

MANASSAS

County Seat, on Main Line Southern Railway, "Fifty minutes from Washington."

The Manassas Journal

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

In Piedmont Virginia, Dairying, Stock Raising, Agriculture, Lumber.

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\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Democratic Voters of the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia.

Having decided to enter the contest for the Democratic nomination for Congress, within the time provided by law, I feel that the voters are entitled to an open and candid expression of my views.

Shortly after Mr. Moore declared his position, friends began to discuss with me the matter of going into the contest, but, like most men not engaged in politics as a career, I was inclined to put aside the suggestion and to continue with my work. I do, however, feel a deep interest in certain questions that are involved and becoming convinced that the interest in these questions is widespread, I concluded to become a candidate.

It is said in certain quarters that I am entering too late, but some of those who say this would not have supported me had I announced myself the next day after Mr. Moore withdrew. Sixty days, the time fixed by law, is long enough for the people to satisfy themselves with regard to the merits or demerits of any candidate and it is for them to say on the day of the primary whether I have unduly delayed.

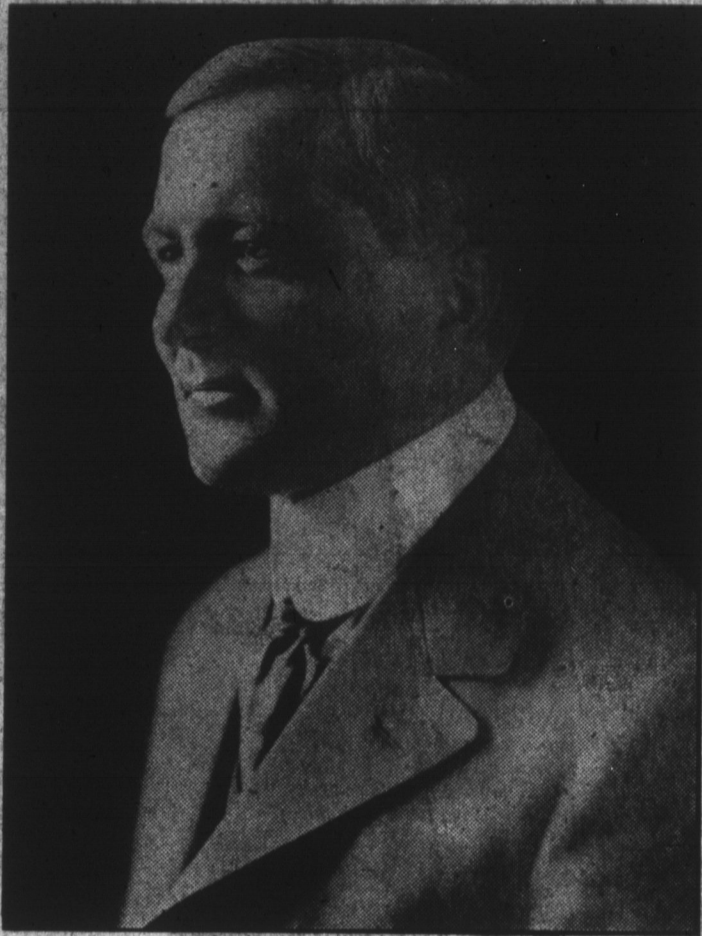
I am and have always been a loyal Democrat. I have served in the ranks, upholding the cause of democracy, and have not sought elective office at the hands of my fellow Democrats, though my friends from time to time have urged me to do so. I believe that our party is needed to stand for the things which brought this nation into existence—to stand for the principles which were advocated by Jefferson, Mason, Henry and a host of other great Virginians. The only danger to our party is in departing from certain principles which are vital, and nothing is more vital than the preservation of the rights of the states. On most questions we should not be required to have the consent of the representatives of states that are remote from us and have no knowledge as to our local situation. If we make mistakes in our state legislation, we can correct them, but once we commit a new power to the Federal government we must have the consent of the representatives of many states before we can change our direction. I furthermore believe that questions that are important should be brought out in the open and discussed in order that the people themselves may take part in deciding them in an intelligent way.

I was born on a farm in Fauquier County where I worked in my early years. Since I have been practicing law, my friends have been largely those who live on the farms and I fully appreciate their problems and difficulties. The improvement of agricultural conditions is one of the overshadowing questions of our day. Individual effort is indispensable, but there are things which the government may do. I favor whatever can properly be done by government action. I am satisfied that the tariff bill just enacted will not only benefit the farmers, but will greatly increase their burdens and is a tragic disregard of the assurances given when the extra session of Congress was called.

The primary obligation of government, according to the doctrine handed down to us by the founders of our party, is regard for the welfare of the mass of the people and this obligation has too often been ignored in dealing with the problems of agriculture and labor. I believe that these great interests should in every way be protected from discrimination and injustice.

I approve the present policy of our government in respect to restriction of foreign immigration, and I favor such further extensions of that policy as may be necessary to meet the ends desired.

Something must be done to counteract the effect of concentration of capital and the conduct of business in relatively few hands. If the present tendency is not checked, then practically all business will, at no distant day, be conducted by gigantic monopolistic corporations, and in-



HON. THOMAS R. KEITH

stead of local enterprise and ownership, most people will become employees, and the further result that practically all of the profits will go to the large cities instead of remaining in the rural communities and small towns.

The time has come in this state, and in this country, when a serious effort should be made by the reasonable men on both sides to settle the question of prohibition. I am convinced that the Eighteenth Amendment and the labyrinth of penal laws enacted thereunder have gone too far and that we must find a saner question. I favor the return to the states of the powers in this connection, but I am unalterably opposed to the re-establishment of the saloon and feel assured that this phase of the question may be safeguarded so that all apprehension as to its return may be removed. A state should have the right to remain bone dry if that is the will of its people, but it should also have the right by constructive legislation to establish governmental control similar to that which prevails in a great many countries. These countries first tried the policy of absolute prohibition, but found it unworkable. The provinces of Canada have a number of different plans. We might not wish to adopt any of them, but we should have the right to work out a plan that will suit our people and at the same time strike down the great evils that have come from the illicit sale of liquor. Today all the money from this traffic goes into the pockets of a class, many of whom are desperate criminals. We are subjected to underworld conditions which have reached a climax in Chicago, where organized bands of criminals are a constant menace and deeply entrenched in the politics of the city. Today our only choice seems to be between a reign of terror and a reign of lawbreaking, and, notwithstanding the multiplication of harsh statutes, the illicit traffic continues to spread and the people are becoming more and more restive under governmental methods which savor of Russian terrorism. Mr. Wickersham, the head of the Law Enforcement Commission, admits that the laws enacted have gone too far and that the severity of these laws is defeating the purposes of those who brought about the adoption of the Amendment. Already the laws have gone much further than anyone dreamed was contemplated in the beginning, and the demand is continued for more laws and severer penalties. I repeat that the idea has come when we should get together and make such constitutional and statutory changes as will permit the dispensing of liquor under proper governmental control and

thereby remove the evils from which we now suffer.

I have faith in the work done by Chambers of Commerce, Community Leagues, and similar organizations, in which for years I have been identified, as every citizen is thereby afforded an opportunity for public service and participation in affairs of vital concern. Such activities lead to self-reliance and inevitably lessen the sphere of governmental action. The disposition to appeal to lawmaking bodies for new laws is a cause of apprehension to many thoughtful people. The mass of these laws at this time, many of them with penalties attached, providing fines and imprisonment, is simply appalling.

I hear it said that my candidacy is allied with some of the candidates in the field, and also hear it said that I have entered merely to defeat one or the other of the candidates. With an entirely clear conscience, I affirm there is no foundation of fact for these statements. I have entered because of the hope that the things for which I stand may be approved and the belief that the people who entertain views similar to mine desire to give expression to those views. With no feeling of personal enmity towards any of the candidates or their friends, I shall devote my time and energies in order to carry to a successful conclusion the campaign now in progress, and trust that the people will concentrate their attention upon the real questions involved and not upon irrelevant matters that simply tend to create friction within the ranks of the Democratic Party.

For many years I have kept in touch with the progress of events and with national and state legislation, and I promise that whatever capacity and experience I possess will be vigorously and earnestly employed in the interest of the public, should I be honored by the people of this District.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS R. KEITH
Fairfax, Virginia.
(Political Advertisement)

Mr. Keith's Announcement

With the announcement of the candidacy of Thomas R. Keith, of Fairfax, for the Democratic nomination for Congress on a platform for modification of the prohibition laws, the Eighth District immediately becomes the cynosure of interest in the Virginia congressional races. The professional drys at Richmond may well rub their eyes in looking at the candidacies in the Eighth. It is possible that the situation has gotten so far out of control that there could be

MANASSAS AND ITS WATER SUPPLY

Town Manager Cooke Relates Progress of the Last Sixteen Years

If a vote were called for to decide which of the two utilities, water or light, are the most essential to modern standards of living it is probable the choice would be about evenly divided. However, as a plentiful supply of pure water is necessary to health as well as comfort the writer must cast his vote in favor of water as the primary necessity of an organized community, generally referred to as a town.

The Town of Manassas has had a municipally owned and operated water supply for a period of about sixteen years. This supply has been, and is still, derived from deep wells the shallowest of which is about three hundred feet in depth.

The original installation of the Manassas water system consisted of one deep well, a seventy five thousand gallon underground reservoir, an eighty thousand gallon metal tank mounted on a tower one hundred and twenty feet in height, and about five and one half miles of water mains ranging from four to eight inches in diameter.

The deep well, included in this original installation and now referred to as Well No. 1, was equipped with a deep well pump which pumped the water from the well into the underground reservoir. A large steam pump, located in the power house, pumped the water from the reservoir into the mains and also into the metal tank mounted on the one hundred and twenty foot tower.

The exact cost of this original installation is not at the present time available neither are the records of the output and the cost of operation of the water system during the early years of its existence. However, it would seem that for a time this one well produced sufficient water to supply the needs of the town.

About 1919 or 1920 it became apparent that an additional water supply must be had and a second well was drilled, now known as Well No. 2, which was located about two hundred feet from Well No. 1. This second well being in close proximity to the first, and of about the same depth, was obviously dependent upon the same underground water course for its flow and in consequence did not materially increase the total water supply as had been anticipated.

Later a third well was drilled, now known as Well No. 3, this also in close proximity to Well No. 1. This third well proved more satisfactory than Well No. 2 but later experiments showed that it drew from Well No. 1, and visa versa.

With the drilling of the second and third wells the method of pumping was changed to the use of an air lift, two electrically driven air compressors being employed to force compressed air into the wells and lift the water into the underground reservoir near the power house. The steam pump was also replaced with an electrically driven centrifugal pump for pumping the water from the reservoir into the mains and into the tank mounted on the steel tower.

This centrifugal pump proved very efficient and much more economical in operation than the steam pump which was first installed for this service. The air lifts, however, while efficient in delivering all the water which the three wells could produce, proved very costly in operation by reason of the excessive amount of electric current required to run the two air compressors.

About 1927 a small single action, deep well pump was installed in Well No. 2 but was not successfully operated until late in 1928 when certain changes were made in the installation which enabled its operation at considerable saving under the cost of operation of the air lift in that particular well. However, the output from Well No. 2 was so small that the saving in the total cost of pumping was immaterial.

While the town had experienced no actual water famine there had been, for several years prior to 1929, water shortage during the summer seasons which caused irritation and anxiety. Therefore, early in the year 1929 it

TEMPLE SCHOOL EXERCISES

The closing exercises of the Temple School of Music were held in the last week in May. On the afternoon of May 29th, the pupils gave a reception to their parents and friends. Those taking part were the piano and Kindergarten pupils and the French class. A very pretty ceremony consisted of the presentation of a gift from the French class and Mrs. Hopkins to the French teacher, Mrs. Hodge. Miss Dixie Marx, of the class, made the presentation.

On Saturday evening, the 31st, the dancing pupils of Miss Bouldin, the voice and violin pupils of Professor Kaspar, and the younger members of the school, under direction of Mrs. M. M. Ellis, were the entertainers. The accompanists were Miss Hopkins, Miss Kaspar and Miss Ratcliffe.

Professor Kaspar, of the Temple faculty, is from the European University and has an international reputation.

Few towns the size of Manassas have such an excellent school as the Temple school which affords facilities equal to those found in the larger cities.

Greenwich 4-H Club Stages Carnival

Members of the Greenwich 4-H Club will stage a carnival at the school building, Friday, June 27, at 8 o'clock. Come out and learn of your fate through our fortune teller, see our tight rope walker, glimpse the fattest lady in the land and in many other ways enjoy an evening of genuine fun.

Remember Greenwich at 8 o'clock, June 27. Come and bring your friends.

was decided to drill a fourth well at a location sufficiently removed from the three existing wells to insure the tapping of a new underground flow. This fourth well was finally located close by the steel tower and water tank and developed a flow of rather better than fifty gallons per minute and, so far, has shown no indication of diminishing nor of affecting the flow of the three older wells.

Double action deep well pumps, of the overlapping stroke type, were installed in this new well and also in the No. 3 Well at the power house. These pumps have a capacity of fifty gallons per minute and forty gallons per minute respectively and pump the water directly from the wells through the mains into the eighty thousand gallon steel tank mounted on the tower, thus saving the second pumping from the reservoir which had been necessary under the previous installations.

These two deep well pumps have proved adequate for supplying the requirements of the town without the use of wells No. 1 and No. 2. However, Well No. 1 equipped with the air lift, Well No. 2 equipped with the small deep well pump, and the centrifugal pump for putting water from the reservoir into the mains, are kept in working condition as a 'standby' and the reservoir is kept filled with water as a reservoir for fire or other emergency.

A comparison of the cost of water to the consumers, in the several towns and cities of Virginia, puts Manassas in a rather small group of municipalities where the cost to the consumer is in excess of forty cents per thousand gallons, the rate in Manassas being sixty cents per thousand gallons.

Up until the installation of the deep well pumps in wells No. 3 and No. 4, as previously described, the cost to the town for the water furnished to the consumers had been more than the rate of sixty cents per thousand gallons as charged. In a report to the Mayor, dated March 29, 1928, Mr. L. P. Houston, City Manager of Fredericksburg, stated that the cost of the water supplied by the Town of Manassas for the previous year had been in excess of seventy cents per thousand gallons and that the cost for electric current alone had been forty eight cents per thousand gallons. However, the drilling of the new well and the installation of the new pumps has reduced the cost of current used for pumping to an aver-

Owing to lack of space a number of locals have been carried over to next week

HAYMARKET BOY GETS DEGREE

Henry G. Herrell Receives Degree of Bachelor of Laws in Washington

On Friday night, last, Henry G. Herrell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Herrell of Haymarket, and recently a graduate of Haymarket High School received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from National University of Washington, D. C. He was the youngest of his class of nearly 300 students and received his degree while yet 19 years of age.

During his Junior year at National he was elected to membership in Phi Beta Gamma Legal Fraternity which exacts high scholarship as a requirement for entrance; and this year he was elected treasurer of this fraternity. He was a member of the Miller Debating Society and in the two interclass debates in which he participated his team was twice victorious. During his Senior Year he was elected to the Associate Editorship of the Docket, the annual yearbook of the University.

The JOURNAL is informed that Herrell intends to begin an active practice of the law as soon as he attains the required age.

Haymarket 4-H Club

Haymarket 4-H Club will meet at the Parish Hall Wednesday, June 25, at 2:30 o'clock. The program for this meeting will be centered around the demonstration contest. The winning team in this contest will represent Haymarket Club at the County contest which will be held early in July.

Greenwich Home Demonstration Club

The Greenwich Home Demonstration Club will meet at the home of Mrs. W. L. Lloyd, Thursday, June 26, at 2 o'clock. The topic for consideration at this meeting will be "Refinishing Furniture." All women of that community are urged to attend the meeting.

AN APPRECIATION

One of the largest, if not the largest enterprises ever undertaken in Prince William County is just about completed. The dam across Occoquan run at Blandford Bridge is finished except some minor details. The dam was started over a year ago by C. W. Alpaugh and carried to completion by the Myers Construction Co., for the Virginia Public Service Co. The Myers Construction Co. will finish the clearing of the right of way along Occoquan Run, Broad Run and Cedar Creek this week probably. The water is expected to back up to Brechtsville along these runs and will form a beautiful lake about eight miles long and in some places about one quarter mile wide. The expenditure of such a vast sum of money in the county has been a great help to hundreds of working men in this county. What would we have done this past winter and this spring if this work had not been brought to us. I am sure I am expressing the hearty thanks of all these men to these companies for making this work possible for them.

Many of the men have asked me to express their appreciation of the kind and magnanimous manner in which the Myers Construction Co., has treated them. Mr. Brehm would come along with his snake killing stick laughing and joking with the men. Mr. Hart, the Superintendent of the clearing job, was always a welcome visitor among the men. He always had a smiling face and a cheery word for the men and they all liked men.

Roy Young, the foreman of one of the gangs, is a He-Man—he's a peach—he's dandy—he's everything one could desire as a foreman. The men love him—that's no joke. I have been working for nine weeks in his gang, and I have heard the men remark among themselves time and time again that Roy was the best man they ever worked for. They worked cheerfully and diligently with a desire to please him because they liked him. Roy did not go around like he was boss but just like he was one of them. He is an ideal boss. We all wish him and Mr. Hart, and his brother the jovial little timekeeper, and Mr. Brehm good luck wherever they go.

—ONE OF 'EM