ASK VIRGINIA TO INSTALL EXHIBIT

American Land and Irrigation Exposition Wants State Display at New York.

TO CONFER WITH GOVERNOR

Prominent Virginians Favor Project, and Will Ask Governor Mann's Indorsement.

Leading agricultural men in the State regard with favor a movement which has been started having for its object a comprehensive exhibit of Virginia's land resources at the second annual American Land and Irrigation Exposition, which takes place in New York November 15 to December 2. T. M. LaJord, special field representative of the exposition, arrived in the city yesterday and took the matter up with the Chamber of Commerce and other business organizations.

While the matter is beyond the scope of the Chamber of Commerce, it inclines to the view that a Virginia exhibit at the exposition would be highly desirable. Business Manager W. T. Dabney, of the Chamber, and Morgan B. Shepherd, business manager of the Southern Planter, will, together with Mr. LaJord, bring the matter this morning to the attention of Governor Mann in the hope of securing the support of the State.

Indorsed by Virginians.

Credentials presented by Mr. LaJord, signed by Gilbert McClurg, general manager of the exposition, set forth that the project of a Virginia exhibit has received the indorsement of Westmoreland Davis, president of the State Farmers' Institute, and D. M. Ganaway, president of the Virginia division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America. The opinion of both of these was secured at the request of Governor Mann, who desired to ascertain their views in the matter before making any recommendation.

Among others who approve of the idea is T. S. Southgate, of Norfolk, who recently wrote to the Governor expressing the hope that Virginia would be represented at the New York land show this fall, and T. O. Sandy, chief of farm demonstration work in Virginia.

Scope of Exposition.

The American Land and Irrigation Exposition, though only two years old, is the premier land show of the country, and displays the agricultural resources of North America at the point of densest population, where the exhibition makes strongest appeal. Last year's exhibition was held in Madison Square Garden. Land experts, it is stated, united in calling it the best showing of American land products ever assembled.

The exposition will this year be held in the Seventy-First Regiment Armory, Park Avenue between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, said to have the most spacious exhibition floor in New York. Much of the space has already been pre-empted by the large railroad systems of the country, which had on exhibition at last year's show a number of valuable displays. Virginia products and resources were in this manner partially exhibited by the Norfolk and Western and Southern Railways.

No Appropriation Available.

Governor Mann's support of the proposed Virginia exhibit would be purely advisory, since there is no State appropriation which may be applied to this purpose. The only money available is the Governor's contingent fund, which would hardly be put to that use. His indorsement, however, would lend the project much support in a campaign for private contributions, which, it is expected, will follow the conference.

It was pointed out yesterday that the exhibits at present in the State Library and in the museum of the State Agricultural Department in the Capitol could be used as a basis for a Virginia exhibit and might be transported to New York for this purpose at comparatively little expense. A large part of this display was exhibited at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907.

Good Road Enthusiasts.

Eddie Bowles was yesterday sentenced to serve four months on the Henrico County roads for the theft of three chickens last Friday night. In flagrant violation of trust prices on meat, Bowles sold the fowls for 25 cents each to three negroes, who were themselves fined for purchasing stolen property.

DAVIS'S PORTRAIT

After Nearly Half a Century It Is Again in Confederate Capital.

The portrait of Jefferson Davis, taken from the Secretary of the Treasury's office in the Confederate Capitol, by Provost-General John Coughlin, Department of Virginia, Army of the Potomac, at the time of the sack of Richmond, was presented to the Confederate Memorial Literary Society yesterday morning by Lee Camp at the first fall meeting of that organization. After being carried North on the conclusion of the war, the portrait lay forgotten in an attic for nearly half a century, and was finally turned over to Captain James A. Sanburn, of Portsmouth, N. H., shortly before the death of General Coughlin. Captain Sanburn presented the portrait to Lee Camp, No. 1, United Confederate Veteran, last spring.

A resolution was offered and adopted indorsing the action of Mayor Ainslie in his effort to have the present site of Richmond College converted into a city park. The regents of the States which have rooms in the Confederate Museum will be invited to pay a visit to Richmond on their way to attend the annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Washington during the month of November.

In addition to the Davis portrait, several other memorials of the Confederacy were given to the society at yesterday's meeting. Miss Sallie A. Anderson, president, occupied the chair.

Success in Clothes

To be well dressed is a distinction—not to be well dressed is to court extinction.

Good clothes cannot offset a mental deficit, but they will never increase it.

Many a man can trace his start in life to a good suit of clothes and a flat-iron.

And many a man has temporarily failed of success because he has underestimated the importance of clothes.

To win success one must think it and talk it—and look it. These are the preparatory exercises.

"Assume a virtue though you have it not" is sound philosophy as applied to the subject of clothes.

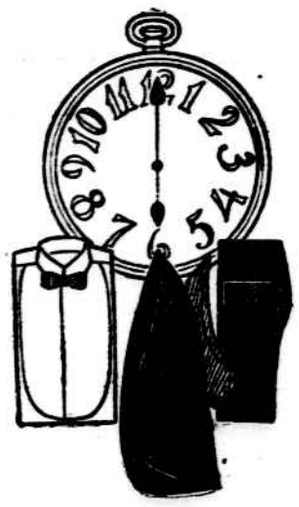
Most of us are like the actor who complained that all his life he had aspired to play "Hamlet," and that he was eternally cast for the ghost.

We are all understudies in the great drama of Success, and all aspiring to play the title role.

Meanwhile—look the part—wear the best within your means—and do not overlook the fact that the best actually is within your means—at Berry's.

Whether you are large or small, successful or obscure, you can be tailored at Berry's in the height of fashion, and with propriety, for any and all occasions—at the most economical cost.

Suits .....$15 to $40
Overcoats .....$15 to $50



Here's the Tuxedo Suit—the correct outfit after the stroke of six, for that social function or that stag dinner.

In the conservative or the new English models.

Price, $33.50.

The correct Shirt, plain or pleated: Silk Waistcoat and Tie to match.

Everything for men's and boys' wear—business or dress; day or night.

O. H. Berry & Co.

THE NEW WEBSTERIAN 1912
$4.00 DICTIONARY COUPON
PRESENTED BY THE
TIMES-DISPATCH, Sept. 26th
SIX COUPONS OF CONSECUTIVE DATES CONSTITUTE A SET

Cut out the above coupon, with five others of consecutive dates, and present them at this office with the coupon home amount herein set opposite any style of Dictionary selected (which covers the item of the cost of packing, express from the factory, shipping, clerk hire and other necessary EXPENSE items), and receive your choice of these three books:

SLEMP SIGNIFIES HIS ACCEPTANCE

Declares He Will Make Best Fight Possible in Ninth District.

WILL REST UNTIL OCTOBER 1

Promises if Elected to Devote Entire Time to Duties of Office.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Bristol, Va., September 25.—Representative C. B. Slemp, nominated by the Republicans of the Ninth Virginia District for the fourth time in succession, has formally signified his acceptance, and after October 1 will be ready for the battle. His letter of acceptance is addressed to the notification committee, of which W. B. Spratt, of Richlands, is chairman. He promises if elected to in the future devote his entire time to the duties of the office, cutting out private business so long as he may be the representative of the district.

The full text of the letter follows:

Hon. W. B. Spratt and Gentlemen of the Committee of Notification, Richlands, Va.:

My Dear Sir,—I have unofficially been apprised of the action of the Republicans of the Ninth District in nominating me for Congress for the fourth consecutive time. The day after the convention I wired the newspapers of the State, in response to inquiries from them, that I would accept the nomination and make the best fight possible. This I am glad to do. The action of the convention is the highest compliment ever paid me as an individual, indeed, if it is not unprecedented in the history of Virginia politics, and I shall respond to its wishes with whatever abilities I possess. I have been so moved by this expression of good will on the part of the Republicans of the district that I immediately made up my mind that if I were again elected to Congress under conditions so gratifying that I would remove myself from participation in any and all business enterprises and devote myself wholly and entirely to making for the Ninth District of Virginia the best Congressman it is possible for me to make. I do not believe a man can be successful in either private business or public business by devoting part of his time to each. If elected I will simply cut out private business, however interesting it might be to do otherwise. Heretofore I have been trying to do both. Finding this impossible, I will adhere strictly, if elected, to the great trust imposed upon me by the people of our district, devoting myself exclusively to their interest.

As a candidate I ask from our party friends in the district only this indulgence—not to make any engagements for me until after the first of October, as I need these few days' rest. It has been exactly sixteen years since I have taken a vacation of any sort, even a trip of a day's length during winter or summer, purely for recreation or pleasure. After this time I shall be ready to respond to whatever demands are made on me and will expect to visit every county in the district.

Assuring you of my profound and sincere appreciation for the honor of again being called on to lead our party to victroy, I remain, with kindest regards to all,

Yours most respectfully,
(Signed) C. B. SLEMP.

Will Support Slemp.

D. A. L. Worrell, a prominent Republican, of Dublin, makes a statement denying the impression that he has any notion of standing for the candidacy of Walter Graham, the "Bull Moose," who has announced his candidacy for Congress in the Ninth Virginia District. It seems that Mr. Worrell's name was on the committee which was asked to insist on Mr. Graham becoming a candidate, but he declares that he never gave his consent. He declares that he will give Representative Slemp his hearty support and declares in substance that he does not see how any other Republican could do otherwise under the circumstances, considering the moose controlled the convention which nominated Mr. Slemp and voted for his nomination, after every phase of the situation had been debated freely upon the floor of the convention.

COUNTIES DESIRE RAILROAD TAXES

Conference to Be Held With Supervisors as to R., F. & P. Settlement.

For the purpose of getting at the desires and standpoint of the counties through which the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad runs, as to the proposed settlement of arrears of taxes between the road and the State and localities, a conference will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in the office of Governor Mann. The Governor has called together the chairmen of the boards of supervisors of the counties of Henrico, Hanover, Caroline, Spotsylvania, Stafford and Prince William, with the Commonwealth's attorneys of these counties and of the cities of Richmond and Fredericksburg.

It is said the counties feel it would not be fair to give the State all taxes collected from the railroad, and give the counties none. The localities will present their case to-morrow to the special commission which was appointed to effect a settlement, if possible, with the railroad.

May Ask for Property Tax.

The matter of property taxes does not enter into the litigation now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, by which the State hopes to recover franchise taxes for each year since the new Constitution went into effect. But if no settlement is effected, it is probable efforts will be made to collect property taxes for the State and all counties for the same years.

A necessary feature of any settlement must be such amendments to the charter of the road as will require it to hereafter pay franchise and property taxes to the State, counties and cities like all other Virginia railroads. At present it is exempt by its charter.

The counties are represented as feeling they should have a share of back taxes.

TAFT ADDRESSES LOYAL GOVERNORS

Fiftieth Anniversary of Their Meeting Celebrated at Altoona.

TALKS OF PROSPERITY

Believes Individual Happiness Now Highest in World's History.

Altoona, Pa., September 25.—President Taft was the principal speaker to-day at Altoona's celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the meeting of the loyal war Governors, who decided that Abraham Lincoln and his war policy should be upheld and his call for more troops should be met promptly with volunteers.

Through that meeting and those which followed, the President declared that there entered into the soul of Lincoln the feeling "that he had a nation behind him and that the cause he was engaged in was worthy of their lives and their fortunes, and also the high resolve that he proposed to fight out the battle and bring back the erring sisters into the Union."

The fourteen loyal Governors who supported Lincoln in the dark days of '62, the President called heroes, who did not advertise the deeds they were about to do, who made no use of "buts" and "ifs," but who said, "We'll see you through."

The President's speech dealt almost entirely with the conference of the war Governors, but he reserved a sentence or two for prosperity talk. Discussing prosperity, the President said:

"One hundred millions of people, 90,000,000 between the oceans and 10,000,000 in our ocean dependencies, constitute our population and to-day right in the harvest time we are garnering crops that make possible the greatest prosperity that ever faced this country, and we are to-day where every man and every woman can have work if they will, when wages are the highest and the individual happiness of every one averages higher than ever before.

"I dwell on that fact to-day, borne in upon me by the procession of beautiful children that filed by me this morning evidencing happy, comfortable homes, and moral teaching in the schools and in the homes. It is because this is the fiftieth anniversary of a day as different in respect of the happiness of our people and of the prospect before them as day is from night. Fifty years ago to-night we were in the throes of rebellion the like of which had never been seen in the world before, and I hope may never be seen in the world again."

The President left late to-day for Beverly. He expected Chairman Hilles, of the Republican National Committee to board his private car at Harrisburg and make the journey North to help him discuss New England politics with Republican leaders there.

The President spoke to-day within the canvass walls of a big tent. Although the weather had been threatening all day the crowd was large, and applauded frequently. Mr. Taft was introduced by Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania.

His Foot Mashed.

James Winston, colored, was badly hurt yesterday afternoon when his foot was caught beneath the wheel of a wagon at Ninth and Main Streets. Examination by Dr. H. T. Hawkins, City Hospital ambulance surgeon, showed that it had been mangled. Winston refused to be removed to the hospital, so he was taken to his home, in the rear of 116 North Twentieth Street.

Accused of Cruelty.

James White, colored, was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Jacobini on the charge of cruelly working a mule. A warrant for him was sworn out by Agent E. C. Taylor, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who will prosecute the case.

Held As Escaped Lunatic.

Charles Latimer was arrested yesterday by Detective-Sergeant Wiley and Patrolman Johnson and held as an escaped inmate of the Eastern State Hospital for the Insane at Williamsburg.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: For Virginia—Unsettled Thursday; Friday probably fair.
For North Carolina—Probably fair Thursday and Friday.

Special Local Data for Yesterday.

12 noon temperature	72
3 P. M. temperature	73
Maximum temperature up to 8 P. M.	74
Minimum temperature up to 8 P. M.	64
Mean temperature	69
Normal temperature	68
Excess in temperature	1
Deficiency in temperature since March 1	4
Accum. deficiency in temperature since January 1	436
Rainfall last twenty-four hours	T.
Deficiency in rainfall since March 1	2.01
Accum. deficiency in rainfall since January 1	1.88

Local Observation 8 P. M. Yesterday.

Temperature	65
Humidity	92
Wind—direction	N. E.
Wind—velocity	1
Weather	Rain
Rainfall last 12 hours	T.

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.
(At 8 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.)

Place.	Ther.	H.	T.	L.	T.	Weather.
Asheville	70	82	56			P. cloudy
Atlanta	78	84	72			Cloudy
Atlantic City	64	66	64			Cloudy
Boston	56	62	56			Clear
Buffalo	66	76	64			Clear
Calgary	46	48	40			Cloudy
Charleston	78	88	74			Clear
Chicago	60	72	60			Cloudy
Denver	58	68	52			Clear
Duluth	34	52	34			Rain
Galveston	80	86	80			Cloudy
Hatteras	74	84	74			Clear
Havre	50	52	34			Cloudy
Jacksonville	78	90	74			Clear
Kansas City	82	86	46			Clear
Louisville	72	76	64			Cloudy
Montgomery	78	86	76			P. cloudy
New Orleans	74	80	74			Rain
New York	62	62	58			Clear
Norfolk	68	74	68			Rain
Norfolk	68	74	68			Rain
Oklahoma	68	84	44			Clear
Pittsburgh	72	80	60			Clear
Raleigh	74	86	70			Clear
St. Louis	54	66	54			Cloudy
St. Paul	38	52	38			Cloudy
San Francisco	56	70	54			Clear
Savannah	78	88	74			Cloudy
Spokane	44	66	44			Clear
Tampa	80	90	80			Cloudy
Washington	62	68	62			Rain
Winnipeg	40	44	34			Cloudy
Wytheville	64	80	56			P. cloudy

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
September 26, 1912.

		HIGH TIDE.	
Sun rises	6:02	Morning	6:16
Sun sets	6:02	Evening	6:36

90 Years Old—Strong and Vigorous

Mr. C. W. Ruland, who is nearing the century mark, wishes to add his words of praise to that of the thousands who extol the virtue of this great tonic stimulant and renewer of youth.

"I am 89 years of age, near 90, and am strong and vigorous. I had a severe attack of grip and catarrh 12 years ago, and began using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It did me a world of good, and now, when I feel the need of medicine, I use it. I know it has prolonged my life. I can honestly recommend Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for general debility, and as the best tonic and stimulant for aged people. I have had twelve children."—C. W. Ruland, Mattituck, L. I.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is a gentle, invigorating stimulant and tonic that influences for good every important organ of the body. It brings into action all the vital forces and makes digestion perfect.

Its rare purity and honest richness have won the friendship of the civilized world. It is more than a medicine—it will keep you well.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the only whiskey that was taxed by the Government as a medicine during the Spanish-American War.

All druggists, grocers and dealers, $1.00 a large bottle. Medical booklet and doctor's advice sent free on application.

The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

DIGGS REPLIES TO FAIR OFFICIALS

Declares They Cannot Make Contract Until Liquor License Is Secured.

The question of selling liquor at the State Fair was closed yesterday when the board notified Isaac Diggs that liquor would be sold. Mr. Diggs on yesterday addressed the following letter to the board, replying to its ultimatum.

September 25, 1912.

W. Douglas Gordon, Esq., Secretary Virginia State Fair Association, Incorporated, City:

Dear Sir,—Your letter of yesterday in regard to the sale of liquor at the State Fair Grounds was laid on my desk yesterday evening in my absence, and I did not receive same until I arrived at my office this morning, although I had read the same in the newspaper. In answer to your letter I beg to say:

1. I am sorry our petitions did not reach your committee until after it had acted. I note what you say with reference to breaking a contract, and, like yourself, I think the obligation of a contract should be held inviolate, I beg to remind you that a contract is not binding unless the party has a right to make it, and I insist that the association had no right to make a contract for the sale of liquor at the Fair Grounds until they had a license to do so. What will you do with your contracts if the court should refuse to grant the license?

2. You may be correct in stating that unless liquor is sold by the authorities on the Fair Grounds, that persons will take bottles there, and perhaps others will sneak in liquor and sell it on the grounds unlawfully. I am ready to concede that this is a grave problem, and one that always confronts us in dealing with these questions. My answer to this is that as long as the Fair Association engages in the business of selling liquor it is responsible for the sale and gives it its indorsement. How can the authorities of the fair, with any degree of consistency, have a man arrested and punished for drinking liquor, when it has set it before him and invites him to buy and drink it?

3. I am glad to note that the association will see that the business is so conducted as not to offend those who are opposed to the use of liquors, and I wish to commend them for this. The objection, however, we have to it is that we are opposed, on principle, to the sale of liquor on the Fair Grounds and wished the directors to decline to permit its sale, in order that we, and those who think like us, might indorse the fair and do whatever it was in our power to make it a success. I hope very much that by the next year the association will be convinced that it is the best policy to cut it out entirely.

4. I note that you say the objections I raised before the committee have been raised, heard and decided by the court adversely to my contention. I do not know what court has done this; but will state that all of the cases that I cited before the committee were cases that had been decided by the courts, and I referred to the case, the book and the page, where the cases which were reported could be found, and the courts and the names of the cases in those instances which were not reported. I cannot see, therefore, how your committee could have concluded that the cases referred to by me have been decided adversely.

5. I note that you say your committee acts promptly because I had gone into the newspapers. This is a grave error. I had no communication whatever with any newspaper, except one, and that was simply to send a message to it through a friend asking that they suspend publications on this question while we were dealing with the committee. I am informed by one paper, the Evening Journal, that their publication was obtained from your general office. I am very sorry that you have fallen into this error, because I wish to repeat in this letter what I have frequently heretofore stated, that your committee treated my associates and myself with utmost consideration and, so far as I was concerned, I should do likewise.

As you have given your letter to the press I shall take the liberty of handing a copy of this to any paper which may ask for it.

Respectfully,

ISAAC DIGGS.

Artesian Wells

Quick Service and Good Work.

Parties contemplating having an Artesian well drilled will find it to their interest to communicate with us.

A. F. SHUMATE & CO.,
609½ North Fifth Street.

NEWSPAPER LAW MERE PRETENSE

James M. Beck Holds That It Regulates Journalism, Not the Mails.

IS NOT CONSTITUTIONAL

Distinguished Lawyer Says Supreme Court Would So Decide, if Law Is Tested.

With the notice sent out by the directors of the American Newspaper Association a few days ago to its members suggesting injunction proceedings against the enforcement of the new Federal statute, which practically puts newspapers and other periodical publications under government regulation, were lengthy legal opinions from eminent counsel, declaring the new law clearly unconstitutional.

One of these opinions was written by James M. Beck, former United States Assistant Attorney-General, and in it he says that he believes a test of the law in the District Court or the United States Supreme Court would result in its defeat. In his opinion, he says:

"The attempt to censor the press is not altogether novel. During the administration of Andrew Jackson an agitation sprang up to exclude from the United States mails all newspapers which contained anti-slavery matter on the ground that it tended to disturb the public peace. In 1835 President Jackson recommended to Congress the passage of a bill to make such an exclusion from the Federal mails. The bill was referred to a select committee, of which John C. Calhound was chairman, and on February 4, 1836, the committee made a report to Congress recommending the passage of a law which would make it a penal offense to transmit through the mails anti-slavery documents to any State which had a local law forbidding the circulation of such printed matter. Although a pro-slavery man, Calhound expressed the opinion in this report that the Federal government had no direct power to forbid the circulation of antislavery matter except as an auxiliary to police regulations of the several States. James Buchanan affirmed the broader power of the Federal government to exclude any matter from the mails which it deemed objectionable. The views of Buchanan and Calhoun were opposed by Daniel Webster, and the proposed bill was rejected by a vote of 25 to 19.

The Question at Issue.

"This legislation, therefore, involves two questions:

"1. Can the Federal government prohibit under the threat of imprisonment the insertion in a newspaper of a paid matter unless it is plainly marked as an advertisement?

"2. Can the Federal government exclude from the mails and newspaper or other publication which fails to file with the Postmaster-General semi-annually a sworn statement as to its business and editorial management and its circulation?

"The first question admits of an easy answer. That portion of the law does not pretend to exclude from the mails publications which contain advertisements which are not marked as advertisements. If it did, it would suggest a question which will hereafter be discussed in connection with the second question, how far the power of Congress to determine what shall and what shall not be carried in the mails includes the right to exclude otherwise innocent mail matter, unless it conforms to the conditions prescribed by Congress. But that portion of the law which forbids the publication of advertisements as reading matter does not pretend to regulate mail matter. Whether such publications are carried in the mails or not, the mere insertion by any editor or pubisher of reading matter for which compensation is paid, accepted, or promised, without so marking the same, is prohibited and punished with imprisonment.

"Under this section of the law, a newspaper which made no use whatever of the mails and did not avail itself of any other Federal instrumentality like the channels of interstate trade, would yet be prohibited from publishing paid matter except as an advertisement.

"Freely admitting that the practice of publishing paid matter as ordinary reading matter is in most cases bad journalistic ethics, and assuming for the purposes of the argument that under all circumstances it is for the public welfare that no contribution, for which advertising rates are paid, shall be published as ordinary reading matter, nevertheless, even under the legislative powers of a sovereign State, which are far more comprehensive and less delegated than those of the Federal government, it is at least debatable whether such a provision would not infringe on the liberty of the press.

"In any aspect of the case it is a matter of police regulation, which is in the reserved power of the State. No decision of the Supreme Court can be cited which lends the slightest justification to this bald attempt of Congress to regulate what shall and what shall not appear in the newspapers of the country.

Carriage in Mail a Pretense.

"The difference between regulating an exercise of a Federal power, such as conveyance by the mails or interstate commerce, and punishing generally a given evil without reference to its exercise of Federal functions, can be illustrated by the fact that while Congress has the power to exclude from the mails any newspaper which contains lottery advertisements, it has no power except in the Territories to prohibit a newspaper from inserting a lottery advertisement. It is not the insertion of the lottery advertisement that the Federal government has the power to prohibit, but it is its carriage in the mails. Similarly the Federal government has the power under its plenary authority over foreign commerce to prohibit the importation of immoral matter, but it has no power except in the Territories to punish the publication of immoral matter without reference to its carriage either in the mails or in foreign or interstate commerce. The line of demarcation has always been drawn and admits of no dispute.

"The present question pointedly raises this question. Looking beyond the form and to the substance, it is obvious that Congress by this rider to the post-office appropriation bill sought to regulate journalism. The carriage in the mails is a mere pretense. It cannot and does not matter to the Federal government whether the newspapers which it carries contain sworn statements of circulation and the names of the publisher. In either event they weigh neither more nor less and if in the collection of postal duty it is necessary for the Post-Office Department to know the responsible owner of a publication or what its circulation is, there are other and more proper methods for making such inquiry.

"So far as the Federal Government is concerned, there is no reason why a newspaper should be obliged to make public the details of its business office. It is, therefore, obvious that this act is intended to regulate journalism, and not the mails. Its obvious purpose is to acquaint the public with the ownership of every publication and the extent of its circulation, and, while these may be desirable objects, their attainment was clearly not delegated either expressly or by necessary implication to the Federal Government, and, not being thus delegated, such right of regulation was under the tenth amendment expressly reserved to the States.

"Even though the executive department of the government should hereafter construe this law only to have reference to such newspapers as are given to the Post-Office Department for circulation, the fact remains that the conditions upon which such circulation are offered by the statute have no proper relation either to the carriage of the mails or to any other Federal function.

"For the reasons given, I am of opinion that the law as a whole is unconstitutional and void, and am confident that if the question were tested, the District Court of the United States, or in any event the Supreme Court of the United States, would so decide."

Educate Yourself to Enjoy Good Music

through the personal use of

THE INNER-PLAYER TRADE MARK PIANO

After you play a few of your favorites of the popular airs, or some special old-time favorite, you can select from the works of the great musicians and satisfaction of studying the artistic effects YOU are able to produce by means of the INNER-PLAYER Piano.

A demonstration every day.

The Conley Company
Successors Cable Piano Co.
Mad. 2586. 213 E. Broad.

CONFERENCE WILL MEET IN RICHMOND

Big Educational Gathering Will Have Sessions Here Thanksgiving Week.

Unable to agree upon a joint meeting date with the Conference for Education in the South, the executive committee of the Virginia Educational Conference decided yesterday that the next annual meeting of the conference shall be held in Richmond during Thanksgiving week. The conference met in Norfolk last year, but its gatherings in 1909 and 1910 were in this city. It brings together some 1,500 people.

A proposition had been made to the executive committee to hold a joint meeting with the Conference for Education in the South next April, but it was the unanimous opinion that this would be too late in the school year. Then it was proposed to meet February 4 next, but this was found impracticable.

The Virginia Educational Conference is composed of the State Teachers' Association, the Conference of Division Superintendents, the Co-Operative Education Association and the School Trustees' Association and the head officers of these organizations compose the executive committee of the conference.

Dr. J. P. McConnell, president of the State Teachers' Association, was yesterday elected chairman of the executive committee of the Virginia Educational Conference for the coming year. J. H. Binford, executive secretary of the Co-Operative Education Association, was elected secretary of the conference.

WOOD'S Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

Make the Largest Yields of Hay and Pasturage.

They are combined in proper proportion to give the best results for the different soils for which they are recommended.

We use in these mixtures our Trade Mark Brand Seeds, which are best qualities obtainable, and tested both as to germination and purity.

Our customers report the most satisfactory results, both as to growing excellent stands and largest yields of both hay and pasturage.

Wood's Descriptive Fall Catalog gives full information; also tell about all other Grass and Clover Seeds, Alfalfa, Vetches and all Farm and Garden Seeds for fall planting.

Catalog mailed free. Write for it.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.