

The Lexington Gazette

VOL. 108, NO. 48

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1912

\$1.00 PER YEAR

WORLD'S RICHEST WOMAN ON SECRET OF HAPPINESS

Mrs. Hetty Green Gives Timely Bit Of Advice

Mrs. Hetty Green of New York, the world's richest woman, celebrated her seventy-eighth birthday last Thursday in the usual manner—by working. When she was told that there were many men and women who might wish to follow the example set by her in leading a long and useful life, she volunteered the following advice for them:

"Don't envy your neighbor. Don't overdress; that is, don't dress flashily, whether you have the means or not, for that will cause envy and jealousy to be aroused in others.

"Don't fail to dress warm. In cold weather low-cut gowns and the vanity of some women cause many deaths.

"Don't fail to go to church. The church needs you and you need the church.

"Don't eat anything but good, wholesome food. Home cooking is the best.

"Do not cheat in your business dealings, for sooner or later your conscience will begin to trouble you, and later you will worry yourself into your grave.

"Don't fail to be fair in all things, business and otherwise, and never kick a man when he is down.

"Don't forget that riches gained by such acts you must leave behind some day, and that when you do depart if your riches have been gained by these means, you will find the doors of heaven tightly bolted against you.

"Don't forget to be charitable and don't falsify.

"Don't forget to get a lot of exercise, of which walking is the best.

"Don't forget to obey the laws of God, for they were the first laws. By so doing you will live as God has wished you to live. Give unto Caesar that which is Caesar's and unto God that which is God's."

After giving this advice Mrs. Green volunteered the information that she is going to move back into her old \$18 a month cold water flat in Brooklyn. She is living temporarily with a friend. She said she could not spare a day from her office even to celebrate her birthday.

During the entire interview Mrs. Green was chewing constantly on a boiled onion, and her lips were smacking continuously.

"I always have a boiled onion with me," she volunteered, "and I always chew on one. It is the greatest preventive in the world against germs. I have been doing the same thing for twenty years and I have never had a sore throat."

Adam and Eve Not Mentioned by Name in New Bible

First copies of the revised edition of the Bible published by the American Baptist Publication Society have reached the society's headquarters. The new addition is a radical departure in its construction from the language used in the King James version.

In the new Bible the names "Adam" and "Eve" do not appear. Their place is taken by the words "man" and "woman," which is a direct translation of the old Hebrew names. The word "hell" is eliminated, "underworld" being inserted in its place.

Other great changes are made. The story of Jonah and the whale is changed so that the words "great fish"—as being a nearer interpretation of the ancient Hebrew—take the place of "whale." "Jehovah thy God," takes the place of "Lord thy God." "Carver" replaces "graves," and the word "immersed," in parentheses, follows the word baptize in every instance. In the new edition the Lord's Prayer becomes:

"Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven so on earth. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debt, as we also have forgiven our debtors. And bring us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one. Amen."—New York American.

A REMINISCENT LETTER

Captain Pierson's Boyhood Days in West Virginia

Last week's issue of the Braxton Democrat published at Sutton, W. Va., contained the following:

Our good Republican friend, Luther Pierson, brought to this office a few days ago the following letter from his brother, Captain W. F. Pierson of Lexington, Va., which we are glad to print, as we are sure it will be read with much interest by hundreds of our subscribers. The letter is dated November 3:

Dear Brother:—I am sitting around this Sabbath evening rather lonely, as is often the case. My mind wanders back to my boyhood days in old never-to-be-forgotten times. I thought I would give you some ancient history that would interest you, if not your children. I left your dear old town in the spring of sixty-one, as you know, poorly equipped to face the outside world ablaze with excitement and war.

'Tis true I was a graduate of a "W. Va. University." This university I will briefly describe, situated, as it was, near the mouth of Buckeye creek—you know the place. This university was in keeping with times sixty years ago; built of logs with bark on, notched down at the corners, chinked and daubed after the fashion of those days, with clap board roof held on by large logs called ridge poles; the floor was laid with puncheons split from large trees; nearly all of one end of this building was taken out for a chimney, large flat stones set up on the inside of a brick and clay chimney, a bucket of water was always on hand to put out the fire when it caught, which was very frequent in cold weather. The opening was about eight feet; nearly half the school could warm at once in the opposite end of the log building. A was removed for a window at which a writing bench was arranged, with a plank on pegs driven in the wall, and greased white paper pasted over the opening to keep out the storm. The seating was arranged with slabs, flat side up, with pegs driven in for legs, without any back for rest.

So you can see how comfortable it would be from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m. Last, but not least, by way of comfort was an armful of birch switches stacked in the corner and freely used; and now when I see the many large and comfortable buildings with steam heat and handsome furniture, I almost feel that I have not had a fair deal in the race of life, and how criminal for the young generation to not profit by their surroundings, and see this question of education from the standpoint of one who has suffered, with this difference to their shame. This boon was not in my reach. They have it offered without price.

Your brother,
W. F. PIERSON.

"The White Squaw," a Play Based On Reality

It is an old saying that truth is stranger than fiction, but it applies to the romantic American drama, "The White Squaw," booked for one night at the Lyric Theatre, Friday, November 29th. The play is from the pen of the talented young American actor-author, Della M. Clarke, who made her stage debut under Augustine Daly and was later prominently identified with numerous Charles Frohman's companies.

The story of "The White Squaw" deals with two sisters, one as a baby tragically thrown into the hands of Indians to be reared by them in the belief she was their child, and the other grown up amid bright and refined surroundings. It is when the two sisters, unknown to each other, come face to face that the story starts to be carried through its channels and veins of romance, laughter and heart interest to a happy conclusion. The story is a true one; it was told to Miss Clarke when she was the merest bit of a child clamoring around the knee of her grandmother.

Sell all the old hens that you do not intend to winter. At this season they command a reasonably good price in market.

PARCELS POST WILL REDUCE 4TH CLASS

Packages to Cost 5 Cents Within 50 Miles

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1913

Special Parcels Post Stamps Will Be Used

Postal officials are working energetically to have the new parcels post, or postal express, system ready for operation by January 1, the date fixed by law for its beginning.

There must be ready for use enough rural and city mail wagons, express cars and employes to handle the business, the extent of which at first can only be estimated.

One hundred thousand special scales have to be provided, a new issue of postal service stamps, ranging from 1 cent to \$1 in denomination, designed and printed, and bampers and boxes for the parcels secured. The Postoffice Department is having engraved over 300,000 maps for use at the offices throughout the country, showing the distance zones within which different rates apply.

The new Government service, designed to facilitate the dispatch of packages as a part of the national postal business, will be simple enough for the general public. All that will be necessary will be to take a bundle to the postoffice, have it weighed and attach thereto the proper stamp. The postal authorities will take care of the rest.

For purposes of operating and fixing rates the country will be divided into about 3,500 squares, each to measure "30 minutes" square, geographically considered. These squares are to be the units of area upon which the rate zones are to be based.

At the beginning the law provides for seven zones definitely, and any territory not included in these will be embraced in an eighth zone. Any article that is offered must be transported by the parcels post if it can be shipped with safety and does not weigh more than 11 pounds. Eleven pounds will be the maximum weight allowed. There are some articles that cannot be carried in the mails in safety. The authorities are now deciding what these are.

The special maps that will be found in every postoffice will show the zone distance from points of shipment, and the rate charged for carrying the packages increases automatically with the zones.

For example a snapper in Lexington will take a package to the postoffice. He will learn that the first zone, of which the town is the center, will include all territory within 50 miles; the second zone, all territory within 150 miles; the third, 300 miles; the fourth, 600 miles; fifth, 1,000 miles; sixth, 1,400 miles and seventh, 1,800 miles. The eighth zone will include the rest of the country.

Under four ounces the postage on packages will be the same as that on merchandise now. Above that weight the rates will be by the pound or fraction thereof, according to the distance, as follows:

| | 1st lb. | Each Ad. lb. | 11 lbs. |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| Rural route and city delivery... | .05 | .01 | .15 |
| 50-mile zone... | .05 | .03 | .35 |
| 150-mile zone... | .06 | .04 | .46 |
| 300-mile zone... | .07 | .05 | .57 |
| 600-mile zone... | .08 | .06 | .68 |
| 1,000-mile zone... | .09 | .07 | .79 |
| 1,400-mile zone... | .10 | .09 | 1.00 |
| 1,800-mile zone... | .11 | .10 | 1.11 |
| Over 1,800 miles | .12 | .12 | 1.32 |

The law permits the shipment in this way of all kinds of merchandise, including farm and factory products, that can be carried in the mails in safety. For the present it has been thought best to limit the size of the packages to be carried through the parcels post. Such packages are not to measure more than 72 inches in length and girth combined and must not be in such form that injury might result to employes handling them.

Advertise in The Gazette.

EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD OMINOUS AT PRESENT

Many Countries Seem on Verge Of Hostilities

POWERS STAND READY TO ACT

"Unspeakable Turk" Has Lost His Grip on Europe

A new war cloud, more dreadfully ominous in its possibilities than the one now hanging lightly on the final efforts of two spent forces, has suddenly reared itself over Europe, out of a maze of diplomatic banterings and jealousies.

Austria, Germany and Russia are calling their men to the colors; Serbia's scarred army is in the field, and with it, and supporting it, are the victorious legions of the Bulgars, the Greeks and the Montenegrins.

The Austrian Danube flotilla—two monitors, two torpedo boats and four gunboats—are rushing down the Danube to Belgrade, under full steam. The dispatch of these vessels is shrouded in secrecy, so far as official explanations are concerned, but their mission is plainly a hostile one.

Austria has four hundred thousand troops on a war footing; three hundred thousand of them are massed on the Serbian frontier. Reservists are reporting for duty at every military post in the country.

To the Austrian frontier are rushing thousands of Russian troops, as fast as they can be mobilized. The Official Reichsposts of Vienna estimates that by Thursday the Czar will have centralized a great army of 1,200,000 men.

It is announced from Vienna that 150,000 reserves have been called out.

The Austrian press has taken up the cry of hostility toward Russia; the Russian official organs demand armed action.

The Balkan war has been one of the shortest, bloodiest and most decisive in history.

Arraigned on one side are Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro and Greece; on the other, Turkey.

Montenegro began hostilities October 4th, and Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece invaded Turkey within a week.

The Turks won not a single important engagement, unless their defense of Constantinople may be considered one.

Nearly all of European Turkey has fallen into the allies' hands.

Chose Wise Course

The Springfield Republican thinks President-elect Wilson has again shown qualities which go to make a good executive in announcing his decision to call an extra session of Congress at this time. Says the Republican:

"An extra session of Congress in the spring being authoritatively announced by the President-elect, nearly all the prominent commentators, irrespective of party, say Mr. Wilson has wisely chosen his course. It was difficult to see how he could have come to any other conclusion, in view of his own pledges and his party's, but he could have done the right thing in the wrong way by delaying his announcement too long, and thus impressing the country with his vacillation or hesitation instead of his promptness and decision. As the case stands, Mr. Wilson seems to have made his announcement neither too soon nor too late. He spoke decisively at the right moment."

Virginia Apples Win Prize

Virginia defeated New Jersey by the narrow margin of two thirds of one point in the contest at the land show held in New York last week, for the \$750 silver cup offered for the best exhibit of fifteen standard boxes of apples of three varieties raised and exhibited by growers in the Eastern States.

The successful grower was T. W. Steek of Winchester, Va., with Graniteville T. Leeds of Rancocas, running close second, less than one point behind him.

LAIRD OF SKIBO'S OFFER

Carnegie Pension Fund of \$25,000 For Ex-Presidents

Future ex-Presidents of the United States are to be pensioned in the sum of \$25,000 each annually by action of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The grant is provided for with the idea of enabling former Executives of the nation to devote their unique knowledge gained in public affairs to the public good, free from pecuniary care. A similar amount is to be paid widows of ex-Presidents as long as they remain unmarried.

The pensions are to be promptly offered to the ex-Presidents or their widows, so that no application will be required from them. Payment is to be continued so long as the recipients "remain unprovided for by the Government."

The announcement followed the second annual meeting of the corporation, held at the residence of Andrew Carnegie in New York and attended by the corporation's eight trustees.

At the meeting the trustees took under consideration a number of matters directly in their keeping and concerning the details of which no announcement was made, but the principal item of business passed upon was the pension plan for ex-Presidents of the United States and their widows. The official announcement covering the matter follows:

"Provision has been made through this corporation for pension for each future ex-President and his widow unmarried, of \$25,000 a year, as long as these remain unprovided for by the nation, that they may be able to spend the latter part of their lives devoting their unique knowledge gained of public affairs to the public good, free from pecuniary cares. These pensions will be promptly offered to the ex-Presidents or their widows, so that no application will be required from them.

"A total of \$125,000,000 in securities has thus far been transferred to the corporation, which will carry on the various works in which Mr. Carnegie has been engaged and such others as he may from time to time think it advisable to establish."

Hon. H. St. George Tucker Guest of Honor in Lancaster

The Philadelphia North American of recent date contained the following report of a visit of Hon. Henry St. George Tucker to Lancaster, Pa.:

Henry St. George Tucker, the distinguished son of that grand old Virginian, John Randolph Tucker, who has long since gone from one of the fairest lands on earth to mansions in the skies, spent Sunday with W. U. Hensel at Bleak House. Mr. Hensel had been a friend of the father and has for many years been on terms of intimacy with the son. Some years ago, in company with a party of his friends, he journeyed by automobile from Lancaster, via Gettysburg, Antietam, Winchester and the Shenandoah Valley to Lexington, Va., where he delivered the address to the graduating class of Washington and Lee University. While there he was entertained by members of the faculty and was the guest of honor at a notable breakfast given in the famous Tucker homestead, with Henry St. George Tucker as host.

This was Mr. Tucker's first visit to Lancaster county, and Bleak House had many callers with him beneath its hospitable roof. As president of the Jamestown Exposition and in its interest he had personal interviews with the sovereigns of all Europe; while his long life in Washington, as a member of Congress, his association with public men of note for two generations, his connection with honored educational institutions, his memorable canvass of Virginia in his candidacy for Governor, with his grace and magnetic personality, combine to make him one of the Southland's most interesting men.

Mr. Tucker was delighted with the county and the sections he saw of it from automobile travel, and was greatly interested in its agricultural wealth and the wonderful evidence of thrift on every hand.

Subscribe for The Gazette, \$1.00.

RAISING PORK AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE COST

Root and Forage Crops with Soja Beans and Cow Peas

Hog fattening time is here and the man who still fattens his hogs on corn alone is producing mighty high price bacon.

At the present price of corn it will cost from 8 to 10 cents per pound to make pork. Naturally the farmer will conclude there is no money in hog-raising.

But if he will use root and forage crops for winter and summer stockers, keeping the animals in nice growing and thrifty condition and put the flesh on in August and September with soja beans and cow peas and top them off with corn, pork can be produced at from 3½ to 4½ cents per pound. Corn is not a balanced ration and should be fed in combination with other feeds in order that the animal may make the largest gain.

If the farmer has only corn and no effort has been made to produce pork economically, it will help to secure larger returns from corn used if a small quantity of tankage is fed, say one part of tankage to eight parts of corn. While it is true this is an expensive feed, yet with corn it makes a balanced ration and is cheaper than corn alone.

Every farmer knows the value of wheat middlings, and rather than feed his hogs corn alone it would pay to sell some corn and buy the middlings and feed with the corn.

Frequently hogs get tired of corn and lose their appetite and make little gains.

Feeding is a scientific question anyway. Just anybody, just anybody, cannot fatten a hog economically. Regular feeding in clean troughs, using care not to overfeed or feed too little, are things to consider carefully in producing the most pork at least cost. Hog raisers know that several days' overfeeding may cause such bad results that a couple of weeks may be required to get the animals back in condition to take on flesh again. Frequently the hogs do not get thrifty again during the feeding period.

It is also very important to feed early in the season before the weather gets cold, as much of the feed is then necessary to counteract the cold and keep up animal heat. This is where the value of cow peas and soja beans come in. They help to put the flesh on when conditions are most favorable. One pound of feed in August and September will put on about as much flesh as two pounds in November and December.

A very few farmers stop to consider the age of the hog in feeding for profit. A grown hog weighing about 100 pounds can be fattened at half the cost it requires to put flesh on a 300-pound hog.

Fattening hogs need plenty of good water. And it always pays to keep under the shelter a mixture of one bushel of charcoal, or stone coal, and hardwood ashes and one pound of salt added.—Virginia Agricultural Bulletin.

40,000 Ask Mercy for Doomed Allens

A monster petition, containing some 40,000 names asking commutation of the death sentences of Floyd Allen and his son, Claude, was presented to Governor Mann last Thursday.

In addition to Judge N. P. Hairston, counsel for the condemned Carroll county men convicted of complicity in the Hillsville court massacre, nearly a dozen of the leading citizens of the State called on the Governor, among them being Major James D. Patton, president of the State prison board, and Judge W. F. Rhea, member of the State corporation commission. Governor Mann reserved his decision.

Before visiting the Governor's office, Judge Hairston took occasion to tell several newspaper men that the Statewide sympathy for the Allens was nothing more than a protest against the corrupting influence of politics in Virginia courts, such as was brought to light by the Hillsville tragedy.

Incidentally, he predicted that the next Legislature will abolish capital punishment in Virginia.