

The Times-Dispatch
Business Office... Times-Dispatch Building
10 South Third Street
Richmond, Va.
South Richmond... 128 Hail Street
Petersburg Bureau... 138 N. Ryancourt Street
Lynchburg Bureau... 213 Eighth Street

BY MAIL
One Six Three Cents
POSTAGE PAID Year. Mos. Mos. Mo.
Daily with Sunday... \$5.00 \$1.00 \$1.00
Daily without Sunday... \$4.50 \$1.00 \$1.00
Sunday edition only... \$2.00 \$1.00 \$1.00
Weekly (Wednesday)... \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond and suburbs and Petersburg—
Daily with Sunday... 10 cents
Daily without Sunday... 10 cents
Sunday only... 5 cents

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1913.

"SILENT TREATMENT" FOR BLEASE.

The press of South Carolina is reported to have decided to give Governor Blease the "silent treatment," asserts the Montgomery Advertiser, adding that "the editors are proceeding upon the theory that such characters as Blease would die, politically, if the newspapers would ignore them as much as possible."

It is to be hoped that the information upon which that utterance is based is authentic. Nothing could more effectively cause Bleasism to shrivel and perish than the cutting off of criticism of the demagogue who is to-day supreme in the Palmetto State. There are many intelligent and well-informed folk who have long believed that Cole Blease would never have become Governor of South Carolina had he not been mercilessly flayed by the leading newspapers of the State. His record in every particular has been excoriated; day after day he has been held up for scorn and denunciation to such an extent that he has won the sympathy and the support of many who would not otherwise have been enlisted in his legions. However, impersonal and lofty the motives which have caused certain newspapers to muckrake Blease, a great proportion of the electorate have been unable to dissociate such motives from the past political and personal feuds of those newspapers. Destructive criticism launched in a whole-hearted desire to serve the public weal has, therefore, been popularly discounted. The muckrake is a most potent instrument in some communities, but the gravedigger's spade is a better tool for effective use in South Carolina.

It has been said that the Blease adherents are not newspaper readers; but, when a newspaper plays up a public character, the attention of the people is attracted—indirectly, at least.

It will be hard for the anti-Bleaze newspapers in South Carolina to adopt a "hands off" policy, but it is believed that by so doing they would achieve what they have not achieved—the overthrow of Bleasism. If the Palmetto press, instead of harping upon Blease, would day after day and month after month hammer upon the need for more and better schools in South Carolina they would secure a better and more general system of education, and that is all that is required to draw the veil forever over the ignorance, the narrowness and the misrepresentation upon which Blease has built his tower of strength. Let the South Carolina press engage in constructive rather than destructive criticism—let it discuss issues rather than individuals. Through impersonal methods it can secure what it has not been able to achieve through personal methods. The South Carolina newspapers can blot out Blease by eradicating the causes that have enabled him to rise to place and power.

OUR SOUTHERN WINTER.

If there be any fault in the Virginia climate—and we hasten to assure outsiders that there is none—it is the absence of the sparkling rigors of white winter, with its train of red-blooded sports. To the increasing number of Northern residents, the placid clarity of blue January days cannot quite blot from memory the joys of skating, tobogganing and ice-boating. Dormant in the blood of descendants of Norsemen and Anglo-Saxons and Teutons lies the love for ice and snow, and the virile amusements that were learned centuries ago when the long monotony of the winter season had to be broken by what pleasure could be won from nature in her season of iron and cold. Never does the man who has tasted the keen bliss of swift motion over wide expanses of frozen white get over hungering for the mimic battling of these sports.

In many ways the Virginian has to pay for his wonderful air and sunshine. The poetry of real winter is not for him. The very festive celebrations that go with the season are quieter than when they are tinged both in ceremonial and sentiment with the solemn thought of the cruel grasp of mere elemental cold. For instance, many of the symbols that cling to Christmas are only survivals in the South. The significance of the evergreen, sought once because it alone gave promise of the returning spring and flowers, is not very deep in a land where the flowers are budding almost in the heart of the ice season. Grounding day is mostly a theme for a jest, and not a deep-rooted bit of folk-lore sprung from the house-worshiped longing for sunshine until he fears that it will be but a false show.

In literature, too, we have no very lasting celebrations of winter. There is, for example, no Southern poem like "Snow Bound." It could never have been written in this latitude. Its imagery would never have leaped into the lyrics of Lanier, or Hayne, or Tinsell. Yet there are so many delightful aspects and picturesque touches of sentiment connected with the traditional ante-bellum Christmas in fiction that it seems strange no poet has tried to catch and preserve the very essence

THE CURE OF CRIMINALS.

Daily concrete facts add to the arguments for curing criminals in Virginia, instead of merely depriving them of a certain number of years of life. The constructive elements of penology are working successfully here and now. The problem is no longer to defend them, but to extend them.

Inspection of the State Farm for convicts proves how practical are the results achieved with men who are not able to stand the close confinement of prison life in the old sense. On this farm at present are 254 convicts. They are not a charge upon the community, but are actually adding to the common wealth by their labor power. They support themselves by the sale of farm products raised by their own work. In addition, it is reported that surplus income a new cellhouse is being built, also by the labor of the prisoners. The material is thus furnished at no cost to the State. In addition to the cellhouse, a concrete cowshed and dairy has been built. This report of work accomplished by men who are judged physically unfit only emphasizes the more what could be done by healthy, strong men under proper State supervision. If public sentiment had not already practically pronounced the doom of the contract labor system, the cold arguments of such economics would be convincing.

Once more we call attention to the duty Richmond owes city prisoners, and the community at large, of providing a city farm on which delinquents can be used at healthful outdoor work for their own support, and incidentally to contribute to the support of other city institutions. The present system of confinement is a waste both of money and of the possibilities latent in the delinquents themselves. Why should Richmond support men who are able to support themselves? Why should Richmond deny to these unfortunate products of social maladjustment and bad environment the upbuilding discipline of hard work under favorable conditions? How much longer will Richmond persist in sending out from jail men who have been weakened physically and morally by idleness and confinement, instead of men in whom new aspirations and new strength have been stimulated by the greatest of all medicines—work?

ABSENTEE VOTING FOR HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

Many high school principals are denied the exercise of their right to vote because of their enforced absence from their home precincts on election days. I Walter Hall, principal of the Dillwyn High School, declares in a communication to The Times-Dispatch, elsewhere published this morning, that "perchance there are a number of high school principals in Virginia who would like to affiliate with the Virginia Travelers' Protective Association in their admirable efforts to arrange a convenient method of voting, a privilege now denied them by reason of their business interests." The Virginia Travelers' Protective Association, it will be recalled, has endorsed a proposal to secure such amendments of the election laws as will allow duly qualified voters of Virginia, when necessarily absent from their homes on election days, to prepare their ballots under proper safeguards, and mail them to be counted at their home boxes. This would enfranchise many commercial travelers who are now disqualified by their absence from voting. The community and the State suffer because of the disqualification of this substantial class of its citizenship, for, as a body, the traveling men possess more than ordinary intelligence and information, and by the nature of their occupation acquire broad and progressive ideas.

The same argument applies with greater force to the high school principals and teachers whose absence from home causes them to lose the opportunity to vote. They cannot well journey to their home precincts, because in so doing they would in most cases violate their duty to their trusts. The absentee teacher or principal in such a case is placed in a most inconsistent position in the eyes of his pupils, for although he instructs them that voting is an indispensable attribute of good citizenship, he himself is unable to vote. The Times-Dispatch knows of at least one high school principal who has voted but once in four years, because he could not go to his home precinct to vote.

Voting by mail is not new. It is permitted in Kansas by a statute which has worked well. In war times soldiers have often been allowed to vote, although far removed from their home precincts. There seems to be every good reason for the Legislature of this State to enact a statute permitting absentee voting by mail when accompanied by the strictest safeguards. Regulation ballots could be supplied to such absentees, who would make out, sign and swear to them before mailing them.

The intelligence of those who would compare the absentee electorate is a compelling reason for the establishment of some system of absentee voting.

THE INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

No proof of the greater interest now felt in men rather than measures is given by the poet over

of the festival, as Whittier did in his poem of frosty beauty. We suggest to The Times-Dispatch poets that here is a theme worthy of the best notes of their aspiring lyres. We seldom have the true white Christmas, but certainly no land has prettier green ones.

Most of all, perhaps, the contrast of winter and spring is missed. We doubt whether Southern poets have ever welcomed the returning sun with such deep emotional fervor as have the bards of climes where the bitter hand of cold has made the heart long for balminess and growing things. Perhaps that is well, too. It reduces the crop of spring poets.

Mr. Wilson's Cabinet, and the calm neglect of what he may say in his forthcoming inaugural address. Yet the chance for a great state paper, a vital statement of the new principles of democracy, was never more inviting. Mr. Wilson may appoint almost any of a number of men to his official family and make no mistake, for the average result will be about the same, no matter what combination he chooses. But no seize with honesty and vigor on the few main ideals that must help him to achieve the best results in his four years of magistracy is a task for genius—or the most childlike honesty.

In a way Mr. Wilson is the first product of the changed spirit of the times. Will he in his first official utterance, clothed with great power and weighed with a solemn duty, voice the hopes whose silent workings in the hearts of millions have put him at the nation's head? Is he prophetic enough to write the new tablets of our law? Can he in ten inspired paragraphs pierce to the heart of our needs and give us those rules that will enable us as individuals to mold the greater state?

From some men we would expect only the trite and superficial handling of big issues, or the detailed and practical outline of a program of legislation. But from Mr. Wilson more is asked. He, for one thing, can write a piece of brilliant and lasting English. His address should have the simplicity and directness and lofty dignity that come from the plain statement of great truths. It is not unreasonable to look for a paper full of scholarly breadth and philosophical wisdom, touched with the fire of a thinker who dreams, and plans to put dreams to the test of fact. From previous addresses, we do not look for cocksure offering of legislative panaceas. We do not think he will attempt to lay down three simple rules by which the trusts, the tariff and the currency are to be regulated. We rather believe he will give perhaps one rule of honesty and justice, by which we can labor to right a thousand wrongs.

Mr. Wilson has the opportunity to make a real contribution to human progress. We feel that he will use it. It is long since we have had in our national life state papers of the greatness of those read by Washington and Jefferson and Webster. It is also long since we had an academic President. May he prove also a statesman?

A SUFFICIENT SYSTEM OF AMENDMENT.

The sixteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, commonly termed the income tax amendment, was submitted to the States by an almost unanimous vote of Congress in July, 1909. The fact that no vote was recorded against its submission in the Senate and but twelve against it in the House caused certain of its critics to charge that its congressional consideration was hasty and negligent. It required almost four years for the ratification of the amendment by the States, a consideration that may be presumed to cure any immaturity in the act of submission, if there were any.

The first ten amendments, which were submitted at the same time to the States, were ratified within two years after their submission.

The eleventh amendment was added within four years after its submission.

The twelfth amendment was ratified within a year after its submission.

The thirteenth amendment, that involving the abolition of slavery, required a year and half for its ratification.

The fourteenth amendment, relating to the status of the negro, required two years for its ratification.

The fifteenth amendment, protecting negro suffrage, was in force one year and one month after its submission.

The first fifteen amendments to the national organic law either restricted or enlarged the powers of the Federal government. The sixteenth amendment alone reverts the government with a power which it exercised until it was deprived of it by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1895.

The income tax amendment has really taken fifteen years to secure the approval of Congress, for that time elapsed between the adverse decision of the Supreme Court and the submission by the national legislature to the States. It called for a practically unprecedented period for ratification by the States. It must be remembered, on the other hand, that it is the only amendment which has had marshaled in opposition to it the power and influence of great wealth in the nation.

The record of the present method of constitutional amendment is distinctly one of efficiency. The Federal Constitution is as easily and as speedily amended now as it ever was. The process is thoroughly practicable. There is no necessity for a change in the amendment method. As the New York World puts it, "the process established by the founders of the government has again been shown to be equal to any situation important enough to set it in motion."

Thirty Princeton students have formed a band and are practicing to march in Wilson's inaugural parade. Another argument for Jeffersonian simplicity.

The Balkan War is in the press agent stage.

The shot that killed Herman Rosenthal has proved one of the kind that is heard round the world of graft.

The Coast-to-Coast Highway is being planned again. We think several hundred miles of that road must be paved with good intentions already.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

Backward, turn backward, O Time in thy flight.
Make me a boy again, just for a night.
Let me seek slumber in comfort, ar-
In an old flannel nightgown like my mother made.

Backward, turn backward, O Time in thy flight.
Let me forget these pajamas so tight.
These new flannel pajamas with pucker-
The old flannel nightgown—ah, that was the thing!

How to Live on \$10 a Week.

Coal	3.00
Telephone	50
Rent	6.50
Gas	50
Meat	4.75
Groceries	6.17
Clothing	3.24
Laundry	45
Washerwoman	2.00
Car fare	40
Church contribution	2.21
Insurance	45
Barbering	45
Total	\$20.82

It will be noted that in the above list we have made no allowance for amusements. Those desiring amusements of the cheap yet clean order can find it in counting up what they have left of their salaries.

From the Hickeyville Clarion.

Elmer Purdy, our druggist, says if there was a right of a cent profit in postage stamps he would have been a rich man a long time ago. His average customer nowadays buys a 2-cent stamp, soaks a dollar's worth of heat, trays and then borrows pen, ink and stationery to write his letter.

The buckwheat contest for Hickeyville was won this season by Mrs. Lemuel Higgins, who will go to West Hickeyville next Thursday to try for the county championship. Mrs. Higgins baked 149 buckwheat cakes in fifteen minutes. The eating contest was won by Elmer Jones over Rod Peters and Hank Tumms, the other two contestants. He ate fifteen more pancakes than either of his rivals, but Rod Peters claims that he is going to contest the decision, for he found nineteen pancakes in Elmer's pockets after the match was over. Elmer claims he brought these pancakes with him to eat on the way home if he should get hungry. The committee has the case under advisement.

Since Mr. and Mrs. Lem Higgins got their new six-cylinder self-starter they have been obliged to pay cash for their groceries. The shopkeepers are getting some suspicious of a prosperity that runs around on rubber tires.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke Spink are building a home for themselves, and think they are getting off pretty cheap. So far they have spent only \$9,800 more than the architect's plan called for. I wouldn't trade places with J. Pierpont Morgan. Nobody cares to hang how I got mine, because I haven't got it.

Nobody can criticize your work more severely than the fellow who depended upon it.

A fellow who doesn't keep his head in a crisis ain't got a head that is worth keeping.

Miss Pansy Tibbitts's new skirt is so tight that she can't help her mother with the housework.

No fellow can be classed as among the truly rich until he has been called to testify before the money trust investigating committee.

It is a darn sight easier to run an automobile than it is to buy one.

Personal.

C. R.—No, we do not think the war in Turkey will raise the price of Turkish baths.

Fond Daughter—In reply to your inquiry, we do not believe there is any way to cure a man of the Leo Tolstoy whisker habit. You might shear them off while the old gentleman is asleep.

H. G.—In case of abnugul you have to keep the attic outdoors.

The Versifier's Lament.
Gee, but this is a dismal world
When all you've got to do
Is to tinker up a lot of jokes
And verses just to tickle folks
And make 'em smile with you.

Sometimes when you have thought one up
And it is no small chore,
The old subscriber when 'tis read,
Will murmur, as he rubs his head,
"I've read that thing before."

Another thing which adds much joy
Unto the writer's life,
Is to have some motto come along
And get off this familiar song:
"Who writes that dope? Your wife!"

VIEWS OF THE VIRGINIA EDITORS

Plain as an old shoe.
You don't see Cousin Woodrow strutting around in a tall sink hat no sir, he wears his gray slouch hat and behaves himself like a gentleman. As a rule, sudden wealth or promotion to a position of honor and influence, turns folks' heads and makes fools of them, but not so with Wilson. He's just the same man, dressed in the same manner, talks in the same dignified way that he did a year ago. Being elected to the highest office in our land by the almost unanimous vote of the people has not caused his head to "swell." He's a plain living, deep thinking, Scotch-Irish, Presbyterian Democrat and that's a "working" good combination, whether you find it in the President's chair or in the walks of the ordinary citizen. Hats off to Woodrow.

A Feast of Reason and a Flow of Jest.
We would be glad to see an old-time gathering of lawyers from other cities and counties at the next session of the Circuit Court of Prince Edward. They were occasions of genuine interest in days gone by. And those who fought hardest at the bar were clummiest after the court adjourned.—Farmville Herald.

Mum.
When it comes to giving information to a panting public, the will in Wilson seems also to be will not.—Hamilton Enterprise.

Who Should Propose?
The Rev. John W. Fritzel, of Washington City, came out flat-footedly in his sermon yesterday in favor of women proposing to men.

We have no earthly objection to any woman's offering a proposal of marriage to anybody but ourselves. To begin with, we are already married, and it would break our heart to break the sad news to any lovelorn lass who might propose in ignorance of the fact. In the next place, it would place a fellow in a deuce of a fix. He wouldn't want to be rude, and he would know, as the ladies say they are, and women at the next session of the Circuit Court of Prince Edward, that it was just so sudden that he must have time to think it over, and then go and get a job in some distant city. Most likely he would accept as the easiest way and one not without compensations. Then he could delay the ceremony indefinitely on the pre-

JOY AND GLOOM

(Copyright, 1913, International News Service.)

THE NON-LEAKABLE FOUNTAIN PEN

GOSH BUT BUSINESS IS SLOW I WISH SOME BODY WOULD SHOW UP

NON-LEAKABLE FOUNTAIN PEN

PRESENT ARMS

HERE THEY ARE BOYS

I GUESS THIS ONE IS OUT OF ORDER

YES! I GUESS SO

HALT WHO GOES THERE

A FRIEND

JOY

GLOOM

QUERIES & ANSWERS

A Date.

I have an important reason for knowing what day of the month was the last Friday in February, 1869. Can you inform me?
W. N. BAKER.

Heraldie.

Please tell me what entitles one to a coat of arms and a crest.
MRS. JONES.

Nothing but the granting of the distinction by some one of recognized right to confer such honor. An American would, in general, have no right to use a coat of arms or a crest unless he came of a family which properly bore the arms in Europe.

Death Claim.

A person leaves to a grandchild his insurance in a lodge; the widow lays claim to the money, and the lodge treasurer refuses to pay to either. Please tell me who is entitled to the money.
S. C. J.

Unless there are very peculiar circumstances, the grandchild. You would better consult a good lawyer to whom all the facts may be stated.

Monet.

Please give the pronunciation of "piano," "pianist," "cerebral" and "apendicitis." Is Gottschalk's "Last Hope" considered classic music?
S. C. J.

Py-an-o. Py-an-ist, both with accent on the second syllable. Sere-bral with accent on the first syllable. Ap-pen-di-sis, with accent on the next to the last syllable. It is.

Overtime.

A person serves out his sixty days' sentence and pays his fine. Who is responsible for the fact that he is not liberated?
READER.

Probably the sheriff, but no one can tell from the indefinite statement. If there is any wrong in the matter the local judge will see it righted.

Matter of Debate.

What book will give good outlines of questions for debate?
J. L. HEATON.

"Pros and Cons of Debate," published by Hinds, Noble & Eldridge. Any book store can get it for you, or the publishers (address, New York City) will send it to you.

Attitude of the United States.

Can you give me a few points on the attitude of the United States towards the Panama Canal?
T. H. D.

Possibly we could if we understood just what you desire to know. We shall be glad to try to give you the information, or you might write directly to the canal Commission, Washington, D. C.

Poem Wanted.

Can you publish or get for me a copy of Joseph Jefferson's poem on "Immortality"?
F.

Will some reader be good enough to send copy?

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 IT IN YOUR GOODS

Telephone M'DISON 885 and ask CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Voice of the People

Let School Principals Vote By Mail.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Appropos of the agitation now current about "voting by mail," the writer wishes to say that perchance there are a number of high school principals in Virginia who would like to affiliate with the Virginia Travelers' Protective Association in their admirable efforts to arrange a convenient method of voting, a privilege now denied them by reason of their business interests. On the basis perhaps of "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," very few of the high school principals in the State are located in their home precinct, or denied the privilege of the ballot. If our time was at our disposal, we could go home and vote, but when a contract is signed, our time belongs to the patrons whom we serve. The Times-Dispatch very strongly advocated the idea of "contributory service" as the keynote of the 1912 Virginia Educational Conference, and now your journal might be a large factor in aiding some of the high school principals to exercise the right of the ballot—certainly one method of contributory service.

J. WALTON HALL,
Principal of High School.

Dillwyn.

Let School Principals Vote By Mail.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Appropos of the agitation now current about "voting by mail," the writer wishes to say that perchance there are a number of high school principals in Virginia who would like to affiliate with the Virginia Travelers' Protective Association in their admirable efforts to arrange a convenient method of voting, a privilege now denied them by reason of their business interests. On the basis perhaps of "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," very few of the high school principals in the State are located in their home precinct, or denied the privilege of the ballot. If our time was at our disposal, we could go home and vote, but when a contract is signed, our time belongs to the patrons whom we serve. The Times-Dispatch very strongly advocated the idea of "contributory service" as the keynote of the 1912 Virginia Educational Conference, and now your journal might be a large factor in aiding some of the high school principals to exercise the right of the ballot—certainly one method of contributory service.

J. WALTON HALL,
Principal of High School.

Dillwyn.

Let School Principals Vote By Mail.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Appropos of the agitation now current about "voting by mail," the writer wishes to say that perchance there are a number of high school principals in Virginia who would like to affiliate with the Virginia Travelers' Protective Association in their admirable efforts to arrange a convenient method of voting, a privilege now denied them by reason of their business interests. On the basis perhaps of "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," very few of the high school principals in the State are located in their home precinct, or denied the privilege of the ballot. If our time was at our disposal, we could go home and vote, but when a contract is signed, our time belongs to the patrons whom we serve. The Times-Dispatch very strongly advocated the idea of "contributory service" as the keynote of the 1912 Virginia Educational Conference, and now your journal might be a large factor in aiding some of the high school principals to exercise the right of the ballot—certainly one method of contributory service.

J. WALTON HALL,
Principal of High School.

Dillwyn.

Let School Principals Vote By Mail.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Appropos of the agitation now current about "voting by mail," the writer wishes to say that perchance there are a number of high school principals in Virginia who would like to affiliate with the Virginia Travelers' Protective Association in their admirable efforts to arrange a convenient method of voting, a privilege now denied them by reason of their business interests. On the basis perhaps of "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," very few of the high school principals in the State are located in their home precinct, or denied the privilege of the ballot. If our time was at our disposal, we could go home and vote, but when a contract is signed, our time belongs to the patrons whom we serve. The Times-Dispatch very strongly advocated the idea of "contributory service" as the keynote of the 1912 Virginia Educational Conference, and now your journal might be a large factor in aiding some of the high school principals to exercise the right of the ballot—certainly one method of contributory service.

J. WALTON HALL,
Principal of High School.

Dillwyn.

Let School Principals Vote By Mail.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Appropos of the agitation now current about "voting by mail," the writer wishes to say that perchance there are a number of high school principals in Virginia who would like to affiliate with the Virginia Travelers' Protective Association in their admirable efforts to arrange a convenient method of voting, a privilege now denied them by reason of their business interests. On the basis perhaps of "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," very few of the high school principals in the State are located in their home precinct, or denied the privilege of the ballot. If our time was at our disposal, we could go home and vote, but when a contract is signed, our time belongs to the patrons whom we serve. The Times-Dispatch very strongly advocated the idea of "contributory service" as the keynote of the 1912 Virginia Educational Conference, and now your journal might be a large factor in aiding some of the high school principals to exercise the right of the ballot—certainly one method of contributory service.

J. WALTON HALL,
Principal of High School.

Dillwyn.

Let School Principals Vote By Mail.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Appropos of the agitation now current about "voting by mail," the writer wishes to say that perchance there are a number of high school principals in Virginia who would like to affiliate with the Virginia Travelers' Protective Association in their admirable efforts to arrange a convenient method of voting, a privilege now denied them by reason of their business interests. On the basis perhaps of "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," very few of the high school principals in the State are located in their home precinct, or denied the privilege of the ballot. If our time was at our disposal, we could go home and vote, but when a contract is signed, our time belongs to the patrons whom we serve. The Times-Dispatch very strongly advocated the idea of "contributory service" as the keynote of the 1912 Virginia Educational Conference, and now your journal might be a large factor in aiding some of the high school principals to exercise the right of the ballot—certainly one method of contributory service.

J. WALTON HALL,
Principal of High School.

Dillwyn.

Let School Principals Vote By Mail.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Appropos of the agitation now current about "voting by mail," the writer wishes to say that perchance there are a number of high school principals in Virginia who would like to affiliate with the Virginia Travelers' Protective Association in their admirable efforts to arrange a convenient method of voting, a privilege now denied them by reason of their business interests. On the basis perhaps of "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," very few of the high school principals in the State are located in their home precinct, or denied the privilege of the ballot. If our time was at our disposal, we could go home and vote, but when a contract is signed, our time belongs to the patrons whom we serve. The Times-Dispatch very strongly advocated the idea of "contributory service" as the keynote of the 1912 Virginia Educational Conference, and now your journal might be a large factor in aiding some of the high school principals to exercise the right of the ballot—certainly one method of contributory service.

J. WALTON HALL,
Principal of High School.

Dillwyn.

Let School Principals Vote By Mail.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Appropos of the agitation now current about "voting by mail," the writer wishes to say that perchance there are a number of high school principals in Virginia who would like to affiliate with the Virginia Travelers' Protective Association in their admirable efforts to arrange a convenient method of voting, a privilege now denied them by reason of their business interests. On the basis perhaps of "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," very few of the high school principals in the State are located in their home precinct, or denied the privilege of the ballot. If our time was at our disposal, we could go home and vote, but when a contract is signed, our time belongs to the patrons whom we serve. The Times-Dispatch very strongly advocated the idea of "contributory service" as the keynote of the 1912 Virginia Educational Conference, and now your journal might be a large factor in aiding some of the high school principals to exercise the right of the ballot—certainly one method of contributory service.

J. WALTON HALL,
Principal of High School.

Dillwyn.

Let School Principals Vote By Mail.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Appropos of the agitation now current about "voting by mail," the writer wishes to say that perchance there are a number of high school principals in Virginia who would like to affiliate with the Virginia Travelers' Protective Association in their admirable efforts to arrange a convenient method of voting, a privilege now denied them by reason of their business interests. On the basis perhaps of "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," very few of the high school principals in the State are located in their home precinct, or denied the privilege of the ballot. If our time was at our disposal, we could go home and vote, but when a contract is signed, our time belongs to the patrons whom we serve. The Times-Dispatch very strongly advocated the idea of "contributory service" as the keynote of the 1912 Virginia Educational Conference, and now your journal might be a large factor in aiding some of the high school principals to exercise the right of the ballot—certainly one method of contributory service.

J. WALTON HALL,
Principal of High School.

Dillwyn.

Let School Principals Vote By Mail.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Appropos of the agitation now current about "voting by mail," the writer wishes to say that perchance there are a number of high school principals in Virginia who would like to affiliate with the Virginia Travelers' Protective Association in their admirable efforts to arrange a convenient method of voting, a privilege now denied them by reason of their business interests. On the basis perhaps of "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," very few of the high school principals in the State are located in their home precinct, or denied the privilege of the ballot. If our time was at our disposal, we could go home and vote, but when a contract is signed, our time belongs to the patrons whom we serve. The Times-Dispatch very strongly advocated the idea of "contributory service" as the keynote of the 1912 Virginia Educational Conference, and now your journal might be a large factor in aiding some of the high school principals to exercise the right of the ballot—certainly one method of contributory service.

J. WALTON HALL,
Principal of High School.

Dillwyn.

Let School Principals Vote By Mail.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Appropos of the agitation now current about "voting by mail," the writer wishes to say that perchance there are a number of high school principals in Virginia who would like to affiliate with the Virginia Travelers' Protective Association in their admirable efforts to arrange a convenient method of voting, a privilege now denied them by reason of their business interests. On the basis perhaps of "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," very few of the high school principals in the State are located in their home precinct, or denied the privilege of the ballot. If our time was at our disposal, we could go home and vote, but when a contract is signed, our time belongs to the patrons whom we serve. The Times-Dispatch very strongly advocated the idea of "contributory service" as the keynote of the 1912 Virginia Educational Conference, and now your journal might be a large factor in aiding some of the high school principals to exercise the right of the ballot—certainly one method of contributory service.

J. WALTON HALL,
Principal of High School.

Dillwyn.

Let School Principals Vote By Mail.