The Times-Dispatch

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COMMUNITY SPIRIT AND SELFISHNESS.

One of the tremendous discoveries of modern life is that what is socially right and just is always individually profitable. Give your employees short hours, and you get more work done. Protect the whole people from disease, and you reduce the chances of disease for yourself. Provide education and recreation for young people, and you will save the taxes formerly spent for corrective institutions. Work hard for your town, and presently your private ledger will show favorable balances. In fact, what you do for others can no longer be called altruism. It is enlightened selfishness.

The grave need in Richmond to-day is this community spirit founded on enlightened selfishness. The city has not yet found itself as one organic whole, facing the same problems and hoping for the same ends. It does not realize that every citizen is mutually interdependent with every other citizen, and so on the whole community for the success of his private ends. Some organizations realize the truth; many citizens know it, but the mass of ordinary, everyday folk still work on the personal and independent basis. They do not recognize that sometimes a section or group must sacrifice its immediate ends for the larger ends of the community that will ultimately help everybody. There is a big gap between the advanced community thinking of the leaders and the basic civic sense of the voters upon whose enlightenment in the end all real advance depends. The leaders cannot trust to putting a good plan clearly before the electorate and having it adopted because it is for the good of the city. The community spirit is lacking.

For example, every class and every single individual will be practically benefited by enlarging the city's area by annexation to provide land enough for cheap homes. Yet there are numbers of men who are opposing this advance because to hinder it means a small profit for them now. They have no large vision to see that where stifling the community now will return them a few cents, helping it to grow will eventually reap them dollars.

We have made some steps toward the bigger viewpoint. We are all aware that Richmond is our city. We are proud of it, both for the past achievements and for its present prosperity. We think of it as a unit and as belonging to us. We have gone beyond that to see that co-operation is a good thing. We can perceive that co-operative effort such as is furnished by the Chamber of Commerce brings returns. Different classes of interests are getting together for mutual advantage. Better transportation facilities and better banking facilities are felt to be community needs. But there is still wanting the true community spirit. That everything that helps Richmond, no matter how remote from the individual's interest, will redound to his honor and profit is not yet grasped. Fulton wants more street cars, but it cannot see where it would be helped by a public library. Because you do not use a bridge you cannot get excited over the exasperating delay in completing the Mayo structure. Yet you pay for the delay.

Superficially it seems that Richmond people are too selfish. They are only concerned with what concerns them. In fact, they are not selfish enough to perceive that remoter improvements are equally as vital because from the growth of the whole alone can come the growth of the parts. Your arm isn't your leg, but disease in either makes your body sick.

THE DOUBTFUL SENATE.

The recent elections to the United States Senate are of national interest because of the closeness of party strength in that body.

Of the seven United States Senators elected last week, William E. Borah, of Idaho, and William Alden Smith, of Michigan—each chosen for a second term—represent the two wings of the Republican party.

In Colorado the Democrats have elected John F. Shafroth to succeed Guggenheim. The new Senator, who impressed Richmond favorably at the session of the House of Governors held here last year, has been Governor and one of the Representatives in Congress. His colleague in the Senate, chosen last week, is Charles S. Thomas, Democrat, a noted Denver lawyer, and also a former Governor of the State. He fills the vacancy due to the death of Senator Charles James Hughes in 1911, a vacancy which until last week the Legislature could not fill because of a deadlock.

By electing former Governor Burleigh in Maine, a regular Republican, to succeed Obadiah Gardner, Democrat, the Republicans partly offset the Democratic gain of two seats in Colorado. In Montana the Democrats have chosen Thomas J. Walsh to replace Senator Dixon, the Progressive who managed the Roosevelt campaign last summer. Massachusetts remained steadfast in the reactionary Republican faith in sending Representative John Wingate Weeks to take Murray Crane's seat.

In half a dozen States contests for the Senate are yet to be decided, and the control of the United States Senate by the Democrats after March 4 at best can be maintained by the narrowest margin. Upon the result of the balloting for Senator in several of these States hangs the prospects of the Democrats in Congress in giving the Wilson administration the support to which the popular vote for President last November entitles it.

WHAT GOOD WOULD THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX DO VIRGINIA?

It is safe to predict that in this country a tax is to be levied on incomes. Public sentiment favors an income tax as fair and equitable, and that sentiment will weave itself into law, even though a Constitution has to be amended to effect the end.

The only question is: Shall the State or the nation levy this income tax? As a general proposition, it is quite certain that if one imposes the tax, the other will not. The people will hardly tolerate double payment of income taxes to both the State and the nation.

Does Virginia desire to retain the income tax for herself, or is she willing to surrender the subject to the Federal government? An income tax is a most effective revenue producer. That is proved beyond all doubt by the operation of the State income tax in Wisconsin, which has brought an immense sum in new revenue to the State.

Most of the States are in need of the money that would be collected by such a tax. The Federal government does not need the return from such a tax as much as do the States. Most State treasuries are empty, while the Federal treasury has vast resources. The money to be raised by an income tax would be of immeasurable benefit to the States. What would be collected in Virginia would be taken out of the State to be expended in the payment of the army of Federal officeholders, in pensions, in the erection of costly Federal buildings in other States, and in the building of battleships.

The Montgomery Advertiser reports that a prominent Alabamian suggests that the Legislature of that State should rescind its approval of the Federal income tax, with a view to establishing a State income tax, and that the Legislature should seek to induce the Legislatures of other States to take similar action. While such a course would be commendable, it is questionable whether the assent of a State, once given to a change in the fundamental law of the nation, can be withdrawn.

The States whose ratification of the proposed amendment is required for its passage—and Virginia is one of them—ought to consider well before they surrender for themselves and for their sister States so valuable an asset as the right to collect income taxes. The result of the State income tax in Wisconsin has been that in its first collection more than $1,000,000 was raised. Does Virginia desire to deprive herself of so profitable a field of revenue? What good would a Federal income tax do Virginia?

THE SCHOOL CHILD AND THE MUDHOLE.

Why should the State Department of Public Instruction and the Co-Operative Education Association urge every public school in Virginia to have a good roads meeting this month? What have good roads to do with schools? Let a simple narrative of a common experience from the Charlotte Gazette suffice as answer. According to the last issue of that newspaper, the public road leading from the Courthouse to Bailey's store is in such a "deplorable" condition that if the bad places are not soon remedied the highway will become "impassable." One of the largest school wagons running to the high school in the town has to go over the road, carrying daily about twenty-three children. "If the road gets much worse than at present, this wagon will not make the trip," the Gazette asserts, adding that "the county authorities have spent about $50 on this road in some three years' time, and now the whole road does not need entire reworking, but some places must receive attention, and that soon or somebody is going to hear a wail that is pitiful indeed."

It is easy to discern the wrong that is done by poor roads that prevent school children from getting to school in wagons, but think of the thousands who have no such conveyances, and who often have to stay at home "because the roads are so bad." Better roads mean better conditions for school children, and every man who favors good schools should favor good roads.

NEGRO MUSIC.

The recent plea made by The Times-Dispatch for the preservation of old-time negro tunes and chants has called forth an interesting comparison of old and new negro music by Lester Walton in the New York Age, a paper devoted to the negro race. The author quotes as believing that all the good music is in the past, and points out how the New York Evening Post is more optimistic and looks toward the future for the true realization of the negro's musical genius. We hasten to assure both papers that we too believe there is a future for this kind of music, and that our own plea was largely for the saving of the fragments of melody and motifs of the original tunes, not only for their historical significance, but also because they might give inspiration to a new form of American music taken from native origins. What we object to is not the serious negro composer or musician, but the cheap and vulgar vaudeville ballads that have neither originality nor cleanliness. We who have heard the real thing in the fields or by veritable negro minstrels like Polk Miller's quartet, cannot be content to see genuine expressions of darky spirit submerged by trash written by song-makers who are not negroes, who know nothing about Southern negroes save from hearsay, and who appropriate what snatches of African melody they may have learned into a base imitation of Paris cabaret or London gaiety singers.

The serious aspect of the Post's contention is that racial distinctions have kept colored musicians in the ragtime ball, and prevented intelligent judgment upon real art forms. It tells of the enthusiasm at a concert by the New York Musical Settlement for Colored People over the compositions of Will Marion Cook called "Swing Along" and "The Rain Song." Since, as Mr. Walton suggests, we are ignorant of these "real negro numbers," we give at some length the appreciation by Kurt Schindler, a New York critic:

"The second part of the program brought another composition of Will Marion Cook, 'The Rain Song.' To this delightfully quaint and naive dialect-poem the composer has found a melody well-nigh perfect in its idiomatic charm and in its close adaptation to the vocal inflections of the colored dialect. The musical form given to it (calling for six solo singers to rise from the middle of the orchestra and say their little verse in turn, with the full chorus responding) was as happy in its effect as it was natural and appropriate. This is music very close to nature, indeed, in its resources.

"Mr. Cook's work at its best means no less than finding the proper musical correlative to the negro idiom, and thus winning a new territory to music.

"This is as encouraging as is the statement that the negroes still reverence the old folk-songs and that a society called 'The Frogs' is industriously at work collecting them. We add to these hopeful signs the fact that John Powell, of Richmond, pianist and composer of note, has used negro themes in one movement of his violin concerto, played recently in New York for the first time by Efrem Zimbalist. The South is keenly aware of the musical value of such original motifs. It seems not unlikely that the native genius of the negro for melody will be reflected by composers of both races in their endeavors to reflect the manifold spirit of America. Negro and Indian survivals are all we have of what may be called original music. The Times-Dispatch does love the old songs, but it also believes they may be molded into richer and more striking esthetic forms that will answer to the hopes expressed by the Age in this paragraph:

"Negro music is not dead—far from it—and it is yet to enjoy the patronage of the public. The intentions of The Times-Dispatch are of the best, but it, with other Southern papers, has the fault of idealizing the negro of slavery days, as well as all things relative thereto. We who believe in race progress, while thinking kindly, and some of us affectionately, of what has been, find greater inspiration, interest and hope in the things of to-day and to-morrow—things more material and which have a more conspicuous bearing on our well-being."

THE UNSATISFACTORY FEE SYSTEM.

The bill of Representative Tegethoff, of Clayton, abolishing the fees of all St. Louis County officials, "deals with one of the most important subjects to come before the Legislature," in the opinion of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which favors the substitution of fixed salaries for fees. "The same plan should be extended as rapidly as possible to all officials in all counties," our contemporary asserts; "especially should the State see to it that the salary of none of its own appointees and employes is based on the antiquated fee system." Public offices should be put on a sound basis in respect to salary not only in Missouri, but in Virginia. The payment of public servants in fees endangers the existence of popular government.

CAN THE GOVERNMENT GET YOUR GOAT?

The War Department wants to get your goat and is willing to pay a good price for it. When "the hollow-horned ruminant with the chin beard" has been obtained, Colonel Jefferson Kean, the army medical officer who drove yellow fever out of Cuba, will use him at Fort Washington, on the Potomac River, to free the place from flies and mosquitoes.

"This animal," says Dr. Farrington, of the Federal Department of Agriculture, in reply to a request for an expert opinion, "can subsist on poison ivy and even on laurel. It will undoubtedly clear off brush and undergrowth and convert an unhealthful spot into one perfectly fit for habitation."

Your goat is an agent of sanitation.

WHAT PREVENTION MEANS.

According to the statistician of the recently created Children's Bureau, 200,000 babies under the age of one year annually die in this country.

If conservation of the race is to be effective it must, of course begin with the children. Every baby saved counts for a stronger nation. The young women who were sent out into the rural districts throughout the nation to start the campaign on behalf of the babies are to find out for the Children's Bureau just what kills them off in such fearful numbers.

The bureau seeks to obtain its information through personal investigation in the field. All classes of people are to be visited. The probers cannot compel answers to their inquiries, but they will appeal to the mother instinct to help them in this campaign. They are to gather all the information they can regarding the health of the parents, milk supply, manner of feeding the babies, their care and the economic situation of the family.

A tabulation of such information and a comparative study of it will help to show what are the conditions that cause our distressing rate of infant mortality in this country.

The important lesson from Lee's Birthday is: "How can I be like him?"

If this weather keeps up, all we want to hear soon is the Ump. yelling "Play ball!"

These are the days when Woodrow Wilson is learning how hard it is to be right—and President.

In England the hatters declare that the colored soft hat has come to stay, and they are now offering soft hats in forty colors—various shades of brown, green, gray, purple and prune blue, for example—and the range of colors is continually broadening. English sartorial authorities predict that those who wear colored hats will soon demand colored clothes to match, so that they will walk the streets clad in carmine, orange, purple, violet, amber and the other colors.

On the Spur of the Moment.

By Roy K. Moulton.

My Sweetheart.

Her cheek is like the blushing rose;
Her starlike eyes are fair to see;
Her swanlike neck and Grecian nose
Have surely made a hit with me.
She has two shell-like ears so cute,
And hair that's like a golden sheaf.
When I'm near her, I'm stricken mute—
Her beauty's quite beyond belief.

She never seems to move an eye
Or make even one coquettish sign
When other men are passing by.
And so I guess that she's all mine.
She always wears the gladsome smile
Whene'er I gaze upon her face.
She's of the kind that's well worth while,
I simply marvel at her grace.

She never talks about her friends
And never says a thing that hurts.
She's dignified and ne'er unbends;
She is propriety in skirts.
She wears the finest gowns that I
Have ever seen, I'll tell you that
She is a girl to pattern by
From Suede shoes to picture hat.

I'd like to warm up to that girl—
That is the way I've often felt.
But if I did I'd be a churl,
For I am sure that she would melt.
I love that lady, if you please.
My heart is won as ne'er before.
But it's a hopeless case, for she's
A wax girl in a dry goods store.

Women's Watches.

Two things in this world are never right.

One is the tariff and the other is a woman's watch.

There is nothing better than a woman's watch to throw at a cat, to crack hickory nuts, to let the baby cut its teeth on, to use as a sinker on a fish line, to use as a buck in a poker game, to hang on the end of a watch chain, to keep it in the pocket or to drive carpet tacks with, but as a time keeper it is as unreliable as a campaign manager on the day before election.

A woman's watch is full of artistic temperment. You can go away from home and stay six months and come back and find it running, but if you want it to be sure and run for three hours while you are on an automobile trip, you have got to wind it every five minutes and then shake it and bang it on the door sill.

A woman's watch is always a half hour too fast or a half hour too slow and the woman never knows which. In order to be perfectly sure she goes out and looks at the sun, but if the sun isn't shining she takes the half hour too fast and the half hour too slow and adds them, multiplies by three, subtracts seven and divides by fourteen, then counts the number of buttons on her husband's vest and multiplies the total by that and she will have the time pretty close. A woman's method of telling time by her own watch is one of the great mysteries and every one has a different method.

A woman doesn't care about the works in a watch just so long as it has got a cute monogram on the case and a diamond or two. The works might just as well not be there. There have been numerous instances where women have taken the works out of their watches and used the cases to carry toilet powder, locks of hair and sweethearts' photographs. It is the case that counts and the works have nothing to do with the case. Some day perhaps some genius will invent a woman's watch that will keep time correctly, but they will never be popular with the women. The average woman would rather guess at it. Then if she finds she is right she can glory in it and if she is wrong she can change her guess.

Women's watches are a good deal like women themselves. You can never tell what they are going to do next.

Mushrooms.

There are several thousand different ways to tell a mushroom from its poisonous cousin, the toadstool. Every collector of mushrooms has a different way of distinguishing them. But there is only one sure way, so far as the novice is concerned and that is to eat it. If he lives it is a mushroom and if he dies it is a toadstool. The trouble is that too many persons are using this infallible test. Inasmuch as about half of them are Republicans and half Democrats it has not yet affected the political situation to any extent, although it has had a considerable effect upon the vital statistics.

QUERIES & ANSWERS

Burns Monuments.

Some writer, Lord Morley I believe, has stated that there are more monuments to Robert Burns than to any other man. Can you say if this is true? READER.

It is quite likely, but we have no means of verifying the statement.

Bounty on Hawks.

Can you tell me whether anything is paid for the capture of hawks? MRS. M.

Nothing, so far as we know, in any county of Virginia. It is just this point which our game-preservers have overlooked. Close season is little regarded by our country boys and the negro hunter. It is not at all regarded by the mink, the owl, the hawk, the fox, the weasel and their predatory kind, and it is quite likely that one fox will destroy more hares and birds in the course of one night than the average city huntsman will kill in a day. There are difficulties in the way of paying bounties for the scalps of vermin, but the quickest way to bring about great increase of game is to direct the preservation efforts towards the destruction of the natural enemies of the game.

George N. Sanders.

Will you publish the main facts in the career of George N. Sanders, who was prominent in the time just before the war? S.

We are unable to find mention of him in any dictionary of American biography.

Taxing Bank Accounts.

Is money in bank taxed in all the States? INQUIRER.

So far as we have been able to find from examination of the codes, it is.

Poem Wanted.

Can you give the other verses of the poem, "Over in the Meadow in the Sand and the Sun," or tell where they may be found? W. S. K.

They may be found in "Poetry for Home" and School, edited by Brackett and Eliot, and published by Putnam's Sons, New York City. The author is Oliver A. Wadsworth. We shall be pleased to forward the verses to you if you will send stamp and some reader will be good enough to send copy.

Abe Martin

One good thing about bein' a old maid is that you don't have t' account fer ever quarter you spend. The rural mail carrier is now a middleman.

HAPPINESS DOESN'T ALWAYS RIDE IN AUTOMOBILES.

By John T. McCutcheon.

[Copyright: 1913: By John T. McCutcheon.]

Merchant Marine.

Why are most trading vessels that come to America of foreign build? Are the laws in this country unfavorable to the merchant marine? Is there any law in Virginia to regulate the speed of passenger trains? K.

The merchant marine of some foreign countries, notably England, has been built up through years by laws which fostered this interest. We have no laws which can be said to be unfavorable to a merchant service flying the American flag, but we have little or no legislative effort to improve and increase the amount of American bottomry. There is no law in Virginia, nor, so far as we can learn, in any State, to regulate the speed of passenger trains. Several of the great roads have of their own motion increased the time of service between important points, seeing that greater safety was secured by the slower schedule.

General Pickett's Letters.

Were General George Pickett's letters to his second wife published in The Times-Dispatch or in any other Virginian paper? SUBSCRIBER.

They were never published in this paper, nor, so far as we know, in any other Virginian paper.

Dolly Varden.

Please state when Dolly Varden was born, who she was, and how the name should be spelled. M. C. B.

Dolly Varden has no existence except in Charles Dickens's novel, "Barnaby Rudge." She was the charming daughter of the locksmith, Gabriel Varden, and the more charming sweetheart of Joe Willet. She dressed in the Watteau style and the modern Watteau in costume and hats was called "Dolly Varden" along about 1878.

Political.

Please give the names of the members of the President's Cabinet and that of the Chief Justice of the United States. SUBSCRIBER.

State, P. C. Knox; Treasury, F. MacVeagh; War, H. L. Stimson; Attorney-General, G. W. Wickersham; Postmaster-General, F. H. Hitchcock; Navy, G. Von L. Meyer; Interior, W. L. Fisher; Agriculture, J. Wilson; Commerce and Labor, C. Nagel. The Chief Justice is E. D. White.

A Problem.

Please give solution of the following:

Fifty-two men work on the top floor of an office building. Four of them are named John, four are named James, four are named William, four Thomas, and so on. At 1 o'clock the boss, who is one of those named John, leaves for lunch. As soon as he is safely gone all the rest rush for the elevator. The elevator is small, and carries only two passengers at a trip. They therefore come down in the elevator by twos, except the last trip, when one comes down alone. How often each day, according to probability, will two men of the same name come down on the same trip of the elevator? OFFICE BUILDING.

It is likely that the omitted names are four aces, four kings, four queens, etc. When the facetious "boss," who might be called the joker, has gone down there are fifty-one persons left. The number of groups of two each which may be made of fifty-one things is n (n-1), (n-2,) etc., down to (n-r plus 1) divided by the product of the numbers from r down to 1. This is 51 times 50 divided by 1 times 2, or 1,275 possible groups. In the same way, the four Jameses can be made into a number of pairs shown by the formula above to be 4 times 3 divided by 2 times 1, or 6, and, as there are 12 of these sets of four each, the number of pairs will be 12 times 6, or 72. There are three Johns, and they, by the same rule, will make 3 times 2, divided by 2 times 1, or 3 pairs, and this added to the 72 will give 75 possible pairs of persons with the same names. Thus, the probability that the elevator will carry two persons of the same name at one load will be 75 in 1,275, or 1 in 17.

Causes of the War.

Where may I find an explanation of the causes of the war of 1861-5? CHURCH ROAD.

Any good history of Virginia will give a satisfactory explanation.

Spots on Tan Leather.

Is there any way to takes spots from kerosene oil out of tan shoes? C. W. W.

None, so far as we can learn from dealers here.

Old Coins.

The list sent by M. F. F. contains nothing of value. The coin described by H. H. Doyle is worth only the value as old silver. The translation asked for is "Charle's III, by the Grace of God, King of Spain and The Indies."

VIEWS OF THE VIRGINIA EDITORS

Politics in Cumberland.

"The people in my county have great confidence in Woodrow Wilson," said Judge William M. Smith, of Cumberland County, to a reporter for the Progress in the Carroll Hotel lobby late yesterday afternoon.

"Yes," continued the judge, "they have great confidence in him. Some of them go so far as to claim that the President-elect was born in Cumberland, at a little place called High Hill.

"It is said that his mother left Staunton for a visit to High Hill, which is near Farmville, and while on this visit little Woodrow was born.

Judge Smith chuckled when the reporter reminded him that the claim sounded as if it came from North Carolina.

"Well," remarked the judge, "some of the Cumberland people claim it to be true, though the present Mrs. Wilson denies it.

Judge Smith spoke very favorably of Congressman H. D. Flood, whose district extends into Cumberland County.

"Mr. Floyd is strong over there," he said, "though he is not as strong as he was before Wilson was nominated.

"He had no opposition at the last election," continued the attorney, "but I dare say, if there had been one of his own party running against him, he would have felt something of a crimp in his strength."

Judge Smith said he would return to his home in Cumberland to-day.—Lynchburg Progress.

Maybe It Is Charley.

Some person or persons visited Chas. Goff last Saturday night, tore his buggy to pieces, hanging his wheels in the top of trees and set off some dynamite belonging to the Appalachian Power Co. The persons may think it smart, but it seems to me there is something lacking.—Bland Messenger.

The "Wilson Game."

W. H. Snow, Jr., night operator at Leesburg for the W. & O. D. R. R., has shown us a new game which he has designed and worked out, and has named "Wilson," in honor of the incoming President. The game is played on a board, after the order of checkers or chess, and Mr. Snow expects to have it on the market shortly, through some large house. He has a letter from Governor Wilson thanking him for naming the game after him.—Loudoun Mirror.

Where the Gazette Stands.

If there are any citizens of Gordonsville who think that women should vote we should like to publish their views in the Gazette. Some papers are publishing that Virginia will favor woman suffrage. The Gazette is opposed to women exercising the ballot.—Gordonsville Gazette.

A Pearly Thought.

The new year is upon us, and we of this good paper must weave a little different design, for no two years have the same motive. I wish that through the influence of this paper our vast array of women readers, and men, too, could realize how gracious speech and honest loving kindness enhance the beauty of each life's design. Let us weave beautiful designs made up of pure thoughts and good deeds. In it, the golden threads of sympathy, the jeweled strands of self-sacrifice all held in place by the silken meshes of a love that is for every living creature.—Glade Spring Vidette.

"A Friend Indeed."

A few days ago Captain T. D. Jeffress received a letter from one of his old army comrades whom he has not seen since the war. The writer stated that he was now in his seventy-third year and was in need of financial assistance. The next mail carried a long letter from the generous captain, inclosing a crisp $10 bill.—Chase City Progress.

"Keep Your Mouth Shut."

Circumstantial evidence almost conclusive, young man.

If your best girl comes from the parlor with the other fellow, and you notice that the paint on one side of her face is rather thin, this is rather suspicious, but if you notice that the other fellow has paint of the same kind on the end of his nose—this ought to be conclusive. But keep your mouth shut; it might have been you had you had the nerve.

If twelve months later you meet them on the street, he pushing the baby cart and she carrying the roast turkey, keep your mouth shut and console yourself that you don't have the bills to foot, and then before next Christmas she may be a widow, and then you may have the chance to spend the insurance.

So keep your mouth shut.—Clinch Valley News.

But the Fast Flying Virginian Didn't.

"Some would walk, even crawl there, for the privilege of spending four years in the White House."—Alexandria News. That's nothing; some even run, and then miss it.—Northampton Times.

Inaugural Ball to Be Abandoned.

Cut out the inaugural ball, says Wilson. And a hearty "Amen" will doubtless be voiced by wholesome public sentiment everywhere. The affair is very costly. More than $100,000 we see it stated, is necessary to defray the expenses thus entailed; and what is more serious, it results in materially interfering with the conduct of public business by causing suspension of work by many clerks and other employes in the Pension Building, where the ball is held. These facts, when taken in connection with the additional consideration stated by Mr. Wilson, that the balls have ceased to be necessary to the enjoyment of inauguration visitors, appear to abundantly vindicate a clear-cut abandonment of the custom. The more the President-elect talks, the more strongly does he appeal to the good sense of the country and the satisfaction of his party. And now it can be said that in this, his first semi-official action as President, he is providing an indication that is quite a hopeful augury for true democratic simplicity and public economy and sound judgment as distinctive features of his administration.—Lynchburg News.

"Not Swayed by False Sentiment."

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the cases of Floyd and Claude Allen did not come as a surprise. As we before pointed out, these two men were given a fair and impartial trial and were convinced of one of the worst, if not the worst, crimes ever committed in Virginia. The evidence was overwhelmingly against them, and the printed record in the case furnished the silent and fateful answer to the baseless assertions of the sentimentalists, who would have the world believe that these men had done no wrong. Happily the Virginia Court of Appeals does not allow its decisions to be swayed by either sentiment or hysteria, and the court rightly refused to revolutionize judicial procedure in Virginia by acting favorably on the flimsy petition presented in behalf of the Allens. As a legal document it was wholly without merit. Virginia's highest court in these cases again demonstrated the fact that our laws can and will be enforced in strict accord with justice and right.—Fredericksburg Free Lance.

The High Cost of the Thanksgiving Bird.

Mine host, Chick, of the Westover, paid $8.10 for the turkey he had for dinner to-day, and that amount of money would have bought eight hen-turkeys a few years ago. A lady friend told me of another turkey that beats that. She raised a gobbler which weighed forty pounds gross, for which she got 20 cents a pound. And why mention eggs, butter, old hams, et ld?—James River Clarion.

A New Summer Resort.

Make Chatham this year a great summer resort. It can be done. Ye capitalists, "start something!"—Pittsylvania Tribune.

The National State and City Bank invites you to open an account, either subject to check or at 3% interest in its Savings Department....
CAPITAL and SURPLUS $1,600,000.00

PUT THIS LABEL ON YOUR GOODS
THE MARKET-PLACE RICHMOND OF THE SOUTH
Telephone MADISON 808 and ask CHAMBER OF COMMERCE