The Times-Dispatch

Business Office... Times-Dispatch Building, 16 South Tenth Street.
South Richmond.....1920 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	50
Daily without Sunday	4.00	2.00	1.00	35
Sunday edition only	1.00	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	10 cents
Sunday only	5 cents

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1914.

ADVERTISE OUR GREATEST ASSET.

In the invitation to exhibit its methods of milk inspection at the Panama-Pacific Exposition as a model for the country, Richmond has the best opportunity of years to advertise itself to the world.

We wonder if our readers appreciate the real significance of the letter Superintendent Wallace Hatch has written Chief Health Officer Levy. Every American city that deserves the name has been fighting during recent years for a pure milk supply. Conscious that the infant mortality of a community is largely dependent upon its milk, and that good health is materially promoted by comprehensive dairy inspection, sanitarians the country over have expended their best effort in improving the milk sold in their territory. Cities with a population scarcely greater than Richmond's have spent small fortunes in the employment of trained health officers and inspectors, and in bacteriological examination. And now comes Mr. Hatch with the frank statement that he has looked all over the United States for the best milk inspection system in operation, and has decided that Richmond has it.

Had an expert of like standing called upon Richmond to exhibit as a model its Engineering, its Police, its Fire Department, its parks, its manufactures or its system of government, the Council would have jumped at the chance. They would have realized the tremendous advertising value of a display at the Frisco fair, and the attraction it would be to prospective settlers, and they would have reckoned as well spent ten times what it would cost to prepare and ship a comprehensive exhibit.

Happily for America, the time has come when settlers and manufacturers look into the health conditions of a locality where they propose to establish with even more care than they scrutinize its tax system, its transportation and its labor supply. Health has become of all the most coveted and most valuable municipal asset. We have it, and we should let the millions who visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition know it.

TROUBLES OF INDIRECT SUBSIDIES.

Congress seems to have a genius for granting shipping subsidies in such a way as to bring us into conflict with foreign nations. It granted toll exemptions to American coastwise vessels passing through the Panama Canal, thus violating the Hay Pauncefote treaty. A year or more later, in passing the tariff bill, it provided that a 5-per cent rebate should be allowed goods brought in American bottoms, thus putting itself in the position of being compelled to answer the charge of Germany and others that the equal terms provision of our treaties with them are violated. Treaty infractions and attempts at indirect subsidies to our merchant marine apparently go hand in hand.

Whether or no Germany is right in her contention as to the violation of treaty rights, there is no question that the rebate of 5 per cent on goods brought to this country in American bottoms is a shipping subsidy. Subsidies, be they called rebates or preferentials, are in plain violation of Democratic platforms of many years, and of Democratic principles of all time. Efforts to grant a direct subsidy to shipping would quickly fall should any one find the courage to make them. It is doubtful if the majority of the Republicans in Congress would vote for such a subsidy. Certainly, all of them would not. Yet indirect subsidies in the form of toll exemptions and rebates are granted by a Democratic Congress by good majorities, even though it is, at least, possible that they violate our treaties with foreign nations.

The toll exemption clause of the Panama Canal act will soon be repealed. The same fate should overtake the rebate clause in the Underwood-Simmons tariff law, whether Any treaties have or have not been violated. It should be repealed, because it is a subsidy.

One good thing you can say for Villa is that he is spanking Huerta, and one good thing you can say about Huerta is that he is spanking Villa, but Carranza, who is spanking nobody, must do without a kind word from any source.

Men who boast of being self-made are not always obliging, just because in this instance they are willing to assume all the blame.

Senator Gravatt missed the only opportunity he has had of being on the winning side when he voted against the primary bill, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that in all his votes on amendments to the bill he voted right.

Hearst's newspapers have come out for Underwood, showing that escape from death on the Merrimac is not the only piece of good luck laid up by fate for Mr. Hobson.

A number of people we know might follow the example of the I. W. W.'s so far as going to church is concerned.

PARTY OR FACTIONAL JUDGES?

Every other question raised by the primary bill has been subordinated by the action of the Senate to this: are we to have a primary controlled by representatives of the parties participating in it, or are we to have a primary conducted as are regular elections.

Our readers remember that when the Senate committee reported the primary bill, provision was made for the conduct of the primaries by special judges named by the regular electoral board, except that where more than one party held its primary at the same time, the regular judges were to preside. As it was proposed to consolidate all primaries, where practicable, most of us were led to believe that the Senate committee intended that the regular election officers should have charge of the primaries.

But during the discussion of the bill, objection was made to this on the ground that it would place the election in the charge of two Republicans and one Democrat. To meet this, Senator Featherston proposed an amendment whereby the two regular Democratic judges and one other Democrat chosen by the board were to preside over primaries of that party, while the Republican member and two others of the same party, likewise named by the board, were to officiate in Republican primaries.

But neither the Democratic majority, nor the Republicans in the Senate were willing to concede this; they contended that as the primary was distinctly a party affair, it should be supervised by party men. Democrats wanted no wide-eyed Republican to count their ballots and draw conclusions; Republicans were anxious that Democrats should have no hand in certifying their nominees. Accordingly the Senate voted down both the proposal for regular control, and the compromise suggested by Senator Featherston. And approved a section providing that the elections of each party shall be held under the supervision of special judges of that party.

Let us in candor name the three great objections to this proposal. In the first place, it is a practical negation of the principle of a legalized primary. We do not care to quibble over words or to draw fine distinctions. But a primary is legalized or it is not. If it is legalized it must stipulate for appeals to the courts in case of contest, for adequate penalties for violations of the law and for the conduct of elections by regular officers. If it fails to provide any one of these, it lacks a prime essential. Nor can that essential be supplied by the designation of special, factional officers.

Secondly, the action of the Senate complicates the primary system and adds very materially to its expense. Instead of three election judges, when the Democrats and Republicans hold a State primary at the same time, we are to have six, and, in the cities, are to have, if necessary, two additional clerks for each precinct. This will put ten men at the voting place, and ten names on the election expense account where there were only three.

Thirdly, the Senate amendment does not give a sufficient guarantee that the primary shall be as free from factional as from party control. The regular election judges are generally named before the party candidates enter the lists, the special judges would be chosen subsequently. All other things being even, the latter are more inclined to be narted for their factional affiliation than are the former. To this, of course, it can be answered that we should insure nonpartisan electoral boards if we would have nonfactional judges; but the weakness of any electoral board should be all the more reason we should not put that weakness to the test.

It must be remembered that we are shaping a primary law, not for the best, but for the worst, political conditions in Virginia, and that we must make it so sound, so comprehensive and so honest that even those who may be inclined to violate it cannot do so. There are many sections in Virginia where the electoral boards are composed not of two factional Democrats and one man, who is merely styled a Republican because he is not a Democrat, but are composed of men of high character and absolute sincerity. These boards may be relied upon to appoint honest election judges, whether for the regular or for the special contests. But all of us know that there are parts of Virginia where all other political lines are secondary to those of faction and where the law must be plain, mandatory and unpartisan if fraud is to be prevented. For such localities the control of the primaries by the regular election judges is a prime necessity.

Upon the House of Delegates will rest the responsibility of striking out this section of the Senate bill and of providing for the holding of primaries by the regular election officers. We believe that in this the House will not hesitate. Its members stand pledged to the primary, its committee has drafted amendments in line with the progressive views of Governor Stuart, it will not lose the opportunity of making our primary bill one of the best in the country.

Sir Lionel Carden also found Mr. Wilson a very persuasive man.

An English writer says "business men are unbusinesslike, sportsmen unsportsmanlike, scientists unscientific, and the law lawless." Incidentally, too, it might be remarked that a lot of the present literary persons are very illiterate.—Philadelphia Inquirer. It might be remarked also that a large number of politicians both within and without the State are very impolitic.

England regards President Wilson's canal toll message as short and sweet.

Senator Paul, of Rockingham, ought to be a Democrat.

WILSON AND GREY.

With men at the head less calm and poised than Woodrow Wilson and Sir Edward Grey the problems of diplomacy, growing out of the killing of the Englishman Benton, might have become hopelessly entangled. Ill-feeling leading to open rupture might have resulted from the incident. Instead of peace and harmony between the two nations and prospects for settlement we might have found ourselves alone of nations and lacking in the open moral support of Great Britain in our efforts to solve the problem. It is the high ground taken by President Wilson, the simple directness of his methods and his faculty of bringing other people to his point of view that have served us in such good stead, and it is Sir Edward's qualities of sound, straight thinking, his ability to see things as they are and his sympathy with and belief in ideals that have prevented the feared breach between the two nations.

The United States and Great Britain and the people of the two nations may account themselves fortunate, indeed, that the Mexican problem, which has grown to be one of grave international proportions, has found the man to meet it in each of the two nations most intimately involved. In Great Britain it is the Minister of Foreign Affairs and in the United States it is Woodrow Wilson. These two men, exercising the calm patience and indestructible faith of strong men, in whom are united in proper proportions the elements of practicality and idealism, are the men to whom the people of the two countries confidently look for the settlement of the problems confronting them. Woodrow Wilson, in the United States, took high ground when he refused to recognize the assassin who claims to be provisional President of Mexico. None but an idealist, with his eyes piercing far into the future and seeing through faith the end of it all, would have recognized the necessity of assuming such position, and only the courageous man would have assumed it. Sir Edward Grey, in England, sees as Woodrow Wilson has seen. He, too, understands that a government founded upon assassination cannot endure, and he, too, perceives that to recant now would be impossible. Intervention is the alternative facing the United States, and Sir Edward Grey recognizes that intervention would be a temporary solution only, and is prepared to unite with Woodrow Wilson to bring about peace on the only basis upon which enduring peace can be builded.

That these two have joined hands and that while the one seeks to carry out his policy of forcing Mexico to work out its own salvation the other lends the weight of his government's moral support, give cause for hope that the crisis will be passed successfully, and the end sought will be attained. The American and the Englishman, uniting the two great English-speaking nations working in harmony and in sympathy toward the same end, can be intrusted with the task. They are the men of the hour.

BANK LOCATION SOON SETTLED.

The announcement that the President expects to complete his selection of the Federal Reserve Board by April 1 may be taken to indicate that the location of the reserve banks will be determined finally within the present month.

What the decision of the organization committee will be has not even been suggested by any one who could speak with the slightest show of authority. The delegations can only stand around the Treasury Building, look wistfully at the closed doors, and hope for the best. Within, Messrs. McAdoo, Williams and Houston are working out the problem of dividing the country into independent financial units.

But there are evidences that Richmond's case is being most favorably considered—at least, this seems to be the fear of Baltimore and Atlanta. These cities, which did not wake up and launch their campaigns for a regional bank until long after Richmond had prepared her case, have formed a tacit alliance. Baltimore wants to be the centre of the reserve district south of New York, Atlanta thinks she has title to the bank for the South Atlantic and the Cotton States. Between them Richmond must be crushed.

When our rivals concede us a dangerous competitor, we may be sure our outlook is bright. In fact, if we might tell it in confidence, some of the best advertising Richmond has received in the campaign has come from the futile efforts of these two cities to prove their case.

PROVING OURSELF RIGHT.

The worldly wise man who declared that he who displeases both parties to a controversy is usually in the right, knew whereof he speaks, and in that fact The Times-Dispatch finds comfort just now. The Roanoke Times recently tickled its own vanity by indulging in what it apparently considered a masterpiece of satire at the expense of The Times-Dispatch, declaring that we accepted the platform of the Virginia Progressive Democratic League with a "gurgle of delight." Comes now the Marion American to declare that the "advanced progressive doctrines promulgated by Mr. Bryan and Senator Owen in their speeches in Richmond were a bitter dose to The Times-Dispatch."

Performing the seemingly impossible, we are able to compliment both the Roanoke Times and the Marion American without sacrificing the truth. This we do by the simple process of saying that these two newspapers are antipodal in their political views and theories. As The Times-Dispatch, in its views as to the Virginia Progressive Democratic League and its platform, displeases them both, it is safe to assume that The Times-Dispatch is right.

No sculptor will ever put in bronze a representation of Carranza defying the United States.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Reprinted from This Newspaper.

Unexpected Invasion.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the flag of truce boat, the New York, reached City Point from Fortress Monroe with 820 Confederate privates and sixty commissioned officers on board. They were prisoners sent from Point Lookout. Their coming was a surprise to the Confederate authorities, and Commissioner Ould and Captain Hatch hurried down to City Point on the steamer Schultz to learn the status of our prisoners and on what conditions they had been forwarded, whether for exchange or on parole.

Stolen Property Being Recovered.

Much of the property the Kilpatrick raiders stole and was recovered when the raiders were driven from the soil is being returned to the owners. Three hundred horses are in the hands of our men to be returned to their owners on identification. Also over a hundred slaves that the raiders took along with them, but in their hurry to get out of the Richmond region when our home guards got after them they could not take the negroes along. Of course, they abandoned them to their fate.

Wants a Bomhproof.

J. B. Stovall, of Halifax County, is a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Public Works, made vacant by the recent resignation of General Olen G. Clay. There are several other candidates.

Cotton Prices.

Latest advices from New Orleans quote cotton in that city at 77 cents per pound in gold. On the same date the price in New York was 84 cents.

General Pillow in the Saddle.

General Gideon J. Pillow has been appointed chief of cavalry in the department of General Leonidas Polk. It is cheering to know that this hero is again in the saddle.

Governor Vance's Address.

We have received a full copy of the address of Governor Vance to the people of Western North Carolina, and regret that the press of other matter prevents its publication in full at this time. The keynote of the Governor's patriotic address is that there can be no peace until the Southern Confederacy has fought this war to a finish. A patched-up peace will lead to greater bloodshed than the present war.

Work of the Alabama.

The Confederate ship Alabama, during a cruise of twenty-six days in the waters of the Gulf and the South seas has destroyed fifty-eight Yankee vessels, and the good work goes bravely on.

Major J. H. Carrington has been appointed provost marshal of Richmond, vice Major E. Griswold, ordered to Americus, Ga., to superintend the inauguration and installation of the new prison there.

North Had Not Heard the News.

The latest Northern papers received tell of the objects of the Kilpatrick raid, the same being to sack and burn Richmond and rescue the Yankee prisoners confined in Libby and other prisons here, but up to the time of the publication of the latest received they had not heard of the utter collapse of that iniquitous effort. They had not received the intelligence of the defeat of Kilpatrick and the death of Dahlgreen. On the contrary, they were boasting that in a few hours, even, they would probably have information of the burning of Richmond by the raiders. The raid was well planned, the arrangement being that Custer should make a feint and call the Confederates off their guard, while Kilpatrick with his man, Dahlgreen, should run in on the blind side of Richmond, "sweep through the city, burn it to the ground and release and arm the prisoners. We know here how the expedition utterly failed.

Voice of the People

What Pension Increase Shows.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The reluctance shown by members of both Houses of the General Assembly to have their names recorded as opposed to an increase of pension to the Confederate soldier, shows the effective power of public opinion on the action of legislators.

There is, probably, no more overworked theme in oratory than dwelling on the heroic achievements of these brave men.

When I mention "overworked" it conveys no intimation of mockery to those who shed their blood in defense of their native Southland; I refer to the duplicity and the hypocrisy, often dwelling beneath the flowery eloquence of the silver-tongued young orator, who exhausts the adjectives of our language in extolling the bravery, the heroism, the endurance of those who bared their breasts to the storm of shot and shell from 1861 to 1865. And yet, when one of these old battle-wounded soldiers has the temerity to enlist his name as an aspirant for public office in his county, without first being "O. K'd" by M. M. the machine will abandon the primary and call a convention, and by esoteric methods find a man tarred with the initials above referred to.

This cannot be truthfully controverted, for twice I have been the victim of its remorseless steam roller process, and having now passed the average age allotted to man, I no longer aspire to any office, but can be found fighting in the ranks on the firing line for a pure and honest primary bill, whereby a correct expression of the choice of the people can be obtained.

I have never asked for a pension, and so long as my present activity permits me to live, hope never to ask for one.

PHILIP F. BROWN.

Blue Ridge Springs, Va., March 6.

Virtue Not Commercialized.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I ask space in your valuable paper to answer some of the statements made by J. H. Drake under the caption of "Commercial Virtue."

The Social Service Federation of Richmond, numbering over 7,000 members, is standing behind the ministers of this city in their efforts to secure the passage of the Saunders-Lewis Bill, and but for the fact that your paper has a wide circulation outside of this city, it would not be necessary to notice the fancies of J. H. Drake.

The ministers of the gospel of this city and the members of the Social Service Federation, made up of good, clean men and women, do not have to be and are not paid to do everything in their power to make this city and State a safe place for the boys and girls of to-day and to-morrow.

I am pleased to be able to say to the readers of this paper that the Social Service Federation and the Christian men and women of the city of Richmond will take care of the women of the segregated districts of this city if this bill become law. We very much hope that it will become law, and that we will have sufficient time in which to make it operative for the many evils that it covers.

It may be true that from 50 to 80 per cent of the women in the segregated districts are feebleminded. Those that are so can be cared for by public institutions.

Mr. Drake says: "It is brutal and indecently cruel for the State to make roofless a crown of women at the behest of a few faddists until the State has established its home for the feebleminded. And still commercialized virtue, with salaries ranging into the thousands, advocates this step."

The "few faddists" numbering many thousands in this State, stand ready to take care of all those who are not feebleminded in the State. You will find that every city in the State of Virginia, including Richmond, will do for these poor unfortunates, who are some mother's daughters, just what the Christian women of Atlanta, Ga., did for their unfortunates some months ago.

Mr. Drake in his paragraph, "Commercial virtue is trying to inflict upon this State all the 'isms' that tend to the larger support of that class of priests who appear most constantly in the public press," is trying to strike a blow at a bill now in the House for raising the age of consent from fourteen to eighteen years. This bill was promoted by the Social Service Federation and was indorsed by the City Council, Police Commissioners and the Mayor of the city, and so do the mayors and councils of almost all the cities in the State. We would like to say to Mr. Drake that the men and women standing behind the reform measures now before the Legislature are as good and as pure in their endeavors as any one with whom he is acquainted.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the men and women of the Social Service Federation have been to see the different members of the Legislature and tried to influence them to fight for the bill raising the age of consent and not one of them receives any salary or remuneration of any kind for their services. What they have done has been done for the love of humanity and because we have pledged ourselves to do all we can for the unfortunates of this State.

GEORGIA MAY JOBSON,
President Social Service Federation.

Preachers and Politics.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In 1873 it was expected that a convention would be called in Virginia to frame a new Constitution, and Mr. Jefferson actually prepared the draft of a Constitution for submission to it.

The convention was not held, but the draft was published, and may be found in J. W. Randolph's Edition of the Notes on Virginia, and also in Ford's Edition of Jefferson's Writings.

There was one paragraph naming "exclusions" from membership of the Legislature, and conspicuous among the excluded were "Ministers of the Gospel."

The Constitution of 1851-52, known as the "Reform" Constitution, which was overwhelmingly ratified by the popular vote, and is still regarded by many good people as the best the State ever had, specifically excluded "Ministers of the Gospel and priests of any religious denomination" from membership of the General Assembly; indeed, pronounced them "ineligible" to election thereto.

The old State "survived" under this Constitution from 1852 to 1869, when the Underwood abomination became effective.

Such exclusion, however, would have been futile, since without being members the parsons can still dominate, and, indeed, oversaw both Houses, as witness the hand and seal of the Assembly now sitting. It sounds mighty harsh to call them lobbyists, but if not lobbying, what are they doing here?

It almost reconciles a conservative to the strange doctrine of referendum and recall to think that, if now effective, we could ask the bulk of the present Assembly to come back home to stay, and remain there indefinitely. The "sixty days" of this session, about which there has been so much ranting, has been mainly wasted on the preachers and the women, in tithing mint and rue and neglecting the weightier matters of the State. The echo comes down from the time of Juvenal, paraphrased by the great Dr. Johnson:

"Condemned a needy supplicant to wait,
While ladies interpose and slaves debate."

For a looker-on sees women crowding the lobbies and hears the whip-crack of the preachers (by proxy) in either House, while he waits in vain for urgent general legislation.

Of course, all this sounds very "wicked." Yet I protest that I, too, am a Christian, and that my daily aspiration is that His Kingdom may come and His will be done! That, and that only, is the hope for the betterment of the world; not man made, but God ordained, laws, precepts, examples.

March 5, 1914. RUSTICUS.

Why This Nuisance?

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Now that our excellent Fire Department is standardized and there are no longer any call men to be notified, why should the distressing fire alarms be rung? Those living contiguous to the firebells have long been hoping that this clanging and nerve-shaking noise would some time cease. How great their disappointment when it was stated in your paper that the alarms would still be rung. Surely it is not now necessary. Noise is one of the greatest objections, if not the greatest objection, to city life, and deliberately to continue it, in one of its most disagreeable respects, seems almost unpardonable. What good on the earth do these alarms accomplish? They are the signal for the gathering of a crowd of idle loafers and boisterous boys; they rack the nerves of the aged and infirm; they distress the sick and bedridden; they often disturb the hour of worship in many churches, and ring out with sudden and startling alarm on the quiet Sabbath day. As our goodly city grows in extent, the alarms will ever be on the increase.

Shall Richmond forever continue behind other great cities in matters of easy and rational reform? For Mercy's sake let this needless and harmful nuisance be discontinued! A SUFFERER.

Public Morality and Law.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—A good law is the expression of ideas of morality deep-seated in the body politic. A good law is the crystallization of universal sentiments. A good law is the wedge of public sentiment, driven home by the maul of unanimous approval. An antistealing law is universally upheld, and hence is a good one. Your thief wants a law against stealing, lest he have his goods pilfered. Law, per se, never made morality. Morality makes law. Traditions, customs and conventions make morality.

It seems that the long fermentation of human thought throughout the ages would have shown men the utter inefficiency of premature legislation, and yet, no. There are many eminent divines who doubtless know that the English laws against Catholicism under Elizabeth did not suppress Catholicism in England. Yet these men advocate a State-wide prohibition law. There are many wise men, capable of profound observation, who know that in Richmond, and practically everywhere else in the State, the Sunday closing law is violated openly and universally by confectioners and cigar stores, and violated with the approval of the people. And yet these men advocate a State-wide prohibition law. This is strange. Any man who can take the temperature of the times or feel the pulse of history, and yet advocate such a law, must think that antiliquor legislation will disputе the decrees of the Supreme Court of Time itself.

Now, although the liquor question is not anomalous, it is unique. In its peculiar aspects it is unlike any question of to-day. A law against the traffic would be unlike any law the statute books of to-day have always thought against and legislated against murder, arson, highway robbery, etc., but men have not always thought against and legislated against the liquor traffic. For 6,000 years it was generally considered quite legitimate, if not essential. Twenty years ago this was the case throughout Virginia. History shows that any basic change, especially one involving a revolution in customs and traditions of 6,000 years' duration, must be gradual, must be slow. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine." Three hundred years of adverse legislation have left the social evil a parasite on civilization. This is based on an instinct, you may say. So is the traffic in alcoholic beverages. A 6,000-year old racial instinct.

Law is not a moral talisman unless it be the result of a slow, sure crystallization of the animus of a people in toto. It must be the vox populi. A mere majority does not make a good law when a great change is involved. A two-thirds majority does not make a perfect law when a change is involved. The majority must be overwhelming to make a revolutionary law stable.

As I have said, the liquor traffic is peculiar. It is a question that the State cannot handle for a locality. The locality itself must be the high court of decision in the matter. If the people in Norfolk County thought that racing horses was all right and the people in Richmond thought it wrong, the question of racing in this case might be in a degree analogous. However, everybody everywhere has come to look upon race-track gambling as an evil, and, save in a few communities where the most of the people have come to look upon this point of view, the law has put the ban on it and stopped it. However, I will mention right here that you can see a horse race much more easily than you can the bootleg or a "bootlegger."

Local option is the ideal system of antiliquor procedure. The community must be the unit of legislation against the traffic. Educate the community and work up public sentiment and pass your law, and it will be a safe, sane, efficacious one. The Anti-Saloon League has lost impatient. It thinks a mere written law a panacea for the ills of the body politic. It is too importunate in the cause of good. It is blinded by the fires of righteous wrath.

Eventually, if the local option policy were pursued, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News and every city in the State would go dry, and properly and irretrievably dry. Then a majority of the people in every municipality, in every community, would be behind the antiliquor law. Then and not until then, will Virginia be a "true-blue" dry State with her house of temperance founded upon a rock. Then could she look from her citadel of justice and law upon the houses upon the sand of soaking-dry North Carolina, Tennessee, Kansas and Maine.

The State-wide people will tell you "Kansas is dry. Kansas has prospered;—ergo hoc ergo propter hoc." Not so. There are deep economic laws that have compelled Kansas to prosper—not the mere existence upon her statute books of State-wide prohibitory laws.

Virginia has clung to social drinking too long to break away in a short time—"Rome was not built in twenty years." I say freely to anybody that unless the State-wide prohibition law be almost universally backed by the sentiment of the people everywhere it will not work. There is a law which prohibits the sale of cigars, cigarettes, soda-water and ice-cream in Richmond on Sunday, and yet you could spend a hundred dollars in them any Sunday in the world on Broad Street alone. People in Richmond are not behind the law. They want to drop in and get these things on Sunday. The law is a dead letter. The blue laws did not endure in New England. You can't make a man go to church, and if you do you cannot canonize him. Vote against State-wide and let local option rid us of the traffic and rid us right. Don't let's run the risk of open defiance of laws such as Tennessee has.

Local option is democratic. It is the pursuance of the right of local self-government, which Anglo-Saxons have been wont to call divine, for which our forefathers have bled and died. State-wide is centralization. State-wide is unjust. State-wide is inefficacious. When Tazewell County tells Norfolk it can't have bars, it's the same thing as New England's telling Virginia she can't have Jim Crow laws. When Tazewell County tells Norfolk she can't have bars, it's the same thing as Tazewell's telling Norfolk she can't have electric lights. The same thing. What about it? "RUSTICUS."

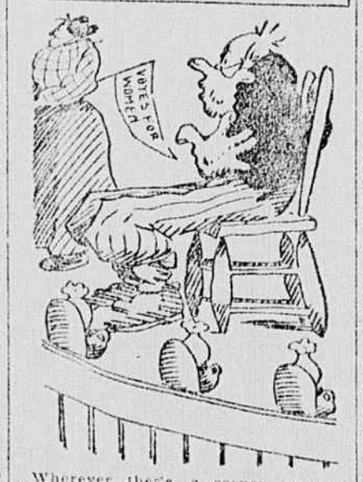
Payment of Allen Attorneys.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Under Voice of the People in The Times-Dispatch of February 1 I read R. E. Cox's letter and was surprised at the statement that the bill appropriating money to pay those attorneys, who for love of Judge Massie, prosecuted the Allens, had passed the Legislature. If so, it slipped my reading of the acts of that body. I agree with Mr. Cox that the jurors and attorneys appointed to defend should be paid, but those who volunteered to prosecute and stated they did it for their love of Judge Massie should stand by that love. W. H. TINSLEY.

Salem, Va.

Abe Martin



Wherever ther's a corner grocery ther's a lot o' free traders. Once in a long while some feller retires from a poultry farm instead o' quittin'.

KEEPING THE FAMILY TOGETHER BY MECHANICAL MEANS.

By John T. McCutcheon.

The family automobile does noble work in keeping the family together.

And so does the neighborhood moving picture theater.

Now the prohibition keeps the family at home and happy.

Queries and Answers

Secretary Tumulty.

Is it not curious that the suggestion about Mr. Wilson's secretary, that his ardent sympathy for the Catholics would tempt him to tamper with the President's mail, should have developed the statement from Mr. Wilson that it was exactly this point of religion on which Mr. Tumulty was most scrupulous to do his full duty, etc? M. L. P.

No more curious than the fact that the very points in the sermon of the Archbishop of Granada which Gil Blas considered weak, turned out, on the authority of the prelate himself, to be the very strongest possible points; and no more curious than the fact that the Virginian housewife can never criticize a piece of the cook's handiwork without discovering "dat Mrs. Snif done gin me de praise" for that very thing.

Peter Francisco, Etc.

Who was Peter Francisco? What is the meaning of the letters S. P. Q. R. on Roman banners, etc? S. R. D.

Peter Francisco was left a waif at City Point in 1763 or 1769, by an English trading vessel. He was put into the Prince George poorhouse and taken as an indentured servant by Anthony Winston, of Hunting Tower, in Buckingham. He lived there till the age of sixteen; hearing a great deal about the politics of the time, the more because Mr. Winston was an uncle of Patrick Henry, and making for himself a great name for physical strength and for excellence of character and sober good judgment. He entered the war in 1777 at the (supposed) age of sixteen, and became famous for his size, daring and gigantic strength. He could "juggle" two stout men at once, lift a horse, break a small tree off at the ground, etc. General Washington had a special sword made for him, and the history and legend of the Revolutionary War are full of anecdotes of his prowess. His military career closed with Yorktown, and he settled down to work and study with no little need of the latter, as his inability to read and write had prevented his advancement in the war and reflected peculiarly small credit on the family at Hunting Tower, which had permitted him to grow up in ignorance. For years Mr. Francisco was sergeant-at-arms to the Legislature of Virginia, and at his death in 1832, the funeral services were held in the hall of the House of Delegates.

The letters stand for senatus populusque Romanus, the Senate and the Roman people.

Railway Whistles.

Please give me the meanings of the whistle signals of a locomotive. MISS G. G. W.

One whistle, "down brakes"; two whistles, "off brakes"; three whistles, "back up"; continued whistles, "danger"; several short whistles, "cattle alarm"; one long whistle for crossings or making station; two short whistles, notice to conductor that signal is understood. There may be others, but these are all in the only "code" to which we have access.

Pay in Navy.

What is the pay of ensign in the United States Navy? Of warrant machinist; of boatswain; of boatswain's mate? At what age and on what pay are these officers retired? OLD SUBSCRIBER.

You would far better write the Navy Department for this information. The pay varies with length of service, and there are so many circumstances involved that we could hardly make all of them clear in the space we could give to the reply.

Borrowing Money.

May money be borrowed on real estate at a lesser rate than 6 per cent? ANXIOUS.

We do not know of any place where money may be got on other than "the usual terms," but some reliable real estate man in Richmond would be a far better adviser than we.

Poem Wanted.

Please publish the verses, "Pass Under the Rod." X. Y.

Will some reader be good enough to send copy? X. Y. would better send more exact address, that the copy may be forwarded to him, as it is not likely that room may be made to print it.

Richmond Street Railway.

How many street car companies are there in Richmond? To whom would one have to apply for position as conductor or motorman? J. E. Y.

Two. Write or apply in person to the manager, and he will place your application in the proper hands.

THE convenience and economy of a Checking Account are best experienced by maintaining one. We invite deposits of $1.00 or more.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $1,700,000.00.

National State and City Bank