

CHARACTER OF GEN. LEE CITED AS AN EXAMPLE

A Northern Writer Pays Tribute in Atlantic Monthly

Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., who has, in a series of papers in the Atlantic Monthly, paid such high tribute, and discriminating tribute, to the character of General Lee as never came from the pen of any other Northern man, and in some respects from that of few Southern men, contributes an article on "Lee After the War" to the South Atlantic Quarterly. Towards the close of the article Mr. Bradford quotes what he terms "his profoundly pathetic sentence" in one of Lee's later letters—"Life is indeed gliding away and I have nothing of good to show for mine that has past. I pray I may be spared to accomplish something for the benefit of mankind and honor of God."

Then the writer asks: "If he had accomplished nothing, what shall be said of some of us," and, continuing comments as follows: "Yet, in spite of all this, it must be admitted that Lee's life will always be regarded as a record of failure. And it is precisely because he failed that I have been deeply interested to make this study of him. Success is the idol of the world, and the world's idols have been successful. Washington, Lincoln, Grant, were very great. But they were successful. Who shall say just how far that element of success entered into their greatness? Here was a man who remains great, although he failed." A striking comparison instinct with food for reflection those words present.

And again: "America in the twentieth century worships success, is too ready to test character by it, to be blind to those faults success hides, to those qualities that can do without it. Here was a man who failed grandly, a man who said that 'human virtue should be equal to human calamity,' and showed that it could be equal to it, and so, without pretense, without display, without self-consciousness, left an example that future Americans may study with profit so long as America is America." By the said token of the "Lost Cause" alone, Lee's life must be judged a failure.

But could there be more convincing testimony than is found in Dr. Bradford's reasoning that in all else human his life and his record were a grand, an exalted and an inspiring success. No. His example was a success constituting a noble and ennobling heritage, bequeathed to American manhood coming after him which shall become more and more priceless and appreciated as time rolls on.—Richmond News-Leader.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1912 Almanac

Before the great drouth of 1901, the Hicks Almanac gave timely warning. For over two years prior to 1911, the Hicks Almanac again sounded a warning of drouth danger. And so for forty years this same friend of all the people has steadfastly refused the offers of speculators and continued to warn the public of the coming dangers of storm and weather. As they should have done, the people have nobly stood by Professor Hicks, their faithful public servant, who has grown old in their service. Send only one dollar to Word and Works Publishing Company, 3401 Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, and get his Magazine and Almanac both for one year. The Almanac alone, a fine book of 150 pages, is only 35c. by mail. Let everybody respond and receive warnings of our National Seer for the coming year.

On the eve of the city election, 200 New York ministers met and prayed that officials might do their duty on this day and that those about to come into office might see and do the right.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., of New York, speaking before his Bible class for the first time in months, told how by putting a stone in the feed box he had cured one of his horses of greediness.

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WETS CLAIM TO HAVE MAJORITY IN SENATE

Saloon Men Figure Twenty-five Against Submission

CLAIM IS DISPUTED BY DRYS

Interesting Speculation of Probable Line-up

The Richmond Journal a few days ago published the following article on the probable temperance complexion of the incoming General Assembly:

"Whatever may be the views entertained by the white ribbon folk as to the temperance complexion of the next Senate, it appears that the liquor men of this city seem pretty confident that that body will not vote for a referendum act at the next session of the Legislature.

"Since Tuesday's election the lists of winning men have been studied more or less carefully, especially in view of the surprises that resulted from some of the contests at the polls, and among many of the whiskey people the conclusion has been reached that the Senate, from their viewpoint, is 'safe.'

"They admit, however, that they are still in doubt as to the purposes of some of the new members, and that their estimates at present cannot be reduced to mathematical certainty.

"Prior to the primary of August 7th the liquor folk were quivering in their boots. They couldn't count for certain on more than eighteen of the candidates. But after the primary they breathed a little more easy.

"That election added two or three more prospective members to their wavering column. And since the general election of Tuesday, which developed unlooked for results in several districts, the liquor people have breathed a long-drawn sigh of relief.

"Today they roughly estimate that about twenty-five of the forty members of the 'upper branch' stand for local option as against Statewide prohibition or the referendum act.

"In one or two districts, where the party usually dominant went down in defeat, there is still doubt as to how the successful man will vote. But after allowing the temperance element the benefit of the doubtful men it still appears that the enemies of Statewide have rather the best of the situation.

"It should be stated, however, that the temperance people, if disappointed in the way the election turned out, are certainly not indicating it by words or actions. On the contrary, several of their leaders have been heard to express satisfaction at the outlook.

"In making temperance forecasts in connection with the next Legislature, the House is not taken into consideration, as it is practically conceded that a safe majority of that body is with the white ribbons. The Senate unquestionably presents the crux of the situation. It is there that Statewide will sink or swim.

"And, by the way, if the 'upper branch' should develop a tie among its members—a twenty to twenty vote—it would be the function and the duty of Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson, its presiding officer, to cast the deciding vote."

Dr. Tucker Accepts Bishopric

Roanoke News: The many Roanoke friends of the Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, D. D., will be interested to know that he has accepted the bishopric of the diocese of Kyoto, Japan, to which he was recently elected by the House of Bishops in New York.

The Rev. Dr. Tucker is the son of Bishop and Mrs. Beverly D. Tucker, and for some years lived in Norfolk. He is a graduate of the Norfolk Academy, the University of Virginia and the Theological Seminary of Virginia.

Posing as a collector in the store's employ, a young girl obtained \$2,000 from department cashiers in the Wanamaker store, in Philadelphia, and escaped.

Revolution Portends End of Chinese Empire

By Rear Admiral ROBLEY D. EVANS, U. S. N., Retired

THE revolution in China, whether successful or not, is liable to involve the powers in a conflict, proposed peace treaties notwithstanding. It is probable that this revolution will prove to be the BEGINNING OF THE END of the Chinese empire, just as the taking of Tripoli by Italy is in all probability the beginning of the end of the Ottoman empire.

I think that England WILL SOON RESENT the interference with her trade in China and tell the Chinese authorities if they don't stop making trouble in her market place that she will step in.

The United States does not want to fight China or any one else for that matter, but if Uncle Sam's boys are shown disrespect the Celestials may be called upon to change their tactics, AND CHANGE THEM QUICK. Then there are Germany, Japan and Russia with interests in the orient.

The Japanese, unlike the Chinese, understand the meaning of PATRIOTISM. The Chinese in Hankow have absolutely no feeling of relationship for their brothers in Peking. There is little or no NATIONAL SPIRIT in China. I believe the revolution will fail for this very reason.

Seven Good Roads Commandments For Road Makers

The Agricultural and Industrial Department of the Norfolk & Western Railway has issued cards containing the following good roads commandments by Joseph Hyde Pratt:

1. Don't fill up the holes and ruts in the dirt roads with brush, with rock on top; and a little dirt to cover the rock; but fill up the hole with dirt of the same character as the balance of the road.

2. Don't throw all the refuse from the ditches into the middle of the road; thus softening the surface and destroying the solid, firm bed that you have obtained by previous work; but throw this material out on the opposite side of the ditch.

3. Don't leave the center of the road the lowest point; but make it the highest and give the surface of the road a slope of about 1 in 20 to the side ditch.

4. Don't carry the water across the surface of the road from one side to the other; but carry it by means of culverts underneath the road.

5. Don't have grades on your road over 4 1/2 per cent; for if you do, it will be necessary to build V-shaped surface ditches or "Thank-you-mam's" across the road.

6. Don't in working out the labor tax on the road, try to make a holiday of it; but give it an honest day's work on the road. Let us eliminate what is often seen in those sections where the roads are maintained by the labor tax 10 to 12 men and an overseer, a little gray mule, a small plow, six dogs, three or four guns, and a few tools which often are not considered worth using at home.

7. Don't reject the split-log drag because it is a cheap road machine, but use it constantly, for it is the most efficient road machine that we can use in maintaining the dirt road.

Passing of Buffalo Bill

Col. William F. Cody—"Buffalo Bill"—to the world—retired from public life last Thursday in Richmond. His show was packed off to winter quarters and his Indians will return to their tepees, while "Buffalo Bill" intends to spend his remaining years in the Wyoming Big Horn.

During a career which began as a pony express rider, led him through more Indian battles than any other living white man, and included 28 years as a show man, Colonel Cody became known as one of the most picturesque figures of American frontier life.

The sobriquet "Buffalo Bill" he earned in the early 60's, when he contracted to furnish Buffalo meat to the laborers in the building of the Kansas Pacific railroad, and in less than 18 months he killed 4270 bison.

The President fulfilled one of the special engagements of his thirteen-hundred mile trip in turning the first spadeful of earth for the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, but if the canal is finished by a year next summer, will not the inspiration be a trifle mildewed by 1915?

Southern Money Should Be Kept in the South

"When one considers the enormous drain upon the South of the tens of millions annually expended for insurance, and of tens of millions running into the hundreds of millions paid out every year for grain, provisions and other foodstuffs which could to better advantage be raised at home, and the enormous expenditures for other things which this section could with its present population, if fully employed and fully utilized, produce to better advantage than it can buy, the wonder grows that the South's wealth can increase as it has done during the last ten years. Its contribution to the rebuilding of the vast financial interests represented in the great insurance companies of the North, its contribution to the wealth of Western farmers producing grain and meats, its contribution to the national government for pensions, practically all of which go to other sections, have been tremendous handicaps.

That it has met these disadvantages and made the phenomenal progress of recent years is the highest possible tribute that could be paid to its inherent resources and advantages for the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer. It has stood this great drain and yet grown rich. What it has been losing in the matter of insurance, and how this loss can be lessened by the development of insurance companies in the South on sound and legitimate lines, is very clearly presented in this issue by Mr. F. M. McMaster, insurance commissioner of South Carolina.—The Manufacturers Record.

Sussex County Boy Won Best Corn Prizes

Upon the brow of J. C. Johnson, a thirteen-year-old boy of Sussex county, is to be placed the laurel wreath for 1911 as the best corn raiser in the State of Virginia. This child has all the men in the State left far behind in the race, having produced, in a year when drought was exceedingly injurious to the crop, no less than 164 1/2 bushels of corn on one acre of his father's farm. This announcement was made by T. O. Sandy, chief demonstration agent for Virginia, and predicated upon no other corn club boy making a better showing. It is, however, practically certain that he is the winner, for had there been a better record it would have been reported.

There can be no doubt of the genuineness of the record, for the utmost care is taken to secure the most adequate proof.

The Johnson boy will be the most envied kid in the State. He wins the \$150 prize in cash offered by the Southern Fair at Petersburg for the best display of an acre of corn; he gets the Norfolk and Western Railway cup as the best corn raiser in Virginia, and he will join in a free trip to Washington next month, together with one boy from every other Southern State who did the best at home.

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DEMAND GROWING FOR FREE SCHOOL BOOKS

Statewide Fight Has Developed for Legislative Action

BOOKS AT EXPENSE OF STATE

Virginia Pupils Charged Six Times More Than Average

In view of the agitation for free books in Virginia schools the following article from the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot will be read with interest:

The movement to have the books for the pupils of the public schools furnished at the expense of the State has now developed into a Statewide fight that will be pushed vigorously until the bill has been voted upon in the Legislature of Virginia.

John L. Degge presents the following figures, showing the cost per pupil per annum, and in the places mentioned the average is 63 cents, against about \$4 in Virginia.

Delaware, 80 cents; New Jersey, 80 cents; New York, 80 cents; Maine, 90 cents; Maryland, 55 cents; Massachusetts, 90 cents; Nebraska, 40 cents; Wyoming, 75 cents; Rhode Island, 80 cents; New Hampshire, 80 cents; Pennsylvania, 90 cents; Omaha, 57 cents; Baltimore, 55 cents; New Haven, 48 cents; Boston, \$1.46; Hartford, Conn., 60 cents; Newark, N. J., \$1.64; New York City, \$1.40; Philadelphia, \$1.11; Trenton, N. J., 85 cents; Washington, \$1.01; Pittsburg, 80 cents; Buffalo, 57 cents; Minneapolis, 65 cents; Syracuse, 52 cents; Lynn, 87 cents; St. Louis, 50 cents; Bridgeport, Conn., \$1.25.

In the free book States the books are charged to the parents or guardians at the beginning of the session, and when the session ends the books are returned to the school, parents paying for any lost or damaged. During vacation every book is fumigated and rebound if necessary. When cases of contagious diseases develop the family physician is required to burn school books in the house and to notify the School Board.

Where parents wish to own the books they can purchase them from the State at the price paid by the State. This means that parents in Virginia can buy for 63 cents what they now pay about \$4 for.

As an ordinary business proposition any business man knows that books for 402,000 children can be purchased cheaper for cash than the individual parent can buy for at retail.

The high prices of books in Virginia is caused by the peculiar and unusual conditions that prevail in the State.

A committee consisting of the Hon. Richard Evelyn Byrd, Speaker of the House of Delegates; Aubrey E. Strode and Edward P. Cox, were appointed several years ago to inquire into the high prices, reported that one dealer had testified that owing to these peculiar conditions the book publishers were put to an extra expense of \$260,000, which, of course, was added to the cost of the books.

The committee recommended that the unusual conditions be cut out and that the changing of books during the session be stopped. The peculiar conditions were modified, but the prices of the books are the same this year as they were before. Changing of books was also cut out, but they are added now, and the added books cost just the same that the changed books cost before.

Any one with an eye for the beautiful cannot fail to appreciate the scenery presented to view on every side in the country these days, with the woods and fields a blaze of glory in colors that no artist can reproduce. They may be the melancholy days, the saddest of the year, but at the same time they are the most beautiful of the entire year, and remind us that the most beautiful part of a well spent life is the closing—for the sunset speaks but feebly of the glories of another day.

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DRINKING FORBIDDEN AT STATE UNIVERSITY

President Alderman Places Ban On Transgressors

By announcing a resolution of the faculty of the University of Virginia, threatening expulsion from college of any student indulging in alcoholic drinks, by forbidding the holding of "soirees" and by dealing with the fraternity problem, President Edwin A. Alderman created a thrill of excitement that spread over the Virginia campus at the first "student hour" of the year held last week at the University.

President Alderman opened the discussion of drinking at the assembled meeting of nearly all of the Virginia students by denying the rumor that had reached his ears that "drinking was winked at by the faculty." He said:

"There is a certain Chicago man who thinks colleges are wicked places, and has gotten together a set of 'lies' and fake statements about drinking. I doubt whether he has done any good at all unless he has set the college men to thinking. Drinking and drunkenness are among the barbaric vices that get themselves into the life of every group. There has been a rule against drinking at Virginia, but it fell into abeyance because it could not be enforced. It must be the student opinion that wipes out the excesses in their life. The drink habit is no longer tolerated in the civilized world, whether it be among railroad employes or in the business man's world.

"Hereafter drunkenness is forbidden at Virginia, with the punishment of dismissal. Disturbance or disorder will not be tolerated. All organized drinking parties, commonly known as 'soirees,' and all indulgence in alcoholic drinks is forbidden, and the violation means the suspension of all concerned. We've seen the end of it."

In speaking of the fraternity President Alderman dealt lightly. His point was that the fraternity must not be placed above the college, but should serve only as a home for the students. "All those who oppose fraternities do twenty times as much good as harm. During the past twenty-five years the fraternities have reached colossal power—great in physical wealth, social influence and academic achievement."

How to Avoid Colds

A doctor, writing to the Chicago Tribune, gives the following rules for protection against colds, and they are so excellent that in the cause of better health we reproduce them:

1. Colds are catching, mostly from others, therefore—
Avoid people who have colds.
Avoid people who have recently had pneumonia. (Within two years).
Avoid crowds.
Avoid hot places.
Avoid badly ventilated places.
 2. Colds can be caught from one's self, therefore—
Keep the mouth, nose and tonsils clean.
Avoid gorging with food or drink.
Avoid alcoholics.
 3. The germ is a factor, but the human body is also, therefore—
Avoid getting over-warm or over-cold in the entire body or any part thereof.
 4. Colds cannot be caught when resistance is high, therefore build up heat-making powers by—
Sleeping out.
Cold baths.
Moderate eating.
Exercising, especially in the open air, also on rainy or snowy days.
 5. If a cold has been contracted—
Do not spit carelessly.
Do not sneeze or cough carelessly.
Destroy all nose and mouth secretions.
 6. If the attack is accompanied by aches and fever, avoid pneumonia by—
Going to bed.
Decreasing eating.
Taking a purge.
- Trust magnates might be more popular if they would monopolize misery.