

RESENTS PLEDGE BREAKING IDEA

Prominent Grange Worker Criticizes Position Taken by Candidate

Mr. Thomas R. Keith, Fairfax, Va.

My dear Mr. Keith: Some days ago I received a copy of your announcement with the enclosures, and while I do not generally feel constrained to reply to such communications, in this case I do and Mr. King's letter to Judge Smith is largely responsible.

I agree, with you, that we should uphold the principles of Mason, Jefferson and Henry, but nowhere, in my study of their lives and work, can I find any justification for breaking one's promise, once given, to a definite undertaking. Having heard of you all my life and known, as I thought, your reputation, I was therefore very disagreeably surprised to receive the suggestion that, not knowing of your intention to run for Congress at the time we promised any other candidate, we would be fully justified in breaking that promise to vote for you.

I have been very favorably impressed with your restraint from "muddling" and your innuendo, so delicately directed at Judge Smith with regard to his coming out sooner than the required sixty days does not affect me, since I consider that Mr. Moore was just as definitely resigned sixty minutes after his resignation was made public as he will be sixty years from now and both Reife and I feel that in voting for Mr. Smith and encouraging the voters of our district to do so we will be sending a most able successor to Mr. Moore, to Congress.

With regard to the Prohibition question, it would be utterly useless for any of the candidates to promise a radical reform in that direction, as, after all, they only have one voice in the settlement of this vital question. Prohibition that actually prohibits will never come in this Country without education. When these United States stand appalled at the ruinous situation they have allowed themselves to fall into and agree on some workable scheme for remedying it, when the parents of the country realize what a menace the current brand of liquor is to their children and their children's children and that they are not competent to deal with the drinking, petting and sex problems of the present day unless guided and governed by the ones who know and love them best, then we shall reach a saner view and administration of the law.

Who can truthfully say that the Eighteenth Amendment has made us a law-breaking nation? Do you actually know anyone in your large circle of acquaintances, who is doing anything much less everything to uphold it? I have a large circle, myself and outside of a few of the older men and women I do not know one who has tried it sufficiently to see whether it will succeed or not.

I am not a prude, I assure you, nor am I in favor of the present sad state of affairs, but when every dance you attend is unchaperoned and every other house, almost on a street, a "speakeasy," when the laws already made no matter how full of flaws they may be, are defied by the very men making them as flagrantly as by the young people, why expect the law makers and law enforcers from the Senate to the Sheriff, to do for you and your children what you are not willing to do yourself.

As for the farmer, while I think all of the candidates are perfectly sincere in their interest in his problems, no legislation enacted can be of any use to him until he realizes that every other successful industry in this country is working and gaining proper recognition through organization and that, until he organizes, while he may be one of the most important factors in life to his own way of thinking, as he (expressed vulgarly, I grant you) "a pain in the neck" to Congress, until he asserts himself, in such number and so closely allied as to be the recognized power in this country that he should be.

I am not convinced enough to think

TO SPEAK SATURDAY

Hon. Thomas R. Keith will address the voters of Prince William County at Manassas on August 2nd at 8 p. m. from the Prince William Hotel porch.

He will speak over station WJSV Friday at 8:30 p. m.

CHEST CLINIC TO BE FREE

Mrs. S. L. Coleman, of the State Board of Health and Dr. C. W. Scott, also of the State Board, assisted in Prince William County by Mrs. Ruby Haydon and in Fairfax County by Mrs. Seamans, will hold free chest clinics as follows:

Thursday, August 21, 9:30 to 12 at Health Department Headquarters. In the afternoon, the colored folks will be examined at the same place from 2:00 to 4:00 P. M.

Friday, August 23, Manassas, Red Cross Headquarters, Peoples National Bank Building. Same hours as for Fairfax.

PRINCE WILLIAM HORSE SHOW IS TO BE BIG EVENT

The Prince William Horse Show Association announces that from all indications the coming show on August 6 and 7 will be one of real merit, and those interested in fine horses will miss a big event if they fail to attend this show.

Included among the many entries are some of the finest horses in this section of the country.

Every effort is being made by the association to furnish a real show this year.

The United Exposition Shows have agreed to be on the grounds on the above dates and will operate during the day and night, furnishing all kinds of amusements for the younger people who may not be interested so much in the horse show.

Following are the names of exhibitors who have made entries to date: John R. Massie, Washington, D. C.; Dr. E. T. Trice, Richmond, Va.; Thos. M. Waller, Warrenton, Va.; Ray H. Norton, Washington, D. C.; Ernest Woolfe, Upperville, Va.; Melvin C. Hazen, Washington, D. C.; W. E. Herring, Nokesville, Va.; Leon Arnold, Washington, D. C.; Floyd J. Herring, Nokesville, Va.; Chas. V. Hunton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chas. C. Herring, Nokesville, Va.; T. B. Flickinger & Son, Nokesville, Va.; J. W. Taylor, Catlett, Va.; Mrs. Henry Parson Erwin, Washington, D. C.; George Jr. & Geraldyn Herring, Nokesville, Va.; John P. Herring, Nokesville, Va.; H. W. Herring & Son, Nokesville, Va.; W. Frank Burrows, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. D. N. Lee, Middleburg, Va.; Courtland H. Smith, The Plains, Va.; Frost Anderson, The Plains, Va.; E. L. Redmon, Middleburg, Va.; E. H. Conner, Manassas, Va.; M. W. Washington, Nokesville, Va.; J. Carl Kinchele, Manassas, Va.; J. Frank Cockerelle, Nokesville, Va.; D. O. Furr, Middleburg, Va.; D. O. Furr, Jr., Middleburg, Va.; J. T. Gwathmey, Warrenton, Va.; J. North Fletcher, Warrenton, Va.; A. G. Rolfe, Richmond, Va.; D. B. Smith, Warrenton, Va.; Edwin Vaughan, Richmond, Va.; S. J. Macy, Warrenton, Va.; E. Delon Bowman, Sunset Hills, Va.; Mrs. Rena C. Wright, Nokesville, Va.; E. E. Hale, Nokesville, Va.; H. Warren Hale, Nokesville, Va.; Mrs. W. J. Cheyning, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Earl Marsteller, Nokesville, Va.

CRANDAL MACKAY will speak over Radio WJSV, on Saturday, August 2nd from 8:15 to 8:45 P. M.

that you will read all of this, but I do hope that I have succeeded in placing a different viewpoint before you. I regret that you entered this race, for while I feel sure that Judge Smith will win, I predict a splendid future for him and hope that our differences of opinion will not prevent your calling on us again until another office awaits itself.

With kindest regards, in which I hope you will join, for yourself and family.

Very sincerely,

Anne Peyton Robinson (signed)

(Mrs. Tom Robinson)

Judge Smith Makes Radio Address

Don't Throw Your Vote Away

(EDITORIAL)

Next Tuesday is election day in the Democratic primary for Congress.

As usual a goodly number of people will throw their votes away by casting them for a candidate with no chance of election. By doing so the voter often helps the candidate he is most anxious to defeat. There is no reason for throwing your vote away in this election because it is now obvious that the contest is between Smith and Ball. Neither Mackey, Keith or DeJarnette have the slightest chance of receiving the nomination and this is perfectly apparent to all who have watched the situation in the different counties.

We believe that the vast majority of the voters of this county would rather have Judge Smith represent them in Congress than Ball, and in deciding whom they shall vote for they may be certain that Smith or Ball is going to be our next Congressman.

Use your best judgment, but don't throw your vote away.

JUDGE SMITH REPLIES TO SENATOR BALL

Statement Issued by Candidate For Congress on Wednesday, July 30.

"I observed in the papers this morning that State Senator Ball takes issue with my criticism that he was the one Virginia Senator, out of thirty-six, to vote for the amendment to the Federal Constitution proposed in 1926 to take from the State and give to the Federal Government the right to control labor of persons under eighteen. He challenges me to debate the subject with him, knowing at the time by my radio address and other public statements that I have adopted a definite policy to engage in joint discussions in the campaign for the reasons I have stated that 'joint debates and public discussions in Democratic primaries lead to party discord and bitterness, resulting in mudslinging and personalities.' Having been previously advised of my attitude, he has felt perfectly safe in issuing a challenge for joint debate. So far as his vote on that amendment is concerned there is nothing to debate about. He voted for it as shown on page 19 of the Virginia State Journal of 1926, and the other thirty-five members of the Virginia Senate voted against it.

It was useless for him to get mad about it, and equally useless for him to attempt to justify it, because every sensible man and woman knows that if the measure had the slightest merit Ball would not have been the only State Senator in Virginia to have recognized it.

He has cited his legislative record as being in his favor in this campaign. I have merely shown it up for what it is. He charges that his vote has been misrepresented and a "false atmosphere" has been created, but he makes no further attempt, as far as I can see, from his statement to answer it, and that is for the simple reason that there is no answer he can make.

The amendment that he of all the Virginia Senators alone voted for is "That Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age." As a lawyer, he knows perfectly well that this clause in the Federal Constitution would give the Federal government absolute and unlimited power to control and prevent all work of boys and girls under eighteen years of age, whether black or white. He knows there is no way he can answer. He knows that the public disclosure of his record on this measure has destroyed him with the farmers of this district, and he attempts to answer it by saying I have misrepresented his position. He undertakes to justify his vote by the statement that child labor is not being adequately regulated "in many factory centers of the Country" and says "I believe when these conditions have arisen in some of our States and the States themselves have refused to act, it is time for the Federal Government to step in and act." This statement shows he is still of the same opinion he was in 1926, namely that he favors further invasion of States rights by the Federal Government, and believes that the United States should be given power to adopt regulations in the various States and take from us the right of local self-government. If unsatisfactory factory conditions exist in other States, it is for those States to handle, but Virginia does not want to yield any more of the rights preserved to her in the Constitution for the purpose of attempting to regulate police conditions in other States.

MORE LYING!

It has been reported to us that certain ones are circulating the story that the Journal is owned by Howard W. Smith. This is another of the tricky lies that are being broadcast. It would seem that there are those who consider the aim of this campaign to be about and vilify Smith. He owns no share in this paper.

OUTLINES VIEWS ON IMPORTANT ISSUES

Candidacy Based on Record of Public Service.

When I announced myself a candidate for Congress no other candidates were in the field. It was necessary for me then to determine whether I should make a speaking campaign or a campaign by going around amongst the people whom I aspired to represent, making their acquaintance and opening the channels of personal contact in order that they might feel free to come to me with their problems and other troubles should I become their representative. Feeling that the people would prefer to determine my qualifications by personal contact, I chose the latter course. I was further actuated by the conviction that joint debates and public discussions in Democratic primaries lead to party discord and bitterness, resulting in mudslinging and personalities.

The Democratic Party has been the instrumentality of government in this Commonwealth since the dark and ominous days of reconstruction. It has been so because it furnished the people efficient, clean and honest government, and if the Party is to continue preeminent in the State in the future as in the past her candidates for office must be selected upon this basis, and this basis alone.

In my announcement for Congress, I stated that I would seek the nomination upon my record as a public servant, as a farmer, and as a business man, and that I would do so with charity towards all and malice towards none. I have pursued this policy unwaveringly, and shall do so to the conclusion of the campaign. My enemies in their desperate efforts to reduce my lead—apparently to every informed person in the district—have resorted to abuse, vilification, slander and libel.

In my announcement, I invited the public servant, my character and my electorate to inspect my record as a integrity in the County of Fauquier, where I was born and reared, and in the City of Alexandria, where I have lived for a quarter of a century, and in the counties of Fairfax, Arlington and Prince William that comprised my Judicial Circuit. Upon the result of such inspection I was then content to rest my candidacy. Upon that I am now content to rest my candidacy. The fair-minded people of this district will not ignore my record and reputation at home and form their conclusions from the libelous attacks made upon me by an irresponsible newspaper published in a distant part of the district. Remember this is the same newspaper that in the last State election for governor supported the Republican ticket. And in that desperate effort to wrest from the Democratic Party the control of the old Commonwealth, where democracy was born, this same newspaper used the same methods of vilification to destroy the political party that Thomas Jefferson conceived and gave to the Nation.

Farming My opponents have sought to divert public attention from the issues in which the material welfare of the people of this district is most concerned, that is relief for the deplorable situation now confronting the farming industry. I was born and reared on a farm, and have been engaged in practical farming all my life. For many years I have actively operated my farm in Fauquier County, and engaged in cattle raising and dairy farming, and a member of the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers Association. The farming industry is the basis of our national prosperity. When the farmer is prosperous, the Country is prosperous, but he cannot be made to prosper with kind words or futile promises. The vast surplus crops result in the sale of the farmers' crops at less than the cost of production. This condition brings distress not only to the farmer, but to all business. The interest of the farmer has been damaged by the enactment of too much legislation for the production of large industries and great combination of capital. This caused the farmer to pay more for what he has to buy, and receive less for what

he has to sell. I pledge to the farmers and dairymen my constant and untiring efforts to better their condition.

Tariff On top of all the burdens the farmer must bear has been heaped the burden of the recent Republican Tariff Bill, conceived and designed in the interest of the great manufacturers and combinations of wealth, and with utter indifference to the welfare of agriculture. I favor a law that would prevent speculation in the future grain markets. The grain market is manipulated by speculative purchases and sales rather than by the law of supply and demand. Last year while I was threshing wheat the price varied 20 cents a bushel, a variation of over 15 per cent in three days. This loss to myself and millions of farmers was not due to over-production, but to the fact that people who never raised a bushel of wheat were gambling in the wheat pit of Chicago upon the sweat of the farmers' brow. State Senator Ball boasts that he is the only candidate with legislative experience. I challenge him to explain to the farmers his vote on the Constitutional Amendment to take from Virginia and give to the Federal government the right to control labor of persons under eighteen. This amendment was submitted in 1926 to the Virginia legislature. The effect of that amendment was to give the United States Government absolute police power to control and prevent labor by all persons under eighteen. It would prevent the struggling farmer in Virginia from having the aid of his growing boys to help with the work on the farm. His sons under eighteen could not work in the field, milk the cows, or cut wood without the consent of a United Bureau in Washington. The colored youth of the Commonwealth would be idle and a burden and menace to society. You, Mr. Farmer, could not hire a colored boy under eighteen. You, Mrs. Housewife, could not have a girl in your kitchen under eighteen. Is it conceivable that a candidate aspiring to represent you in the National Legislature could be so indifferent to the farming interest as to approve such a measure? And yet Senator Ball did so when this proposal came before the Virginia Senate. Thirty-five voted against it and Senator Ball was the one man to vote for it. I charge him in this respect with utter ignorance of and indifference to conditions prevailing in the rural districts. Such a vote was utterly at variance with the fundamental principles upon which the Union was based, and opened the door to other invasions that would eventually deprive the States of all powers of self-government and centralize police regulations of local affairs under Federal control.

I have for many years advocated not only restrictive immigration, but selective immigration. Immigrants should be selected from those classes of labor wherein there is a shortage, and not from the classes that come into competition with our own citizens. I favor an immigration law that works both ways. One that not only lets them in, but one that throws them out. An enormous percentage of crime is committed by foreigners. Those who do not conform to our laws should be promptly and unceremoniously deported. I believe that the labor situation on American farms would be alleviated by proper immigration laws. A certain proportion of this restrictive allotment should be of persons who would be required to work upon the farms for a period of years. Such a method if properly pursued would in a large measure relieve the shortage of farm labor. I believe the future welfare of our Country depends upon fair and liberal treatment of labor, which produces the wealth of the Country. If elected to Congress, I shall give careful study and sympathetic consideration to all measures coming before

(Continued in supplement.)