JAPAN RENEWS DEMANDS ON CHINESE GOVERNMENT

Delivered to Minister in Tokyo for Transmission to Authorities in Peking.

PART OF FORMER PROGRAM

English Paper Expresses Hope That Report Will Be Denied, as Movement Is Full of Danger to China's Independence.

LONDON, January 26.—The Japanese government has delivered to the Chinese minister in Tokyo, for transmission to his government, a note embodying seven demands which were included in the Japanese program of last spring, the Manchester Guardian learns from Far Eastern sources.

The Guardian expresses the hope that this news will be "authoritatively contradicted," as the demands when previously presented were full of danger to China's independence, and their general effect would have been to place China under the tutelage of Japanese. "It is the aim and hope of British policy," the newspaper continues, "to see China strong and independent, developing peacefully without interference from any foreign power.

"It is a duty we owe both to ourselves and to China," says the Guardian finally, "to help her in that direction, and we have enormous material interests, too, which re-enforce what is for us the only right and just policy."

U. S. MAY BE ONLY POWER TO MAKE STRONG PROTEST

WASHINGTON, January 26.—Merely postponed and never definitely abandoned was the status of group five of the Japanese demands upon China, as it was understood by officials here. Diplomats here question whether the developments of the military situation in Europe have not placed the allies in a position where they may feel that they cannot afford to take issue with Japan. Many of them feel that the only power in position to make any effective protest against renewal of the Japanese demands is the United States.

When the question was last under consideration a year ago, the Japanese government assured Ambassador Guthrie that group five never was intended to be included in the treaty or treaties which Japan was concluding with China.

The demand that Japan be given a monopoly of railroad construction in certain parts of China and in Manchuria was regarded as closing the door to American opportunity for supplying railway material in that quarter.

What the attitude of the United tates will be is not known at this stage.

On January 18, 1915, Japan presented to China a list of twenty-one demands, arranged in five groups. The first group related to the Shantung Province and to the conceding to Japan of rights and privileges previously enjoyed by Germany in Shantung as well as new prerogatives.

Group two related to South Manchuria and to concessions there for leasing of property, trading, railroad operation and construction, the apportionment of Japanese as political, financial and military advisors, and other concessions. This group also included demands for special rights to be granted to Japan regarding inner Mongolia. Group three referred to the Hanyeh-Ping company. Group four, known as the "special group," demanded that China proclaim that hereafter she would not yield or lease any coastal territory to any power. Group five, known as the "general group," was the one which aroused most vigorous protests from the Chinese government. It contained seven articles, the first regarding the employment by China of Japanese as advisors; the second, the construction of Japanese hospitals, churches and schools in China; third, the employment of Japanese in the police departments in the large centers; fourth, China to purchase a certain proportion of war munitions from Japanese; fifth, Japan's right to construct certain railroads in China; sixth, concessions to Japan in the Province of Fukien, and, seventh, the right of Japanese subjects to propagate Buddhism in China.

The United States government addressed a note to Japan with regard to the demands made upon China, querying in particular with respect to three points: the selection of foreign advisors by China, the purchase of war munitions, and the question of foreign loans. The Japanese government replied to the note on March 22.

On May 25 two treaties between Japan and China, together with thirteen notes, were signed in the Chinese Foreign Office, covering, it was announced, the practical conclusions reached on the Japanese demands, of which, however, five articles left for ulterior argument. It was understood at the time that the articles for consideration were those of group five. The articles in this group were originally seven in number, but it was later stated that article three had been eliminated, and that article six had been displaced by pledges that China would undertake no military or naval preparations, nor authorize foreigners to undertake such preparations on the Fukien coast in the future. It is possible that the seven demands alluded to in the Manchester Guardian's article were the original seven of group five.

CHARLOTTE WOMAN KILLED INSTANTLY

Skull of Miss Wisher Is Crushed When Her Bicycle Crashes Into Automobile.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 26.—Miss Clara Mae Wisher, of Charlotte, met instant death this afternoon by being struck by an automobile in the Glenwood suburb of Raleigh, where she was visiting relatives. The young woman was learning to ride a bicycle on Devereaux Street and started the machine down a steep incline toward Glenwood Avenue, running into the avenue just as the automobile was passing the corner. The driver turned the machine into a telephone post in a vain effort to miss the girl. Her skull was crushed just back of the left ear.

The machine which struck Miss Wisher was driven by Joe Upchurch, soliciting agent for the R. G. Lassiter Concreting Company. With him was Lennox Johnson, son of Mayor James I. Johnson.

The remains will be taken to Greensboro on Friday for interment, her father being buried there.

To-Day and To-Night in Richmond.

State Senate, Capitol, 12 noon.
House of Delegates, Capitol, 10 o'clock.
Jewish Relief Day, Academy of Music, 8 o'clock.
Y. W. C. A., lecture, Mrs. Sallie Ould Donnldson, 4 o'clock.
Advertisers' Club, address, George A. Mortland, Lexington Hotel, 1:15 o'clock.
Home Circle, King's Daughters, oyster supper, parish house of Christ Church, 6:30 to 8:30 o'clock.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute Alumni, Business Men's Club, address by President J. D. Eggleston, 6:30 o'clock.
Union Theological Seminary, lecture on James Sprunt Foundation by Rev. Harris E. Kirk, D. D., 8:15 o'clock.
Council Committee on Advertising and Enterprises, 8 o'clock.
Council Committee on Streets, 5 o'clock.
Lyric—Popular vaudeville; matinee, 3; night, 7:30 and 9.

The Weather

Forecast: Virginia—Partly cloudy and continued warm Thursday; Friday rain and colder.

Local Temperature.

12 noon temperature	65
3 P. M. temperature	72
Maximum temperature to 8 P. M.	73
Minimum temperature to 8 P. M.	53
Mean temperature	63
Normal temperature for this date	38
Deficiency in temperature	25
Deficiency in temperature since March 1	237
Accumulated excess since January 1	93

Local Rainfall.

Rainfall, 24 hours ending 8 P. M.	0
Deficiency in rainfall since March 1	9.68
Deficiency in rainfall since January 1	1.30

Local Barometer Readings.

Barometer (reduced to sea level), 8 A. M.	30.49
Barometer (reduced to sea level), 8 P. M.	30.46

Local Observations at 8 P. M.

Temperature, 63; humidity, 63; wind, direction, south; wind, velocity, 3; state of weather, clear.

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

Place.	Temperature. 8 P. M.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Asheville	58	64	50	Cloudy
Atlanta	62	62	50	Cloudy
Atlantic City	48	52	44	Cloudy
Boston	60	66	50	Clear
Baltimore	58	64	..	Cloudy
Buffalo	56	58	48	P. cloudy
Calgary	-26	-22	-34	Cloudy
Charleston	58	68	56	Clear
Chicago	54	56	50	Cloudy
Denver	10	26	26	Snow
Duluth	18	18	6	Snow
Galveston	64	68	60	Foggy
Hatteras	58	72	52	Clear
Havre	-28	-18	-18	P. cloudy
Jacksonville	64	72	62	Clear
Kansas City	34	44	24	Rain
Louisville	62	64	52	Cloudy
Montgomery	70	76	56	Clear
New Orleans	68	72	62	Cloudy
New York	58	58	46	Cloudy
Norfolk	60	72	54	Clear
Oklahoma	42	58	30	Cloudy
Pittsburgh	60	66	52	Cloudy
Raleigh	64	74	56	P. cloudy
St. Louis	60	60	48	Cloudy
St. Paul	24	24	14	Cloudy
San Francisco	42	44	42	Cloudy
Savannah	62	74	58	Rain
Spokane	16	22	14	Cloudy
Tampa	70	78	64	Clear
Washington	60	68	42	P. cloudy
Winnipeg	-10	-10	-20	Cloudy
Wytheville	56	58	50	Rain

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

January 27, 1916.

		HIGH TIDE:	
Sun rises	7:19	Morning	9:42
Sun sets	5:27	Evening	6:27

NEW GERMAN NAVAL GUN HAS RADIUS OF 22 MILES

Swiss Newspaper Reports Mammoth Weapon Turned Out by Krupps Suitable for Warship.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

PARIS, January 26.—A Swiss newspaper says that the Krupp Works have turned out a new seventeen-inch naval gun, with a firing radius of twenty-two miles.

This gun, says the newspaper, has been mounted, and has been found suitable for a warship.

IMPOSSIBLE TO ADD TO ENGLISH PREPARATIONS

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, January 26.—A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, was asked in the House of Commons to-day whether it was true that Germany had produced a new seventeen-inch naval gun. He was also asked what steps were being taken to meet any development in the way of new ships or large guns being produced by Germany during the period of naval inactivity. Mr. Balfour said:

"No doubt, it has been within the power of Germany to initiate during the war and perhaps to complete the building of large ships with powerful armament.

"We have no evidence that seventeen-inch guns exist, but, given the time and labor, there would be no difficulty in making them. The most diverse conjectures may be made by ingenious persons, but I am by no means sure that the seventeen-inch-gun story is the most plausible of those conjectures.

"As regards the preparedness of the British navy, it may be said that every dock-yard, public or private, at home or in the Mediterranean, is being used either for new construction or for repairing requirements of ourselves and our allies. This being so, it is impossible to add to the magnitude of our preparations."

FLAMES CONSUME STORE

Building on Westhampton Line, Owned by R. S. Duke, Is Total Loss.

Fire completely destroyed the one-story frame store building of R. S Duke, on Patterson Avenue, near Stop 21, on the Westhampton car line, in Henrico County, yesterday morning shortly after 6 o'clock. The building and contents, valued at $2,500, according to a report made to the Henrico County police, was a total loss, which was partly covered by insurance.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue. According to the police, Mr. Duke went to the store building about 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning and started a fire in the stove, leaving a few minutes later for a hunting trip. The fire was started for Mrs. Duke, who was to open the store about 7 o'clock. The flames had gained considerable headway before they were discovered, and all efforts to save the building failed.

SHE LOVED HER HUSBAND, TESTIFIES MRS. MOHR

Always Wanted Reconciliation, and Denies Unequivocally Being in Plot to Kill Him.

WITNESS IN OWN DEFENSE

Accused Widow Appears Cool and Collected—Tells of Many Beatings She Received From Trying to Keep Miss Burger From Dr. Mohr.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 26.—Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, on trial with two negroes on the charge of murdering her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, asserted on the witness stand to-day that she loved her husband, and was always desirous of effecting a reconciliation with him. She denied unequivocally that she ever plotted to have him killed.

The accused widow told her story in a very low voice, and appeared to be cool and collected. Once or twice while telling of some particularly irritating turn in her domestic troubles she seemed on the verge of breaking down, but each time she regained control of herself.

In answer to the questions put to her by her counsel, Mr. Cushing, the witness said that her husband had been cruel and abusive, but that she loved him notwithstanding his treatment. She identified a letter she said she had received from him while she was at the Newport home in the fall of 1913, in which the doctor said:

"I don't want anything around that reminds me of you, and if you ever put foot in my place in Providence again I will about kill you. You are barred from my Providence places, and I will never associate with you again. The only time we will be under the same roof again will be when I go to Newport perhaps. When you leave there you will leave everything.

I don't care when you leave. I've been putting on a sham front all summer for you, but I can do it no longer.

"I am tottering now. I will have no more of it."

COERCED INTO DEEDING PROPERTY TO HUSBAND

Mrs. Mohr made the assertion that Dr. Mohr wanted her "to get out and shift for herself," and that he urged her to go West and get a divorce, but that she refused. Dr. Mohr threatened to kill her because she would not give him her jewelry, according to her testimony. She also said that the doctor coerced her into deeding her property to him, and that up to 1912 all his earnings had been put in her name.

Continuing, Mrs. Mohr said that she received many beatings from her husband because of her attempts to keep Miss Emily Burger away from him. She asserted that Dr. Mohr was addicted to the use of liquor and drugs, and while under their influence was dangerous.

She did not deny writing letters to Healis, Dr. Mohr's chauffeur, while she was visiting the doctor's relatives in McKeesport, Pa., explaining that she wanted to know what the doctor was doing—that he was her husband and she was interested in what he did. She asserted that her correspondence with Healis was not carried on in pursuance of an impending plot to kill the doctor.

Several times in her story the widow emphasized her undying affection for the doctor, and two or three times affirmed that she had wanted to become reconciled to him.

She denied furnishing the defendant, Brown, with money for a motorcycle in May, 1915, in furtherance of the alleged plot against her husband.

"I didn't have enough money for myself and two children to get along on," she said.

"When were you first married?" asked Attorney Cushing.

"May 15, 1902, at Brooklyn. We first roomed on Aborn Street, taking our meals outside," replied Mrs. Mohr.

She said that Charles Mohr, Jr., was born in 1905, and Virginia Mohr in 1908.

"When did you have your first serious disagreement with the doctor?"

"In February, 1909, the doctor had been drinking and taking drugs and he gave me a dreadful beating. I told him I was going to leave him. He told me I had no record of my marriage and he told me to get out. I got out the next day."

Second Ceremony Performed in 1909.

Mrs. Mohr told of a second marriage ceremony being performed on May 24, 1909, at Lynn, Mass. A copy of the marriage record at that time was introduced in evidence. She gave her name at that time as Frances E. Blair, aged twenty-nine, and described herself as a dressmaker, born in Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. Mohr said that at the second ceremony Dr. Mohr made all the statements and that she did not know whether he had made any misstatements.

"Did Mr. Mohr in 1909-10-11-12 treat you abusively?" asked Mr. Cushing.

"Yes, sir."

"Did he treat you with violence in June and July, after the second ceremony?"

"Yes, he had been to Nova Scotia. I had found a letter in his pocket while he was gone and I asked him about it when he returned. He got angry and beat me."

Mrs. Mohr said he beat her again as a result of a quarrel he started over her mother's insurance policy.

"When did the doctor get acquainted with Miss Burger?"

"In 1911."

"How?"

"She was a patient of the doctor's. She kept company with the doctor for a year. I overlooked a good many things, but I did not want them seen in public so much."

"I spoke to Miss Burger about it one night. I overheard a telephone conversation between Dr. Mohr and Miss Burger. They were making a date for that night. After they finished I went to the telephone and called up Miss Burger and told her I was Mrs. Mohr and asked her to keep away from my husband. I told her I had two children and wouldn't she please not go out in public with Dr. Mohr. She hesitated, but finally said 'I will.'

"Dr. Mohr returned home that night about 1:15. I was in the living room and when he came in he struck me over the right eye and on my arm. He knocked me to the floor and said: 'Now, will you leave my friend alone?'"

Mrs. Mohr said the doctor put her out of the house and that she had to climb in through a cellar window at 3 o'clock in the morning after things had calmed down.

Mrs. Mohr was still under direct examination when court adjourned until to-morrow. The early part of the day's session was occupied with the testimony of George Monahan, a police captain, the last witness for the State.

DEATHS.

PETERS.—Died, suddenly at her residence, 706 East Leigh Street, SALLIE JACKSON PETERS, in the sixty-third year of her age. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Victoria J. Mosby, of Petersburg, Va., and Mrs. Lucy A. Brock, of this city.

Funeral services will be held at Centenary Church THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock.

ANTICHILD LABOR BILL UNDER FIRE FROM SOUTH

Webb, of North Carolina, Declares Measure Would Violate Constitution of United States.

SEVERAL INDULGE IN DEBATE

Howard, of Georgia, and Sherley, of Kentucky, Only Ones to Support Proposed Legislation—Procedure Fight Runs Sessions Hour Longer.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The Keating antichild labor bill came up in the House to-day under a heavy fire from Southern members, led by Representative Webb, of North Carolina.

"This undertakes to violate the Constitution of the United States," he said. "It is not only the four Southern States that are so largely engaged in the cotton spinning industry which would be affected. The principle involves all manufacturing interests. Passage of it would mean that Congress could enter your States and take charge of its factories."

Chairman Lewis, of the Labor Committee, which reported the bill favorably, opened the debate for the measure.

"I know what it is to be deprived of an education in youth," he said. "You mean to say that in order to run our factories we shall deprive our children of the priceless privilege of attending school? There is no question about the constitutionality of this act. Has the government act regulated interstate traffic in lottery tickets? It has. Then why should it not regulate the traffic in the products of child labor?"

Representatives Howard, of Georgia, and Sherley, of Kentucky, were the only ones supporting the bill. Mr. Sherley spoke only of the constitutional questions involved, but Mr. Howard swept aside constitutional arguments and laid the blame for much of the child labor in the South on "trafficing, no account, drunken daddies." He declared that it was the duty of the whole country to protect their children.

"The astounding thing to me is that there is any necessity for this law," he said. "Talk to me about protecting the children of the South from mill owners. The mill owners of the South are not the only people who are willing to deprive the children of the South of a chance in life.

PUT CHILDREN IN PAWN AND LIVE IN IDLENESS

"Trafficing, no account, drunken daddies are as much to blame for conditions in the South as they are in any other section of the country. They have large families, five, six or seven children; they are on a farm and they are not willing to make a living by the sweat of their face and so they move to a mill town and put their innocent little children in pawn that they may live in idleness. And there is not a man from the South or from any other section of the country that does not know that this is true."

Mr. Howard's address was vigorously applauded and many members left their seats to congratulate him.

Besides oratory the measure produced a procedure fight that ran the session an hour beyond the regular time and threatened a night meeting. Mr. Keating sought and finally won the right to proceed with unlimited debate on the bill next Monday. Opponents of the bill tried to tie his hands by having the House adjourn, but the motion was defeated, 234 to 74.

Chairman Webb, of the House Judiciary Committee, and Representative Adamson, of Georgia; Harrison, of Mississippi, and Page, of North Carolina, fought bitterly against the measure. They maintained that it was unconstitutional, and that its passage meant an unwarranted invasion of State's rights. Mr. Page called the proposition "State Socialism," and vigorously attacked, without naming any one, men, whom he said, were profiting financially by supporting the bill.

"Without charging any of the supporters of this bill with wrongdoing," he said, "I will say that some of the gentlemen most concerned with its passage will have to go back to making an honest living if it does pass."

Representative Lewis, of Maryland, chairman of the Labor Committee, which reported the measure, and Minority Leader Mann supported the bill. Former Representatives W. W. Kitchin, of North Carolina, and A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, exercised their rights as former members to circulate on the floor during the debate. Mr. Kitchin opposes the bill, while Mr. Palmer favors it.

Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, made a futile attempt to amend the bill so as to prevent the interstate transportation of foreign goods made by child labor.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs has given its indorsement to the Keating-Owen child labor bill now before Congress. Nine State federations have already indorsed the bill, and many of the members of these clubs are co-operating actively with the National Child Labor Committee in its campaign for it. Now that the general federation has put its stamp of approval on the bill, many other club women who have been waiting for the general federation to take the lead will join with the National Child Labor Committee in its efforts to have it passed by the present Congress.

The House Committee on Labor reported the bill favorably on January 17, and it will be called up for a vote on January 26.

Verdict Against Richmond College.

The Scott-Nuckols Co. was awarded a verdict of $1,300 in the Hustings Court, Part II., late yesterday against Richmond College. Motion was made by counsel to have the verdict of the jury set aside, which was continued for argument.

To Quickly Relieve Soreness and Inflammation

Rub in a few drops of Absorbine, Jr. It is surprising how promptly it penetrates and acts—how clean and pleasant it is to use and how economical, because only a few drops are required to do the work.

In addition to being a dependable liniment, Absorbine, Jr., is a safe, powerful, trustworthy antiseptic and germicide which doubles its efficiency and its uses.

When applied to cuts, bruises and sores it kills the germs, makes the wound aseptically clean and promotes rapid, healthy healing. It allays pain and inflammation promptly. Swollen glands, painful varicose veins, wens and bursal enlargements yield readily to the application of Absorbine, Jr.

Absorbine, Jr., is sold by leading druggists at $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle or sent direct postpaid.

Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c in stamps.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.,
279 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS

GERALDINE FARRAR THRILLS HUGE CONCERT AUDIENCE

Not even an "artists' night" of a May Music Festival has drawn a larger audience than that which crowded the City Auditorium last night, nor have the artists of such a night roused an audience to greater enthusiasm, to more insatiable demands, than did the three who appeared here last night for the first time. One of the most famous sopranos in opera, one of the finest baritones on the concert stage and a harpist who showed to us the possibilities of the harp, also for the first time, combined to sweep the audience off its metaphorical feet and to hold it, literally, until the concert was over and had begun again.

Gracious, generous, radiating magnetism and an actress to the tips of her fingers, Geraldine Farrar gripped the house that saw and heard her last night, as she thrills an opera audience and as she enthralls even the spectators in a motion picture theater. And it is this last that largely explains the tumultuous approval that met her every number last night; her personality is irresistible. Even when it is, so far as may be, projected on a screen, it is felt; when it is present in truth, alive and electric, it is all-potent.

Many other women have sung here far more artistically and in better voice—Gadski, Jomelli, Homer, Schumann-Heink, Marchesi, to mention only a few—but none had the indescribable power to win that makes Miss Farrar the most popular prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera. Of course, too, she is a tremendous actor; that is immediately apparent. Her mobile face lends itself to the expression of every feeling and her supple body—in spite of its roundness—aids in accenting and stressing most of the emotions.

When she sings "Carmen" or "Madam Butterfly," she is a flame, and the character, whether Carmen or Cio-Cio San, is a blazing reality. Her "un bel dì vedremo," as she sang it last night, cannot well be surpassed. And this in spite of the fact that her voice, to one who has heard it only once, is rather a mezzo than a pure soprano, which fact, however, further increases its intensely dramatic quality. At times, too, a tone sounds in a song that is marked by sheer loveliness of quality. At the close of the Grieg song in her second group, for example, there floated a tone of purest bel canto, and the Russian Moussorgsky's "Sternlied," with its Oriental form, she sang with great beauty.

But frequently there is an unpleasant edge running quite through the voice which sounds as though it came from having sung too much. Possibly she was tired, possibly she has sung too much—last night's concert was about the twenty-fifth of her tour. That may be true, but it seemed rather that the singer depended more on her indubitable charm than on the more difficult, more elusive, art of the singer. This was certainly true when she sang old-time songs to her own accompaniment.

To the glowing house, however, none of that mattered. From the time she came on the stage, all shimmering silver skirt and girdle and all shimmering singer above, and took her graceful, easy stand in the bend of the big-toned Steinway concert grand piano, to the moment when she finally bowed herself away from the reluctant house, she was an overpowering, glittering success—to the audience.

Reinald Werrenrath, though a singer of well-established reputation, had never been heard in Richmond until last night. But he opened our eyes and ears. He is not an Italian baritone, with the vibrant tenor notes that run up anywhere; he is not a German opera baritone. He is a concert baritone, an oratorio and song singer, and so much of an artist that only David Bispham comes to memory in connection with him. Indeed, he is a worthy successor to Mr. Bispham. His voice is mellow, to use a much-abused word; his range is abundant and uniform throughout its scope; his enunciation is quite literally perfect, and he is an actual interpreter of songs. Not to speak of his two arias, from Handel and Massenet (not Moussorgsky, as the program had it), which he did superbly, the lesser songs taught us something of song-singing. This was especially true of Sinding's "Licht," sonorous and brave, of Grieg's "Lauf der Welt," in which he displayed the flexibility of his voice, in "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," which I have never heard sung so well, and in "Danny Deever," to which he gave more meaning than even that master, Bispham. For one thing, he sang the color-sergeant and the Tommy in cockney dialect; for another, "It's Danny's Soul That's Passin' on" shuddered as he sang it.

With her harp, Ada Sassoli, as has been suggested, "opened a new heaven to those who hear." Most of us had always thought of the harp as a pretty accompanying instrument, or as a sort of big guitar, when it wasn't a tinkling music box. Miss Sassoli changed all that, too. She is not only a virtuoso, with a technic that overcomes easily all intricacies of fingering, but she is also an artist, who makes the harp a voice, a singing medium of musical expression. She can make it tinkle, as witness the "Marionettes," but for the most part she causes it to sound in flowing, "colored" tones. For her final encore, she played a Russian boat song and made of it as rhythmic and tender and sorrowful a song as Alma Gluck—at her best—made of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Chanson Indoue."

Miss Farrar drew the huge audience and electrified it; Mr. Werrenrath, Miss Sassoli and the excellent accompanist, Richard Epstein, supplied the greater part of the music that was art.

Douglas Gordon.

John Drew in "The Chief."

"The Chief," in which John Drew will be seen at the Academy of Music Friday and Saturday and Saturday matinee provides the popular comedian with an admirable new vehicle, an interesting and romantic comedy, bristling with epigrams as the story unfolds both its comic and serious sides. In no piece in which he has appeared in recent years, it is said, has Mr. Drew had so fine an opportunity for the display of his finished art, for "The Chief" runs the gamut from smart satire to genuine romance, and the distinguished player touches both light and serious veins with all the deftness of an artist. The play itself is high comedy, but embraces a plot of more absorbing interest than is usually looked for along the lighter vein of drama. The supporting company will be of the customary excellent quality with which Mr. Drew's name has always been associated.

Lyric's Midweek Change.

Sigmund Arco, who, it is said, held the wrestling championship of Bavaria when the European war began, and still claims it, is one of the Arco brothers, who will be a feature of the new show coming into the Lyric for the latter half of the week, commencing with to-day's matinee performance. The Arco brothers are a team of remarkable athletes. They give a sensational exhibition, including hand-to-hand balancing and feats of muscular strength and agility. Their posing is a splendid exhibition of masculine grace and beauty. Gautier's Toy Shop is another importation on the new bill. The pretty and fanciful stage setting shows a toy show stocked with hobby horses and other toy animals, which are conjured into life and perform all sorts of amusing stunts. Hager and Goodwin, two men, will contribute a variety act, with musical interruptions. Harry Wardell, black-face comedian, who alternated on the Winter Garden bill with Al Jolson last year, will entertain with songs and chatter, and Walker and Walker, comedian and pretty girl, will present the comedy sketch "All Wrong." The vaudeville bill will be supplemented by the usual motion picture exhibits, including new war pictures.

FIRST CARS ARE RUN OVER NEW ELECTRIC LINE

Within Two Weeks There Will Be Regular Service Between Petersburg and Hopewell.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

HOPEWELL, VA., January 26.—The first station on the Petersburg and Appomattox Electric Line has been erected in West Hopewell near "B" plant gate to the Du Pont Powder Works and cars have been operated over the line to that point from Petersburg.

The Vaughan Construction Company, which is building the road, announced to-day that passenger cars would be running over the line between Petersburg and Hopewell on regular schedule within two weeks, unless something unforseen occurs to delay work.

Six of the new passenger cars are already in the railway company's barns in Petersburg. Two of them were run out on the line to-day to test out their construction, and the wire connections along the road. The run was successfully made.

Officers Elected.

Canton Patriarchs Militant, Lodge No. 9, the highest branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, met on yesterday and elected the following officers: Joseph W. Stewart, commandant; Alfred C. Pohlig, lieutenant; M. Davidson, ensign; P. J. Triplett, clerk; Cortez V. Jones, accountant; W. B. Crump, sentinel; N. Levensohn, picket. The officers were installed by Colonel Charles Pohlig, departmental commander of the department of Virginia.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF

Get a 25-cent bottle of Danderine at any drug store, pour a little into your hand and rub well into the scalp with the finger tips. By morning most, if not all, of this awful scurf will have disappeared. Two or three applications will destroy every bit of dandruff; stop scalp itching and falling hair.

RID STOMACH OF ACIDS, SOURNESS, GAS, INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes upset stomachs feel fine at once.

Acidity, heartburn, belching, pain and dyspepsia just vanish.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain indigestion remedy in the whole world, and besides it is harmless.

Millions of men and women now eat their favprite foods without fear—they know Pape's Diapepsin will save them from any stomach misery.

Please, for your sake, get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home any way. Should one of the family eat something which don't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at daytime or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest, surest relief known.

President Wilson

BY PROCLAMATION, ADDRESSED TO ALL PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Set

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916,

As

Jewish Relief Day

For Sufferers of the War.

Please send contributions and checks to Charles Hutzler, Local Treasurer, or Dr. E. N. Calisch, Chairman Richmond Relief Committee.

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