The Times Dispatch

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1913.

## MANUFACTURING MEXICAN NEWS.

Some days ago a New York paper printed a photograph of seven little boys standing in water ankle-deep with their arms raised. With this was a lurid announcement that these were orphaned Mexican children, who "were driven into the water, forced to hold their hands above their heads and shot in the back. The tide carried their bodies away. Note the terror in the face of the one child who partly faces the shore."

This picture seemed to us familiar, and the faces of two boys—not one—turned toward the photographer indicated curiosity rather than fear. We could not recall when we had seen the picture, however, and consequently dismissed the matter from our mind. But a rival New York paper yesterday reprinted the picture. It appeared long before the present Mexican revolution began, with this simple legend: "Carib Children in Bathing."

Thus we have it. To emphasize "atrocities" which were never perpetrated, a group of children in bathing are represented as the wretched victims of unspeakable brutality.

The man from whom the photograph was procured seems to be due the thanks of the public for the exposure of this fraud. He it was who wrote the rival newspaper in question—it happened to be the World—and gave the facts in the case. According to his statement, a reporter came to him and, after looking over the numerous photographs, seemed attracted to the one which portrayed Carib children in the surf. The photographer, a distinguished traveler, explained the picture and offered to write a suitable legend for the photograph, but the young reporter replied that his memory was excellent and that he would not need the memorandum. A new "atrocity" was the result.

In defending itself, the offending newspaper declared Thursday that it reprinted the picture in "absolute good faith," and yesterday, to justify itself, published photographs which, it declared, depicted real atrocities in Mexico. These were horrible enough, but they merely served to heighten the original offense.

The incident is a warning in yellow journalism, doubly regrettable in that it may give the public a false impression as to the accuracy of newspapers. Back of the whole fraud, of course, was some reporter who was anxious to win a name for himself by unearthing a sensational picture—some reporter as unlike the average of his craft as Benedict Arnold was unlike the American revolutionary officers. The public, however, will conclude that because the offending reporter "faked" the news, that he was but following the ways of the calling.

Incidentally, if there are persons willing to do such things and to aggravate horrors that are undeniable, what are we to accept of the newspaper stories that come from Mexico? And if this news was "faked," may not the same be true of other of those blood-curdling narratives with which the country has been regaled?

But when it comes to an Uncle-Sam-supplied Indian going to work and making "phoney" coin, we resign. What hope has the average maker of "queer" when these aristocrats invade his preserves?

If you have tears prepare to shed them now at the tragedy of a young New York woman (aged forty-four) who sued a retired paper box manufacturer for breach of promise. In the trial court she received a verdict for $25,000, but she lost everything in the appellate court. Think of it—exposing her tender heart to the public. Seeing her name in the horrid newspapers, winning a tidy fortune and then losing it all on Christmas Eve. And the worst act in the whole dreary drama was that none of his letters to her availed in her behalf, not even this extract from a missive he had sent her: "Pray for me. I do love your cooking." What can you make of that—losing him after he had learned to love her cooking? Or did he ask her to pray for him because he loved her cooking?

The best evidence we have that this was a sane Christmas is the report from New York that the Gotham hotel waiters are complaining of less tips.

Lord Haldane must have been suffering from a visit by old Colonel H. H. Horse when he admitted he was overpaid.

Speaking of hospitality, can that which Pass Christian gave the Wilson family be beaten in the annals of the world? Some impecunious gentleman "pinched" Miss Margaret Wilson's watch before she had fairly detrained.

Morris Doe, of New York City, has married, but unfortunately the lady was not Miss Ward.

## HAS THE PARTY DONE ENOUGH?

Vice-President Marshall has been talking again—or, to state the case more exactly, Vice-President Marshall has not yet stopped talking. This time he has told the reporters of Indianapolis, his home town, that the Democratic party can afford to take a rest. He said: "My personal opinion is that this (the enactment of the tariff and currency measures) is all the Democratic party ought to undertake now. These two new laws are enough. Let us wait and see how they will work out. I believe sincerely they will prove the solution of the country's problems."

So far as we know, Mr. Marshall had no part in shaping these laws or the general policies of the party. So far as we can see, there is no immediate prospect that he will be called upon to say what the party shall or shall not do. In the circumstances, he could well have afforded to leave any expression of opinion, even a personal one, to those who are leading the Democratic party.

At the very least, it seems to us that he might have waited for some statement from the President before discouraging future legislation. What Mr. Wilson and his advisers propose is still in doubt. They may be content to rest for the time being upon the splendid achievements of the present congress. They may find that the voluntary dissolution of the great trusts will make legislation on that subject merely preventive or even unnecessary. But until they have decided the question, we are willing to wait.

Whatever the verdict of the party council as to future legislation, this much is clear: no disturbance of business will result and no brake will be used on progress. Mr. Wilson has shown his ability to lead the party in sanity, reason and justice.

## THE BEST PRESENTS GIVEN.

This seems to have been a Christmas of unusual gifts. From 5,400 turkeys bestowed on the employes of a phonograph company and from $60,000 presented by a doting father to his daughter, the gifts run the gamut until we reach the polecat sent by a New Jerseyite to his neighbor.

Among the thousands of published telegrams, however, describing gifts great and small, two appeal most strongly to us. One is the report from Los Angeles of a merchant who gave a savings-bank account of one dollar to every newsboy in the city; the other is a dispatch from New York, telling of a bank which insured the lives of all its employes as a reward for faithful service during the year.

The former gifts may mean the foundation of many a fortune. At the very least, they will be a wholesome incentive to scores of lads. Especially does this seem probable in view of the donor's promise that he will add another dollar a year hence to every account which is increased during the year.

The insurance given by the New York bank was even more unusual. The bank paid for a group policy, which provides life and disability insurance and retirement pensions for all its employes. Any man on the bank's pay roll who is hereafter taken sick or disabled will get his full salary for one month, 80 per cent of it for the next twelve months, and 60 per cent during the continuance of the disability. The pension feature permits retirement at the age of sixty-five years, with an annual income for life equal to 2 per cent of the employe's aggregate pay during the entire time of his service with the bank.

Insurance experts declare this to have been one of the most remarkable insurance contracts ever made in the country. To us it seems a beautiful evidence of the true Christ spirit. More and more is Christmas giving exalted. Soon, we hope, Christmas will cease to be a day for the promiscuous bestowal of gifts upon all acquaintances and will become a season for discriminating and lasting charity. In such a day giving will reflect the spirit of the Gift and Christmas will have a new significance.

A pretty romance this: She was a Spanish dancuse, bound to New York to trip before the eyes of Broadway. He was a Brazilian grandee, they said. While they spent the days together aboard the liner, he fell in love and gave her a $500 engagement ring. When she landed, however, he was not on hand, so she had to pay duty on the emblem of his devotion. But suppose—just suppose—he were to borrow the ring and disappear—would he not deserve a place in the catalogue of famous smugglers?

They say a pair of new Siamese twins have been brought to Paris for an operation, because they fight and quarrel all the time. The same being but another proof that other bonds than those of holy matrimony breed discord.

In Henderson, N. C., there is placed where all railroad travelers may see, a large billboard with this device: "Henderson: Hustle—Health—Hospitality," and most of the folks who look out of car windows upon the thriving little city are willing to believe the terse statement.

Pay your Christmas shopping bills early.

In the lately-begun custom of selling small bottles of grapejuice on the trains due to Secretary of State Bryan's indorsement of the purple that cheers, but not intoxicates?

The people of Vienna are clamoring against the excessive charges for taxicabs, claiming that the fare is three times that in Paris. The Viennese ought to ride two blocks in New York behind a taxi-bandit before they protest too much.

## RALLY TO RANDOLPH-MACON.

Five thousand dollars is all that is needed to establish an endowment of $150,000 for Randolph-Macon College, at Ashland, but that $5,000 must be subscribed by Wednesday, December 31. To secure $50,000 from the General Education Board of New York to complete the fund, only $5,000 is needed, but it is needed immediately.

Richmond and Virginia should certainly see to it that Randolph-Macon obtains this comparatively small amount. The campaign for the endowment has been so quietly conducted that Richmond has not known that this fine college needs money. The munificent contribution of $25,000 for this purpose by John P. Branch should stimulate other citizens here to come to the assistance of an educational institution which is so near us and so closely affiliated with our life that it is essentially a part of Richmond. Friends of education can contribute of their means to no more deserving cause than that of Randolph-Macon College, which ranks with the very best colleges of the country, and is sending out to the service of man and to the glory of God a steady stream of high-minded, thoroughly trained and soundly educated young men.

Founded in 1832 and never closed save during the War Between the States, Randolph-Macon College has proved its merits by its fruits. Enrolled upon its alumni roster are names luminous in the records of State and country. From the beginning, Randolph-Macon has meant soundness in all things and devotion to truth. In recent years, it has been noted for the large number of its sons it has sent to the great graduate schools of the republic, there to continue their work and contribute to the world's scholarship. In this respect, it holds high place among the colleges of the United States. One of its most notable features is its excellent training in the sciences, a field in which many of its alumni have distinguished themselves conspicuously. Randolph-Macon stands first and last for quality rather than quantity in education. Virginia is proud of the place which Randolph-Macon has won among the colleges of this land, proud of its rich contribution to church and Commonwealth, proud of its steady and splendid service to mankind.

The appeal of this institution ought to evoke prompt and full response by Wednesday. Randolph-Macon deserves well of Richmond in particular, and from our citizenship it has the right to expect liberal assistance at once.

## APPROVING THE BANKING BILL.

In another column we reprint from some of the leading papers of the East their editorial comment on the currency law. All of this, it will be observed, is favorable. Some Republican and Progressive editors find defects in the law, which they point out at lengths; but all admit that this act meets the present needs of the country and is framed on broad, far-seeing lines of sound finance.

There are other and abundant evidences that the country welcomes the currency measure and will frown down an attempt to make its inauguration the occasion for a partisan panic. Chief among these proofs of the country's approval of the new statute is the significant fact that within twenty-four hours after it became law, 213 banks and trust companies had filed requests for membership in the reserve association. The first application from the South, by the way, came from Danville, and was followed by others from every State south of the line. Representing a combined capital and surplus of $181,550,420, these banks and trust companies guarantee the introduction of the new system without the least hitch.

Another evidence of public approval of the administration's action is to be found in the wave of restored confidence, which is sweeping over the business world. Typical of this is an advertisement printed in newspapers in some of the larger cities of the country. This advertisement, occupying more than half-a-page in Philadelphia and New York papers, voices loud approval of the bill and is paid for by a tobacco company. Surely hope is rising high when a corporation recently involved in a suit before the Supreme Court for violation of the antitrust law pays thousands of dollars to express its conviction that the financial sky is clear.

Fortunately, neither in this unique advertisement nor in any of the interviews given the press by prominent financiers is there a single false note of optimism. None predict that the new law will upset world-wide high prices, but all believe that business has entered upon a new period of secure prosperity.

These views we have already voiced, and confidence in the Glass-Owen act we have already expressed. But we are reassured of its wisdom and confirmed in our belief of its efficacy. It will succeed in relieving the financial stress of the country because it meets the needs of sound fiscal legislation. It is conservative, it is sane, it renders inflation impossible and it affords us a safe, elastic, emergency currency. It opens the way to that financial security to which the sound business of the country is entitled.

Rear-Admiral Badger reports to the Secretary of the Navy that, although on the Mediterranean cruise of the Atlantic fleet 9,000 men had shore leave in European ports and were permitted to go into the interior for as much as eighteen days, not one case of misconduct on the part of the American sailors came to his attention. Hurrah for our Jackies!

We demand an eight-hour day for the dolls given little girls by Santa Claus.

What redress is there for a girl who has been caught and smacked under a spell of imitation mistletoe?

This is the first Democratic Christmas in seventeen years, but it's a hummer.

## WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Reprinted from This Newspaper.

**The Enemy in the Valley.**

The recent advance of the enemy up the Valley seems to have been one solely of plunder. In Harrisonburg they robbed every store in the town. During their visit they took occasion to pay their respects to the office of the Rockingham Register, where they pied a lot of type and destroyed one of the presses.

**Escaped From Fort Warren.**

Drs. Freeman and Gibbs, lately exchanged surgeons from Fort Warren, bring intelligence of several of our officers lying in close confinement at that place for an attempt to escape. Several Confederates succeeded in getting away, going through the musket holes of the fortification. They oiled and starved themselves so that they might be able to get through the holes.

**General Green Dead.**

General Thomas Jefferson Green died in Warren County, N. C., on the 12th, aged sixty-two. He was a general in the War for Texan independence, and was the leader of the Mier expedition. Afterwards he was a State Senator in California. He was a warm friend of the Confederacy.

**Morgan in Virginia.**

General John H. Morgan is in Danville, where his wife has been residing during his imprisonment in the North.

**From Johnston's Army.**

There is no truth in the report that our army is about to fall back upon Atlanta. It is not believed that the enemy will advance this winter.

**Tried for Smuggling.**

Mrs. Anne Johnston, in Cincinnati, is being tried for smuggling saddles and harness into the Confederate lines.

**The English Mill.**

The great International prize fight took place on the morning of the 10th at Tunbridge, between Heenan and King. King won in twenty-five rounds. Time, thirty-one minutes. Heenan's game was to close and put the hug on. King's tactics were more creditable to a professor of pugilism. They consisted simply in striking a series of sledgehammer blows on the most prominent and sensitive part of Heenan's phiz, till the latter collapsed from exhaustion.

**The President's Letter to the Pope.**

The Pope of Rome lately received a deputation from the Confederates, who presented a letter from President Jefferson Davis. It is believed the reception had no official character, and that the letter was merely complimentary.

**Raises Interest Rate.**

The Bank of England advanced the rate of interest on Wednesday to 7 per cent and on Thursday to 8 per cent, causing much depression in funds.

**Fatal Duel.**

A duel was fought on the 16th near Independence, in Grayson County, between a Captain Smith, of North Carolina, and Lieutenant Scott, of the Sixty-third Virginia Regiment, attached to the Army of Tennessee. The former was shot dead.

**The Christmas Round-Up.**

The Mayor on Saturday had a good sized army of white men before him, all charged with violating the rules of decency and the laws of the State by getting drunk on Christmas beverages, annoying sober people, fighting each other, kicking doors, breaking windows and crying "fire!"

**Christmas in Richmond.**

Christmas Day in this city was unusually dull because of the scarcity of pop crackers, the high prices of eggs, rum and sugar and the total absence of many of the luxuries necessary to the celebration of that festive occasion. The barrooms, as usual, were open in the morning, and young men and old men indulged their appetites for stimulating beverages to a limited extent, but, because of the horrid compounds which they imbibed, drunk parties retired early, sick, thus relieving the thoroughfares of their presence. Comparatively few inebriates were to be seen during the evening, and unless their stomachs are copper-fastened, they will not be able to rally during the holidays.

In the private circles the day was appropriately observed, many persons dividing their abundance with their needy neighbors and thus contributing to their own happiness. If the family trees were not loaded with the usual amount of Yankee trash and the juveniles were less bountifully supplied by old Kris Kringle, they were blessed with an abundance of substantials of home-growth and maybe consoled with the reflection that their spare change can be better spent in providing for the wants of the gallant soldiers, who are battling for their protection and their rights.

**Eggnog at the City Hall.**

A party of citizens, mostly members of the City Council, gave an entertainment at the City Hall on Christmas Day, having as their guests the refugee members of Congress and the Legislature. Besides an abundance of eggnog and a bountiful supply of edibles, the assemblage was edified by speeches from various gentlemen. Mayor Mayo was present.

**From the Rapidan.**

General Rosser has just completed a successful and entire circuit of the Yankee army.

**From the Army of Tennessee.**

General Joseph E. Johnston and staff arrived on December 26, and on the following day General Johnston took command of the army.

## Voice of the People

**Le Prince Camille de Polignac.**

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The Princess de Polignac sends me the inclosed copy of an editorial in the Paris Figaro, which I request to be republished in The Times-Dispatch. General the Prince de Polignac was the last surviving major-general in the Confederate army, in which he won distinction. He sent me, a short time since, a paper to be read at the unveiling of the Confederate monument at Arlington in April next. His sword, presented to him by Confederates, and his portrait will be sent to Richmond, to be deposited in the memorial hall.

MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

Washington, D. C.

The Prince Camille de Polignac, whose death has just occurred, ends a noble life nobly lived. The life of a soldier, a scientist and a gentleman. His career deserves to be recalled on the morning of the day when he will be conducted to his last home. He was the son of the minister of Charles X., and passed his childhood in Bavaria. On his return to France in 1842 he was ten years old. After brilliant studies at Stanislas College in Paris, he enrolled himself quite young as a simple soldier. He soon won his rank of lieutenant on the fields of battle, and came back to France. Soon tiring of his life in small garrison towns in times of peace, he sent in his resignation, and took long journeys to different countries. Loving war and its dangers, he returned to soldiering, and offered his sword at the beginning of hostilities to the Confederate States of America. They accepted his services, conferring upon him the rank of captain. His bravery brought him new honors after each battle, and soon he was made general at the battle of Mansfield.

The day seemed lost when General Prince de Polignac sent his brigade to the attack with much impetuosity, an impetuosity which turned defeat into victory. (He often told how the ladies of Mansfield came out with handkerchiefs at every point of vantage to cheer him and his comrades on their way.) Sent to France to obtain the mediation of Napoleon III., he heard on landing in Spain of the death of his friend, Duke de Morny, and after that remained some time at home trying to help the cause which he had generously made his own. After the final success of the North he resumed his travels. He was in England when the War of 1870 was declared. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel for his native state of Haute Loire, and then offered himself to his cousin, Duke de Gramont (then Prime Minister in France), to serve his country once more. After the 4th of September Gambetta sent for the prince and offered him to be commander-in-chief of the Francs Tireus. He refused, and kept his rank in the Mobiles. He made with them the Loire campaign, and was made major-general after the battle of Beaune La Rolande. It was then that he conceived the plan of a diversion which would cut off the Germans from the Strassburg line and separated them from their commissariat base. The plan charmed Gambetta, but the general staff found it too bold a move. Nevertheless, it was the only plan which Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia dreaded. He followed the army of the east under the command of General Bourbaki, and took part in the battle of Villersexel, where he won his Legion of Honor and a higher grade; he became brigadier-general. Once the war over, the prince left the army and devoted his life to his family and to his work. Surrounded by fond affection, blessed with strong health and brilliant intellect, the evening of his life was thoroughly happy. One of his great joys was to follow the successful musical career of his daughter, Countess Armande de Polignac, himself a gifted violinist, he took the greatest interest in the modern French musical movement. In his later days mathematics filled his thoughts. Member of Societe Mathematique de France and of the Societe Philomatique de Paris, he devoted his time to works which were especially appreciated by this association and to others of the same kind in other countries. The prince had a deep and brilliant intellect and an equally noble character. He had the highest sense possible of justice and honor. Every one loved to consult this great gentleman (in the fullest sense of the word), who was a friend on whose delicacy and sure judgment one could always rely. He was a brilliant talker, and on one could tell a story better than he. All those who approached him were under the spell of his wonderful personality, and none who met him ever forgot the blue eyes, in which kindness and intelligence equally shone. Love of work was to him a religion, a religion of which he ever was the most faithful and firm disciple. The prince was working at a problem which had occupied his leisure hours for ten years when he was struck down by his fatal illness. At his writing table he died, as he had lived, in the midst of the work he had loved and done so well.—Figaro, Paris.

## Abe Martin

Th' feller who don't advertise generally has a circus bill hangin' in his window thro' th' winter. The' richer a relative is th' less he bothers you.

## ATTENDING ONE OF THESE MODERN ATHLETIC DANCES.

By John T. McCutcheon.

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

**Worse Than Pothunters.**

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The worst trouble we have about protecting game is not due to pothunters, but to the men for whose benefit and pleasure the game laws are enacted—the gentlemen calling themselves sportsmen, who are nothing but game butchers. How many can you name who do not arm themselves with the most destructive weapons they can buy, thus taking away from game every possible chance? Is there anything sportsmanlike in that? How many "sportsmen" do you know who stop before they have killed the very last deer, the very last turkey, the very last bird, and even the very last rabbit? They make a great noise about "sport" and the protection of game, but they themselves are the worst offenders. How many can be trusted even to obey the law made for their benefit?

If you want to protect the game in this State, these are the men you must go up against. The so-called pothunter is an ignorant, poor devil, who can be brought to book. It will be time enough to take the profession of a desire to protect game seriously when our "sportsmen" have laws enacted prohibiting the killing of more than a certain quantity of game by one man in any season and in any one day. And that will be only a beginning of what should be done.

We can have an abundance of game in Virginia if our gentleman sportsmen will cease to be butchers.

H. H.

Richmond.

## Queries and Answers

**Blood Kin.**

Is a person of closer blood kin to his mother or to his brother?

J. S. A.

To the brother.

**Costly Cars.**

Please give the names of three of the costliest motor cars.

MISS H. O. E.

Mercedes, Vanbard, Renault.

**Andrew Lang.**

Is Andrew Lang now living?

BENTLEY.

No.

**Legal.**

Can a citizen be forced to act as constable whether he will or not?

T. R. GREY.

He may not be forced to accept an appointment to any office, but he may be punished for failing to serve in an emergency when an officer called on him to assist in enforcing the law.

**Education.**

Can you tell me why the white people of the United States educate the negroes?

A. E. H.

So far as the United States has any concern with the matter, the negro is as much a citizen as the white man, and entitled to the same consideration. The money expended in "popular education" is money derived from taxes, and the negro pays at least his fair proportion of the taxes collected in this country.

## CURRENCY REFORM

### The Glass-Owen Bill as Viewed by the Editors of the East.

**Great Leadership.**

The Democratic plan is the Aldrich plan modified to suit the temper of the country. And of the need of abandoning the extreme position in favor of a central banking institution the action of the Republican minority in declaring for regional institutions was significant. The Democratic party has drawn steadily nearer to sound finance, until in the last hours of the Senate debate and in conference defeats in the administration bill which Senator Root pointed out were cured, President Wilson has brought his party out of the wilderness of Bryanism. It has been a great exhibition of leadership.—New York Tribune.

**Gives Stability and Elasticity.**

The Public Ledger has previously expressed gratification that a statute so well safeguarded and so conservative has been enacted. It will give stability to our finances, yet afford all necessary elasticity without perils of inflation, and is the most statesmanlike, judicious and well-conceived financial legislation enacted in a half-century. It is likely that practically every national bank will accept the provisions and enter the system.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

**Will Enlarge Business Facilities.**

It releases the country from the menace of such panics as that of 1907. It releases business from the strait jacket of a currency whose volume is as fixed as a fixed government bonded or greenback debt of the nation, and which never contracts when expanded by an expansion of that bonded debt. It provides, through the reserve banks and the reserve board, an equalizing power over discount rates throughout the country, and a control over the movements of gold. It will extend to American business banking facilities abroad. It is a meeting of the country's financial and commercial needs long sought but never before realized. It is of that "constitution of peace" after long conflict which President Wilson refers to in signing the bill, into which "business men of all sorts are showing their willingness to come."—New York World.

**Reduces Danger of Inflation.**

It places practically the whole banking power of the country in one organization, which is flexible to the extent that each region is expected to care for itself, and more flexible in that the central board may make the more advantageously placed regions care for those less happily situated for the moment. The currency inflation danger is largely reduced, depending now on men rather than on measures, but there is established a system of asset currency so long desired, which ought to work well under sane regulation.

It is not pretended that this bill is without its faults, but the consensus of opinion is that it is much better than the existing system, and that it can be remedied easily. It will be remembeerd that banks looked askance fifty years ago at the present national banking act, and were very slow to accept its provisions. The new law is much better so far as can be determined in advance. And as remarked, the great majority of persons will not notice its operations at all.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**Will Work Out Successfully.**

Therefore, we expect to see the new currency measure worked out to a success. There will be some moments in its early operations that will be awkward, but, we believe, not perilous; and before a year is out we shall find the machinery working in apple-pie order.—Washington Herald.

**Renders Business Future Surer.**

It can be improved; it will be. But even as it stands, wisely administered, with the poison of politics kept out of it, it will make this country vastly surer of the business future.—New York Press.

**Inflation Rendered Impossible.**

Fears of redundancy and inflation have ignored the redemption provision closely resembling the practice, if not the statutory requirement, in Canada, regarding which almost nothing has been said in the discussions. Section 17 provides that "No Federal reserve bank shall pay out notes issued through another, under penalty of a tax of 10 per centum," but the notes "shall be promptly returned for credit or redemption to the Federal reserve bank, through which they were originally issued." Under this provision it would be as impossible here as it is in the Dominion to keep in circulation notes in excess of the requirements of actual business.—Philadelphia Record.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS at 3 per cent interest are invited. Funds are protected by conservative management, State and Government supervision and large Capital and Surplus.

Capital and Surplus, $1,600,000.00.

National State and City Bank