# The Times-Dispatch

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1913.


## STUART, KOINER, EGGLESTON.

In these three men chiefly lies the hope of the Virginia farmer for the next few years. By their initiative and co-operation will the agricultural prosperity of the State be made or marred. In the name of this great and fundamental interest, The Times-Dispatch calls upon these men to serve the farmer, his wife and his children.

Within the last few weeks many unpleasant things have been charged against the agricultural authorities of the State. There have been bickering and accusations, charges and counter-charges. The net result of these disclosures has been to show that something has been radically wrong in the conduct of our agricultural institutions. Jealousy, petty squabbling, lack of concentrated co-operation, slackness and political manoeuvring have combined to interfere with the steady progress of an agricultural State to better farming methods and more wealth from the soil. Without undertaking to pass judgment on one of the issues brought up, we submit to the people of Virginia that there has been adduced enough evidence to show that the farmer is not being helped as he should be. In its constant pursuit of a constructive ideal, The Times-Dispatch urges that small things be laid aside, and that every agency and power in the Commonwealth unite to serve Virginia by aiding her farmers.

The next Governor has an opportunity of splendid scope to build up agriculture by his appointments and by the authority of his office. Will he use the opportunity wisely? The Commissioner of Agriculture has been returned by the people to perform larger work. He will be judged coldly and strictly by what he accomplishes. The past failure of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute is a thing of the past. Its future usefulness lies largely in the hands of Mr. Eggleston.

We need a comprehensive, upbuilding program for the farmer. This is more important than taxes or primary laws, for out of our soil must come our main wealth. Let these gentlemen decide what is needed and let them put their shoulders to the wheel. If they need new agencies and new laws, let them come to the people's representatives and demand better machinery. We do not attempt to say what has been wrong, nor to lay down what shall be done by bulletins, what by technical training, what by demonstration work, or what by school extension work. What we do say is that we must have a new deal for the farmer, and that constructive work for all rural Virginia will alone satisfy the people.

## ECONOMY IN CLEANLINESS.

We are glad that the Council has ordered the "Spotless Town" ordinance printed for a final consideration. We also hope that the tabling of this measure for fuller pondering does not mean that it will be emasculated before its passage. It is quite possible that a better ordinance can be framed, and that the Council will improve upon the regulations suggested for keeping Richmond clean, yet the essential fact remains that some ordinance should be enacted to remedy obvious faults in the present laws on the disposal of refuse.

The point is made that the ordinance specifies a receptacle that will be so costly as to prove a burden to the poorer citizen. He will not be able to comply with the rigid specifications, and the laws will not be enforced by the court on the ground that "Congress could not pass a law requiring this." We do not think that modifying the ordinance. It is axiomatic that the city furnish the receptacle. The average of a paternalism that weakens type prints. There are certain legitimate expenses of a Republic that should be borne by the citizen. Moreover, the property holder would raise serious cries if his own vessel, that of public opinion, it seems to us that some choice should be allowed, so that any satisfactory water-tight covered receptacle could be used, with the iron can as a demand in first choice.

The other point that on account of the small force in the Street Cleaning Department, the garbage would accumulate in the yards and perhaps overflow the container, thus subjecting the citizen to a fine, or necessitating the use of more receptacles merely means that if such conditions are found to exist, we need a larger force for removing waste. Certainly all experience in other cities proves that this proposed method is the cheapest and most satisfactory way of handling refuse. In the end it means economy and good service. Let us enforce the proper handling of garbage on the householder, and then provide for its regular removal.

We can be too economical at one point to meet a greater outlay at another. The city cannot even attempt to handle refuse unless sufficient force is provided for the proper and successful execution of the plan. In some cities ashes must be removed by the householder. Here this service is rendered by the municipality. The issue resolves itself into a question of paying enough to do things right. We think the "Spotless Town" ordinance is aimed at the right method, and we do not believe small objections should hinder its passage.

## WHY NOT A CONFERENCE FOR THE COMMON GOOD?

Now that the tumult and the shouting of the year's politics dies, why should not the people of Virginia confer together concerning their social and economic needs? Other States are preparing to have State assemblies of this sort, composed of representatives of all interests, business, educational, agricultural and the like, and there is no reason why the Old Dominion should not have one. It is the hope of the Conference for Education in the South that each of the Southern States will hold a yearly conference of this type, yet this Commonwealth, ever jealous of her primacy in the South, is inactive.

At such a conference could be discussed such topics as: co-operation for rural development, the part of the church in rural development, farm ownership and good farming, rural sanitation, the one mill tax for educational purposes, rural credit systems, co-operation in marketing, creating a home market for home products, community centres, woman's part in the common good, good roads, and similar subjects. It would be easy to model a State conference along the lines of the Conference for Education in the South, and easy to secure expert and other suitable persons to make addresses. There can be no doubt that such a meeting would be largely attended by representative men and women from the cities and the country.

The value of a conference for the common good is that it instills into the people a larger ideal and a broader purpose in life. From a practical standpoint, it supplies new ideas which, if utilized, will bring about more efficient co-operation between the people for their common enrichment. It "puts the people wise" to the principles of progress and efficiency.

## CHAINS OF GEMS.

Men are bound by chains of habit, convention, tradition. Men are frequently hampered by great wealth, and become the servants of the money that should serve them. Yet no bondage is so useless and pitiful as that of the man or woman bound by chains of gems. The poor man who reads of the troubles the over-rich have with their jewels has cause for gratitude. He is free to leave his house and go on a picnic without being worried by fear that a million dollars worth of trinkets will get away during his absence.

The ownership of great treasures of jewelry means either that the possessor has to stand guard over them, or entrust them to some one else. It is a futile kind of slavery. Even the flashing beauty of precious stones, and this is their only real worth, cannot repay the sacrifices made to keep them from being stolen. A great society woman gave a ball the other night at which it was estimated some $12,000,000 of jewels were displayed. She had her grounds guarded by a squad of detectives. Every guest was inspected and watched. She also had other watchdogs in the house, dressed and posing as invited participants at the feast. They were present to guard the sparkling treasure. It must be pretty difficult for even the very rich to have a good time on such conditions. True society must flee from a scene where simple human intercourse is balled by the fear that your neighbor is perhaps a thief, or at best a plain clothes man.

The super-rich lose even the glory of priceless diamonds and sapphires and ropes of pearls and brooches of emeralds. They are never rich enough to treat these mere decorative symbols with indifference. The sporting chance is eliminated. They do not wear their gauds with the regal thoughtlessness of kings, implying carelessly that were all this taken a new set would be forthcoming on the morrow. They hire folks to watch them, and when some crafty looter gets away with huge plunder, they spend days of troubled anxiety to get the baubles back. Before they get the jewels they are unhappy; while they have them, they are in suspense; after they are gone, they worry. In solemn truth, the harassed rich ought to reward the thief for relieving them of their chains, and bid him godspeed with his burden.

## THE TARIFF AND THE REFERENDUM.

If the injurious Payne-Aldrich bill had been submitted to a national referendum what would have been the result? There is no man who believes that it would have been ratified by the people of the country. Yet this was the tariff law of the last three Republican years, seen unbind in such a form.

Hardly surpass these very interesting inquiries. Again the measure to be operative from legislation. The Louisiana senators represent all the interests of the contemplated reduction of the duties, because the century old protection of sugar will not be materially affected under the tariff bill. Yet the interests of Louisiana compelled the two Senators from that State to stand firm for high duties on sugar. Will all Democrats vote as would be the outcome if the three propositions were referred to the whole vote of the People of Louisiana? Is it not possible that a majority of them might favor a lower price on sugar, and certainly would overwhelmingly demand the prospect of lower prices on the many other things affected by the proposed reduction? Is there not a possibility that the Louisiana Senators may represent not the people, but the sugar interests?

The same test might be applied in Colorado, Montana and perhaps some other States concerning wool and beet sugar, and in Florida and California about citrus fruits.

If a national referendum were permissible, would the people of the country indorse the present tariff measure and crush the power of the special interests?

Little question for to-day: What is the Mexican situation?

Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson is a "sho 'nuff" third termer.

To-day's nuisance: the man who says "I told you so."

The newly-elected members of the House of Delegates will now retire to the seclusion of their studies to ponder upon the solution of our tax problem.

"Great crowds visited Ocean View on Sunday, and fish were superabundant in 'spots,'" is the crime of the Portsmouth Star. A little more of that sort of thing and those fish will begin to feel blue.

In the Roanoke Times last week appeared this gibe at The Times-Dispatch and its political faith in Mr. Pollard: "These amateurs with their tawdry and obvious little schemes and devices, which they think so profound, make us tired." Is that why you were asleep at the switch, Alfred?

We welcome to the list of Virginia papers the Free State News from Kenbridge, Lunenburg County, "devoted to the upbuilding of that county along agricultural, educational and industrial lines." The Free State will not be the organ "of any party, faction, or clan, but will endeavor to stand for the right at all times and bring about the greatest measure of good to its readers." It will be nonpartisan. Lunenburg is 167 years old as a county, and is full of folks that, as the News says, are "industrious, kind, intelligent and hospitable." They were once a "free State," in that they were independent of the outside world, and lived happily to themselves. This bred a strong, courageous, and determined spirit which we trust the News will reflect for the glory of its home county and the State of Virginia.

This is Play Day at Chimborazo Park.

Now that envious Baltimore is going to imitate us and have a "Better Acquaintance Week," the best thing Baltimore could do would be to close up and come to our party. It might pick up some other hints about life in a big city.

## On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

**The Diary of a Bonehad.**

There is a great deal of psychology about bass fishing. I am convinced that it is merely a state of mind.

Bass fishing requires a short pole and a long imagination. If a man has these two and smothers his conscience early in the season, there is no reason why he shouldn't be the champion bass fisherman of the United States.

Yesterday I went bass fishing with Jones when I should have been attending to my business. I had stayed Jones off for four years and could think up no more excuses. Jones was the greatest bass fisherman in our town. It wasn't necessary to prove it, for he would admit it if anybody asked him, and did admit it very frequently whether anybody asked him or not.

Jones never caught a bass that weighed less than five pounds. He said it was a crime to keep a four-pound one, and always threw them back.

We got up at 4 o'clock in the morning and caught the last owl car for the depot. We traveled forty-two miles to an inland lake and fished until noon without getting a bite.

At noon Jones upset the boat while reaching for a cat-tail and spilled me into the lake, from which I was rescued by my own efforts. We ate a soggy lunch and sat in our damp clothes until evening, when we upset the boat again while trying to row in, and lost a fishing outfit that I had paid $18 for the day before.

When we reached the landing an old man who rented the boat to us told us that there hadn't been a black bass in the lake for twenty years.

While we were away I lost orders for ten carloads of goods, my young son ran the automobile into a telephone pole and caused damage amounting to $825, my stenographer ran away and got married, and somebody stole my lawnmower.

Mental bass fishing is the only kind that pays.

**Trading at Home.**

Some unknown poet of passion out in the long grass has come forward with the following bit of timely comment:

"Every time you come to town
And start to throw your money aroun'
Say, 'Homemade goods are the goods for me,
Because they spell 'Prosperity.'

"A dollar you send to the Eastern store
Says, good-bye, Bill, forevermore,
But the dollar you spend with the homemade sound
Keeps a-comin' and a-comin' and a-comin' 'round.

"The people around are getting wise
To the way to beat the catalogue guys,
Who keep what they get and never come round
With enough of the coin to buy a hound.

"We love our town and we love our State,
And here's where we ought to co-operate,
If you want health, wealth and a groaning table,
Always ask the clerk for the 'homemade' label."

**The Pastor's Patent.**

The following is told of a colored minister. For several Sundays the collection had been rather scant. One morning he rose in the pulpit and said:

"I hab found it necessary, on account ob de astringency ob de hard times an' de gineral deficiency ob de circulatin' mejun in connection wid dis church t' interduce ma new ottermatic election box. It is so arranged dat a half dollah or quartah falls on a red plush cushion without noise; a nickel will ring a small bell distinctually heard by the congregation, an' a suspendha button, my fellow-mawtels, will fah off a pistol, so you will gov'n yo'selves accordingly. Let de election now proceed, w'ile I takes off ma hat an' gibs out a hymn."

**Little Things.**

Little chunks of carbon,
Little grains of sand,
Make an auto engine
Pound to beat the band.

## Voice of the People

**Inconsistency of the Church in the Matter of Eugenics.**

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I have read with a great deal of interest the many letters which have appeared in your columns anent "the church and eugenics." I cannot refrain from offering a few suggestions in this connection, though I do not expect them to find favor in the eyes of many of your readers.

In the first place, I must note the inconsistency of the "orthodox" religious teachers who declare from their pulpits, "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow," and in their councils on eugenics declare that "the consequences of sin are certain." I wonder if it has ever occurred to these gentlemen that the teaching of the forgiveness of sin, in the vicarious sense, the teaching that "there is a fountain filled with blood, beneath whose flood the vilest sinner may be plunged with the result that he comes up clean, losing all his guilty stains" is responsible for more unchaste living than all the eugenic marriage laws of the land can possibly prevent?

I am not opposing the action of these ministers in demanding a certificate from candidates for matrimony, but I wish to point out the very obvious fact that, by their preaching that the consequences of sin may be shifted upon the shoulders of another, they are making of no effect all efforts toward the reform which they seek.

Are not young men told by these and all orthodox clergymen that there is a miraculous power to which they may apply, with the result that all the past is wiped out? Are they not told that they may become "new creatures" by being "born again"? Are they not told that the person who has lived a dissolute life, but who has undergone this purifying process, is in higher favor with God than the man who has been clean in his thoughts and deeds, yet who has never felt the necessity of being "washed in the blood"? Are they not told that the former is fit for the company of the angels around the throne, while the latter will be refused entrance into the "city of the blessed," and must take his portion with the damned?

Will these gentlemen pronounce a blessing upon the marriage one who has lived a dissolute life, but who has been "purified"? Failing to do so, will they not reflect upon the purifying process, which they advertise from their pulpits?

Until the church ceases to teach such immoral doctrines, which, according to Dr. Warbasse, "hinder the teaching of sex hygiene," it will only subject itself to ridicule when posing as an advocate of eugenics.

Whenever the church awakens out of the deep sleep into which it fell during the middle ages, and begins to think in terms of the twentieth century, then, and not until then, can it consistently offer itself as a leader in movements of reform.

In the second place, if these gentlemen would look a little deeper into the cause of the evil which they seek to combat, they might get some idea as to an effective way of dealing with the matter. I will not take up space, except to merely suggest that, perhaps there is some relation between prostitution and poverty, furthermore that there is a very close relationship between poverty and the profit system.

A study of economics would reward these and all other would-be reformers, and perhaps would react wholesomely upon their theology.

S. C. WEATHERLY,
Pastor Unitarian Church,
Highland Springs, Va.

**Give the Woman All She Is Entitled To.**

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Why should the womenfolk not be allowed to vote if they wish to, is a subject which calls for careful consideration just at this time. While I am not a whole-soul suffragette, yet I am in favor of woman's suffrage to a certain extent, and cannot see any good reason why the female sex should not be allowed the privilege of casting their ballots if they so desire; nor do I see any reason why their social standing should be lowered or lessened one bit by granting them this privilege. Where a woman owns property and pays taxes on same, according to my idea, she is just as much entitled to cast her ballot as a man would be. Of course, if the law was passed all would have the same privilege, but this would not make a battlefield of the place, as all who wished to could go to the polls and vote like a man for their country's rights, and those not desiring to do so could easily stay at home, as they heretofore have been doing.

Now, I don't believe in a woman holding a public office, yet there are numbers of them capable of discharging their duty along this line equally as well as the men folk. But give her a right (if she so desires) to cast her vote for the man she wishes, and the one who she thinks will do the most good for the country. I like for the women folk to have all that they are entitled to, and trust the time is not far distant when all who desire can cast their vote for the men they deem best and most suitable for the office and do the most good for the welfare of the country.

I noticed recently that the lawmakers of Illinois saw fit to grant to women of that State the right to vote. This is the first move along that line east of the Mississippi. When woman suffrage gets in full power, I trust this will be the beginning of a new era in political virtuousness, which will bring about better and cleaner politics for this great country. I believe if the women were granted the privilege or right to vote all over the country it would be the means of breaking up to a certain extent disorderly kept houses, saloons and gambling houses in large cities. Then why shouldn't the women vote? Are they not just as much interested (or at least should be) in selecting and electing proper men to make laws which shall govern the country, their children and home affairs? Are they not concerned in the election of honest, upright men in both country and city to see that proper laws are enforced and carried out to the fullest extent for the betterment of their home and the country at large? Again, let me say, are not the women just as much (if not more) interested in the laws to be made for better education as the men folk, by which their children can be educated to the best advantage?

Now, if we look at it in the right light, who is, or should be, more interested in making the proper laws for this great government than the women folk? So I say, give the women their rights, which they are entitled to, so they can do their duty for the betterment of the country, which is so essential just at this time.

A READER.
Prince George, Va.

**For the Larger Church.**

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—As an officer of the encampment, I beg to express appreciation of your editorial this date, "The Baptist Encampment." It may be of interest to the writer of the editorial to know that the registered attendance numbered some 1,700 persons, from all sections of Virginia, and of this number at least 90 per cent were the laymen of our churches—men and women, Sunday school officers and teachers and members of the Woman's Missionary Unions and Baptist Young People's Unions. From this encampment there will go forth earnest workers better equipped for service and more efficient to carry on the work of making the church larger in order that it may fulfill the mission of the Master.

Your practical editorial, "The Larger Church," struck a keynote, and the time is rapidly approaching when the church will accomplish far more for the brotherhood of man than it has ever done. The time will be hastened and the church greatly helped if the daily press would devote more space to church news. Take the Saturday edition, with its columns of stereotyped church advertisements—why not allow the churches to advertise their services in an attractive display manner—encourage the many Bible classes of men and women to invite the people to their services. Then, on Monday morning, have some space carrying church news. Why not? It would be interesting reading, and no doubt would bring into the churches many who are not now attendants at church.

Very truly yours,
FRANK T. CRUMP,
Treasurer.

**Negro Outing Camp Grateful.**

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—We the outing committee of the Fulton Settlement Work, do hereby extend to you and your staff of associates our deep and sincere feeling of gratitude for your kindly mentioning of our work in your paper on last Thursday, which has brought to our work much encouragement and generous help.

On seeing the announcement in the paper a representative of the Richmond Realty Company offered the use of a large grove in the western part of the city for our camp. A check for $20 was received from Miss E. Hope Stewart, of Brook Hill, Va.

For these please accept our humble and feeble thanks. And we go forth with renewed energy in our efforts to do all we can with the small means at our command to promote health work for the benefit of our race.

But with your further interest in our efforts I am sure we can do much along this line.

Most respectfully, yours,
REV. A. H. JACKSON,
Chairman Recreation Work;
MRS. MAMIE DIXON,
Secretary;
ANNA R. COOPER, M. D.,
Director.
The Committee.

Richmond, July 21.

**The Bleachers' Lament.**

Ye scribes who with proline pen
Inform us of the scoring,
Give credit to the rooting men
Who start the bleachers roaring
Our players can't such pleas resist,
They score the winning tally.
Oh, give the bleachers an "assist,"
They caused the winning rally!

"FRITZ"

## 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

Lafe Bud an' his wife haint separated in th' general acceptance o' th' term, but he plays golf. "What's th' matter with you, ole feller, been sick?" is jist some folks' way o' tryin' t' be pleasant.

## THE VACATION SEASON.

By John T. McCutcheon.

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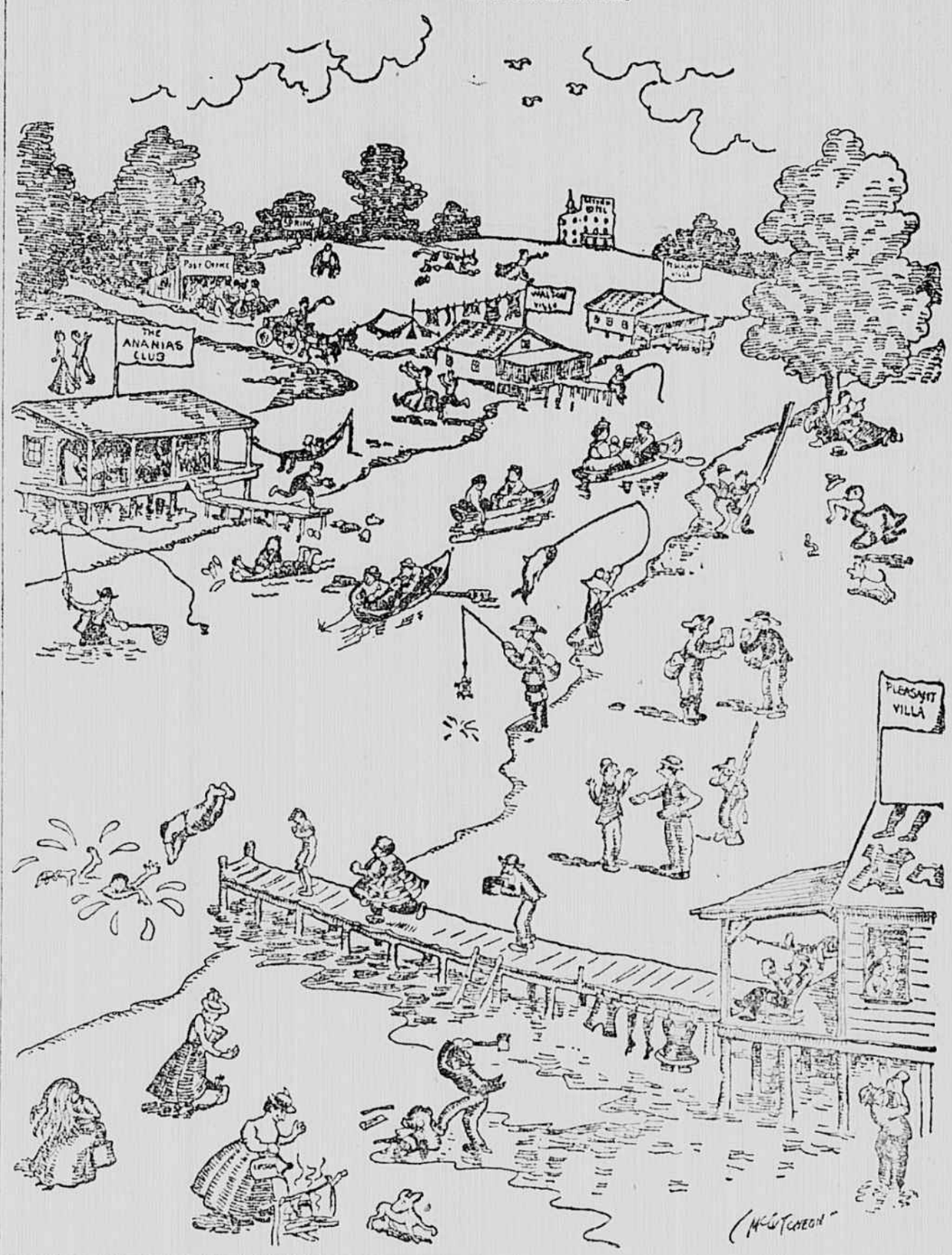


## QUERIES & ANSWERS

**City Hall.**

Will you inform me when the City Hall in Richmond was turned over as complete? J. JONES.

It was first occupied February 1, 1894. There seems no record of the date of formal transfer to city.

**Convention of 1776.**

Can you tell me who was the last survivor of the Virginia convention of 1776? T. T. HARRISON.

Mr. Madison. He died June 28, 1836, some sixty years after the adjournment of the convention of 1776.

**Imperator.**

Please tell me which is the accented syllable in the name of the great new vessel, the Imperator. S. C. CAMPBELL.

Accent is on the "a," which is broad.

**Driving Wheels.**

What effect does increasing the diameter of the driving wheel have on the ability of a motor to move a car? Why? S.

It diminishes it because of the leverage increase against the motor. Virtually whatever is—in reasonable limits—lost in power is made up in speed. There is no reason except atmospheric resistance why a car with very powerful motor and wheels either very tall or geared very high should not be capable of any designed speed.

**Elevation, Etc.**

What is the highest and what is the lowest point in this country? D. C. BARKER.

Mount McKinley, in Alaska, 20,300 feet above the sea level. Death Valley, in California, 276 feet below.

## VIEWS OF THE VIRGINIA EDITORS

**The Chase of the White Rose.**

There is a white rose somewhere, and you see it plainly—sometimes in a dream, sometimes in the exultation and rapture of waking moments. The delicate odor is borne to you on a lightly stirring breeze, and instinctively you reach for it, desiring to feel the softness of its velvet white petals and to breathe deeper of the rich, rare perfume. But it's not there! Your arm was too short. You did not calculate the distance accurately, and your white rose—yours by kinship and inheritance—is still ungathered.

This process is repeated year in and year out—you constantly reaching for your white rose and never quite reaching it. And it seems such a pity. To you it is the one thing that has been lacking in your life all the while. To you it has meant the completion of a happiness long delayed, a hope long deferred, a prayer unanswered yet, a yearning without fulfilment or recompense through the years that have gone.

The truth is—and we say it on the authority of human experience and observation in every generation of men and women—that this white rose—your white rose—the most beautiful and tempting your eyes have ever beheld—would turn to ashes if touched by so much as the tip of your finger. It is not to be handled and caressed. It was set out in the wide expanse of your life, just a little ahead of you, to tempt you, to beckon you, to inspire you, and to lead you nearer the throne of the Eternal, under whose protection and sheltering care this flower—this white rose of yours—grew into such matchless beauty and loveliness. It was never intended to be handled or fondled by hands of clay, but only after "this corruptible shall have put on incorruption and this mortal immortality."—Wise Virginian.

**Good Roads Indispensable.**

There is no way to appeal to the selfish hog, who cringes at the idea of spending a dollar for the benefit of humanity, or his county at large, but you fellows who are undecided whether or not we should have good roads in this county go to Judge Burns, Judge Skeen, Judge Martin Williams, Hon. R. E. Chase or any of the men who know all about the good roads movement and learn what a bond issue really means and how good roads would benefit our county. We are losing good citizens every year on account of no roads in this county, and no one is coming in to take their place. At the present rate of people selling out and leaving our county because of no effort to improve our conditions, in ten years from to-day most of our best citizens will be gone and the county turned over to the little selfish fellows, who care nothing for the interest of the county at large.—Sandy Valley News.


# Your Appreciation

When you do business with this bank you soon appreciate the superior methods that characterize its service.

Our service is conservative, yet thoroughly progressive, and the management is untiring in its efforts to make the banking business of all depositors of real practical benefit to them.

We have had forty-three years' experience.

**National State and City Bank**

**1111 East Main Street**