

## THIRD APPEAL TO SENATOR SMITH

Hon. W. C. Bibb, of Louisa, Makes Radio Address of Great Interest.

Discusses Use of Public Funds for Education.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the radio audience:

I have read in the press the demand made upon State Senator, W. Worth Smith, jr., on the part of farmers that he become a candidate for Governor of Virginia.

It was my pleasure to hear over the radio a speech delivered by the Honorable James O. Heflin from the industrial city of Hopewell, and I heard over the radio the demand of Mr. John G. May, Attorney-at-law of the City of Richmond, calling upon Senator Smith to announce his candidacy for Governor.

In order that a prophet may not be without honor in his own country I now call upon him to delay no longer and respond to the demand for him that is prevalent throughout the State of Virginia.

May I be privileged on this occasion to suggest to my audience that one of the most valuable by-products of our era of depression is the coincident birth of a compelling force, which has driven an unconcerned public to become actively interested in governmental affairs. This might be termed a providential recompense.

There are numerous problems affecting the future peace, happiness and prosperity of our people, which demand attention. Our educational problem is one of them, and is of paramount importance. The future of our state is dependent upon its sustained merit in its field of service. While prosperity lasted the public seemed to have an unlimited patience, but this public is now impatient for the prompt inauguration of relief measures, and they will not be denied. This aroused interest argues well for the future. It is indeed a "good omen" and should be encouraged for it is a guarantee of good government for the future.

The limited time at my disposal prevents any exhaustive analysis of our Educational Problems, but I have time to emphasize some fundamental principles which should control its operation.

The fair and equitable distribution of public educational funds demands that they be allocated according to the just claim of certain units in the present system. These units are The Primary Unit, the High School Unit, and the College or University Unit. They must be served in accordance with their relative importance.

I contend that these funds should be used:

First — To provide each boy and girl in the State of Virginia with an equal opportunity to have an adequate primary education.

Second — Any surplus should be used exclusively for the operation of our High Schools; and

Third — Any surplus remaining, after the foregoing obligations have been fully and intelligently discharged, should be used to maintain and operate, or help maintain and operate our colleges and universities. May I state that this method is not followed in our State at this time? You will discover upon investigation that our institutions of higher learning are being supported, or partly supported at the expense of our primary and secondary systems. The super-structure is being adorned while the foundation crumbles. Many of our primary schools will have to close their doors this year at the end of seven months, some may run eight months, a few longer. Do you hear any predictions that our colleges and universities face any disaster?

I am fully conscious of the importance of our colleges and universities to our State and to the nation, and have no desire to see them treated unjustly, but when they are maintained at the expense of the primary system, they must necessarily yield, for higher learning or advanced education is primarily a matter of individual effort. When the state undertakes to supply this branch it is providing or rendering a super-service.

The ideal system would be one with sufficient funds to operate each unit to its full capacity, but where such funds are inadequate they must be used to supply those units having first claim. We have approximately 475,000 children enrolled each year in the primary grades; 72,000 in high schools — the college and university (Please turn to page 8)

## REV. HUTCHISON BACK FROM HOSPITAL

Rev. Westwood Hutchison is home again on the road to rapid recovery.

It is interesting to note on Lee's birthday that this gallant Confederate soldier, Rev. Westwood Hutchison, was a body guard and courier of Gen. Lee.

The Journal joins a host of Mr. Hutchison's friends in congratulating him on his recovery.

## FIFTY ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NEEDED

The local Red Cross Chapter has recently received a letter from the president of the American Red Cross, Judge John Barton Payne, stating that the enrollment for this year was the smallest of the last six years and requesting each chapter to try to enroll fifty additional members. Anyone who has not thus far been solicited or who has decided that they would like to become a member of the local chapter is earnestly urged to get in touch with their local solicitor or with Mrs. Mamie Lynch Delaney, Manassas, Va.

## MANASSAS CLUB OPENS SEASON

The boys and girls teams of Manassas Athletic Club opened their series of home games Tuesday night when they entertained Warrenton A. C. at the high school gymnasium. Their record to date promises a successful season, having won two of the three games played. The scores were M. A. C. 35; Gallaudet 18; M. A. C. 51, Nokesville 20; M. A. C. 25, Warrenton A. C. 34.

The boys have as their visiting team Saturday night Leesburg A. C., said to be one of the fastest quints in northern Virginia.

It is hoped that the public will try to give a little more support to the Athletic Club by attending the games than they have in the past. We feel sure that such help would help the team a great deal.

The home schedule for the next week is as follows: Jan. 21, Leesburg A. C.; Jan. 24, Aldie A. C.; Jan. 25, United Typewriters of Washington, D. C.

Let's turn out and give the Athletic Club a helping hand.

## WORKING ON BUDGET

On Tuesday, Professor R. C. Haydon, division superintendent of schools, journeyed to Richmond for a conference with State Superintendent Sydney B. Hall regarding the 1933-34 budget.

Professor Haydon had no release to make at this time, other than to state that the whole matter was one of some speculation as yet.

Prince William County is one of the model rural counties in the state school system, and if anything can be done to "beat Old Man Depression" Professor Haydon is the man.

## CAFETERIA LUNCHEONS

Every day next week except Saturday the ladies of the Guild of Trinity Episcopal church will serve luncheon cafeteria style in the Parish Hall. The chairman for each day is as follows:

Monday, Jan. 23, Mrs. Robert Smith.  
Tuesday, Jan. 24, Mrs. Bevan's.  
Wednesday, Jan. 25, Mrs. J. P. Lyon.  
Thursday, Jan. 26, Mrs. G. R. Ratcliffe.  
Friday, Jan. 27, Mrs. C. W. Dalton.  
A very attractive menu has been planned by the committee giving wide selection in choice of eatables.

## THREE PULPIT CHANGES FOR NEXT SUNDAY

Rev. W. Y. Craig, pastor of Fairfax Baptist church, will preach in the Baptist church of Manassas, Rev. C. P. Ryland, pastor.

Rev. U. S. Knox, pastor of the Columbia Baptist church of Falls Church, will preach in the Baptist church at Fairfax, W. Y. Craig, pastor.

Rev. C. P. Ryland, pastor of the Manassas Baptist church, will preach in the Columbia Baptist church at Falls Church, Rev. U. S. Knox, pastor.

## BENNETT COMMUNITY LEAGUE

Regular meeting of the Bennett Community League will be held Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 3 p.m.



ROBERT EDWARD LEE

Today is the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Robert Edward Lee, Commander-in-chief of the Confederate hosts which battled for right against might in the days of '61 to '65 and who, although forced into surrender at Appomattox, actually gained one of the greatest of victories in the hearts of men, and definitely established, by their amazing struggle against overwhelming odds, the fact that a contract is a sacred obligation.

The Constitution, which bound the States into a Union, was certainly a sacred obligation. The North, however, refused to be bound by its provisions and upon being advised by the Supreme Court that this solemn contract must be respected by all States, insisted upon breaking the compact and elected Abraham Lincoln upon this dishonorable platform of repudiation of our Constitution.

The contract was broken by the North. Virginia and many other States had definitely reserved the right to withdraw, so the Southern States withdrew, establishing the Confederate States of America. It was not a Rebellion, nor a Civil War. It was a War between the States. The South fought to maintain a national government it had a right to establish. The North fought to preserve a government it had destroyed by its own perfidy.

The North won. The South surrendered upon definite terms of capitulation. The North violated even these terms to such an extent that General Lee subsequently stated that had he known what was to follow, he and his men would have died with their swords in hand at Appomattox.

All true Southerners should bow today in reverent memory of Robert Edward Lee and in recognition of what his sterling manhood has meant to all the world. We should recognize that the hanging of any picture of Abraham Lincoln in the South is an insult to our valiant Confederate veterans, who desecrated no churches, violated no solemn obligations and whose commanders posted no orders so brutal and obscene that they cannot be printed in school books.

Because we do not have enough of the idealism and manhood which actuated Robert Edward Lee and his compatriots of the Confederacy, the world is in very bad shape today. Selfishness, greed, graft and brutal disregard for the rights of men have so disarranged the economic structure that at a time of overproduction of food, millions are facing starvation. Less than 5 per cent of our population now owns more than 85 per cent of our wealth. Ours has lately been a government of classes, without regard for the welfare of the masses. The movement which has culminated in the present chaotic condition began with the election of 1860. Let us hope that it has been definitely checked by the election of 1932 and that the basic rights of individual men and women, so valiantly championed by Robert Edward Lee, will again become paramount in the hearts and minds of those now being commissioned to take charge of the government of the United States.

## ANNIVERSARY OF PROHIBITION

Mr. C. J. Meetze Speaks at Meeting of W.C.T.U.

The 13th anniversary of the Prohibition law was observed on Jan. 16 in the Sunday school room of the Methodist church.

Rev. W. M. Compton, pastor of the church, had charge of the devotional period and read selections from Isaiah, Deut., Ecclesiasticus and Joshua.

In his remarks following the scripture reading he left no doubt in the minds of his hearers as to his stand on the great subject of Prohibition. He believes that should there be a return of legalized beer it will not represent the will of the great majority of our people, and if beer comes back the saloon will spring up over night.

Rev. C. P. Ryland of the Baptist church offered a most comprehensive prayer.

"Lead on, O King Eternal" was sung. Also a number of temperance songs had a place on the program.

Mrs. T. R. Bywaters read "Where there's drink there is danger," and "The fight before Christmas" was read by Mrs. Bell.

Mr. C. J. Meetze, the speaker of the evening, was presented by the presiding officer, Mrs. Embrey.

A large and appreciative audience of the representative men and women of Manassas and community gave the speaker close attention as he presented his subject, "Advance and Retreat."

He based his remarks on the great victory of Gideon and his reduced army as found in the book of Judges, Chapters 6 and 7.

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## INAUGURAL COMMITTEE 1933

General Offices  
Washington Building  
Telephone District 4200  
January 9, 1933.

Mr. Melvin C. Hazen,  
Surveyor's Office of D. C.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hazen:  
It gives much pleasure to tell you of your selection as Chairman of the Committee on Public Order for the Inauguration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and John Nance Garner as President and Vice-President, March 4, 1933.

We hope that you will honor the Committee by serving in this capacity.

Sincerely yours,  
CARY T. GRAYSON,

Chairman.

Mr. Melvin C. Hazen is well known in Manassas. He is very popular in Prince William as a farmer and sportsman. His friends are well pleased with his appointment.

## ORMOND STONE KILLED BY AUTO

Retired Professor Fatally Injured at Centreville.

On Tuesday evening at 5:40 o'clock Professor Ormond Stone, of Centreville, was struck by an automobile while walking along the Lee Highway near his home. The machine, driven by John L. Howard, of Clarendon, an employee of the C. & P. Telephone Company, was proceeding at fairly normal pace.

A hearing was held this forenoon before Trial Justice Paul E. Brown, of Fairfax courthouse. Doctor Ford Swetnam, Deputy Motor Vehicle Commissioner Bullock, Sheriff Eppa Kirby, Mr. John Howard and the other occupants of the machine which killed Professor Stone testified. Mr. Hugh Marsh, assistant to Mr. Farr, conducted the inquiry while Mr. Miller, attorney for the C. & P. Telephone Company, represented the latter.

Mr. Marsh quizzed the witnesses thoroughly and finally moved the warrant be dismissed in which Judge Brown immediately acquiesced, thereby completely exonerating Mr. Howard.

Only a small number of persons were present other than the witnesses and attorneys.

Professor Ormond Stone was 86 years of age and a native of Illinois. He had occupied a position as professor of astronomy and director of the observatory at the University of Virginia until his retirement some years ago under the Carnegie Foundation pension provisions. He occupied a position of esteem and prominence among scientists, having headed several important astronomical expeditions. In 1869 he was in charge of an expedition to Iowa to observe a total eclipse of the sun and again in 1878 he headed a similar expedition to Colorado and again in 1900 he directed observations of a total eclipse in South Carolina. He had made important observations of variable stars and nebulae and had contributed to the knowledge of the satellites of the planet Saturn. He founded and for many years edited a scientific magazine, "Annals of Mathematics."

From 1870 to 1875 Professor Stone held the position of assistant director of the U. S. Naval Observatory and from 1875 to 1882 he was director of the Cincinnati Observatory.

Professor Stone was twice married, first to Miss Flagler, upon whose farm he made his home. In later life he married Miss Florence Brennan who died about a year ago and both of whom are buried in the Episcopal cemetery at Centreville, where Professor Stone was buried today. His brother, the late Melville Stone, was the founder and headed the Associated Press for many years.

The late F. B. Stone, whose sweet poems have been published from time to time in The Manassas Journal, was the second wife of Professor Stone.

In addition to his two sisters-in-law, the Misses Elizabeth and Grace Brennan, who had continued to live at Centreville after the death of their sister, Florence, Professor Stone is survived by his brother's widow and daughter, Mrs. Malcolm Goodrich, both of whom attended the obsequies.

## JANUARY MEETING OF W.C.T.U.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet at the home of Miss Maggie Smith Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 3 p.m. We hope all members will be present.

## HEARING ON HOG REGULATION

Arguments For and Against Proposal.

On Monday, Jan. 23, the Board of Supervisors of Prince William County will meet and consider adoption of an ordinance regulating commercial hog farms in Prince William County. The proposed ordinance is published on page 6 of this issue of The Journal.

Public interest in the matter has become so wide spread that The Journal is departing from its original intention of taking no part in the discussion to the extent of merely offering some explanations and to state some facts which have been brought to our attention.

First—just as a matter of history—in Arlington and Fairfax where restrictive ordinances have been adopted, the health departments in each case took a firm stand in favor of such ordinances. So far, in this county, we have heard nothing from the health authorities.

There was a strong fight against the hog ordinance in Fairfax County but it came from the more thickly populated section and very naturally from the hog owners and their friends.

The matter is made a community one, just as in similar cases, and this particular ordinance is very much like the one now in effect in Fairfax County. The theory has been advanced here, and with some degree of reason, that if an ordinance be passed that it be changed so that the supervisor in each district be left the final judge of such matters unless county petitions be presented to the Board on the permit then immediately under consideration.

If the ordinance is not passed there should be no immediate rift in the county as one prominent citizen of this community foresees. As a matter of fact the average hard-pressed farmer, whether he can buy and stock up with fifty or a hundred hogs or not, can be impressed by the fact that even this chance, which may ultimately be his, is now being taken away from him.

Restrictions of any sort are odious to many and at least one prominent citizen of the western section of the county has stated to us that such ordinances would destroy the hog business just as much so as the dairy business has been affected by tightening restrictions.

We have endeavored to get as many statements as possible either for or against the ordinance. Persons who should take a hand in it seem to regard it as a "hot potato" and sheer away from it. As far as the ordinance is now worded, we find general opposition, even among those who are favorable to it. Here are some of the suggestions:

To raise the number of hogs allowed under the ordinance from fifty to one hundred, it is maintained that few farmers would ever raise this many, or keep that number at any time.

Others would deal with the lines of travel along which city garbage would be delivered. It appears that the railroads will be the carriers for a long time to come. In the lower section of the county where the three main lines of commerce come into close proximity, and where there are large estates owned and improved by men of means, the bulk of friendly sentiment to the ordinance exists. This is easily explained by the fact that this is where the problem is now impending.

Proponents of the ordinance claim that the unrestricted raising of hogs will prove a failure to the promoters anyway if they are allowed to go ahead. They further claim that the feeding of impregnated garbage is a health menace to both man and beast, and further that the hog herders will not even take proper steps to protect their own property.

It is also stated that the District of Columbia is shut off on the Maryland side and that is why they are anxious to dump on Virginia.

The main forte of the opponents to the ordinance is the poverty of the farmers and the cheap feed by which a greater profit could be obtained.

Other suggestions of changes in the ordinance is the distance from the highway. Both sides agree here that it should be left more or less to the supervisor of the district affected. It can very properly be said that it is a matter of the relative importance of the highway on which the hog farm is located. Some have even gone so far as to advocate a restriction of two miles along the U. S. highways.

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