

THINKS TRUSTS GREAT BLESSING

Partner of Morgan Says They Have Done Wonderful Things for Country.

LAWS ARE DOING HARM

He Believes Problem Has Been Approached From Wrong Direction.

Washington, January 23.—That the present concentration of financial resources in New York is "sufficient to care for the business and commerce of the country" was the statement of Henry P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co., on the stand before the House Trust Committee to-day. The question of further concentration, Mr. Davison asserted, depended entirely upon the development of the business and commerce of the country. Mr. Davison went on record as favoring "combination and control of industries under government regulation, as opposed to free, unrestricted competition."

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, and the witness engaged in a spirited tilt on the question of the conduct of banking affairs in European countries. Mr. Untermyer insisted that England, France and Germany prevent control of banks through interlocking directorates. "Talk about concentration, why, we haven't even started in this country, as compared with the European nations," was Mr. Davison's reply to this statement. Mr. Davison said he saw no objection to a law forcing the publicity of bank assets, "if the public thought it desirable," but he was opposed to any law that would force banks to make public lists of their stockholders. "Do you favor the principle of controlling concerns through holding companies?" asked Mr. Untermyer. "Generally speaking," said Mr. Davison, "I have a prejudice against holding companies. Most of the companies your firm has owned have been holding companies. Have they not?" asked Mr. Untermyer. "Yes," said Mr. Davison, "and in this respect I want to qualify my statement. On general principles I do not believe in holding companies, but I think there are circumstances which make a holding company the best means of handling a situation."

SUGGEST ROUTE FOR NEW ROAD

Gloucester Citizens Will Guarantee Right of Way Free of Cost.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Gloucester, C. H., Va., January 23.—A meeting of prominent citizens of Gloucester County was held at Gloucester Courthouse to-day relative to the proposed route of the Norfolk, Washington and New York Railroad through the county. Hon. J. N. Stubbs was chair of the meeting and J. M. Lewis, secretary. It was resolved that the citizens of Gloucester County will guarantee a right of way free of cost to the proposed railroad from White Marsh to the point where the survey made by Colonel Hobart intersects the last survey, going in the direction of Saluda, and will furnish one acre of land at or near Gloucester free to the railroad for a station. Mr. Tabb was appointed a committee of one to confer with Chairman M. Ward, president of the road, relative to the resolution, and J. M. Lewis was appointed a committee to present the numerous advantages of this route over the last survey. The meeting adjourned, subject to an early call by the chairman or secretary.

Better Butter

LIQUID GOLD

Your Grocer Sells It

What the cow eats

has much to do with the flavor of the butter.

The herds supplying the cream for Better Butter are pastured in fields of lush grass and clover, which are entirely free from garlic or other wild plants that invariably impart a rank taste to the butter.

Better Butter is always of uniform quality and deliciousness. Churned daily from Perfectly Pasteurized, centrifugal cream.

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Absolute Truth About The Great Kidney Remedy

Several years ago I suffered with bad pains in my back. I was very restless, often getting up several times during the night. My limbs were swollen and I dropped in weight to 147 pounds. I consulted a well known Norfolk physician, and he stated that I had a very bad case of kidney trouble.

I saw your advertisement in the paper and purchased a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root from a druggist, after he recommended it to me. After I took three bottles I felt greatly relieved. I have taken Swamp-Root since at different times. I gained in weight to 206 pounds, and I am well and have been ever since I commenced taking Swamp-Root.

Very truly yours,
W. J. BARROW,
Farmville, Va.

I, A. M. Barrow, a Notary Public in and for the County of Prince Edward, in the State of Virginia, do certify that W. J. Barrow, whose name is signed to the foregoing writing, bearing date Jan. 15th, 1912, personally appeared before me in my county aforesaid and made oath that the said writing is true in substance and in fact. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1912.

A. M. BARROW,
Notary Public.

We sold Mr. W. J. Barrow most of the Swamp-Root in question and have personally heard him speak of its action in most complimentary terms.

WHITE DRUG CO.,
By E. W. Sanford.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince any one. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Richmond Daily Times-Dispatch. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Advertisement.

DID NOT PRAY FOR MIRACLE WHEAT

Original Grower Tells Court of Its Commonplace Origin.

New York, January 23.—How "Miracle Wheat" was discovered and developed on a farm in Virginia and shipped to Brooklyn, where it was advertised for sale at \$90 a bushel, was outlined in a trial of an action brought by Charles T. Russell, better known as Pastor Russell, to recover \$100,000 from the Brooklyn Daily Eagle for alleged libel, before Justice Charles H. Kelby, in Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

A certain quantity of "Miracle Wheat" was advertised for sale at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, where Mr. Russell preaches, at \$1 a pound or \$60 a bushel.

Kent B. Stoner, of Elmcastle, Pa., was one of the witnesses at the trial. He admitted he was the original grower of "Miracle Wheat." He said he was responsible for giving it that name. He said his son discovered a stalk of it growing in the garden of their home, in Virginia, in 1903, and asked his father not to plough it up.

One difference between this plant and the ordinary wheat was that it needed of "Miracle Wheat" grew 167 heads, or stalks, the witness testified, while the best brands he ever knew, the "Red Wonder," for example, has a maximum of only five heads to each seed. He explained that one pack of "Miracle Wheat" seed was sufficient to cover one acre of soil, while it required one or two bushels of ordinary wheat to seed an acre.

"You never said that this wheat was of miraculous origin?" asked Isaac R. Oeland, of counsel for the defendants. "No, sir, I never claimed that," replied the witness, adding that it was not the result of prayers.

"So that, if the Watch Tower on March 15, 1908, stated that this wheat was of a miraculous origin it was not stating facts?" "Let me see about that," questioned the witness.

"You want a definition of a miracle," interrupted Frederick W. Sparks, of counsel for the plaintiff. "I am a little shaky on that myself," laughed Justice Kelby.

The witness admitted that he sold the same kind of "Miracle Wheat" at \$5.00 a bushel in Virginia that was sold at the Brooklyn Tabernacle at \$60.00 a bushel.

Accepts Call to Pulpit.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Pulpaski, Va., January 23.—Rev. T. M. Bane has accepted a call to become pastor of the Baptist Church. He will make his debut on the first Sunday in February, succeeding Rev. Sam N. Hurst, who has retired from the ministry to devote to the present his time to law.

Deed in Assignment.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Bedford City, Va., January 23.—Odell Fizer, a merchant at this place, made a deed of assignment yesterday to Lee Gill, trustee. His debts amount to about \$4,000, and his stock of goods is valued at about \$3,000.

FARM PRODUCTS

Government Bulletin That Tells of Some Things Grown in Old Virginia.

INCOMPLETE DAIRY FIGURES

Total Value of Crops Shows Marked Increase in One Short Decade.

Washington, January 23.—Statistics for farm products for Virginia are presented in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Durand, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. It was prepared under the supervision of John Lee Coulter, special agent of agriculture.

The returns for live stock products obtained at the census of 1910, like those for crops, relate to the activities of the calendar year 1909. It is impossible to give a total representing the annual production of live stock products for the reason that the total value of products from the business of raising domestic animals for use, sale, or slaughter can not be calculated from the census returns.

Dairy Products.
The number of farms in Virginia reporting dairy cows on April 15, 1910, was 148,565, but only 135,250 reported dairy products in 1909. That there should be this difference is not surprising. Doubtless some farms which had dairy cows in 1910 had none in 1909, while other farmers neglected to give information for the preceding year, or were unable to do so perhaps because the farm was then in other hands.

Dairy products in general are somewhat less accurately reported than the principal crops. This is particularly the case as regards the quantity of milk produced. The number of farms which made any report of milk production during 1909 was 123,192 (somewhat less than the total number reporting dairy products), and the number of dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 28,900. The amount of milk reported was 95,553,000 gallons; assuming that there were the same number of cows in 1909 as in 1910, this would represent an average of 294 gallons per cow. In considering this average, however, it should be borne in mind that the quantity of milk reported is probably deficient and that the distinction between dairy and other cows is not always strictly observed in the census returns.

By reason of the incompleteness of the returns for milk produced, the Census Bureau has made no attempt to determine the total value of dairy products for 1909. For convenience a partial total has been presented comprising the reported value of milk and cream sold as such and sold on the butter fat basis and the reported value of butter and cheese made, whether for home consumption or for sale. The total thus obtained for 1909 is \$7,704,000, which may be defined as the total value of dairy products exclusive of milk and cream used on the farm producing.

Less than one-tenth of the milk reported as produced by Virginia farmers in 1909 was sold as such. The butter made on farms in 1909 was valued at \$5,683,000.

The Sheep Industry.
The total number of sheep of shearing age in Virginia on April 15, 1910, was 439,000, representing an increase of 11.9 per cent as compared with the number on June 1, 1900 (392,000). The approximate production of wool during 1909 was 432,000 fleeces weighing 4,330 pounds and valued at \$564,000. Of these totals, about one-eighth represents estimates. The number of fleeces produced in 1909 was 8.2 per cent greater than in 1908. The average weight per fleece in 1909 was 4.5 pounds, as compared with 5.3 pounds in 1908, and the average value per pound was 29 cents, as compared with 30 cents in 1908.

Poultry Products.
The total number of fowls on Virginia farms on April 15, 1910, was 6,100,000. Of the 170,207 farms reporting fowls, 12,700 did not report any eggs produced in 1909, and 14,095 did not report any poultry raised in 1909. The production of eggs actually reported for the year 1909 was 23,545,000 dozens, valued at \$6,577,000. According to the Twelfth Census reports the production of eggs in 1909 was 25,550,000 dozens, the value being \$2,527,000. The latter figures, however, are somewhat in excess of the actual returns at that census, because they include estimates made to cover those cases where the schedules reported fowls on hand without reporting the production of eggs.

In order to make the returns for 1909 comparable with those published for 1909 similar estimates have been made. The method of estimates and the justification therefor being substantially the same as in the case of wool. The total production of eggs in 1909, including these estimates, was 33,191,000 dozens, valued at \$6,882,000. The total production of poultry in 1909, including estimates made on the same basis as for eggs, was 15,291,000 fowls, valued at \$6,145,000.

Animals Sold or Slaughtered.
The total value of domestic animals sold during 1909 was \$2,125,000 and that of animals slaughtered on farms \$3,888,000, making an aggregate of \$5,883,000. This total, however, involves considerable duplication resulting from the resale or slaughter of animals which had been purchased by farmers during the same year.

The value of all the cattle (including calves) sold during 1909 represented about three-fifths of the total value of animals sold, and the value of the horses sold represented somewhat less than one-fifth of the total.

The census of 1900 called for the receipts from the sale of all domestic animals raised on the farms reporting and the value of those slaughtered during 1909, which amounted, respectively, to \$7,800,000 and \$3,860,000. The item of sales is not directly comparable with that for 1909, when the inquiry covered all sales, whether of animals raised on the farms reporting or elsewhere. It is believed, however, that in many cases the returns for 1909 also included receipts from sales of animals not actually raised on the farms reporting.

The General Crops.
The total value of crops in Virginia in 1909 was \$129,000,000, of which 55 per cent was contributed by crops for which the acreage as well as the value was reported, the remainder consisting of the value of by-products (straw, garden and grass seeds, etc.), derived from the same land as other crops, or of orchard fruits, nuts, forest products, and the like. The combined acreage of crops for which the acreage was reported was 4,234,228, representing 41.1 per cent of the total improved land in farms (9,579,068 acres). Most of the remaining acreage, however, and doubtless consisted of improved pasture, land lying fallow, house and farm yard and land occupied by orchards and vineyards, the acreage for which was not reported.

The general character of Virginia agriculture is indicated by the fact that about two-fifths (39.8 per cent) of the total value of crops in 1909 was contributed by the raising of cereals, consisting of wheat (20.8 per cent), corn (19.1 per cent) and other cereals, and about one-fourth (24.2 per cent) by hay and forest products. The remainder, representing 36.0 per cent of the total, consisted of crops of grains and seeds, other than cereals, and fruits and nuts.

The value of crops in 1909 was 71.3 per cent greater than in 1900, this increase being no doubt due in part to

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Light Bread is the one food which perfectly combines in itself all the elements which give strength to the body. It is, and always has been, the chief food of the earth's hardiest peoples.

None of the "breakfast foods," "health foods," or other "fad foods" can equal good light bread in nourishment. Nor can meat or other heavy foods. Light bread, when properly fermented, is, also, the most digestible food—and, withal, the *cheapest*. Those are good reasons why you should

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Eat light bread made with Fleischmann's Yeast

Your grocer or baker will give you the new Fleischmann book, "Good Things to Eat Made with Bread," which tells how to make many delicious dishes. Ask for it.

John Dough raised on Fleischmann's Yeast

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higher prices. There was a decrease of 2.1 per cent in the total acreage of crops for which acreage was reported, the greatest absolute decrease being that in the acreage of cereals, and the greatest absolute increase that in the acreage of hay and forage.

Vegetables and Small Fruits.
In 1909 the total acreage of potatoes and other vegetables was 352,119 and their value \$17,488,000. Excluding potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, the acreage of vegetables was 151,354 and their value \$3,880,000 both acreage and value being materially greater than in 1908.

Apples and Peaches.
The total quantity of orchard fruits produced in 1909 was 4,261,000 bushels, valued at \$2,242,000. Apples contributed more than nine-tenths of this quantity, peaches and nectarines and cherries most of the remainder. The production of grapes in 1909 amounted to 4,100,000 pounds, valued at \$100,000, and that of nuts to 642,000 pounds, valued at \$27,161,000.

The tropical fruits in 1909 were valued at \$9,705.

The production of all orchard fruits together in 1909 was 37.3 per cent less in quantity than that in 1908, while the production of grapes increased materially. The value of orchard fruits increased from \$1,662,000 in 1908 to \$2,242,000 in 1909, and that of grapes from \$5,737 in 1908 to \$19,266 in 1909. It should be noted that as the values for 1909 include the value of more advanced products derived from orchard fruits or grapes, such as cider, vinegar, dried fruits, and the like, and may therefore involve some duplication, while the values shown for 1908 relate only to the products in their original condition.

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GIVES MOTOR CAR FOR \$40,000 FARM

Machine Was Second-Hand, and Now Standard Oil Wants Property.

Hastings, Neb., January 23.—E. A. Brandes, a Hastings automobile dealer, is now on his way to Oklahoma to take a look at an eighty-acre farm, 200 miles south of Kansas City, which he traded for a second hand motor car, and for which he has been offered \$40,000. An Adams County farmer found Mr. Brandes in a speculative frame of mind one day last September. In a few moments the latter traded for the land an automobile that had seen much service. Mr. Brandes satisfied himself with the thought that almost any kind of farm in Oklahoma was worth as much or more than the car, and he felt sure that this particular one was worth much more. After putting the deed away he never visited his Oklahoma property. A few days ago he received an offer of \$4,000 for the forgotten farm. He was at first inclined to accept the offer, but finally concluded that the telegraph operator had made a mistake in copying the message, and the offer was only \$400. He wired back a refusal. Another offer followed soon. Thirty-six thousand dollars was bid for the land. This convinced Mr. Brandes that the first figure was genuine. But since the second offer had come to him so quickly he decided to reject it and investigate for himself. A third message bid \$40,000 for the farm. Brandes has learned that all the offers came from Standard Oil interests that seek the property because oil was discovered adjoining the land. The Hastings man will turn a deaf ear to all proposals until he has visited his Oklahoma land.

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