The Times Dispatch

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THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1914.

THE MYERS CASE.

Lovers of fair play will not be satisfied with the announcement that parliamentary precedents rather than the facts in the case are to dictate the committee report on the Myers-Christian episode.

These precedents strike us as most remarkable and as altogether unworthy to be followed. We are told, by members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that what passes orally between a delegate and a constituent cannot be made a question of personal privilege. Regardless of what Mr. Christian may or may not have said to Mr. Myers, and altogether apart from the facts involved as disclosed by any investigation that might be held, precedent, we are informed, will prevent the House from taking cognizance of the affair. If Mr. Christian had written of Mr. Myers or had publicly denounced him, the Richmond delegate would have been authorized in rising to personal privilege and, we presume, might have demanded an investigation of his charges. But as long as a constituent merely abuses a member privately, or in the presence of a few friends only, the privileges of the House are not involved.

Precedents there may, but common sense there cannot be to justify such a view. The alleged insult to Captain Myers came because of his public office; it was Delegate Myers and not William M. Myers to whom, it is alleged, Mr. Christian offered insult. William M. Myers, we presume, is able to care for himself; Delegate Myers is a public servant whose official capacity should be respected. If he, or any other delegate, is to be called out, as he claims was done in this case, and is to be ordered to vote at the behest of more or less powerful persons, then the representative office is a farce. If one man is authorized to threaten a member for utterances which the Constitution provides shall "not be questioned in any other place," then 1,000 men can do the same thing and can intimidate the Assembly at will.

Either Captain Myers or Mr. Christian is right. Both cannot be. Either Mr. Myers was threatened and has a right to show how his free action as a delegate was encroached upon or else he has done Mr. Christian a very grave injustice. As the reputation of the one is as good as that of the other, both are entitled to a hearing. Captain Myers should be privileged to show the Assembly, if he can sustain his charges, the existence and methods of the lobby to which he has taken exception; Dr. Christian should be permitted, if he can do so, to show that he neither insulted nor intimidated Mr. Myers. If the delegate proves his case, Mr. Christian should be publicly reprimanded and be barred from the Capitol if it takes a special act of Assembly to do so; if, on the other hand, Captain Myers has done Mr. Christian this wrong, he should be called upon for a public apology. Viewed in the broader light, any member of Assembly who uses his prerogatives to injure the good name of a private citizen should be punished as the Constitution provides; any man who insults a delegate or threatens him for acts done in his official capacity deserves at least equal punishment.

The precedents we need are those that should be made in this case.

ENTITLED TO A HEARING.

We trust there was no conscious inclination to levity on the part of the House yesterday in the vote on the suffrage amendment, but we feel confident the opponents not less than the friends of this measure could have wished a more thoughtful consideration.

Of lengthy debate there was little use. Members came to the discussion of the amendment with their minds already fixed and with opinions that could not be changed by speech-making. Yet the women who brought the petition for this amendment to the Assembly are earnest, sincere and determined—representative Virginia women, in a word—entitled to a respectful hearing before any legislative body. The smiles of members, the frank disdain of some and the inattention of others was no more creditable to them than it was complimentary to the women who seek the franchise.

One does not have to champion equal suffrage to accord it the respect due its advocates.

Inventor of the telephone thinks airships will soon cross the ocean. The telephone has frequently made men go up in airships.

When we annex Mexico will some mute, inglorious Gilmore organize a Constitutional league?

Why should a delegate think that prejudice against the cities is a necessary qualification for a member of the General Assembly?

The United States fiddles while Mexico burns, rants Senator Fall. Let's send the fire department instead of the police force.

"Emerpline in Trouble Again"—Headline. No, not again, but yet.

MR. ASQUITH'S ULSTER PROPOSALS.

By Mr. Asquith's compromise proposal regarding Ulster and John Redmond's acceptance thereof, the Unionist leaders, Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, are placed between the upper and the nether millstone, with the resulting grist of rage and disappointment impotent rage and disappointment let us hope it will be—nay, may we not go further and say there is reason to expect it will be, when the British public mind, on sober second thought, shall have grasped the fairness of the concessions and the patriotic spirit that has prompted both the Premier and the Irish Nationalist leader.

Briefly, the proposals are these: each of the counties of Ulster is to be given the right to vote separately on the question of its exclusion from the operations of the home rule bill and its independence of the authority of the Dublin Parliament for a period of six years, retaining meanwhile its representation in the Imperial Parliament. Only a bare majority vote will be necessary to procure exclusion.

In extending this olive branch, Mr. Asquith explains that the government "had chosen the period of six years because it would give ample time to test the working of the Irish Parliament, and also an opportunity to the electors of the United Kingdom, guided by that experience, to pronounce whether the exclusion of the counties of Ulster should come to an end at the expiration" of that period. It followed, from his explanation, that exclusion might be made permanent; ad interim there might be two opportunities to go to the country for a comprehensive solution of the entire home rule problem.

In all the circumstances of the bitter religious and political feeling that has been stirred up in Ulster by Law, Carson, Craig, en id omne genus, and of what this might portend, there was naught of weakness in the proposals. On the contrary, there was the strength of desire to insure against fratricidal bloodshed, possible anarchy and the necessity of armed, imperial coercion. There was the power and the incentive of moral statesmanship responding to the highest dictates of humanity.

There was also, however, the highest order of sagacity of statesmanship, as illustrated in treating the opposition with a generosity, against which it could have wished to forefend, thereby putting it utterly on the defensive. The government's proposals forced the hand of Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson and made it clearer than ever—so clear that any just and thoughtful Unionist who runs may read—that not zeal for the cause of the men of Ulster, but hope to wreck the entire home rule scheme and keep all Ireland under the Unionists' yoke, has inspired the extreme antihome rule agitators. Should the latter induce Ulster to reject the compromise, and therefore compel assertion of Imperial authority at the point of the bayonet—should they in their insatiate ambition to rule or ruin cause their threatened civil war in Ulster to become an actuality, on their heads will rest the responsibility of one of the greatest crimes of modern history.

HIRED HEROES.

The American public has a suit for damages against somebody. To prove the justice of the claim would prove comparatively easy, the difficulty in the way being to establish the identity of the responsible person or persons. The field of potential defendants can easily be limited to three individuals or groups of individuals. These are the Governor of Texas, the Texas Rangers or the press agents of both.

A few days ago the people of these United States, not so fortunate as to subscribed to The Times-Dispatch, which gives the latest news first and the correct news all the time, thrilled to read a glorified account of a wild ride into Mexico by a party of Texas Rangers to recover the body of a murdered American. They read how these bold Americans of the plains, impatient over the namby-pamby policy of a President who hates warfare and wholesale slaughter, took matters into their own hands and barvely rode through the darkness to snatch the body of a fellow-citizen from the clutches of desperadoes. They read with admiration of this bold exploit and many a wiseacre nodded sagely to his wife across the breakfast table as if to say, "they are the boys for me—those raw-boned Texas Rangers. They stand for no foolishness. They, true Americans and brave fellows that they are, fear nothing. They typify the spirit of '76"

Alas! Later dispatches changed it all. We had thrilled over the wrong people. They were not Texas Rangers after all who performed this deed of valor, but private citizens. Still all the country was thrilled. No matter that the wonderful men of the plains were calmly sleeping at the time. They would have done it, and, anyway, a Texan is a Texan. After all, they were descendant of those who died at the Alamo and revenged their comrades at San Jacinto.

But, alas, again! They were not brave, heroic Texans, filled with contempt for greasers, who made that wild ride. There was no wild ride, and those who recovered the body were not spurred on by high courage and noble resolve to resent by themselves the insults heaped upon their country. They were spurred on by promise of reward—$400 in the coin of the realm.

All our thrills were for naught. We grew proud over heroism that was tainted. The glamor now is all gone and from the sublime we descend precipitately to the ridiculous. Somebody owes us reparation.

"Norfolk grows bigger in the eyes of the country every day," says the Ledger-Dispatch, of that city. Country must be looking at Norfolk through the same kind of glasses that some members of the Legislature turn upon their pet local bills.

Some people are born notorious, some acquire notoriety and some yell for intervention in Mexico.

BETTER HORSES FOR THE NATION.

If officials of the War Department are not able to put down even the suggestion of a cut in the allowance for the Remount Station, at Riverton, the farmers of the nation should certainly unite to defeat this proposal to deny them the means of improving the stock of their horses.

Until this station was established, we faced the prospect of possible war without suitable or adequate cavalry mounts. We knew that in case of intervention in Mexico we should need at least 40,000 horses and mules, with a larger number required for a continental war; but our experts told us that we could not find in the country a tithe of the supply we would need. But the Remount Station has changed this outlook. If allowed to continue with an ample appropriation, and if operated under the present wise laws, it will certainly give the country a sturdy stock of military mounts, ample not only for America, but sufficient to supply the growing demands of European powers.

This, however, is but incidental to the benefit the Remount Station is to the agricultural interests of the country. It is a strange fact, especially when one remembers the improvement in horse-breeding during the past generation, but we have not developed in America that type of utility horse best suited to general farm purposes. Either our horses are too small or too large, too fiery or too lazy. Good stock we have in abundance; useful stock has always been scarce.

It so happens that the type of horse being sired by the stallions of the Remount Station is of all the best suited for the farm, as well as for the army. At great expense and with the assistance of the friends of good horseflesh, the government can now breed a utility horse that almost fulfils the ideal. Fleet enough for military use, yet strong enough for any reasonable work, this animal is adapted to the farm, because he is nimble, inured to hardship and most tractable. He is infinitely more valuable to the farmer, than he can ever be even to the cavalryman.

As the farmers of the Eastern States have observed the fine qualities of these horses, they have bred their mares to the government stallions, and, slowly, but surely, are supplying themselves with a magnificent stock. To cripple the Remount Station by reducing its appropriation would not only bring a return to the old condition in the cavalry service, but would deny our farmers the best means they have ever had of breeding precisely the horses they need.

Instead of even considering such a policy, the government should increase the appropriation for the Remount Station and should establish like stations in various parts of the country.

THE FORESTRY BILL.

If there is the slightest possibility that the forestry bill (Senate 400) will not be reached by the House in the regular consideration of the calendar it should be taken up out of its order and passed without a protest.

Seldom within our recollection have the simple merits of a bill won more advocates for it. Senator Blackburn Smith, its patron, introduced it without any flourish of trumpets, and did not advertise its virtues. Be it said to their credit, his colleagues were quick to see the benefits that would accrue from its passage; that patriotic and nonpartisan organization the American Forestry Association learned of the bill and gave its support; the press, unsolicited, took it up promptly. The bill soon became one of the most popular on the Senate calendar, and was sent to the House by a unanimous vote.

Study of the various provisions of the measure, and the least familiary with the need of forestry in this State, will make it equally popular, and no less willingly approved in the House. It carries no appropriation; it demands no outlay of public funds; it provides for no host of small officials. But it will bring to Virginia the aid of the Federal forestry service, and will save us thousands of acres of valuable timber land.

Unless we mush mistake the temper of a House which is quick to favor anything that helps the farmer and the landowner, this bill will not be permitted to die on the calendar. Broad-minded men will pick it out from the mass of inconsequential legislation, and, if need be, will advance it at once to passage.

The Rappahannock Rhapsodist

Romance.

When I was young, so long ago,
I used to dote on E. P. Roe,
Or Laura Jean and Charlotte Braeme,
And many others just the same.
I used to greatly sympathize
With handsome, young FitzPennywise,
Who deeply, darkly did adore
The chambermaid at the Black Boar,
Whose name was Violet McCann,
A lady fit for any man.
Her father drove the Black Boar bus,
And was a rude, untutored cuss.
And though our heroine loved him true,
He often beat her black and blue.
I did most heartily despise
That tyrant, Lord FitzPennywise,
Who looked with scorn on the McCanns,
And cruelly forbade the banns.
I couldn't see the least excuse
For his objections and abuse.
And when young Fitz his dad defied,
And swore he would not be denied,
When father on him fiercely falls
And drives him from his lordly halls,
I think, ah! brave and wise young man,
What's wealth to Violet McCann?
And when our hero sought the bogs,
And got a job at mauling logs,
I cried, now nothing's in the way;
He gets two shillings six per day.
But Violet refused to wed
The rash young disinherited,
And gave her hand to Tommy Gore,
Who runs the Broad Ax Grocery Store.
Fitz languished and came nigh to death,
But, after while, he caught his breath,
And wed his cousin, Lady Clayre,
Who was the fairest of the fair,
And really was his only love,
A fact I greatly did approve.
Poor tales were these in very sooth,
But anything will do for youth,
Who sees in life at every glance,
The magic rose tints of Romance.

THOMAS LOMAX HUNTER.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Reprinted from This Newspaper.

In the Mayor's Court.

In the Mayor's Court yesterday morning John A. Belvin, the well-known furniture dealer, was fined $10 for allowing his cellar door at Twelfth and Bank Streets to remain open, in which a pedestrian fell and was hurt. Mr. Belvin paid the fine and promised that the cellar door should hereafter be looked after in the proper manner.

Youngster Was Hurt.

Charles Stokes, son of A. Y. Stokes, Cary Street, while trying to jump on a wagon in Franklin Street yesterday had his right foot caught in the spokes of the vehicle and was quite severely injured, but no bones were broken. The mischievous boy had a very narrow escape, however, and the young fellow was manly enough to admit that it was all his own fault.

More Yanks Go South.

Another large batch of Yankee prisoners were removed yesterday morning from the prisons in this city and railroaded to Americus, Ga., the seat of the new Confederate prison. This shipment runs the total to be so far removed to 4,000.

Rains Defer Army Movements.

The continued heavy rains throughout Northern Virginia prevent the expected movements of the armies, both Confederate and Federal. Both sides seem to be anxious for the fighting to commence, but the weather conditions forbid army movements on anything like a large scale.

Minister Being Punished.

Rev. S. H. Wingfield, an aged and respected minister of the Episcopal Church of Portsmouth, has been sentenced to three months' labor on the streets of Norfolk and Portsmouth by the Yankee military authorities there, the order for this degredation being signed by one of Beast Butler's underlings. The only charge against the Rev. Mr. Wingfield is that he is a "secessionist" and refuses to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Operations at Suffolk.

Brigadier-General M. W. Ransom reports to the War Department that last Saturday he attacked the Yankees near Suffolk and drove them from the town, killing quite a number and capturing several pieces of artillery and a large quantity of commissary stores, which he brought off in safety.

Coming Up the York.

Information received last night is to the effect that the Yankees are making a naval expedition up the York River. Two gunboats and five transports have moved up the river with the purpose of advancing into the Mattaponi River. It is reported that the transports are landing troops a few miles below West Point. It is believed their purpose is to aid in the escape of the remnant of Kilpatrick's raiders, who are supposed to be hiding in the swamps of King William County.

Cashmere Released.

Captain Phillip Cashmere, a Marylander, and a member of General Winders staff, who was arrested on the charge of engaging in treasonable correspondence, has been released. It was shown that the young officer's conduct in sending letters through the lines, some of them written in the German language, was a matter of indiscretion, and there was no treasonable intent. In fact, there is no more loyal officer in the service than Captain Cashmere. The so-called treasonable letters he sent through, or tried to send through, by exchanged prisoners were intended to let his people in Maryland know in what high favor he is held by the Confederate authorities.

From Charleston.

The Yankees are evidently preparing for renewed activities against Charleston. Yesterday more shells were fired from the blockading gunboats than for any day within the last two weeks. While it is true that the more than 150 shells that were fired from their gunboats did but little damage, the regularity with which the shelling was maintained indicates that they have adopted new tactics.

No More Substitutes.

The decision of the Virginia Court of Appeals on the case made up to test the constitutionality of the recent act of the Confederate Congress abolishing substitutions, terminates, for the people of Virginia at least, all judicial controversy of the matter. The court unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of the law referred to, on the ground that the substitution in the military service, as formerly allowed, was an act of grace and favor to the citizens, and not a contract to which the government was a party. Nor would the government have had a right to make such contract as in this case is contended for. As an act of grace it was, of course, repealable at the will of Congress.

Saloons Must Close.

The antilicense law, prohibiting the issuing by the courts of ordinary licenses for the keeping of saloons for the sale of ardent spirits within five miles of any city, town or corporation within the Commonwealth of Virginia, was passed by both branches of the Legislature last night, and is in force from its passage. This act, among the last of the session, will be the first in importance in its effects, as it closes the bars of the 400 and more saloons in Richmond and the thousands throughout the Commonwealth.

Voice of the People

Should Ministers Figure in Politics?

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The above question is worthy of careful consideration, and it seems that the proper reference for an answer is the Bible, the Word of God. The Bible written by the inspired prophets and apostles, surely answers this question. Many articles have appeared in the newspapers intended to show that it is proper for the ministers to pass laws in order to bring about righteousness, but in these articles it seems that the Word of God has been entirely ignored, as no Scripture has been quoted to substantiate their argument.

The true church can always prove its teachings by the Scriptures; now we will see how our Lord Jesus answered the above question: John xviii. 36, "My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight." Matt. xxii. 21, "Then saith He unto them, render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's and unto God the things which are God's." Rom. xiii. 1, "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers, for there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God." How about these Scriptures, what do they mean? Why did Jesus refuse to have His servants fight for Him? He says it is because His kingdom is not of this world. Not of this present evil world spoken of by Peter, 2 Peter, iii. 7, which will be destroyed at the second coming of Christ, by a great time of trouble, anarchy, Matt. xxiv. 21, 1 Thes. v. 3, Daniel xii. 1. If Jesus's kingdom is not of this world, and neither Jesus nor His Apostles attempted to enforce laws to reform this evil world, then why should ministers of to-day attempt it?

This present evil world is surely not Christ's kingdom, as His kingdom has not been established, and will not be established until after the second coming of Christ. Jesus even refused to pray for the world. John xvii. 9, "I pray for them. I pray not for the world." He only prayed for the church. The reason Jesus refused to pray for the world is because (Acts xvii. 31) "God hath appointed a day in which He will judge (a trial) the world in righteousness," and that day has not yet come, and is not due to come until "the times of the gentiles be fulfilled." Luke xxi. 24. Jesus knew that this lease had been given to the gentiles for a stated time, and that the reign of the gentiles, although evil, was ordained of God, therefore Jesus and His Apostles did not interfere with anything concerning the government of their day. The Scriptures clearly teach that it is entirely wrong for a true minister of Christ to interfere with the present government, as it is the minister's duty to preach the gospel of the kingdom, and not interfere with the gentile governments in any way, as they were ordained of God for a stated time.

According to the Bible, the world is not on trial to-day, but the church is on trial; the world's trial day will be the judgment day, a thousand year day, when God will judge, try and teach the world in righteousness, after the church has been glorified. Acts xvii. 31. This is why Jesus refused to pray for the world, because the world's trial day has not come, as God has appointed a thousand year day in which He will try the world. The church is very wrong in teaching that in this age an unbeliever will go to eternal torment, as the Scriptures do not teach of a place of eternal torment at all. The Scriptures do not even teach that an unbeliever in this age will be lost, as Jesus says (John xii. 47), "If any man hear my words and believe not, I judge him not, for I came not to judge the world, but to save the world." John iii. 18, "He that believeth not, is condemned already." All who are not in Christ Jesus are condemned, but not to eternal torment, they are condemned to die, as Adam was (Gen. ii. 17, Gen. iii. 19), but Jesus in the judgment day will raise them from the dead, all the heathen, and all unbelievers will be brought back from the tomb, and put on trial for everlasting life or everlasting death, which ever they prove themselves worthy of during their trial in the thousand year judgment day. This was what Jesus died for, viz., to ransom all from the grave. 1 Cor. xv. 22, "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." "For the hour is coming when all that are in the graves shall hear His voice, and shall come forth."

To sum the whole matter up, the human race is under the death sentence, the original curse, which was passed upon Adam, Gen. iii. 19; Rom. v. 18. Humanity is now in a more weakened, feeble-minded condition than ever before, and it is probable that it would even be better for present conditions to exist until the reign of Christ begins, and the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled; then these different evils of to-day will be done away with by Divine Power. It is impossible for any minister to raise humanity up to its original position in Adam, and the ministers cannot convert the world in this age, nor enforce laws to make men righteous; therefore it would be well for all true ministers of Christ to preach the gospel of Christ and His coming kingdom, and keep themselves entirely separate from the political world. The Apostle assures us that a day will come when humanity in its weakened condition will be lifted up to original perfection, to the image of God (Acts iii. 20-21), "And He shall send Jesus Christ (the second coming), which before was preached unto you, whom the heavens must receive (or retain) until the times of restitution (or restoration) of all things, which God hath spoken of by the mouth of all His holy prophets since the world began." If the ministers would only read and teach the Bible they could plainly see that there will come a time for blessing and lifting up humanity, and for bringing about righteousness, and doing away with evil, Gen. xxii. 18; Ezek. iii. 8. It is absolutely impossible for the ministers to hasten this thousand year day of blessing, or for them to bring about world-wide righteousness by passing laws, so they might as well keep out of politics, and begin preaching the gospel, which is their duty.

C. R. CARPENTER.

Should Tell the Truth.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In to-day's issue of your paper we note the heading, "Income Tax Rates," the first paragraph of which said: "Under the Federal law the income tax returns are secret."

We cannot see how this can be true if the Federal government permits the States to see its income tax records, which would give the latter inside information, put them in a position to protect a citizen failing to turn in the same amount to the State, and the citizen having been forced to give the amount is compelled to see his name and the amount of his income published in the newspapers for the State, or this State seems to allow newspapers to publish freely the names of the persons and the amounts handed in.

Of course, an honest citizen would give correct figures to both Federal and State authorities, but suppose, for example, that an unscrupulous citizen in his secret gives an honest report to the Federal government, but knowing that the State allows the newspapers to publish his income, and feeling the injury that might result to his business, attempts to save himself by handing in a smaller amount to the State authorities? The latter having recourse to the Federal books could easily prosecute him, but allow his business to continue to be published in the newspapers besides, perhaps injuring him irreparably. It would appear to us that the Federal government would be responsible for giving away the very secrecy it had promised to the people.

We are not personally concerned, but we wish some authorities on the subject would give the public information concerning such a vital subject. If one must pay income taxes, it seems a pity to have one's business discussed in the bargain, for there are many people who could be seriously injured by having their incomes exposed to public view.

E. VIRGINIA SMITH.

Pass the Game Bill.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Gentlemen of the Legislature, please do not forget the "game bill" in the rush of the closing hours of the session. You may consider it "unimportant," but there are thousands of people in Virginia, who love to hunt, who would like mighty well to see you pass it. There may be some sections of it of which you do not approve, but we hope that the opponents of these sections will not cause its defeat by squabbling over amendments. Yes, gentlemen, pass it, and put Virginia alongside of the other States that have up-to-date game protection. Give us a game commissioner and resident hunter's license as well as nonresident, and the other section, if they do not work as they should, can be amended at some other session. But please give us a law starting Virginia in the right direction. Do not overlook the Hart-White game bill.

ONE WHO LOVES TO HUNT.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Additional Statistics.

Sir,—If the statistical "Tabscott" wishes to make his mathematical problem of any especial value he should incorporate the two following items: The males, who are wage-earners for themselves alone, and the females, who are the support for unemployed males, females and children.

EMMA SPEED SAMPSON.

Abe Martin

A little nicer weather in December or January is about th' only thing some folks ever pay fer. Th' ole time business man, who used t' walk home at noon t' save a quarter, now has a son-in-law who eats more than he earns at a cafe an' plays pool till 2 o'clock.

News of Petersburg

The Times-Dispatch Bureau,
5 Bollingbrook Street,
(Phone 1485),
Petersburg, Va., March 11.

Mayor Robert Cabaniss announces that he will be a candidate before the primary for the nomination for the office of Mayor. The announcement comes in response to a petition signed by nearly 300 citizens, asking him to become a candidate, which was presented to him last evening by a delegation by W. D. McKenney. The complimentary character of Mr. McKenney's adress, and the high compliment conveyed in the petition, were such that they could not be overlooked. Mr. Cabaniss, it is believed, will have no opposition, at least, none is talked of as yet.

Candidates for seats in the Council are announcing themselves. The time limit for filing notice of candidacy will expire at midnight on Saturday. It is expected most of the announcements will be held back until the last day, or even the last hour. Most of the retiring members of the two branches of the Council, it is understood, will be candidates for renomination.

Sale of City Bonds.

The Finance Committee, of which Captain N. T. Patteson is chairman, has sold to Baker, Watts & Company, and Townsend, Scott & Company, of Baltimore, $200,000 of the 4 1-2 per cent bonds of the city of Petersburg, at a slight premium. It was this sale that caused the Council to designate the Baltimore Bank and Trust Company as a temporary depository for the city. The Council determined in 1912 to issue $300,000 of bonds for public improvements, specially designating the improvements to which the proceeds shall be devoted. The ordinance providing for the issue also provided that these bonds should not be sold at less than par. The city sinking fund took $100,000 of the bonds, but the remaining $200,000 were held over for the reason that the money was not immediately needed, and bids at the time were unsatisfactory. The fact that the bonds brought a premium is highly complimentary to the credit of the city and to the good judgment of the Finance Committee.

Church Officers Chosen.

At the meeting last night of the board of deacons of the Second Presbyterian Church, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: president, F. F. Thweatt; vice-president, J. W. Thomas; secretary, F. A. Owen; treasurer, C. E. Ridenour; assistant treasurer, Franklin Smith; benevolent treasurers, John F. Crowder and J. V. Norton. Property committee: Sterling Bragg, C. E. Ridenour, W. G. Andrews and W. E. Moore. The Second Church is a growing congregation, and very active and progressive in its work.

Enlarged Its Field.

The Young People's Missionary Society of the Market Street M. E. Church, which has heretofore mainly confined its labors to the home field, has recently adopted the foreign department and will soon get actively to work in that field. The officers of the society are president, Mrs. Albert Mayo; vice-presidents, Misses Dorothy Spooner, Millie Malone, Ruth Hudson and Ida Turner; treasurer, Miss Martha Ledbetter; recording secretary, Miss Virgie Britton; coresponding secretary, Miss Bessie Webb; press superintendent, Miss Louise Talbot.

Died of Smallpox.

In the family of Thomas Boissea, a colored farmer of Dinwiddie County recently there were four cases of smallpox—one of which proved fatal. Three of the boys, having been vaccinated, had the disease in mild form. One son, Rudolph, had not been vaccinated, had the disease in its confluent form, and died. The home of the family having been placed under strict quarantine, they could receive little or no assistance from their colored friends, and the burial of the dead son had to be conducted by the father and sons. Quarantine of the house has just been raised.

Suit Against Railroad.

In the Hustings Court to-day in the suit of Bothwell & Co., of Harrisonburg, vs. the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, verdict was returned in favor of the plaintifs. The suit was for the recovery of the value of a shipment of apples, which was lost or damaged in transportation. The jruy assessed the plaintiff's damages at $318. Gilliam & Gilliam represented the plaintiffs, and W. R. McKenney the defendant railroad company.

Philathea Officers.

The Philathea Class of Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church met last night, transacted much business and elected the following officers: president, Miss Ella Connelly; vice-president, Miss Bettie Bridgman; secretary, Mrs. M. A. Jones; assistant secretary, Mrs. W. V. Croshaw; treasurer, Miss Iva Lanier; librarian, Miss Minnie Wilkerson; press reporter, Mrs. C. S. Warriner; teacher, Rev. J. H. Holloway.

Baseball Outlook.

Heinie Busch, manager of the Petersburg baseball team, arrived in the city to-day, after spending the fall and winter at his home in Cincinnati, and during the day was in conference with officials of the club. He speaks encouragingly of a winning team this year, and will get to work at once to get the players together for early spring practice. He has selected a number of good men, from whom he expects to pick the finest team Petersburg has ever had, and that is saying much, for in the past three seasons Petersburg twice won the pennant, and almost won it the third time.

General News Notes.

The body of James T. Humphreys, deputy clerk of Sussex Court who died on Monday, was taken to Orange Courthouse, where the funeral and burial took place to-day.

A meeting of the Ettrick Improvement League was held last night, at which the question of the erection of a public auditorium was discussed.

Miss Gladys Ramey last night entertained a number of friends in honor of her guest, Miss Virginia Clements, of Richmond.

The hotel campaign committees yesterday secured stock subscriptions to the amount of $7,500, making a total of $16,800 for the two days' canvass. The committees will close their soliciting campaign on Friday, when it is expected the reports will show the needed $40,000 pledged.

Miss Virgie Tyler, of Richmond, is visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. A. C. Welch, one of the organizers of the W. C. T. U., will deliver a public address in the interest of temperance, at the Christian Church tomorrow night.

"VOW OF POVERTY" LEGALITY ARGUED

Briefs Submitted and Case Before United States Supreme Court for Decision.

Washington, March 11.—Oral argument was heard in the Supreme Court to-day on the validity, under American law, of the "vow of poverty" prescribed some twelve centruies ago for members of the Catholic Brotherhood of St. Benedict. Briefs already have been submitted and the case is before the court for decision.

The legality of the "vow of poverty," was questioned in the administration of the estate of Father Augustin Wirth, a priest of St. Benedict, who died at Springfield, Minn., in 1991, leaving considerable money and property. Relatives of the priest laid claim to the estate, but the brotherhood held that under his vow Father Wirth could have nothing in his own right, and any poverty that had been in his possesion belonged to the order. The relatives won in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which decided that the vow was against public policy and void.

Former Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, of New York, on behalf of the order, told the court to-day that if the opinion of the lower court were allowed to stand as the law of the land, the property of the Benedictines and all other religious orders prescribing the vow of poverty would be endangered. William D. Hayward, counsel for the priest's relatives, declared that his opponents were taking a new position, and one that made it unnecessary to decide whether the vows were void. That being true, he argued, the court should dismiss the order by which it certified the case up for review upon the representation that it did involve the validity of the vow.

Mr. Hayward added that the abbott of the order had granted Father Wirth permission to keep the income from books he had written. Mr. O'Brien insisted, however, that the priest was permitted to keep the money only as a trustee for the order.

COMMITTEE WILL CONTINUE INQUIRY

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Norfolk, Va., March 11.—Despite the opinion of City Attorney Pilcher to the effect that the aldermanic committee now investigating the conduct of the police department is without authority to spend money or summon witnesses, Chairman Christe announced today that the investigation would continue.

"Other lawyers do not agree with the city attorney," said Mr. Christe, "and if necessary we will appeal to the courts to prove that we have the authoritly.

"Everything possible is being done to keep this committee from continuing the investigation. The testimony so far taken has shown some bad conditions, and efforts are now being made to block the investigation.

Mayor Mayo said to-day the would not try to obtain the affidavit referred to by Alderman Butler, which it is claimed is a sworn statement of a party who declare he was ocered money to testify to certain things before the committee.

Mayor Mayo will be appealed to by the committee in person to obtain this affidavit.

Supreme Court Opinions.

Raleigh, N. C., March 11.—The following opinions were delivered by the North Carolina Supreme Court to-day: Ainsley vs. Roper Lumber Company, from Beaufort, no error; Daughtridge vs. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, from Edgecombe, no error; Harper vs. Rivenbark, from Nash, new trial; Britton vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, from Halifax, no error; Fidelity Insurance Company vs. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, from Wayne, reversed; State vs. Pitt, from Pitt, no error; Tillery vs. Royal Benefit Society, from Carteret, no error; Nichols vs. town of Fountain, from Pitt, affirmed. In rewill of J. J. Parker, from Pitt, no error; Lyon vs. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, from Pitt, no error; Carron vs. Briley, from Pitt, no error; Lucas and Lewis vs. Norfolk and Southern Railroad, from Craven, no error; Deberry vs. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, from Edgecomb, affirmed.

Greensboro Banks to Combine.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Greensboro, N. C., March 11.—Announcement is made that the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company, one of the city's largest banks, will absorb the Home Savings Bank, a successful savings institution, which is about six years old. The transfer will be made immediately, and officers will be taken care of in the consolidation.

PATRONS UNITE TO ERECT SCHOOL

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Fredericksburg, Va., March 11.—The Dunbrooke High School building, in Essex County, was burned several days ago, and this week the enterprising people of that section have put up a temporary building large enough to meet the emergency. The patrons volunteered their services, and as many as fifty workmen labored to have the rooms ready for the teachers and scholars. The school building had been erected by these same people at a cost of about $2,500, and they had great sympathy in the loss by burning. They will soon have another substantial school building.

The capital of the Mellville Gold Mining Company, of Spotsylvania County, will be increased to $250,000. Dr. Justis Lee Cooke is the president of this company, and Lee J. Graves attorney. Both are residents of this city.

Captain Albert R. Bauman, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Bauman, of this city, has been elected Mayor of Montreat, N. C. He also holds the position of city manager, and the two offices will not conflict.

The condition of C. Ernest Layton, a prominent business man of this city, who underwent a very serious operation at a hospital in Washington, is as favorable as could be expected. Mrs. Layton and two nurses are with him.

Snow commenced falling here about midnight on Tuesday and continued throughout the night and all through Wednesday, reaching a depth of about three inches. This makes the eighth snow of the winter here so far.

No Progress Without Money

A young man can make no financial progress without money. He must save—he should save from the time he takes his first position, no matter how small the salary. The time will come when he will be offered an opportunity for remunerative investment. If he has been saving he can take advantage of the opportunity. $1.00 opens an account in this institution, where 3 per cent interest is paid.

National State and City Bank
Richmond, Virginia.