The Times-Dispatch

Business Office....Times-Dispatch Building 10 South Tenth Street.
South Richmond.....1020 Hull Street
Washington Bureau.....Munsey Building
Petersburg Bureau....109 N. Sycamore Street
Lynchburg Bureau.....218 Eighth Street

BY MAIL. POSTAGE PAID.	One Year.	Six Mos.	Three Mos.	One Mo.
Daily with Sunday	$6.00	$3.00	$1.50	$.65
Daily without Sunday	4.00	2.00	1.00	.35
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	.25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg— One Week.
Daily with Sunday..... 15 cents
Daily without Sunday..... 12 cents
Sunday only..... 5 cents

Entered January 22, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1913.

LET US COMPLETE ANNEXATION.

The people of Richmond expect the Board of Aldermen to pass the annexation ordinance this evening with the same fine spirit of community optimism and co-operation displayed by the unanimous vote in the Common Council. If the Aldermen fail to do this they will display a temper and a vision opposed to every other interest in the city. Business organizations, civic groups, in short, all Richmond favors the present liberal annexation plan. Can any representative fear that these manufacturing, commercial and investing interests are so blind to their own advantage as to advocate a measure that will hurt the city and so themselves? The recent growth of Richmond and the expressed desire of its people for more territory will justify any representative in laying aside his personal fears in an honest effort to further community growth.

We believe that the fears we have heard expressed are not founded in fact, although they do represent the sincere convictions of good men. It is quite true that the line takes in some territory that will not be developed in the next few years. It is also true that this was done on the expert advice of the City Engineer that we might gain control of the watersheds for drainage and sanitation. A member of the Administrative Board, who is also an engineer, believes that the line is admirably drawn for this end. Such area must be protected for the benefit of Richmond. We need it.

Again, the fear that the development of Richmond will be handicapped by taking in more territory than can be cared for, and that our present area needs all our attention can be met by the provisions of the annexation ordinance. For five years the tax rate remains the same, and all revenues from new territory are expended therein. There is no direct obligation for the city to use its present revenue in improvements on this land. It is also possible for the Council to issue bonds on the annexed property for the purpose of providing gas, water, sewerage, streets, etc. The tax rate would then be the same as for the rest of the city. Street improvements mean more homes and a larger use of water, gas and other public utilities at a profit to the city. This looks like a good investment, not a burden.

Examination of the proposed additions will show that much of the land is already developed. We must have plenty of adjacent territory to provide land for homes within reasonable distance of the street car lines and of the various industrial centres. This land must of necessity be undeveloped when annexed, or it will sell at such a rate per footage to make it too costly for the big builder of homes who must buy on the defensive basis if he is to make his cheap homes possible. All other opinions to the contrary, municipal experts are agreed that we need more homes for the workers. To get them we must have ground at reasonable rates.

The final argument is that past experience discloses none of the evil results threatened. The Council practically doubled the area in 1906. The results have amply justified this action. The sentiment for annexation to-day in South Richmond is proof of the pudding. Nearly all the added territory has been built up and the city's revenue has increased over a million and a half dollars without an increase of the tax rate. The real fact is that not enough new area was taken in to keep speculation from preventing the realization of the aims of the city. Let us not make this mistake a second time.

We trust that every Alderman will consider these facts. It is easy to anticipate minor difficulties in enlarging a great city. Surely, however, the large and certain benefits outweigh these objections. The spirit of growth and co-operation for the good of the community is abroad in our land. That spirit itself assures us that the annexed territory will be taken care of without injury to present Richmond. This ideal of co-operation is of untold value to any city. We do not believe that the Aldermen will fail to appreciate the duty of helping that to-night devolves on them.

The smell of burning leaves in autumn can bring up more memories than even an old photograph album.

The only English baseball team has landed. It is noticeable that it waited till the football season before venturing over.

A Memphis paper refers to "a wealthy Memphis widow." She'll be neither widow nor wealthy long if some men we know can get her address.

Fifty-five thousand chauffeurs are registered in New York, but our own experience tells us that such of them as drive taxicabs are not thoroughbreds.

INTERVENTION BY MEXICO?

The big news this week is all concerned with the effect of elections. The election two weeks ago in Mexico is linked with the election in the United States on Tuesday. Indirectly, we are asked shall Mexico intervene to deflect the course of progress and political cleansing? If we go into Mexico to clean up there, can we also continue our own big task of cleaning up here?

The lesson of our fall elections is simple enough. The people are awake. They are taking back the government into their own hands. They are repudiating the gang and the boss and the special interest. They are voting to sustain the man or the party that promises honesty, efficiency and democracy. In Massachusetts the Democratic party received an overwhelming indorsement of its tariff legislation. In New Jersey the leader of that party won again the seal of approval from his own State. In New York the vicious power of Tammany suffered a terrible chastisement. In Virginia, with few exceptions, the voters indorsed the candidate of progress and relegated the mere obstructionist and standpatter to the rear.

These things are encouraging. They continue the promise of the past two elections. Government by the people is not a failure, nor is the sovereign power of the people corrupted or seized away from them altogether. Even the paradox of a returned Sulzer is indicative of an electorate that can choose the party offender and the predatory system. New York has not forgotten Sulzer's shortcomings, but it remembers better the evil power that crushed him when he threatened its freedom. After the muckraking and the exposure, we are started on a program of constructive work for all the nation.

No man but must regret the prospect of seeing this current turned aside by an outside duty. It may be that we cannot escape the necessity of helping Mexico. For our own sake and for the sake of national honor, we may have to take up this grievous burden. Yet at what a price!

Let us leave aside what intervention in Mexico must cost in money and lives. Let us neglect the dangers of foreign complication and endless trouble that almost any action seems bound to force upon us. Let us think of what the entrance of a military ideal into our national life may mean.

Entangled with Mexico we shall no longer be free to solve our own problems upon their merits. Other questions will become subordinate to the foreign policy. Every action of Congress or the President will be clouded by the test of what it means in relation to Mexico and South America. The excitement of intervention will distract the people from the sane study of their own affairs. An election will not be interpreted cleanly as showing approval or repudiation of an administration or its policy. It will be twisted out of shape by other elements.

There is a homely proverb that "when the cat's away the mice will play." When the eyes and the hearts of the nation are bent on outside affairs, will the plunderers hesitate to slip in and feast? We rejoice in the signs of political enlightenment. We trust the work for political freedom may not be interrupted unless for the gravest cause.

THE SUFFRAGETTE AMAZONS.

The militant suffragettes intend to stop guerilla warfare and go in for the grim and bitter reality. Sylvia Pankhurst plans to raise a volunteer army to fight for the cause in London. It is to be regretted that Sylvia thus descends to the common-place. We cannot believe that the best managed rebellion will be half so interesting or nearly such fine advertising as the previous antics of the militants. To pour acid in the mail box is a charming thing. Like Thoreau, we think most mail is a nuisance anyhow. To tear up the links of a golf club is not without a delicate humor as a means of calling attention to masculine folly, beating a prime minister with a whip is rare enough to be interesting.

But just to go out and fight like ordinary men is a far fall. It is a blundering imitation of Sir Edward Carson's army of Ulster without the redeeming Irish temperament as an excuse. It has neither beauty nor feminine charm.

If the militants are hard put for the excitement of combat, we suggest a tournament. That has both social and martial features that should make it attractive. A battle to the death between Winston Churchill, armed with a mace, and the unknown knight "Votes for Women," would be worth almost any price. A neat scrimmage between picked teams from the House of Lords and the hunger strikers would uphold ancient British tradition and love for sport. Something of the modern devotion to pageants could be satisfied in such a scene. Mrs. Humphrey Ward, as a squire on a mortor-cycle, would be decorative as well as useful. Kipling would chant barbaric hymns for the edification of the mob. Bernard Shaw would make a good jester.

There are possibilities here. Somebody had better write a letter to the Times. There is no use driving the remunerative tourist out of London on account of street fighting or the investiture of Buckingham Palace by an army of Amazons. People would pay to see a treat of arms. The moving picture rights would be a neat help to the party funds. Think it over, Sylvia.

"Children love snow," asserts the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. We have heard so, but it has been so long since it snowed in Richmond that Richmond children have to throw bunches or violets at each other in their wintry sports.

If the University of Mississippi football team would bring Senator Vardaman along with it to the game here Wednesday, the gate receipts would be greatly increased.

OUR SCHOOL SOCIAL CENTRE.

Richmond has at last realized the possibilities of the school as a social centre. At the Nicholson School in Fulton the experiment of opening the school to the community for use as a place of social instruction and recreation was inaugurated Tuesday evening. This was an experiment only in the sense that Richmond had done nothing of the kind before. In other cities, the schoolhouse has for some years been a valuable instrument in the upbuilding of the intellectual and industrial life of the people.

Mayor Ainslie, who himself has been a warm advocate of the use of schools in social ways, told an audience of some 200 men, women and children that in his opinion the school board could do no wiser thing than to arrange a series of lectures to be given in the schools. He pointed out that it was a poor investment to erect expensive buildings for use just a few hours each day during about ten months of the year. These buildings belong to the people. The people should use them. Could they be used for a better purpose than to enable the citizen to hear what his Mayor thinks on the vital matter of "Efficiency in City Government?"

But the school social centre has a broader field than to provide lecture courses. It should encourage the people to teach themselves by getting together for the discussion of their own concerns. The people of Fulton live in a little commonwealth of their own. They have ideals and interests that demand community consideration. The school centre should stimulate the formation of clubs, story-telling leagues, dramatic organizations, local athletic unions, and purely recreational groups. It should in fact be a real centre to which the citizens, of all ages and sexes, can look for help in solving their problems, and to which they may bring ideals of co-operation.

This movement is democratic. It makes for neighborliness, and this is a good old-fashioned virtue too often missing in our modern complex world. Its possibilities are unlimited. Its practical value is already demonstrated by the opening of sewing and cooking classes for married and unmarried women. The whole spirit of the community will be broader and wiser as a result of this extension of education and culture into the very lives of old and young. We know the Fulton centre will be a success because it fills a need. We trust that its work will soon be extended until every region of Richmond has a meeting place for the people.

THE RIGHT TO SELL FLOWERS.

We think the people of Richmond generally will not feel much sympathy for the plan to break up the flower market at Sixth and Broad Streets. At the same time, the protest of merchants and the reply of the flower-sellers might furnish an excellent chance for an examination into the entire matter of regulating markets and street vendors. For example, what is the difference in status of the permanent stalls for the sale of flowers and the wagon of a fruit peddler drawn up against the curb? Are these flower-stands a part of the market a block away, or do they constitute what we recently urged as a part solution of the high cost of living, a neighborhood market? The whole question of markets might be taken up in the board with profit to the market men, the city government and the buying public.

The contention of the protesting parties seems to be that the presence of the flower-stands is a detriment to the surrounding merchants, and so to the value of the property. We agree with Clerk Diacont that the reverse is likely to be true. These flower booths are among the prettiest things one sees on Broad Street. They are in no wise objectionable on account of the litter or the odor. They may draw crowds and cause some trifling inconvenience to the passer-by, yet it is a strange theory for a retailer to object to a crowd near his place of business. It would be a good thing to find out exactly why the flower-sellers are in the way.

The chief party to be thought of is the people. They own the streets, and if they choose to rent a certain part of them to markets of flowers, it must be for their own good. In this case it is. They get blossoms for their homes, for ceremonial uses, and for gifts from these stands. The gardner has a chance to sell direct to the consumer, and all the overhead charges are cut out. This helps the people of light purses who cannot afford to pay the necessary charges of florists. Indeed, the kinds of flowers sold here and in stores are hardly in competition. The market offers homely, beautiful outdoor varieties; the store offers the splendid product of culture indoors. In the long run this market buying of flowers probably aids the florists by teaching the people to buy flowers and use them.

Richmond does not want to part with the gay show of blooms along Broad Street. We are sure that sane regulations can be made so that nobody will be harmed while many will be helped.

"The work of storing winter wood and coal in bathtubs is proceeding right along in South Carolina," says the Houston Post.

Mary Garden carries a walking cane, but it is believed that if women generally imitate her, the purpose of cane-toting will be ornamental rather than useful. Woman's tongue is all the weapon she needs.

"Returns on the income tax must be made under oath, but this is not the only kind of swearing that goes with the new law," sagely observes the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Reprinted from This Newspaper, November 6, 1863.

Political.

Governor Letcher calls special election to fill vacancy in the House of Delegates occasioned by the resignation of Thomas F. Goode, of Mecklenburg.

From the North.

John P. Gray, of the New York Times, sent to the Williamsburg Asylum to inspect it, reports that after the battle of Williamsburg, in 1862, its accomplished superintendent, Dr. Galt, committed suicide. Three hundred patients were left without medical supervision or support, and General McClellan ordered Dr. Thompson, of Illinois, to take charge, and secure all necessary supplies. The matron and other officers remained in charge, and served faithfully with no other reward but food and clothing.

The result of the conscription ordered by President Lincoln brought only one into the army for every nineteen drawn.

Local.

John F. Newsom, of North Carolina, a guard at Castle Thunder, arraigned before Mayor on charge of shooting and killing Richard Morris, Company D, City Battalion, and wounding two other soldiers. In the affray Newsom fired one shot from his musket which struck Private Martin Creep in the breast, tearing the flesh, glanced, striking Private Frey, fractured a bone in his arm, and, continuing in its course, lodged in the abdomen of Private Morris, a spectator, causing his death a few hours afterward.

The Agricultural Situation.

"Seeding grain should now be the occupation of every farmer in the South who has not already sown all his lands in wheat, oats and rye. The scarcity of long forage will make the oat and rye crops exceedingly valuable next spring, and the demand for flour for the army will increase the price materially unless the currency is very much improved before the next harvest. The army must be fed or the South will be subjugated and the farmers lose their all."

War News.

New ironclad joins in the bombardment of Fort Sumter. In the last twenty-four hours 587 shots fired on the fortification, of which 125 missed. No casualties.

President Davis.

The President visited Wilmington yesterday, and, addressing the citizens, told them that their harbor is the only one still open for trade, and that he will do all in his power to defend it.

Advertisements.

Second-hand blue frock coat, good material, may be had for $300.

A. W. Taylor advertises for return of runaway slave girl, daughter of one of President Davis's servants.

High Cost of Living.

No wheat in market. "The injudicious and indiscriminate system of impressment pursued by the government has made the supply of bread for those outside the army a question for serious consideration, and if not speedily remedied will make starvation a more than probable event." In two weeks flour has jumped from $10 to $75 per barrel, and in some places sells at $100. Corn commands $14.40 per bushels, and is scarce at that.

Current quotations: Bacon, hog-round, $2.70 to $3; lard, $2.10; butter, $3.75 to $4; eggs, $2; Irish potatoes, $10 to $12 per bunch; sweet potatoes, $12 to $13; tallow candles, $3.50 to $3.75; salt, 45 cents per pound; coffee, $9.50 to $10; sugar, common brown, $2.75 to $3; sorghum molasses, $12 to $15 per gallon; whiskey, $40 to $50 per gallon; apple brandy, $34 to $36 per gallon. In Richmond: Chickens, $6 to $8 per pair; turkeys, $12 to $15 apiece; ducks, $7 to $8 per pair; raccoon, $10; opossum, $2.50 to $5; squirrel, $1; alewives, 50 cents apiece; catfish, $1.50 to $2 for 4; turnips, $2 per peck; cabbage, 75 cents to $1.25 per head.

Musical.

Grand concert at Exchange Hotel tonight. New Confederate anthem, "God Save the South," to be sung for first time, accompanied by the composer, Professor De Coenel.

Voice of the People

The Debt Case.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Referring to the article in your columns some weeks ago concerning the Virginia debt case, I may add that the plan to cede territory is not of recent inception. I am a native of the Valley of Virginia, and I feel that I am in a position to express the sentiment of the people so far as the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley are concerned.

Perhaps comparatively few Virginians are thoroughly familiar with the circumstances attending the removal of these counties from the mother State.

Jefferson County, as all Virginians should know, was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, third President, author of important and far-reaching bills, founder of the University of Virginia, etc., quite enough to warrant the stamp of greatness, and Jefferson county doubtless feels the distinction and glories in it.

It was always a source of pleasure to Jefferson to visit historic Harpers Ferry and view the beautiful and picturesque Blue Ridge Mountains.

Berkeley, the adjoining county, was named after Lord Berkeley, the deposed Governor of Colonial Virginia, of whom Charles II. said:

"Believe me, this man has put to death more men in that barren land than I have for the murder of my father."

When West Virginia was made a separate State, June 20, 1863, the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley were not included in the original territory embraced by the new State, but later, through force of arms, were snatched from the mother State, and, further, through the instrumentality of some "skalawags," who belonged to the "home guard," and who neither had the courage to fight for the Confederacy nor for the Union.

It was partly through the instrumentality of this same "home guard" that West Virginians who fought for the Confederacy were denied the right of franchise, and which was restored to them by the Flick amendment over a decade later.

The citizens of the Counties of Jefferson and Berkeley were naturally averse to their forcible removal from the Old Dominion, and appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, retaining, it has been commonly reported, the late Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, as their counsel. The appeal was without avail.

It is claimed by many that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, not desiring to carry its main line through Virginia, was also instrumental in this ravishment of the old State, acting through its representative, the late Charles J. Faulkner, father of ex-United States Senator Charles J. Faulkner.

The Counties of Jefferson and Berkeley are doubtless the most beautiful and fertile in the Valley of Virginia, and are in all particulars essentially Virginia counties. Their geographical relation, the manners and customs of the people, as well as sentiment, stamp them as typical counties of the Old Dominion.

Some of the most gallant officers of the Confederate army who, through honest conviction and purity of purpose, followed the Stars and Bars through victory and defeat, were the product of these counties, particularly Jefferson.

Now that the Supreme Court of the United States has finally settled the long-standing controversy between Virginia and West Virginia, involving the public debt question, and has compelled West Virginia to recognize her liability, as indicated in the plain provisions of the fundamental law of that State, section 8, article 8, the people of Jefferson and Berkeley would gladly accept the proposal to square the old debt by ceding these and other eastern border counties to the mother State.

May that grand old standard whose motto, "Sic Semper Tyrannis," appeals to civilization and tends to thrill the pulse of patriotic Virginians with the courage that inspired their forefathers on to nobler deeds, once more float aloft over the Counties of Jefferson and Berkeley and shield and protect them through all time.

DANIEL H. MORGAN,
Surgeon U. S. Navy (retired).
Parry Sound, Ont., Can., Oct. 25.

Says Was General Lee's Fault.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—With reference to Dr. McKim's "Defense of Lee," in laying the blame on Stuart of failure at Gettysburg, I would suggest that it was a fundamental error on the part of General Lee to move forward—persist in his plan—with the knowledge forced upon him that Stuart was "cut off." Why didn't he stop and recover Stuart, for he must have surmised at once that Stuart was in trouble, cut off by reason of the fact that he had followed out his own suggestion, or rather had exercised that discretion allowed him by General Lee?

General Lee himself was an absolutely truthful and candid man, and in the bitterness of his defeat must have realized whose fault it was, attributed that defeat to himself; nor do I believe that he sought to shield the reputation of any man at the expense of his own. He was too sincere with himself and other people to do such a thing. It was not the exuberance of generosity, but a recognition, too late, of a bitter fact.

His fame is great enough. Why, then, continue to disparage others to make him faultless?

EDWIN F. SURBER.
Staunton.

Appeals to Corporation Commission for Better Service.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Permit me to call attention to a needless wrong inflicted upon the travelling public by certain railroads in Virginia. A few days ago I boarded at Culpeper the morning train from Washington. It was a few minutes late. I was to connect at Orange with the Chesapeake and Ohio train for Richmond. At Orange I found that the Chesapeake and Ohio had been gone only a few minutes. I learned that the agent at Orange had received orders not to hold the Chesapeake and Ohio train more than ten minutes to make connections. But for this order I could have reached Richmond at 4 P. M., but because of it I could not reach Richmond until 9:55 A. M. the following day. This was a loss of seventeen hours, all because a railroad pledged to serve the public refuses to hold a train more than ten minutes to make connection. But by engaging a rig and driving ten miles across the country from Orange to Gordonsville I arrived in Richmond at 7:20 P. M.

I was at West Point October 31, and was to leave for Richmond at 1:30 P. M., but instead of leaving at that time the train left West Point at 6:25 P. M. I was told that this was a frequent occurrence.

What are the railroads for? Is it not to serve the public? What is our Corporation Commission for? Is it not to force them to do so when necessary? I think all public servants should study the interest of the people as well as their own interest, and I think that the Corporation Commission should protect the people from such a gross wrong. It is true they do a little regulating, and now and then object to being battered and wrecked, but on the whole our railroads have a comparatively easy time of it. Nobody but a rantankerous few denies that interest and dividends are the most important part of a railroad, and our railroads are to be congratulated on the fact that they are in America instead of New Zealand, for over in New Zealand they have the notion that the first duty of a railroad is to serve the people and haul goods as cheaply and efficiently as possible. I think it is time for Corporation Commissions to learn that their business is to protect the people.

H. L. BUCHANAN.
Darwin.

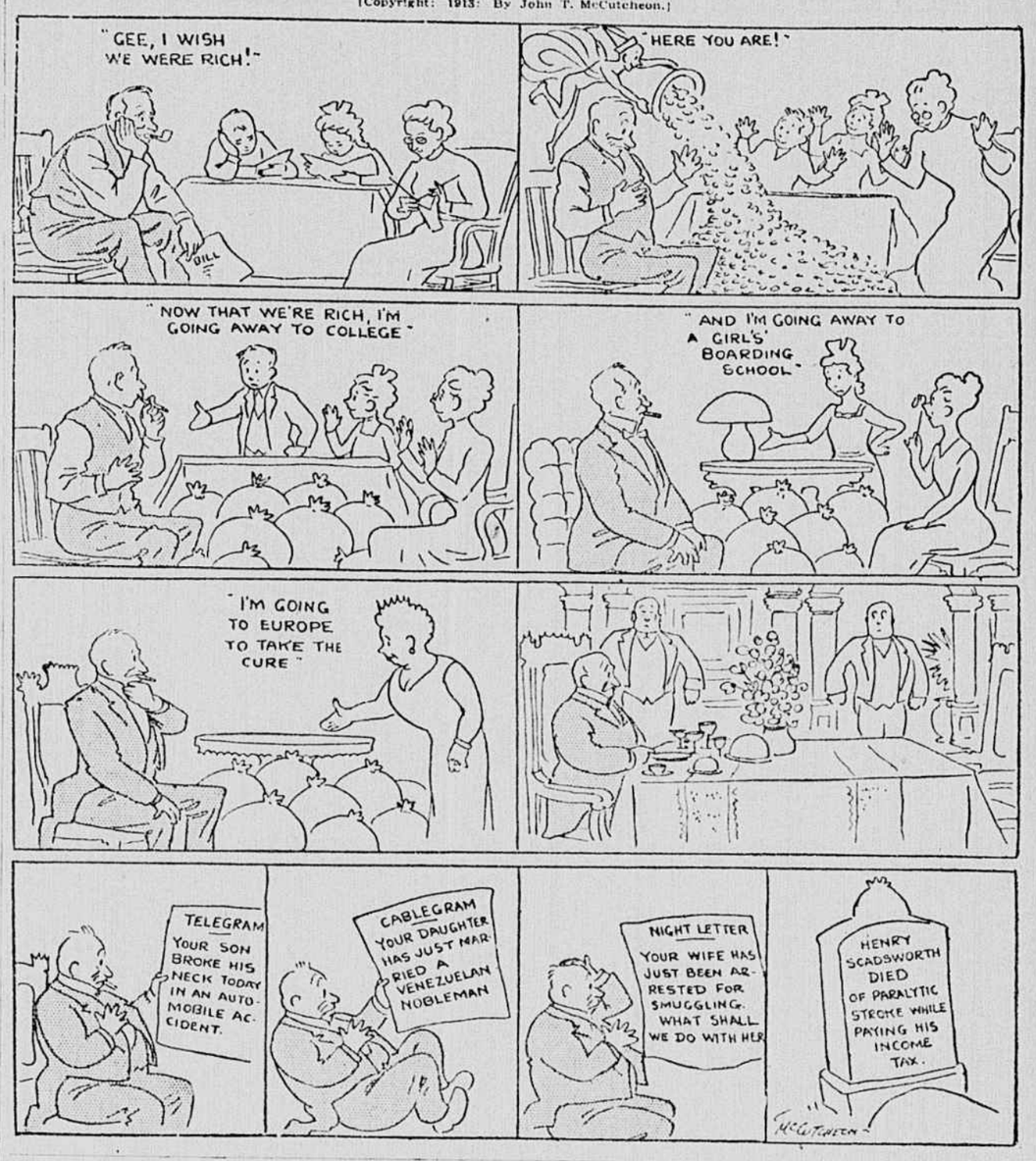
Abe Martin

"There's no secret about success. Did you ever know a successful man that kept still about it? When a woman who has loved an' lost hears of an' errin' husband she allus says: 'Umph, that's a man fer yer. They're all alike."

SUDDEN RICHES.

By John T. McCutcheon.

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



Queries and Answers

An Address.

Please print the address of Professor Massey, who is writing agricultural articles in The Times-Dispatch.

MRS. S. M. M.
Salisbury, Md.

Upside Down.

Can you give any reason for the fact that usually the writing on a postal card is "upside down" compared with the address side? K. DEAN.

If you will try writing such a card on a typewriter you will find that the method you refer to involves turning the card in the quickest and most convenient way.

Helpmeet.

In a number of the short letters lately printed in the papers here I note the use of the word "helpmeet" for "wife." What sort of word is it?

RO. S. OSBORNE.

An unmitigated misery of a word. The Scripture speaks of woman—before she was made, when no one could tell how she was going to turn out—as "an helpmeet for him" (Adam). It is exactly as if the phrase were "a help suitable for him" or "a help fit for him" and the noun "helpeitable" or "helpfit" would be no more a monstrosity than is "helpmeet." It is possible that the popular mind conceives the word as a neat and striking variant of "helpmate," but this letter form, highly respectable by birth, would indignantly deny the consanguinity. Our vernacular is indebted for the presence of this unseemly sound probably to the occasional pulpit orator with plethora of word and paucity of wisdom, who deems it well to lard the leanness of his native speech with lumps of Scripture fat big as the queen's two thumbs, and, having, like Claudio, turned orthography, serves us a fantastical banquet with his words.

Automobile Owners.

Where may I get a list of automobile owners in Virginia? N. G. S.

From the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Capitol Building, Richmond, Va.

Evergreens.

Does any law prohibit the shipment of evergreens, holly, box, mistletoe, etc., from Virginia? MISS H.

No.

Wade Hampton.

Please tell me how General Wade Hampton lost his leg. WM. CHILTON.

In a hunting accident.

Labor Day.

Will you state for me the origin of Labor Day? P.

In 1882 and again in 1884, in New York, the Knights of Labor paraded on the first Monday in September, and soon after a conclave decided to observe this day much as it is now observed. In 1887, Colorado made the day a legal holiday, and most of the other States have followed the example.

Two offices.

May the same person hold position as constable and as game warden? H. A. R.

There seems to be no law against it.

Views of the Virginia Editors

The Country Banks.

The banks in the several towns of Virginia have just published their statements, and the exhibit is good. The banks of Blackstone show total deposits of $665,180; the banks of South Boston, $1,489,544; the banks of Williamsburg, $434,915; the bank of Phoebus, $291,988; the bank of Poquoson, $103,566; the bank of Onancock, $429,245; the bank Chincoteague, $109,205, and so on.

This shows thrift and prosperity, and indicates that the farmers of Virginia are making money and saving it.—Newport News Press.

Sociability in Augusta.

After the services at the colored Baptist church Friday night, Barger Bell accused Charles Scott of kicking the girl whom Bell was escorting. When Scott denied the charge Bell cut him from one ear to his mouth with a razor, which was found in his pocket when Officer Davis arrested him Saturday morning. Bell was employed by the Smith Fuel Company, while Scott works in the barber shop of Max Mix. His wound is very painful, but not necessarily dangerous.—Augusta County Argus.

Unanswerable Logic.

"We are always glad when a woman gets married," says the Nashville Banner. So are we, for we know that a man gets married at the same time.—Bristol Herald-Courier.

Congratulations, Petersburg.

The voters of Petersburg did a fine thing yesterday when they voted to adopt a compulsory education regulation. The regulation itself is not drastic. The friends of the proposition to require parents to send their children to school are frank in saying that the movement began yesterday is but an entering wedge. It is planned to make the regulation apply to children older than twelve years old for a period greater than twelve weeks in each school year.

But a fine start has been made. If every city and town and county in Virginia had a law compelling parents to send their children to school for three months for four years, Virginia soon would leap up much nearer the top in the list of States showing illiteracy percentages. The fact that Virginia only is eight States from the bottom in this table undoubtedly moved many to vote for compulsory education yesterday. Lynchburg is the only other city in Virginia which has compulsory education. Harrisonburg is the only town making school attendance compulsory. A portion of Alleghany County requires school attendance on the part of children between certain ages. No other county has legislated on the subject.

Petersburg is leading in this matter. Good!—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

Rappahannock Fishing.

We do not know what the exact trouble is, but no doubt exists in our minds that there ought to be a concerted effort made by all interested to conserve our supply of fish. We know by actual experience that nowhere near as many fish are now caught in the upper waters of the Rappahannock, say from Tappahannock to Fredericksburg, as was the case eight or ten years ago, and we are under the impression that the thousands of nets placed in the lower river, practically closing it to fish except to a narrow channel way, are largely responsible for this condition of affairs. Of course, those on the lower river are entitled to their share of the fish coming in the Rappahannock, but they are not entitled to all of the fish, nor are they justified in closing the passageways to fish seeking the upper river for spawning purposes. It is a known fact that herring, shad and other fish are in the habit of trying to get up the river in the spawning season, but comparatively few of them ever reach the spawning ground, and this we believe has a great deal to do with the shortage. We hope that the whole trouble can be quickly solved and a remedy found.—Fredericksburg Star.

Southern Ports, Wake Up.

But it ought to be obvious that, when all has been said and done, it depends largely upon Southern ports themselves whether or not they will, severally and jointly, secure that share of the commerce developed by the opening of the isthmian waterway to which their advantageous positions entitle them. Certainly the advantageous positions themselves will not bring the trade. Adequate provision must be made for its expeditious handling. Practically all the Southern ports, those on the South Atlantic Seaboard, along with those on the Gulf Coast, realize this fact, to greater or less degree. Jacksonville, for example, has already devoted a million and a half dollars to provision of dock facilities, and the work of construction is now well under way. Savannah also, Engineer Bruce tells us, has awakened to the necessity of public docks; and "all progressive seaports on the Atlantic coast are moving in the same direction." But where stands Norfolk? We have had, it is true, a Dock Commission for more than a year, but municipal docks themselves are apparently as far from being a reality to-day as they ever were. Surely it is high time we were doing something more than talk in this matter. The time to secure the stable door is while the horse is still on the inside. It will be too late to secure the Panama Canal trade after the other ports have already succeeded in diverting it in their several directions.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

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