius Bathany, who, like Count Julius Andrássy, took a leading part in the insurance of 1849, failed to effect his escape, was sentenced to death by hanging, and in order to prevent this ignominious sentence from being carried out, inflicted several dangerous wounds upon himself with a dagger that had been smuggled into his cell. These wounds prevented his consignment to the gallows, and he was intended to his being shot in lieu thereof. (Copyright, 1912, by the Brentwood Company.)

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LaVarquise de Fontenoy A NEW and extraordinary manifestation of the Inveterate hostilities of the British Secretary of War, and of the gang who have been running things there for several years past, Lord Kitchener, has been furnished by the action of that minister in appointing a commission for the purpose of discussing alterations in the present administration and organization of the British and native troops in India. This commission is to sit at Calcutta, is made up of men unfriendly to the conqueror of the Sudan, and is presided by Field Marshal Sir William Nicholson, who has