

The Times Dispatch

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THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1912.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey, along with the other great Republican States, has overwhelmingly rejected the candidacy of Taft for the Chicago nomination. There is no other State in which the results of a presidential primary deserve to be accorded so much respect and consideration. In no other State did money or political organization play so small a part in the campaign. The chances for corruption were reduced to little by New Jersey's strict registration law and drastic corrupt practices act. The ballot was simple; the issue was plain; the voter was free to express his choice fairly.

The Roosevelt victory in the several State primaries is far from establishing the conviction that he could defeat a Democratic nominee for the presidency as easily as he has defeated Taft. Taft has had little real appeal to the voters; if any other strong Republican than Roosevelt had been pitted against Taft, he could have defeated the President. Taft would not have stood before La Follette. Taft's weakness, however, does not always imply Roosevelt strength. Where Taft was not the chief competitor in North Dakota, Roosevelt evidenced weakness. In Wisconsin, where there was not an active rival, the Colonel was not in the race at all. In Massachusetts, where the Republicans cared for neither the President nor the Colonel, Roosevelt showed no strength.

Roosevelt has demonstrated beyond any question that he is stronger than Taft; in other quarters he has shown that he is weaker than men of ordinary strength. Roosevelt's victories over Taft have been more or less victories by default.

Why cannot it be said that Roosevelt, with all his victories over Taft, is strong? The answer is that there are hundreds of thousands of Republicans who dread and despise Roosevelt, and it has not been shown that they can be induced to vote for him in the face of their present declaration that they would vote for any Democrat before they would vote for the third-term.

In the Republican party right now there is a Roosevelt split. That chasm is just like the one which existed in the Democratic party in the three Bryan campaigns. Why should we believe that the Republican party split wide open over Roosevelt would be any more likely to succeed than ever was the Democratic party, put asunder by Bryan?

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S SAVINGS. Under the caption, "Teaching Children to Save," the World's Work presents some exceedingly interesting and suggestive figures of the school bank system. The system was started in 1885 by the late John H. Thury, of Long Island City, who died last year, but who lived long enough to see it a constantly developing success.

According to a recent compilation, in the intervening year since the first school bank was established, more than \$5,000,000 have been saved by school children. In Long Island City the children in 1911-12 deposited \$283,000, and at present have to their credit \$1,100,000. In forty schools in Toledo, O., deposited more than \$250,000, and during the same period the pupils of sixty-one Kansas City schools deposited \$194,000. In San Francisco the system was not adopted until 1911, but its growth there has been phenomenal. Four thousand four hundred and twelve scholars have deposited \$31,146. The withdrawals have amounted to only \$239, leaving to the credit of the depositors in the bank \$28,747.

The method of collecting was generally in vogue in this described by the World's Work: Every Monday morning the teacher calls the roll for collection, records the amounts received, and labor deposits these in some regular bank to the credit of the several children. Fifteen minutes a week is the average time consumed in the operation. The record cards upon which the sums collected are entered are copyrighted, but the use of the copyright is granted free, and the copyright is kept alive only, it is stated, as a means to secure annual reports from the schools.

boys"; from another that "it is driving out the cheap candy vendor" from a third that "it is developing prudence and the power of self-denial," and so on. These considerations, no less than the fact that it incites thrift and is a potent agency in overcoming the evil of wastefulness, would seem to commend encouragement of universal adoption of the system in the public schools.

CURB CITY EMPLOYEES.

"Politics will be forever abolished from the city administration, and any employee engaging in it must resign," is the flatfooted stand of Henry J. Arnold, the new reform Mayor of Denver, whose administration is about to take hold and try to make over that politics-ridden city. The policy which Arnold lays down as to city employees is one which should be adopted, not only by our new Administrative Board when it goes into office, but also by the voters of this city in electing that board. Unless the new Administrative Board will make its relation with city employees strictly business and absolutely nonpolitical, there will be poor government and great waste of the taxpayers' money. Hear what Arnold says about it.

"I believe that for many years the administration of the municipality's affairs has been carried on in too lax a manner in regard to expenditures. There are many people holding official positions who give but little of their time to the city's affairs. This is a common abuse in almost every American city, for the reason that municipal administrations have been too often political machines, and political debts have been paid through the creation of unnecessary offices. I believe that a municipality should be conducted as far as possible with the scrupulous care and attention to economy that a man would exercise in conducting his own business."

How does Arnold propose to abolish this rotten condition? He will examine every department carefully. He will consolidate offices and positions where two men are doing the work of one. He will reduce by eliminating duplication. He will abolish useless offices. He will bar politics from the departments. He will put civil service rules into operation everywhere. He says: "All good men in every department will be retained by the administration, but those who indulged in too much machine politics or were guilty of frauds or misrepresentation in the registration or at the polls on election day must either reform or resign."

This is the policy that the Administrative Board should follow, and the voters of Richmond must elect men to that board who will establish and maintain such a standard. Government for the taxpayers, not government for the city employees, is what we are after, and we must have it.

THE STRAW HAT QUESTION.

When should the straw hat season begin? When should a man go up into the garret and put on his old straw bonnet with the blue ribbon on it?

Is that a foolish question? Not a bit of it. It is an international one. It is asked in almost as many languages as that other world-wide query, "What shall it be this time?" The fact that there is no uniform, no universal straw hat season, makes the trouble there is no continental straw hat system; no national straw hat system, and the chief reason is planetary. The man in Quebec would not think of putting on a straw hat simultaneously with the man in Victoria. Straw hats are proper in Vladivostok every year weeks before they could be countenanced in Finland. Down in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana one may wear a straw hat with impunity when a man in Virginia would not be seen wearing one for any amount of money, and when the Virginian is sauntering down Broad Street in his new Panama the folks in Massachusetts, Illinois and Nebraska would not think of such a thing. The fellows at the University of Virginia are wearing their straws long before the Princeton-Harvard baseball game, on which day, rain or shine, the sons of John Harvard don their straws with ribbons of many colors for the first time.

In the United States and Canada there is just now talk of forcing the straw hat season, and in those places the opinion is prevalent that the straw hat season is setting in the world over, whereas in Australia the men folk are just leaving off their straws for the derby, the fedora and the slouch. In May the cool season starts in Argentina, and the people there who wear hats at all will be putting on felt. The straw hat season begins there in October—in fact, the straw hat period in the tropics extends from January 1 to December 31, and there are times all the year round when a straw hat would feel good in Panama, Australia, Argentina, Peru, Chile, Brazil, Florida, Southern California, Mexico, China and Japan.

The straw hat question must be settled locally just as we must settle the tariff issue, but the question of just what date should open the season is one which largely concerns the universe. Hatters the world through differ as to just when they should say to the buying public, "My hats are in the ring."

AT HALF THE COST.

Three hundred million dollars a year would be saved annually to the nation if businesslike methods were adopted in the conduct of its business. Aldrich said that, and now comes Senator McCumber, who has been looking into public expenditures, to testify that the government departments could be conducted by efficient corporations at 50 per cent of their present cost.

Roughly speaking, the estimate is doubtless true. There is much waste of time and much duplication of work

in the operation of the government—much in the way of short hours, sinecures, overmanned bureaus, red tape and antiquated methods. The waste is appalling.

Congress is seeking to remedy this condition, but Congress might well begin at home. An economical reduction of the House expenses would cut a great hole in the cost of running our government. The House is prodigal in its own waste of money—it will not cut its stationary graft, its mileage allowances, its free seed account and several other large items on the big bill. Only last week Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, pointed out that the House spends \$22,000 yearly on telegraph bills. One message, he said, has cost the government \$60, yet it was of a private nature, while the bill for another member for a single month was \$250. This telegram sending has "degenerated into a crying abuse," according to Mr. Fitzgerald, for "the character of many of these telegrams is unjustifiable, and not by the widest stretch of the imagination could they be construed as official."

The House ought to sweep its own doorstep first.

A UNION STATION FOR RICHMOND.

Norfolk's union station opens Saturday. Ten stories the depot stands, spacious, complete, adequate and convenient. Long and modern sheds; plenty of room for all trains; plenty of room for the offices of the various railroads joined in the station. Well located; convenient to all parts of the city; eliminating confusion; a benefit to all the roads concerned and a blessing to the traveling public.

That is what Richmond ought to have, and it is to be hoped that the proper committee of the Chamber of Commerce may draw up some practicable plan for a union station for Richmond which can be carried into effect. One central station would be of vast benefit to the people of this city and to the people who come here to help build up the business of Richmond. The citizens have the keenest interest in the union station proposal and will rejoice if it is carried into effect. It is a great business need, a great municipal need, a great popular need. It is essential to greater Richmond.

TWO CANDIDATES AND THE TARIFF.

Roosevelt dodged the tariff issue when he was President, and he is dodging it now. At Passaic last week he said that he believed in a protective tariff, but he believed in seeing the benefits in the envelopes of the workmen and workingwomen, and not all stopping in the office. He proposes a national bureau to supervise the tariff so as to obtain "industrial justice."

How he could legislate the benefits of a protective tariff into the pockets of workmen and workingwomen Roosevelt failed to explain. How his tariff bureau could bring about "industrial justice" he did not explain. Whether he would obtain "industrial justice" by a higher tariff or lower tariff or by standing pat, he did not explain. How he could accomplish these things, he did not explain, because he could not explain. He cannot do it, and he knows he cannot do it.

Woodrow Wilson, in his recent speech at the Economic Club dinner, devoted much attention to the tariff and the necessity of separating business from politics. He excoriated the "system" under which particular interests that have grown very strong under the tariff play a dominating part in the whole business of seeking favors and privileges by means of taxation; and then he said:

"The emancipation of the rank and file of business men in this country, of the average manufacturer, the irresponsible central government, will be the beginning of our real prosperity. That emancipation will begin when the tariff is impartially revised; when the foundations of monopoly are cut away; when the law speaks out its meaning in unmistakable terms, and is unhesitatingly enforced against every effort to thwart its free enterprise and break down the initiative of the average man."

Roosevelt will not discuss the tariff frankly; Wilson does. Roosevelt is vague and evasive; Wilson is clear and direct. Roosevelt is afraid of the issue, and the American people know it.

L. C. Catlett has been writing about Virginia vegetables in the Urbana Sentinel so eloquently that all the readers of that bright paper have had water-melon. About everything has been planted in the Catlett garden but the golden carrot, which is the Democratic dish, and is really one of the most delicious things that come up under the glorious persuasion of Virginia's sun.

A Trenton, N. J., man complains that he has not slept in thirty years. He ought to read the editorial page of the Charleston Sunday News.

If the price of beef keeps on increasing much longer, it will soon equal the high cost of senatorships.

It is feared that by the time all the returns are in in November the Colonel will be 100.

China is a modernized country all right. It is already trying to borrow \$300,000,000.

All the modern jokes were known to the ancient Romans, but Champ Clark was not alive then.

What will become of the church treasures if Congress had that half-cent piece coined?

"Colonel Roosevelt's idea of a boss is a politician that he cannot control" is the way the Columbia State thinks about it.

If the Home Visitation folks don't get your blank mail it. Do it now.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

Always Be Polite. Every once in a while something occurs which leads the wandering mind of mortal man back to the everlasting truth that it pays to be polite. You may not think it pays, at the time, but a man gets what he gives out in this world, and the law of compensation is seldom violated. Just the other day a citizen of New York found this out. He once handed a man a glass of water in a hospital when the latter needed the water badly, and when the man died he left the New York citizen \$244,000. With this case in mind, one should follow the appended set of general rules:

When a fleshy old gentleman steps upon your corn while climbing into his seat at the theater and then stands on it for a minute or two while nodding to an acquaintance in the rear of the house, do not call him an antiquated bonehead, or an ivory beamed old galoot, but smile upon him graciously and offer him the theater ticket to stop on. Make a few pleasant remarks about the weather and ask after the state of health of his family. Then go out and buy him a bouquet of violets and present it to him.

Let an old lady with square spectacles, who looks as though she might have money, stick an umbrella point in your eye. If you have not politeness and ask her if she won't have an ice cream soda.

If a gentleman in the train piles his baggage in your seat while you are in the smoker, give him a good cigar and sit on the floor.

If a man runs you down with an automobile and breaks all of your ribs and one of the lamps on his car, send him a new lamp and a bouquet of American Beauties as soon as you are out of the hospital.

There are thousands of occasions of this kind of which you may take advantage and which may pan out well. You can never tell just who is going to die and leave money or just whom they are going to leave it to.

Down the Aisle.

Snatches of conversation between young clerks of a certain department store heard as we passed down the aisle looking for a spool of No. 60 white cotton thread:

"And my gentleman friend has got the prettiest finger nail. You never saw such a nail."

"Me and him went out to the park last night. Class—"

"But they say he has thrown her over for another skirt. Ain't it just the jim—"

"Mr. Jones told me he never seen such eyes in his life as Mayme's. Must be somebody's sacked 'em. Here, kitty, kitty, kitty."

"No class to him at all. Ice cream soda is the limit. And do you know—"

"The floor walker said he was going to see that I got an increase in salary next month. Bunk! Maggie's!"

"Nope, not tonight, Annie. My intended is coming over to blow himself for a street car ride. I'm afraid his book's going to pass away with enlightenment of the heart before I ever get a chance to marry him."

"Um-um-um! Swell, well, I should think so, but—"

"Why, you catthy thing. I ain't put a thing on my face for three years. You make me—"

Bromides.

"Move forward in the aisle, please." "Dearest place in the city." "Ladies and gentlemen."

"Gentlemen, be seated." "It pays to travel at—"

"Passengers not allowed on the platform." "Not responsible for hats and umbrellas."

"Elevator out of order." "Count your change before leaving window."

"Don't feed the animals." "Speed limit, twelve miles an hour."

The June Forecast.

"And then the border will begin to correspond. With some bucolic country place of which his wife is fond. The host will promise country fare. That most revered of hooons, And place his order up at town for seven tons of prunes."

The Texas. Can you inform me how the Texas compares with the best of the English battleships, and when the Texas will be ready for sea, what she will cost and where she will built?

T. F. C. The Texas is regarded to be the most powerful of all battleships. She will carry ten 14-inch guns, the latest British ships being equipped with 15.5 inch guns, and secondary battery of sixteen 6-inch rifles in place of the 5 and 4-inch rifles usually carried. It is expected that the Texas will be ready for service next December. The total cost will be about ten millions. She was built at Newport News.

Railway Across Desert. Is there any plan on foot for a railway across the Sahara?

S. JOHNSON. Several years ago subscription was sought for such a project, and the attempt has in the last two or three

months been revived. A French commission led by Captain Niegar started this year at Algiers and surveyed part of two routes, of which the direction seems to be that a line shall be run along the coast to a point not yet determined, where one branch shall be run to Lake Chad and another to Senegal via Timbuktu.

Damage From Chickens. If my neighbors chickens damage my yard, may I kill or trap them, or should I warrant the owner for damages. Would the damage have to be proved? OLD READER.

You would better warrant the owner and recover damages. Sufficient damages to prevent repetition of trespass might be recovered for the mere fact of the trespass without proving specific loss. In general, you would plead the damage suffered by loss of property or by trouble and annoyance, etc.

Dress for Ushers. Is Prince Albert coat, white, vest, and blue trousers proper dress for ushers at noon wedding? INQUIRER.

Yes, with light tie, black shoes and light colored gloves, silk hat.

Dispensaries. Does the State receive part of the profits from dispensaries or only the tax? Would the new proposition to pay salaries to county clerks, etc., abrogate present fees or would fees go to the county treasury? It is intended that all clerks receive the same salary? C. W. ASTROP.

The State of Virginia gets nothing but license tax from dispensaries, the profits going to the municipality which runs them. Fees would go to the treasury. No.

Reluctant Witness. Is a person who ignores summons to appear as witness in a civil case liable to fine for contempt of court? SUBSCRIBER.

He is.

Grammatical. Apropos of inquiry in this morning's paper, the Century Dictionary under "none" says of its use: "Often in the plural, no persons or no things." Quotation: "None of these things move me."—Acts xx, 24. B. Our esteemed friend will find that the query referred to makes no reference to the common use, nor to an occasional use by the translators of King James's Bible. The question is whether the use "none were" is a good one and the reply was that "none" is singular (no one), and that it should be followed by the ordinary usage. The translators of the King James's Bible made a few uses of "none" as plural and several of these are much better citations than that which the Century gives, because in the citation given the close proximity to the verb of the plural "things" was what probably suggested the use of the plural verb "move," and in one or two other cases there is no such plural suggestion made by a neighboring noun. Running through the King James's Version are probably fifteen uses of "none" as singular to one use of the form as plural.

Evening Dress. Is it proper to wear evening dress on the street and in street cars without long coat or cape? FULL DRESS. Entirely so. The sole objection lies in the supposition that one is apt to attract attention and is less conspicuous in an overcoat, and the same argument would demand that your opera hat should be crushed and carried in your pocket while you wore a cap on the street.

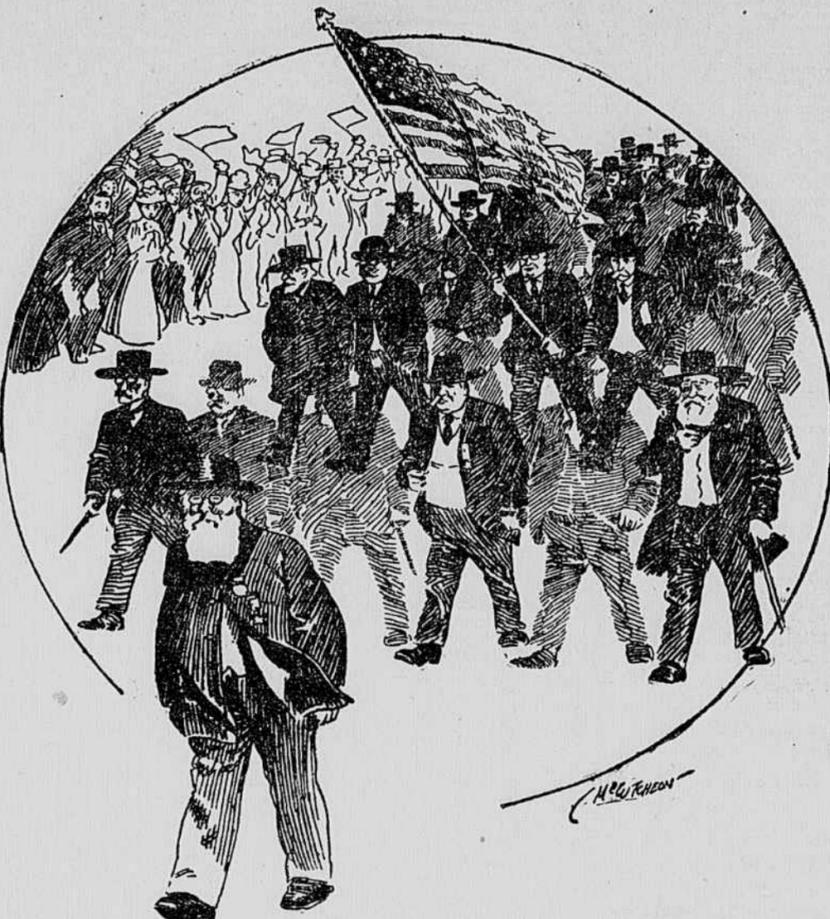
Spots on Tan Shoes. Can dark spots be removed from tan shoes? R. G. J. Probably not. The tendency of most "tan"-colored leather is to darken with use and a slight discoloration is not regarded to hurt the appearance of a shoe.

Miss Gould's Address. Please give me the home address of Miss Helen Gould. LOUIS BAXTER. 679 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE BOYS OF '61.

By John T. McCutcheon.

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Voice of the People

That Library.

A millionaire philanthropist, in manner quite the handsomest, A gift proffers this city 'twere a pity to reject. An edifice most splendidly, for public use intended, he Benevolently offers from his coffers to erect.

Now, donations architectural are benefits conjunctural.

If great expense ensuing our undoing would achieve, But this municipality by diligent frugality Might save a little toward it and afford it, I believe.

Would profit this community to grasp the opportunity. Since public free libraries, unlike heretics, do not grow, And in spite of opposition, just accept the proposition, Politely thanking Andy, he's a dandy. Ain't it so? JAMES LIVINGSTON STEWART

"Beautiful Westover." Beautiful Westover, majestic country seat, Where History and Romance performe must ever meet, Where chivalry and beauty in full-blown, And made this home the highest the Western world had known.

Beautiful Westover, it kindles to a blaze The bright historic fancy of Old Colonial Days, When courtly manners of England within its ample walls, Beheld the costly splendor of their ancestral halls.

Beautiful Westover, it bursts upon the sight Like some strange dream of beauty that thrills us in the night, Yet leaves us melancholy, foreboding, That beauty of Westover is of the dreams that were.

Beautiful Westover, it is thy heart and soul, Whose spell, as yet unbroken, to fascinate, control The mind disposed to wander, to bind and hold it fast, Not to the living present, but to the hurried past.

"The whole world loves a lover," a maiden or a man; And while the course of true love that never smoothly runs, full wrecked in every way, All hearts bestow the pity denied them in their day.

Hence Beautiful Westover, though cavaliers may shine, And courtly splendors dazzle, another spell is thine, A spell as yet unbroken, though centuries have died, That makes us turn from living to fair Westover dead.

The spirit of a maiden, the fairest of the fair, Whose presence seems abiding, eye, And tho' Westover modern may charm you with its art, Yet that which fascinates you—its story of a heart.

Her glory all pervading the grand, It fairly seems to haunt you, eye, look you in the face, Revealing to you love-light that shone over living there, See her fair bosom rising and falling with her sighs.

Hence, Beautiful Westover! Sweet Evelyn, to me To-day 'tis a reminder, a monument to me, Tho' cruel flames destroy its beauty and its art, Yet never, the immortal—the story of thy heart. DANVILLE. DUVAL PORTER.

"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." (It is said that Queen Elizabeth once dropped her handkerchief to be claimed as a token of her affection by the Earl of Leicester.) In the land they named "Virginia" From England's virgin Queen, Are the old colonial mansions By shady lanes serene.

A flower outspread like dainty lace Of marvellous mesh and plan.

Wind sways along the pathways dear To history and man.

'Tis called "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." Of texture fine and fair, As if some gentle queen had passed And dropped Love's signal there.

Far faring the poppy lands, I caught a doubting one, But Old Virginia's welcoming hands Were kind as western sun.

I plucked the "Queen's Lace Handkerchief." "A royal pledge," I sighed, "That human hearts are ever warm, And love is not denied."

Yet California's child—could I Forget my fell, my own; The western breezes pluming sweet, The meadows poppy blown?

But at the old colonial house, So hallowed by its years, I kissed the "Queen's Lace Handkerchief."

That wiped away my tears, LILLIAN H. S. BAILEY, Occidental, Sonoma Co., Cal.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT SALEM FEMALE COLLEGE

Winston-Salem, N. C., May 29.—The 11th annual commencement exercises of the Salem Female College closed yesterday, one of the features being the literary address by Hon. W. T. Bickett, attorney-general of North Carolina, who chose for his subject, "The Woman Beautiful." He praised highly the department of domestic science in the Salem College. Bishop Prondthaler, president of the board of trustees, presented diplomas to twenty-eight seniors in the college department, one graduating in piano, one in bookkeeping, one in expression, two in China painting, and five in domestic science. Several certificates were also awarded in junior and senior English, expression and voice culture.

An interesting ceremonial was when the seniors transferred their caps and gowns to the juniors, those participating in this being Miss Mabel Douglass of North Carolina; Miss Galya Oniel, of Georgia, and Miss Florence Bingham, of Florida.

NATIONAL STATE AND CITY BANK RICHMOND, VA. 3% ON SAVINGS 3%

Small Checking Accounts

The National State and City Bank welcomes small checking accounts, and extends the same painstaking attention to every customer regardless of the amount of money deposited. There is absolutely no cost connected with this modern way of paying expenses, and, furthermore, your money, when entrusted to us, is completely protected by Capital and Surplus of over \$1,600,000.00, as well as by State and United States Government supervision.

UNDER BOTH U.S. GOV'T & STATE SUPERVISION