The Times-Dispatch

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1913.

THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE.

The last word in the general primary of 1913 was spoken yesterday, when the Democrats of Virginia registered their decision as to who shall constitute the next House of Delegates, and as to who shall be their Commissioner of Agriculture, Attorney-General and Lieutenant-Governor. Their judgment was based upon a campaign which, with few exceptions, was marked by little bitterness, ill-feeling and animosity. It was a contest which, promising in the inception to be listless, loomed at last much higher in public interest. There was a distinct, if not a very great, tendency to devote more attention to the discussion of principles and policies than heretofore, notably so in the case of the most spirited struggle of all, that for the attorney-generalship, an office to whose powers and possibilities too little popular scrutiny has been directed in the past.

From the popular decision rendered yesterday lies no appeal. The people have spoken, and those who failed to exercise their sovereign right of suffrage have no right to protest. They may criticise the conduct hereafter of these officials in office, but they cannot rightly criticize their election.

At the hour of this writing the candidates referred to below appeared to have been nominated:

To J. Taylor Ellyson, as the candidate for re-election to the second office in the State administration, the Democracy gave its most sweeping vote. He has been chosen for a third time to the lieutenant-governorship, always with opposition, and the action of the party he has served so long confers upon him a signal and unusual honor.

John Garland Pollard's election to the attorney-generalship is a splendid triumph for the progressive Democracy of Virginia. His majority in the city of Richmond of 861 over both his opponents is a remarkable tribute to him from the people who know him best. He is the only anti-organization man elected, and in his high fortune that element will take great hope for more numerous victories.

George W. Kolmer is returned to the commissionership of agriculture after the most intense personal assault of the contest, his most prominent opponent being Governor Mann himself. No one can say in the light of events whether his election is a ratification of the method in which he has administered his trust or a repudiation of his assailants. Of the incumbents, he is by far the longest in the length of his service. He received the highest number of votes cast in Richmond.

Not enough has been ascertained yet to determine the temper of the House of Delegates on the issues before the people of Virginia. Its attitude, whether progressive or conservative, doth not yet appear.

The people, having discharged their function, now draw back and surrender from elections until next year. From the public servants named by them yesterday, The Times-Dispatch hopes an efficient public service and fruitful labors in the interest of all the people of Virginia. In their endeavor for the promotion of the welfare of the Commonwealth all Virginians will wish them Godspeed.

REJECTION OF THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

If it be true that the government of Nicaragua did not represent the people of that country in "desiring" the Bryan treaty establishing a virtual United States protectorate over Nicaragua, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee acted wisely in rejecting the convention at its stands and drawing the line of ratification on securing a ninety-nine-year lease of Fonseca Bay, in the Pacific, and certain islands in the Caribbean, and the acquisition of perpetual control of the canal right of way across the peninsula. These are the most vital considerations bearing on our relations with Nicaragua for the immediate present, at least, and we can well afford to pay the proposed honorarium in gold for what they mean to us as a precautionary step, which would buttress the Monroe Doctrine and safeguard further against future international complications involving that part of this continent.

Consummation of such an agreement would only be in harmony with historic American policy respecting the entire question of waterway communication between the two oceans.

For the rest, the action of the Senate committee, as we see it, can in no sense, as some would have it appear, be taken as a rebuff to Mr. Bryan and the Administration. The President and the Secretary of State were known to be one on the proposition, and the former, speaking for both, made it plain that the government of Nicaragua took the initiative in the matter, and that there was no desire or intention to dragoon our sister republic into accepting our protection.

In our view, the treaty per se, as originally drafted, was no less in the interest of Nicaragua than in our own, and to the completion and principle thereof—the policy—it will, we believe, inevitably come at last, not only so far as Nicaragua is concerned, but, so far as are concerned, all the rest of the Central American states as well. That is the logical conclusion of our relation to those states, an unescapable destiny, consequent upon our responsibility to ourselves and the European nations, under the Monroe Doctrine. It is that finally or final abandonment of Monroeism. None the less, in the circumstances and in the light of the developments that are said to have influenced the Senate committee, it would seem well that the halt was called. Given the treaty as the Senate committee would modify it, and have signified a willingness to ratify it, and nothing is to be lost by waiting for time, necessity and manifest mutual interests to work out what may be left to be desired.

HOW COMPENSATION WORKS.

One of the constructive policies that sooner or later must become a part of Virginia's social and legal system is the provision of compensation for death by industrial accident and injury and trade disease to workmen which will transfer the burden of lost earnings from the families of working people to the industry and thus to the community. A workmen's compensation law would insure a certain and just amount to workmen when injured or in case of their death to their families. In some States, greater recovery may be had under the law, but in others practically no compensation can be secured.

The reform is still in an experimental phase, but where it has been permitted fair trial, it has operated effectively. Massachusetts has just completed its first year's experience of a similar law. It has worked well so far. During the twelve months ending July 30, more than $1,000,000 was paid out in compensation to injured workmen. In addition, there is the estimated sum of $500,000 in death claims, including continued liabilities (or amounts to be parceled out in coming weeks), payable to somewhat more than 350 widows and other dependents of workmen who were killed. There were 90,831 accidents, and of these 558 were fatal. Not more than 30 per cent of the reported accidents under insurance were serious enough to come within the compensation limit.

The act has been applied with less resultant friction among the several parties or classes affected than was expected by doubters. Overt opposition to the act has practically disappeared.

The employers have accepted the new order with reasonably good grace. Because of the removal, for failure to insure under the workmen's compensation system, of the three common law defenses of contributory negligence, negligence of a fellow-employe and assumption of risks in suits at law for damages, 90 per cent of the employers in hazardous enterprises have become subscribers under the act. At present 600,000 employes in Massachusetts are covered by workmen's compensation insurance. The majority of employes not insured are engaged in railroading occupations, there being powerful opposition from this class in Massachusetts and in other States to the present scheme of workmen's compensation.

MEDIATION FOR MEXICO.

From the first article of the administration's new Mexican policy, written yesterday in the acceptance of Ambassador Wilson's resignation, the logical deduction is that the last will be friendly mediation. The change of envoys was an inevitable consequence of President Wilson's declaration that there is to be no recognition of Huerta and no armed intervention. The choice of John Lind, ex-Governor of Minnesota, for this delicate service is not to be regarded as especially fortunate, in view of the fact that experienced diplomats might have been commanded for the work.

The administration evidently does not accept Ambassador Wilson's view that the sole solution of the situation lies in either the recognition of Huerta by the United States or war. His recommendations are tainted with suspicion. He was on improperly amicable relations with Diaz and Huerta, who permitted the murder of Madero. He was not disinterested and not impartial as any man in such position should be. He represented other interests than those of his country. He favored one side and bitterly opposed the other. He felt no sympathy with the liberal movement in Central America, of which Madero's administration in Mexico was the beginning.

It is to be hoped that the administration's new policy will be formulated and executed with dispatch. An aggressive move for peace in Mexico cannot much longer be postponed.

SOME PUBLIC WELFARE VENTURES OF CITIES.

Interesting experiments purposing to cheapen the public food supply have been planned or put into operation in three widely separated cities. About a year ago the municipal administration of Berlin began to sell fish at the public market halls. The experiment proved a thorough success, and municipal fish stands have been installed in seven different markets in Berlin alone, and some of the other municipalities of Greater Berlin have followed the example. Fish is sold twice a week at official prices advertised in the municipal advertising columns the day before the sale. The saving to consumers is about 3½ cents for every pound of fish bought. Plans have been offered to the chambers to establish in Montevideo a public stockyard and slaughterhouse, and in smaller cities of Uruguay, eighteen other public slaughterhouses. Their cost, about $1,015,000, is to be defrayed from the proceeds of fees for cattle brands and marks. The proposal results from a special investigation of slaughterhouses in Europe and in the United States. The third city is Budapest, which has invested $100,000 in municipal shops selling meats, poultry and dairy products at a small profit on the capital.

Of unlike character is the municipal quarry operated by the city of Janesville, Wis., where a saving to the city of 26 cents per cubic yard of crushed stone is being achieved. This represents an increase of 3.5 cents over the savings of last year, and has been accomplished despite many extensive replacements and repairs which had to be made to the plant during the year.

In the same connection should be noted a few of the many other public welfare ventures undertaken by municipalities, and mentioned in the American Political Science Review. Northampton, Mass., which was given a municipal theatre building some time ago, now possesses its own stock company of players and, instead of the occasional attractions which used to be offered to the citizens, provides regular evening and biweekly matinee performances at moderate prices. The theatre is self-sustaining and is largely attended. The city of Pawtucket, R. I., has established a municipal theatre for the exhibition of patriotic motion pictures. It is the plan to have a performance in this civic theatre every Sunday evening, to which all foreigners will be admitted without charge. At the opening on March 30, some 1,600 persons of foreign birth were addressed by the Mayor and representative citizens, and were shown films calculated to be instructive as well as inspiring to the new citizen. Work is shortly to be begun on the new Los Angeles opera house, for which $75,000 has been subscribed. There will be 2,000 seats for sale at each performance. Rochester, N. Y., plans to have a free skating rink on the Erie Canal during the coming winter. St. Louis and Denver have municipal lodging houses, that of the former accommodating 300 persons. In Denver the cost of food and lodging is paid for by a certain number of hours' work for the city. The city controller of Baltimore, if the Council consents, will install a system of municipal fire insurance, similar to that in force in the city of Halle-a-d-Saale, Germany, since 1907.

Portland, Maine, owns a municipal fuel yard, which supplies fuel at cost, and Toledo, Ohio, has a large municipal factory plant. In Hartford, Conn., the superintendent of parks is of opinion that the city's park system could be made self-maintaining through the establishment of refectories and lunch counters, rinks for skating and other forms of recreation, buildings for dances, moving pictures, lectures, etc.—all this with slight charge for using them.

There are numberless other schemes of municipal operation, but those here mentioned show the general tendency in all countries toward a larger field of city activity.

Intervention in Mexico is going to be a lot easier than outervention afterwards.

Here's a pleasant note on the arduous labors of our consuls in Spain: "The Consular Agency of the United States of North America has been removed to the Paseo del Principe Alfonso, No. 75, the official hours from now on being 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M." Now we know what a castle in Spain really is.

It will please you to learn that the asphalt production in the United States last year was 435,103 tons.

These debates seem to be out-of-joint.

Richmond may be a good little summer resort all right, but we bet they don't have any better sandstorms in the Desert of Sahara.

Wonder if President Wilson finds "bachelor hall" as cheerless and depressing as Richmond husbands and fathers do?

Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, is the prize-winning political chameleon.

How we shall miss the candidates' cards and pictures in the weeklies this week!

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, was long a newspaper man, and it is but natural that he should secure more publicity than any other member of the Cabinet.

"Sour milk will freshen salt fish quickly," avers the Houston Post. And kill the consumer quickly.

Colonel Taukard L. Littleberry is being urged by his friends to become a candidate for Adjutant-General, but has not yet committed himself. He once ran sixth in a primary for colonel on the Governor's staff.

After politics, watermelon.

North Carolina has home rule for cities, and Virginia ought to have it.

It is given out that President Wilson has just sent birthday greetings to the King of Norway and to the King of Greece, but can anybody tell us what the names of these royal persons are?

Don't cheer, boys; the poor candidate is broke.

The Tarheels are already nominating men for the governorship of the Old North State. Why not try one of the Richmond North Carolinian-Virginians? They all have money enough to make the race, and make up any deficit in the State treasury.

John L. Sullivan has declined to be a Progressive candidate for the Massachusetts Legislature. He remembers the solar plexus that the party got last year.

At a camp-meeting service in Pittsfield lately a minister charged that motion pictures and baseball games are creations of the devil. Maybe, but give it to the devil that he caters to popular taste.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

The Diary of a Bonehead.

When I ride in an automobile after this it will be as an owner and not as a passenger. The stirring events of this day have quite cured me of ever taking passage on another man's car. We had a puncture when we had reached a point only nine miles from town this morning on a thirty-mile trip.

The owner put in the new inner tube and then turned the pump over to me. Owners always do this, and wise owners always take a husky passenger. They explain that the labor must be divided. It requires skill to insert an inner tube, and pumping up the tire requires only brute strength. After the owner has put in the inner tube, his share of the labor ends, and he must climb into the car and entertain the ladies while the husky passenger pumps.

We had our puncture on a strip of road that was as devoid of shade as is the necktie of a clean shaven bartender. Punctures always happen in a sunny road four miles from a tree.

Friend Owner entertained the ladies this morning while I, in the capacity of Husky Passenger, did the pumping. The more I pumped, the jollier Friend Owner became. He told of various pumping exploits in which he figured as star performer before he owned a car of his own. He claimed that he had once pumped up a tire in three minutes.

I began pumping at 9 o'clock, and by 10 I had pumped enough wind into that tire to fill all the balloons in a Gordon Bennett cup race and to turn all of the windmills in the State of Illinois until they had pumped enough water to have filled the entire chain of lakes. After I had pumped one hour my friend put on his cute little tester and announced that there was only thirty pounds in the tire, whereas there would have to be eighty at the least before we could proceed.

"Finest lil' pumper I have ever had with me on a trip," he said, as I fell to the task again with anger rapidly rising above the danger point and flooding my mental carburetor. I knew he had told that to every passenger who had ever pumped for him.

Up and down, up and down, I pumped until the hinge in the middle of my back began to squeak like an old barnyard gate, and by 11 o'clock I had got her up to sixty pounds, according to the tester. I knew I had pumped over 115,000 pounds into that tire. If I had pumped an ounce, I had pumped in all of the wind in that township and left the natives gasping for breath. When I had done, it created a vacuum, and the wind poured in from the surrounding country to the extent that several corncribs were blown over and a meeting house was all but unroofed. If the minister had been there he would have been unfrocked. By noon I hadn't left enough air in that section of the country to keep a two-months-old child alive for a minute and a half. My friend tested it and found that we had only seventy-five pounds, but said he would go ahead with that. They lifted my wilted form into the car and proceeded.

We went about three rods when one of the rear tires began to sag and then quit entirely.

"Good afternoon," said I, politely, as I sprang out of the back seat and beat it over the back trail for home. So far as I know, Friend Owne. is sitting there yet, waiting for a pumper. What he needs is a hand car crew that can pump forty-seven miles and still take an interest in life.

What I want to know is what becomes of all the wind that you pump into a tire, when each upward stroke weighs about forty pounds?

A Difference.

Before they are married
One hammock will do,
But after they're married
They've got to have two.

Voice of the People

Value of Railroad Men.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The writer signing "C. F. J." in to-day's paper is evidently a railroad clerk or one of very high opinion of a clerk's ability to do other than his own particular work.

In this so-called strike controversy "C. F. J." seems to think the men are asking for something very unfair. I wonder if "C. F. J." knows that the raise in pay these men are seeking for is only the same as that being paid at this time (and for the last eighteen months) by all roads in the United States, Canada and Mexico, except the ones now engaged in this dispute. These men are only asking for the same pay for the same work that other men are getting. Anything unfair in such a demand?

You seem to think that if such a thing as a strike was called only 50 per cent of the 95 per cent voting for a strike would actually walk out.

One could tell by the tone of your letter that you are a "quitter," a fellow with a streak of "yellow" who would evidently, as an experienced railroad clerk (?) handle train orders, switches and shift cars along with station porters, etc.

Do you think the public would consent to be "railroaded" through the country by such?

The statement you make about conductors and trainmen being uneducated does not apply to them any more than to any other class of working or business people. I worked for a large wholesale house in this city, the proprietor of which could not sign out a check.

There are very few men in this life who could make the best money they were capable of earning following any of several lines of endeavor.

Please do not understand by this that I am a conductor or trainman, but only a fellow who knows. O. P. L.

Private Turpin Enjoys Reunion.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Nothing tends more to renew youth than reunions. It gives unspeakable joy to those who have passed three-score and ten, on the western side of life, to mingle together and talk of the sorrows and hardships, as well as the joys and pleasures of their younger days. The reunion of the Blue and Gray on Gettysburg's blood-stained soil will never be forgotten. Nowhere could there be found such a fine looking, healthy or handsome set of men for their ages as were there. The great and hearty welcome, as we passed along, made one feel all wished it a "good time," and we had it; indeed, to such an extent that if Pennsylvania put up a man for the next President many Johnnies would vote for him, if he be a "progressive Democrat" and Wilson and W. J. do not throw their hats in the ring. Three cheers for Pennsylvania, everlasting friendship for the brave boys who wore the blue! The Pennsylvanians are neat farmers; have splendid crops of everything except "wild oats." They have fine horses, no "high-steppers," but horses for work, and like their owners they work. An idle horse or an idle person would be lonesome in Pennsylvania. The women and girls are healthy, and take pleasure of helping. Cattle in green pastures are satisfied. Comfortable quarters make comfortable cattle; these people take care of what they have. There is plenty of houseroom for cattle, chickens and children.

All counties should keep up annual reunions for the "boys"; it will not be long they will have it to do. The vets appreciate it; the young enjoy it much; beaux do some successful courting under the shadow of the beautiful monuments. May the wide-awake country weeklies continue to urge it.

W. H. TURPIN.

The Heart of the Tax Question.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The people of Virginia do not realize the true significance of this popular demand for tax reform. It means far more than a mere equalization of the assessments of the value of a cow in Hanover on a par with Highland County. It means far more even than to put up the assessments of land to full value.

It means the beginning of the battle for economic freedom for the people.

Through many weary centuries of struggle against ignorance and the strong arm of intrenched privilege the people have now won only a part of their natural rights. They have achieved religious liberty and political liberty, but the third factor needed for further progress is "economic liberty." We have not got it, and our democracy is a farce without it.

Economic liberty is the right to labor, to have access to the means of production. It means the right of every man (or woman) to use the land. It means that the products of labor shall be free of tax. It means that industry and enterprise that put their labor in improvements shall be free of tax, instead of penalizing them, as the old law does.

Economic liberty means that all the land (city lots included) shall be used to the maximum, and not held for speculation or luxury. All the coal mines, all the timber, all the water power, shall be used to the maximum for God's people as God intended it should.

Our tax laws were made by the landed aristocracy of England and copied in Colonial Virginia when conditions were utterly different from those to-day.

Let's stop this foolish worship of the past and send real Democrats to the Legislature, who will frame an entirely new tax law for our new Virginia that we are going to build, a law that will stimulate production and enterprise instead of penalizing it with unjust taxes.

I think that The Times-Dispatch should invite the co-operation of the school of economics at the University of Virginia in the public discussion of tax reform. Political economy is called "that highbrow philosophy" by some, but Henry George succeeded in writing it into popular form for reading in his book, "Progress and Poverty," "The Canons of Taxation" is the middle chapter. Read it. R. Fitzbrown's book, "The A, B, C of Taxation."

"PIEDMONT."

A Question.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I would like to know if the Chief of Police, in his refusal to permit "September Morn" to be exhibited, meant that the 40,000 negroes of Richmond were venal, vicious in thought and susceptible to every immoral suggestion, or did he mean that a comparatively small number of them was of this description?

I wish my race could have removed from it every degrading and destroying agency and influence, but the 40,000 negroes of Richmond do not all look alike, neither do they all think alike, and to brand the good with the bad is quite unfair.

S. S. MORRIS.

J. E. B. Stuart.

Where the sabres brightly flashed
Stuart led, where heroes clashed;
Mid the serried battle line
Made the "Bars" in glory shine,
Made the "hope of boy" arise
Till it echoed in the skies.

Lengthened march and lengthened day,
Heroes still, in every fray;
Grandly in the front or wing,
Though the bullets loud did sing;
Still the heroes in their gray
Braved the foe, nor turned away.

You may sing of heroes grand,
Of your own or foreign land;
Yet the heart, in glad acclaim,
Still will Stuart's name proclaim,
And the noble hero band
Braving death for their Southland.

Furl the banner proud away,
Honor still the noble gray;
For a man is always known
By the deeds done for his own;
Brightest laurels, all the way,
Crown the heroes clad in gray.

T. B. SUMMERS.

Milton, W. Va.

QUERIES & ANSWERS

Drop Letter.

What is a "drop letter"?

MELITA.

At post-offices which have no free collection nor delivery, a letter not exceeding an ounce in weight may be sealed, stamped with a 1-cent stamp and deposited in the office to be delivered at the office. There is no "drop letter" in the scheme of the larger offices.

Too Many Sheriffs.

Is Richmond in Henrico County? If so, what is the need of a sheriff for each?

G. E. O. C.

Richmond is in the two counties of Henrico and Chesterfield in the same sense in which Virginia is in America; the boundaries of the counties inclose those of the city. But they are wholly disconnected for all purposes of government, and each needs its own officials just as if the others did not exist.

Blennerhassett.

Please tell me who was the Blennerhassett associated with Burr, and what he was doing in this country. M. H.

An Englishman of excellent birth and position, descended from Edward III., through Constance of Langley. Blennerhassett disposed of his estates—receiving about $100,000—and left England because of family dissensions arising from his scandalous action in marrying his niece, Margaret Agnew, daughter of Captain Robert Agnew, of Howlish, in Durham, and his wife, Catherine Blennerhassett.

President Johnson.

Can you give a clear and full statement of the circumstances of the impeachment of President Johnson?

T. N. R.

We certainly cannot. Books have been devoted to the subject, and it was confused by so much politics and self-seeking and suspicion that few then knew the whole truth and possibly none knows it now. Mr. Johnson was held by many to have been in treasonable correspondence with the Confederates, and to have connived at Booth's crime. Forged letters played a part in the game, and the old Federal secret service, sometimes said to have contained the choicest bunch of crooks in the world, had a potent and far from clean hand in the affair.

FLIES!

Horse manure is the principal hatching place for flies.

It can be made sterile with coal oil, carbolic acid, copperas water or dry loam by mixing thoroughly.

Horsemen, stablemen, owners of horses and sanitary inspectors, pay attention! Cut this out.

Let 1913 be a flyless year.

Abe Martin

Constable Newt Plum's son-in-law is visitin' his wife's folks on a wager. Th' honeymoon ends when th' pan under th' refrigerator gits full.

SUMMER RESORTING.

VIEWS OF THE VIRGINIA EDITORS

As to Fees.

Many newspapers throughout the State have taken up the cry of "down with the fee system." When a glance is taken at the enormous fees received in the course of one year by certain city and county officials, and a comparison made between these and the salaries paid the high State officers, it is easily seen that there is a screw loose somewhere and that the point of order against the system is well taken.

In Richmond last year the city sergeant drew $38,889 in fees from the State, the city treasurer drew $15,545 in addition to his salary of $2,640, paid by the city. There is no available record of the fees paid to the clerks of courts, treasurers and other county and city officials; they are more or less shrouded in mystery, but the opinion is general that these get larger emoluments of office than either the Governor or the justices of the high courts, and that in many instances the sum received is out of all proportion to the work performed.

There is no reasonable objection to the fee system except that it pays too much money to one officer for his work. A more equitable adjustment of the matter is desirable and could be accomplished without any great upheaval of custom. As it is not a question of the amount paid by clients of a public office but a question of the amount pocketed by the chief of that office, it would seem that a plan similar to that used in some other States will be practicable in Virginia.

From the fees collected in any office, pay a fair salary to the head of that office, pay his clerks and the running expenses; then convey the residue to the treasury. Of course, there may be circumstances of varying character in the 100 counties in Virginia, but the main principle as suggested here seems to have merit, and works satisfactorily elsewhere. We see no need of details here; they are worked out in Maryland and the District of Columbia, and have eliminated the worst features of the fee system there.

It would be wrong to abolish an established method of procedure without replacing it with another. It would be unfair to pay a county clerk a salary and expect him to pay out of it the expenses, for instance, of preparing an appeal; or to expect him to pay any clerical hire at all. But if the fees of any office were used to pay that clerk's salary, the hire of copyists and all other expenses incident to the office, the remainder to go to the treasury, it would look like a way out of a labyrinth.—Manassas Journal.

Gordonsville Grows.

Coffee, chicken and lemon pie,
They tell me that is why
Gordonsville grew.
No, not by these alone,
By the men that she has known
And the boosting they have done
Gordonsville grew.

Because Dame Nature made it fair,
Gordonsville grows.
Because the people seem to care,
Gordonsville grows.
Because of stores with stocks complete,
Because of busy folks you meet,
Because of climate hard to beat,
Gordonsville grows.

Because of people who will come
Gordonsville will grow.
Because of what they tell at home,
Gordonsville will grow.
Because of things that each can say
To help the town from day to day,
Because this is the only way.
—Gordonsville Gazette.

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