The Times Dispatch

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1913.

THE HETCH-HETCHY GRAB.

To be held for public use, resort and recreation and to be inalienable for all time, is the conditions upon which Congress in 1905 gave the Yosemite Valley to the state of California. By a majority of eighteen votes, the United States Senate on Saturday agreed to the action of the House, giving to San Francisco the right to convert the Hetch-Hetchy Valley of the Tuolumne River in the Yosemite National Park into a reservoir, over the vain protest of thousands of representative citizens and a legion of newspapers, who demanded that no part of our great national park, unique among the natural wonders of the world, should be so utilized. Unless the President veto the measure, this beautiful valley will be flooded and its beauty largely destroyed.

The Hetch-Hetchy Valley is widely known for its wonderful natural conditions and its marvelous scenic effects. When the Yosemite National Park was created in 1890, one of the specific objects was to preserve the Hetch-Hetchy and the Tuolumne watershed, for until that time the Yosemite was a state park. It is one of the most striking of the sights in the Yosemite, the world-famous tract, six miles long, and from one-half to one mile wide, which is almost inclosed by walls of granite from 4000 to 5000 feet high.

The result of the action of Congress is to give to San Francisco the floor of the Valley to be converted into a reservoir for the water supply of that city. San Francisco acquires, among other things, a gift of electric power worth $6,000,000. The city in question claims that the Hetch-Hetchy is its only available source of water supply, although the army engineers who investigated the situation reported four other sources. The new reservoir which San Francisco is building already will relieve the present water shortage there long before any water could be brought from Hetch-Hetchy. The new supply so established is good for at least a quarter of a century more. There is plenty of water for San Francisco's purpose in the Sacramento Valley and in the Coast Range. Why could it not have been taken? There can be no question that the Hetch-Hetchy bill authorizes an unnecessary invasion of a national park and a deplorable destruction of a part of one of our great national scenic assets.

The Democrats in the House and in the Senate in approving the Hetch-Hetchy measure, did so squarely in the face of one of the great and vital principles of the Democratic party. Ever since the establishment of the republic there has been opposition to the dedication of any property of the national government to other than a general and national use. The Federalist party, under it the Democratic party, opposed government aid of all improvements on rivers and roads, the benefit of which passed to the states. The basic principle was that the national government should not make any grant of money or property for the benefit of a fraction of the nation's population, but should grant it only for the fulfilment of a truly national purpose. From the appropriation for the Cumberland Road in 1806 and through the administrations of Monroe and Jackson and until Lincoln's time, there was vigorous opposition to Federal appropriations for internal improvements, which found its instrument of political expression in the Democratic party. Now comes a Democratic Congress, and by an overwhelming vote dedicates a valuable and beautiful part of the national domain to the private use of the city of San Francisco. A basic fundamental principle of democracy has been so grossly violated, and the despoliation of a wonderful valley, which should have been a joy to the eyes of unborn generations has been accomplished.

The Louisville correspondent of the Appomattox (Va.) Virginian has something to say this week about a physician "a prominent Louisville possum hunter, who spends the night in the woods and the daylighting the sack in his last nocturnal chase of the elusive, grunting marsupial he stepped into a pool of water. Next day the surface being covered with leaves. 'But what does a real possum hunter care for wet feet or anything?' He doesn't care about anything, he doesn't care whether he falls over a rail fence whether he cuts his fingers and feet off when he lays the ax to the possum's arboreal habitat, whether he falls headlong into a thirty-foot gully whether he walks twenty-five miles, whether he loses his hat, coat, shoes, watch and religion—and that's why when he goes, he goes without us."

When it comes to explaining what this currency bill's all about, everybody passes the buck.

"There is a steady demand for baby carriages or pocarts in this district," reports our vice-consul at Amsterdam. Another grin from Colonel Roosevelt.

ONE OF THE TRIUMVIRS.

At the Johns Hopkins Hospital there died last week Colonel David Gaillard, one member of a triumvirate as great in its sphere as that which ruled the wide domains of ancient Rome.

That triumvirate were the men to whom has come the greatest opportunity of the present generation. They have been in our day what the Seven Bishops were in 1688, or what the Committee of Public Safety was in 1793—the men on whom the eyes of the world were fixed.

Their opportunity came when men did not know their greatness. Roosevelt announced that the government intended to dig the Panama Canal with army engineers and to administer it through the other branches of the Federal service. The country laughed: where could be found in the ranks of the army engineers or among the sanitarians men capable of this enormous task?

Roosevelt had his way—in this instance rightly—and the work began. With its progress, leaders began to show their ability, and soon from the thousands on the pay roll three men rose to eminence. One was Goethals, the chief engineer; one was Gorgas, the sanitarian; the third was Gaillard, the digger. Goethals won fame from his blueprints, Gorgas from his oil-cans, Gaillard from his steam-shovels. While the chief engineer was directing the work, and while Gorgas was fighting his battle against the pestilence, Gaillard was digging the Culebra Cut. Goethals has almost finished his task, and awaits deserved promotion; Gorgas has stamped out yellow fever and is at present in the Rand waging war against epidemic pneumonia; Gaillard conquered Culebra, but now is dead of the nervous ailments brought on by overwork.

Just as the digging of the Panama Canal will stand out at the end of the twentieth century as the one great achievement of our day, so these triumvirs will be remembered as the three heroic figures among its builders. Other men have done noteworthy service—service so splendid that comparisons seem unfair—yet the man who kept the thousands at work, the man who made yellow fever a rare disease, and the man who broke the back of the continent will stand out pre-eminent.

All three were interesting figures. Goethals, the calmly-efficient chief, was born in the North, and incarnates in his wonderful mastery of detail, his cold capacity and his untiring energy, the best tradition of the Yankee. Gorgas is a Far Southerner, the descendant of fighting men, and the son of that Josiah Gorgas who, though born in Pennsylvania married in the South, and was among the most indispensable of Confederate officers. Gaillard was a Carolinian, with old Huguenot blood in his veins—blood that impelled to difficult undertakings and sustained in adversity. Thus of the three men who wrought the noblest work of a reunited generation, the North gave one and the South gave two of different strain.

All three are products of the American system, and proof that our government schools and service lack nothing in their ability to equip men. Just as West Point gave the country Lee, Jackson, Grant and Johnston, and just as Annapolis sent forth Buchanan and Dewey, so from the army engineers rose Goethals and Gaillard, while from the medical service came Gorgas. And they proved themselves in all things worthy of their heritage.

Two of the triumvirs survive to do further service for America and the world and to receive the plaudits they have earned. That the third, and not the least worthy, should die in the day of his triumph is genuine cause for regret.

OWN OUR EMBASSIES.

In the administration's budget this year there is one item which is unusual, but which should be allowed. The Secretary of State asks for $150,000 for the purchase of a site and the construction of an embassy in Mexico City. It is a small beginning in the carrying out of a just and democratic policy.

A narrow insistence that our ambassadors should live a simple life as an exposition of Jeffersonian democracy has been our sole justification for not paying our higher diplomats a living wage, and for compelling the President to select for these posts men of means large enough to pay their own way. The door of opportunity in the diplomatic service is at the same time closed to worthy men who lack the money to house themselves and live in that manner which becomes diplomats of high rank. In practically all cases the annual rental of a suitable embassy exceeds the annual salary of the ambassador. Our present policy is such that public-spirited men appointed to these posts must go into their own pockets to uphold the dignity of the country.

Its embassies ought to be the permanent property of the United States, and its ambassadors ought to be justly compensated, so that they may maintain themselves and other representatives of the United States upon a scale commensurate with the dignity of this country as a world power. The recent experience of Ambassadors Page and Gerard should argue unanswerably for more generous policy toward our diplomatic service. William F. McCombs declined the ambassadorship to France largely because he could not afford to accept it, for he said at the time that the expenses of the post would far exceed the ambassadorial salary.

Other nations own their embassies, and provide liberally for their ambassadors. So should the United States.

"The Devil Dead" was the subject of a Missouri revivalist, who has been conducting a series of religious meetings. Judging from appearances, the report is greatly exaggerated.

The latest of the new dances is the Pouwkey prance.

NOT PASSION, BUT INSPIRATION.

From Rowland Greene Tyler, of Duane, Va., we have received this courteous letter:

"Please excuse me for saying that the column of 'fifty year reminiscences' saddens me deeply every day. We now are a great world power, and the government is in control of the former Confederate States. It is better to forget these petty incidents of a bitter war than revive and nurse them in our memories. To be fair to you, I write from the standpoint of a Northern man, yet never in the army. I bought a home here two years after Appomattox, married here, and all my property and other interests are firmly intertwined with Virginia and its welfare."

We are grateful for this letter, because it contains the most welcome of all messages—frank, honest criticism. We are even more grateful because it gives us the opportunity of explaining why we devote space on this page six times a week to a review of what we printed fifty years ago.

If we know ourselves, we do not print "What Was News" to stir up bitter passions or to revive dead animosities. We are an American newspaper, printed in the capital city of our President's native State, and in telling the tale of our fathers' valor we would offend the sensibilities of none.

Nor do we print this feature to parade the history of one of the papers from which The Times-Dispatch is sprung. We are naturally proud that the circulation of this paper is planted deep in the soil of sixty years of service; but we know we must be measured by our present efficiency, and not by our past achievements.

We print the daily digest of war news because we believe it will interest many readers who shared in the heroic events of those proud days. We print the daily news of fifty years ago because we regard it of value to historical students. We print it because, above all else, we view it as an inspiration to worthy deeds and to honest service.

We are laboring in an age of great joys and great sorrows. As a nation, we see before us magnificent possibilities and grievous dangers. Sometimes we tremble for the future, and wonder if there is in America enough of self-sacrifice and patriotism to overcome the enemy by the wayside. In such an hour we find solace and encouragement in the recollection of past dangers, and, in reading how our fathers suffered, sacrificed and hoped, we are nerved to like endeavor, and we find our faith in the destiny of our country made firmer. Surely, if from the dark hours of the war came a reunited, virile country, we should not fear the passing stormcloud of discord or the growling thunders of discontent.

We trust Mr. Tyler and the readers of this generation will read in this spirit the chronicle of which we are proud—and proud because it makes us hopeful.

A DEAD PRINCE.

What a stirring period of history is brought to memory by the announcement that Cardinal Luigi Oreglia, Cardinal Bishop of Ostia, is no more!

He was the last surviving prince of the church who had received the crimson from the venerable hands of Pius IX., and his biography is a brilliant chapter in the history of the unification of Italy.

When his great abilities and his deep consecration first brought him into prominence, Pope Pius was already engaged in his death-grapple with the approaching legions of Victor Emmanuel. Loyal to his church and faithful to the Pope, Oreglia stood at the court of Lisbon as the champion of the old order and brought on his head the wrath of the royal family by his pleas for the Sacred City.

He shared with the other princes of the church that crushing sorrow, the seizure of Rome, and he was one of the leaders in the day when there was all but war between the Quirinal and the Vatican. Promoted cardinal bishop, and given the first suburban see of Rome—that of Ostia—he, thereby, became dean of the college of cardinals and chamberlain.

There was about him much of that staunch spirit which characterized Pius IX., and he seemed to breathe the spirit of a church triumphant. Men read power and consecration in the bright eyes that burned beneath his overhanging brows; they saw devotion and courage in the firm curve of his mouth, and instinctively men bowed before him.

Dauntless he lived, dauntless he died.

We don't know what's got old Huerta on such a rampage, but if he were in South Carolina, we should charge it all up to mean corn liquor.

"Some time ago the scientists declared it was impossible to throw a curved ball," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The scientists were not the only ones who held that view. It is said that when the first curve pitcher appeared in Houston, Texas, he was with a visiting team. After he had fanned about twelve cowboys bareback-running, the city fathers and the rest of the spectators decided that the pitcher was some new kind of a crook, started to carve him up with bowie knives, and ran him down the railroad track half the way to Mexico.

A Massachusetts man and his wife live on 2 cents a day. They must have imported some of that Harrisonburg pinebark stew.

"Bryan Buys Half a Pig" is a headline that must have shocked some of the brethren, who were equally relieved to find that the reference was to oysters.

The Louisville Courier-Journal thinks the only drawback to football is the fact that there are no extra innings. How about the fight that always follows?

The new recipient of the Nobel literature prize is named Tagore, but he cannot be a real poet with a first name like Rabindranath.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Reprinted from This Newspaper.

The Congress.

The Confederate Congress began its fourth session here yesterday. The House refused to go into the committee of the whole on the currency question.

From the North.

Major-General James A. Garfield, United States Army, has resigned his commission and will go into politics in Ohio. His military career has been closely allied with that of General W. S. Rosecrans, whose chief of staff he was in the Chickamauga campaign. The removal of that officer from command of the Army of the Cumberland largely influenced Garfield's decision.

The President's Message.

Our issue this morning is given over to the reproduction of the message of President Davis to the Confederate Congress.

Reviewing the military progress of the war for the past five months, the President severely criticized John W. Frazer, the officer in command of Cumberland Gap, for surrendering that important and easily defensible pass without firing a shot upon the summons of a force still believed to have been inadequate to its reduction and when reinforcements were in supporting distance and had been ordered to his aid. This disaster laid open Eastern Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia to hostile operations and broke the line of communication between the seat of government and Middle Tennessee. The President thus summarizes the situation: "While, therefore, our success in driving the enemy from our soil has not equaled the expectations confidently entertained at the commencement of the campaign, his progress has been checked. If we are forced to regret losses in Tennessee and Arkansas, we are not without ground for congratulation on successes in Louisiana and Texas. On the sea-coast he is exhausted by vain efforts to capture our ports, while on the Northern frontier he has in turn felt the pressure and dreads the renewal of invasion. The indomitable courage and perseverance of the people in defense of their homes have been nobly attested by the unanimity with which the Legislatures of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia have recently given expression to the popular sentiment, and like manifestations may be anticipated from all the States. Whatever obstinacy may be displayed by the enemy in his desperate sacrifices of money, life and liberty in the hope of enslaving us, the experience of mankind has too conclusively shown the superior endurance of those who fight for home, liberty and independence to permit of any doubt as to the result."

Foreign Relations.

The President regretfully informs Congress "that there has been no improvement in the state of our relations with foreign countries since my message in January last. On the contrary, there has been a still greater divergence in the conduct of European nations from that practical impartiality which alone deserves the name of neutrality, and their action in some cases has assumed a character positively unfriendly."

Mexico.

"The events of the last year have produced important changes in the condition of our Southern neighbor. The occupation of the capital of Mexico by the French army and the establishment of a provisional government, followed by a radical change in the Constitution of the country, have excited lively interest. Although preferring our own government and institutions to those of other countries, we can have no disposition to contest the exercise by them of the same right of self-government which we assert for ourselves. If the Mexican people prefer a monarchy to a republic, it is our plain duty to acquiesce in their decision and to evince a sincere and friendly interest in their prosperity. If, however, the Mexicans prefer maintaining their former institutions, we have no reason to apprehend any obstacle to the free exercise of their choice. The Emperor of the French has solemnly disclaimed any purpose to impose upon Mexico a form of government not acceptable to the nation; and the eminent personage to whom the throne has been tendered declines its acceptance unless the offer be sanctioned by the suffrages of the people. In either event, therefore, we may confidently expect the continuance of those peaceful relations which have been maintained on the frontier and even a large development of the commerce already existing to the mutual advantage of the two countries."

The Currency.

"The state of the public finances is such as to demand your earliest and most earnest attention. Relief is thus entirely within our reach if we have the wisdom to legislate in such manner as to render available the means at our disposal." The currency in circulation is "threefold the amount required by the business of the country." Declaring a levy of taxation by States to be impolitic and impracticable, the President says that he will approve any law levying taxation in any other just manner. He recommends also the compulsory reduction of the currency to the amount required by the business of the country, and that the evidences of the public debt now outstanding in the shape of Treasury notes be converted into bonds bearing adequate interest, with a provision for taxation sufficient to insure punctual payment and final redemption of the whole debt.

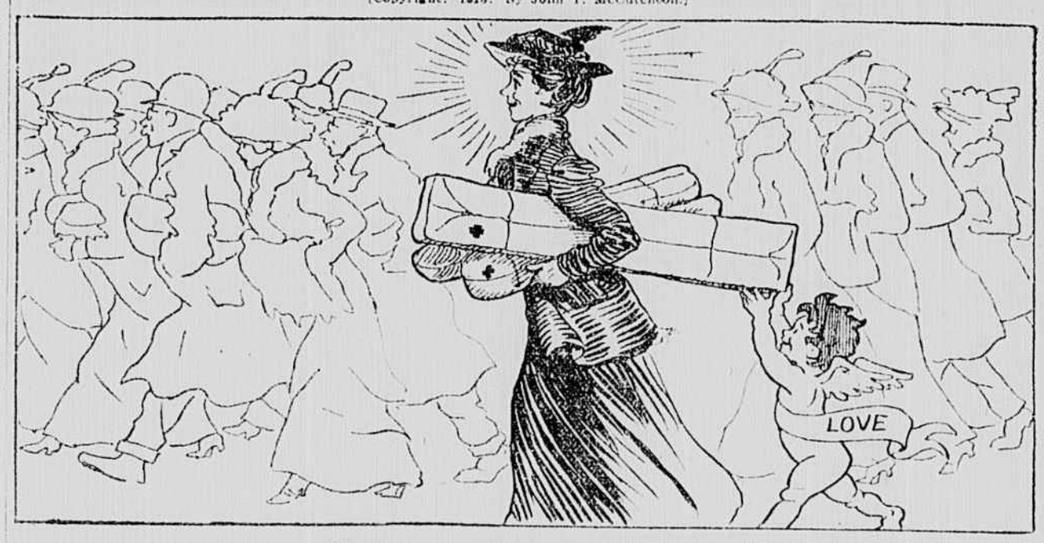
Abe Martin

Th' trouble with mixin' pleasure with business is that th' pleasure alius comes f' th' top. Miss Fawn Lippincut has aged twenty years since she paid $5 t' see how well preserved Lillian Russell looks.

THE ONLY KIND OF CHRISTMAS PRESENT WORTH GIVING OR RECEIVING IS THE—

By John T. McCutcheon.

[Copyright, 1913, by John T. McCutcheon.]



One in which HE helps do the shopping—

Not the one in which THESE help do the shopping.

Voice of the People

Suggests Reforms in Legal Procedure.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir, I see from your columns that Richard E. Byrd and others have in hand the drafting of an amendment to the Code of Virginia making it the duty of our Court of Appeals to promulgate forms of pleading and practice in order to facilitate the prosecution of litigation in Virginia.

Permit me to say, that, in my opinion, it is not the present pleading statute that works to the injury of causes in court, our statute is ample, but the courts do not enforce it. We have two rule days to mature a case for the court, at which pleas are to be filed and the cause matured, but in practice the defendant, instead of pleading at rules, waits until the case is called in court, and then asks leave to file his plea, or asks for thirty or sixty days to file the same, which motion is granted by the court, and the result is a continuance, of course, if desired, notwithstanding the plaintiff may be anxious to try his case. He cannot afford, usually, to go to trial upon pleas he has never seen, and hence is forced to ask for a continuance. If the courts would enforce the law and make attorneys file their pleas at rules, there would be no delay in trying the case when matured.

But what we need in Virginia is a complete change in our pleading. All cases, whether at law or in chancery, should be presented to the court by petition, and answer to same, a copy of petition being served on defendant in place of the present summons, and the defendant required to answer it in fifteen days, and when the case is called it should be tried by a jury, if it is of such a nature that it can be, and, if not, then by the court. After the pleading, the great delay, as well as costs, is occasioned in chancery cases by the immense volume of depositions taken, at great expense, and usually three-fourths of such evidence is illegal. All cases, both at common law and in chancery, should be heard "ore tenus," and this all illegal evidence offered would be ruled out by the judge, saving three-fourths of the present cost of taking same.

There should be also a stenographer for each judicial circuit of the State to take down and write out all the evidence admitted by the judge, which would save the people immense sums. This evidence prepared by the court stenographer could be given to the judge in chancery cases for his consideration in deciding the same. In common law cases, the evidence need not be transcribed, as it is used at once. I submit the above, briefly outlined, to the consideration of those who may be interested in the subject.

A. B. CHANDLER.

Bowling Green.

Two Questions for the Council.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—My mind dwells on one or two things that I believe some others of your readers would like to know.

Has the City Council or any department of the city government the absolute right to give away any city property or to do that which is tantamount to a gift, unless it is in exchange for something that contributes to the hygienic or material betterment of the city, which would really make it an exchange?

If the city proposes to give, qualifiedly or otherwise, any of its property to individual citizens, if several citizens protest, has the city, as a government, the right to override such protest?

If it is not the duty, should it not be the duty, of a court, when justice between man and man is being perverted on account of technicality in bringing a suit, to call attention to the fact that if the suit were properly brought the decision would be for what is clearly and plainly equity? Can it be that the end of law is not for equity, and are not the courts established to that end? Are the courts tribunals or merry-go-rounds?

JUSTICE.

Who Can Help This Writer?

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I am searching for colored people who were slaves or children of slaves on the plantation at Port Royal, Caroline County, Va., belonging to my grandfather, William W. Standley, who died in New York City July 5, 1858. Especially would I like to find the children of the "overseer," a faithful old slave, known as "Old Joe," greatly trusted and beloved by his master.

MRS. LILLIAN S. CLAYTON,
5254 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Lessons of "Fifty Years Ago."

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Your valuable and ever wide-awake paper has put its many readers under renewed obligations for its up-to-date news, interesting items and able editorials. Grown-up people enjoy the children's column; men read with much interest the woman's page. All, especially the little remnant of vets, are deeply interested in reading "The Latest News of Fifty Years Ago." By reading that column the young, and some not so young, can see what trials, trouble and hardship had to be endured in those dark days.

They can also see the great liberality of citizens throughout the Southland. Though poor themselves, they contributed freely to help families of soldiers who were at the front, doing their duty. Keep it up, "lest some may forget."

WM. H. TURPIN.

Our Gas Problem.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—It is idle for The Times-Dispatch to call on the Administrative Board to improve the gas service. Both the Administrative Board and the Gas Department are political institutions. They exist largely for one another, and it is a foregone conclusion that the Administrative Board will stand between the employes of the Gas Works and any demand on the part of the citizens of the city for a better service and more intelligent work.

It seems to be the idea of the Administrative Board that it must make itself "solid" with the city employes, and that being the case, the editor of The Times-Dispatch can depend on it that the board will not require any great amount of work from the city employes.

SUBSCRIBER.

Queries and Answers

Homer Lea.

Please state the main facts in the life of Homer Lea, the writer. G. C. S.

He was born in Denver, Col., November 17, 1876; of Virginian ancestry; a student of Occidental College, University of Pacific, Stanford University; in the Chinese service from 1900 through 1904, when he commanded the Second Army Division; and is the author of "Vermillion Pencil," "Valor of Ignorance," "Crimson Spider," and a military history possibly not yet "out." His residence is Los Angeles, Cal.

Virginia Schools.

Please tell me how the schools of Virginia stand in the recently published comparative lists, and how those of Maryland, and which State is first in the list. D. C. A.

In efficiency, estimated according to the rules proposed by the persons composing the "Russell Sage Foundation," in a list put out by them some time ago, Washington was first, Maryland thirty-sixth, and Virginia forty-first. The superintendent of Virginia schools believes that this State should stand about seventeenth in a sensibly estimated list. While one is tabulating "rules" as to the matter, the rule of quis custodiat may very well apply, and before one starts to rend his linen over any rating by the gentlemen who form the superstructure of the "Sage Foundation," he might reasonably inquire how these gentry are "rated" by those who compose the school system of Virginia. Turn about is very fair play, and fair play is a jewel. The educational pool has been no little troubled by dilettante bathers, who (especially in the latter years) have sought to reduce all matters to the rule of thumb. We have been much entertained by college "units" and by various "ratings" and many simplicities of the same sort which all, so far as we observe, appear to contribute to about everything under the sun except the raising of the standard of real learning.

Physics.

When a carriage is in motion, does the wheel step for a fraction of a second as each point reaches the ground?

SUBSCRIBER.

It does not.

A Book.

Please tell me who wrote the book, "What a Young Man Ought to Know"? J. A. C.

It is one of a series by Sylvanus Stall, D. D., and may be had at any book store at the publishers' price—$1.00.

Pewteries.

Will you inform me what the word "pewteries" means? I cannot find it in my dictionary. R. L. WILSON.

Establishments in which pewter ware is produced. Many dictionaries contain the word.

Old Books.

About a year ago you sent my sister two addresses of dealers to whom she sold a quantity of old books to her entire satisfaction. I have some to get rid of, and the addresses cannot be found. Will you send them again? MRS. G.

If you will send stamp. It must have been stated a score of times here that trade addresses will not be given in this column.

Naval.

Please tell me what displacement and gross tonnage and net tonnage of vessels are. S.

The displacement is the actual weight, usually computed, for merchant ships, under normal load, and for war vessels, equipped with armament, ammunition and stores. Gross and net ton of register has the arbitrary meaning of 100 cubic feet of space under any permanent covering available for carrying men or freight. The gross tonnage is all this space. The net is the space which may be given to passengers or freight, deduction from the gross tonnage being made for space taken by machinery, fuel, officers, crew, etc.

Antisuffrage.

Please tell me where I may get anti-suffrage literature. C. J. T.

From the headquarters of the Anti-Suffrage League, New York City.

Difference in Time.

Can you inform me what is the difference between standard and true time at Washington city. THOS. L. BROWN.

At Washington standard time is eight minutes faster than local time.

Chess.

Please let me know what sort of chess game the Isaac L. Rice prize fund is donated for. T. H. L.

A King's gambit correspondence tournament.

Many Childless Homes.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Lynchburg, Va., December 7.—That there are many childless homes in Lynchburg is evidenced by the recent effort of the Salvation Army to find a home for a little girl in charge of the local corps, for thirty different families in the city and suburbs applied for the child. The little girl has been placed with a family near the city, and she will be adopted later.

Poker Game Raided.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Lynchburg, Va., December 7.—A poker game in a room in the Hotel Carroll was raided this morning about 2 o'clock, the police finding twelve men in the room at the time, eight of whom were in the game.

The players were arrested and pleaded guilty of gaming in a public place, each leaving $30 for his fine.

Seniors Elect Officers.

Lynchburg, Va., December 7.—The senior class of the local high school has elected the following officers for the term: president, Raine Pettyjohn; vice-president, Harold Owen; secretary, Gypsy Wilson; treasurer, David Myers.

Sermon to Red Men.

Lynchburg, Va., December 7.—The annual sermon to the Wampum tribe, Red Men, was preached this morning at Floyd Street Presbyterian Church by the pastor, Rev. W. T. Williams, Jr. This tribe has increased its membership 50 per cent in the last three months.

Hostess to Working Girls.

Lynchburg, Va., December 7.—The local Young Woman's Christian Association will be hostess Christmas day to working girls of the city who are unable to return to their homes for the holiday, and these will be served with an old-fashioned Christmas dinner at the association building.

Christmas for the Poor.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Lynchburg, Va., December 7.—Considerable preparation is being made for the entertainment of the poor of the city during the Christmas season. Four hundred children will be entertained at the City Auditorium the night after Christmas with a treat, and two hundred families will eat Christmas dinners which will be donated by the army.

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