

GERMAN ASSURANCES ACCEPTED BY WILSON

ASKS SCRUPULOUS OBSERVANCE OF CHANGED POLICY

This Will Remove Principal Danger of Break Between the Two Nations.

NOTE SENT BY LANSING TO GERARD FOR DELIVERY

Denies Right of Berlin to Discuss Questions Affecting U. S. and Great Britain.

THIS MATTER BOUND BY TREATY

Prescribes Manner in Which Issues in Dispute Between Two Countries Shall Be Settled.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Following is the text of the note called to-day by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, with instructions to deliver it to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The note of the Imperial German government, under date of May 4, 1916, has received careful consideration by the government of the United States. It is especially noted, as indicating the purpose of the Imperial government as to the future, that it is 'prepared to do its utmost to confine the operation of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents,' and that it is determined to impose upon all its commanders at sea the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the government of the United States has insisted.

"Throughout the months which have elapsed since the Imperial government announced on February 14, 1915, its submarine policy, now happily abandoned, the government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical questions arising from that policy. Accepting the Imperial government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the altered policy of the Imperial government such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the two countries.

With this acceptance is coupled formal notice to Germany that the United States cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States on the high seas should in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. This is in reply to the concluding statement in the last German note, to the effect that while submarine commanders had been ordered to sink no peaceful freight or passenger-carrying ships without warning or without safety for passengers and crew, the German government would reserve to itself complete liberty of decision unless the United States was successful in its efforts to break the British blockade.

Secretary Lansing issued a statement to-night saying that the greater part of Germany's answer to the demand of the United States was devoted to matters which the American government could not discuss with the Berlin government, but he considered Germany had yielded to our representations and that "we can have no reason to quarrel with her" so long as the altered policy is lived up to.

STATEMENT MADE PUBLIC AFTER NOTE IS ON WAY Mr. Lansing's statement, made public after the note was on its way to Berlin, follows: "The greater part of the German answer is devoted to matters which this government cannot discuss with the German government. The only questions of right which can be discussed with that government are those arising out of its action or out of our own, and in no event those questions which are the subject of diplomatic exchanges between the United States and any other country.

"The essence of the answer is that Germany yields to our representations with regard to the rights of merchant ships and non-combatants on the high seas, and engages to observe the recognized rules of international law governing naval warfare in using her submarines against merchant ships. So long as she lives up to this altered policy, we can have no reason to quarrel with her on that score, though the losses resulting from the violation of American rights by German submarine commanders operating under the former policy will have to be settled.

"While our differences with Great Britain cannot form a subject of discussion of Germany, it should be stated that in our dealings with the British government we are acting, as we are unquestionably bound to act in view of the explicit treaty engagements with that government. We have treaty obligations as to the manner in which matters in dispute between the two governments are to be handled. We offered to assume mutually similar obligations with Germany, but the offer was declined. When, however, the subject in dispute is a continuing menace to American lives, it is doubtful whether such obligations apply unless the menace is removed during the pendency of the proceedings.

CONVENTION NEGOTIATED BY FORMER SECRETARY BRYAN The treaty with the British government referred to is the convention negotiated by former Secretary Bryan under which the two nations agreed that any dispute arising shall be submitted to an investigating commission for one year before entering into hostilities.

An offer to enter into such a treaty for Germany brought a request for information, but formal negotiations never were instituted. The hope that the note might end the discussion regarding the conduct of submarine warfare to-night was entertained by some officials and by persons in close touch with affairs at the German embassy. Should this prove true, the way would be cleared for renewal of negotiations for settlement of the Lusitania, Arabia, Sussex and other cases growing out of illegal submarine attacks.

Accepts Germany's Declaration of New Submarine Policy

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"Throughout the months which have elapsed since the Imperial government announced on February 14, 1915, its submarine policy, now happily abandoned, the government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical questions arising from that policy. Accepting the Imperial government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the altered policy of the Imperial government such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the two countries.

GERMANS TAKE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF TRENCHES

Notable Capture on Slope of Hill 304, French Suffering Very Heavy Casualties.

LOSE PART OF TERRITORY WON

To East of Verdun and in Woerze Artillery Activity Continues Vigorous—Offensive Launched Against Russians South of Illukst.

An entire system of trenches on the northern slope of hill 304, northwest of Verdun, has been captured by the Germans, according to Berlin, and the French in the fighting suffered extraordinarily heavy casualties. In addition, forty officers and 1,250 soldiers were taken prisoner.

Paris reports that to the east of the hill the Germans were driven from a communication trench which they previously had penetrated, and that to the west of the hill a German assault against French positions at hill 287 was put down by the French fire.

A heavy German bombardment is in progress against the Avocourt wood, and the entire region of hill 304, while to the east of Verdun and in the Woerze the artillery activity continues vigorous. Around the Thalaumont Farm, north of Verdun, a French attack broke down and 300 men were taken prisoners.

The Germans on the Russian front launched an offensive to the south of Illukst, but met with no success. Mine fighting and bombardments continue at various points along this line. In Galicia, in the north of Tarnopol, the Russians captured a mine crater from the Germans.

In the fighting in Asia Minor the Russians have compelled the Turks to withdraw from their entire first line trenches in the region of Erzincan.

Attacks by the Austrians against the Italians in the Marmolada, Palenque and other sectors were repulsed. The bombardment in the Adamello region continues. Here the Italians have destroyed an Austrian defense work on Col Toppo.

The Turkish cruiser Breslau is reported by Petrograd to have bombarded Eupatoria, in the Crimea. The town is described as an unfortified health station.

The entente allied front in France has been strengthened by the arrival of Australian and New Zealand troops, who have taken over a portion of the front.

FIGHTING OF VIOLENCE ON THE VERDUN FRONT PARIS, May 8.—Fighting of great violence occurred last night on the Verdun front. Furious German attacks near hill 304 were broken by the French, the War Office announced to-day.

The losses of the Germans are described as extremely heavy. The French attacked east of hill 304, and drove the Germans from a communication trench which they penetrated yesterday. East of the Meuse there was a series of night engagements. The Germans were driven from a trench south of Haudramont, which they occupied yesterday, and thirty men, including two officers, were captured.

United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the altered policy of the Imperial government such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the two countries and Germany. NOT CONTINGENT ON COURSE TOWARD OTHER BELLIGERENTS "The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial German government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and any other belligerent government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial government's note of the 4th instant might appear to be susceptible to that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the government of the United States notes the Imperial government's note that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint, absolute, not relative."

WHITE STAR LINER CYMRIC TORPEDOED BY SUBMARINE

Probable That Disaster Occurred Off the West Coast of Ireland. CREW ON BOARD NUMBERS ABOUT 100 MEN, BUT THERE ARE NO PASSENGERS—WITHIN DAY OR TWO OF DESTINATION ON TRIP FROM NEW YORK.

LONDON, May 8.—The 12,000-ton White Star liner Cymric, which for some time has been engaged in freight service, has been torpedoed by a German submarine, according to advices received here. One report says that the Cymric was attacked in the Atlantic, and the information of the White Star Company at Liverpool is that the steamer was torpedoed about noon to-day.

The Cymric left New York on April 25 with an enormous cargo of war munitions. As she usually makes the voyage from New York to Liverpool in ten days, she was, therefore, within a day or two of her destination. It is considered probable, in the absence of definite details, that the disaster to the Cymric occurred off the west coast of Ireland, but whether on the northern or southern route cannot be stated.

The fate of the steamship is not yet known, although an early message received in London reported that the Cymric was sinking. The crew aboard numbered about 100 men, but the steamer carried no passengers.

The Cymric was torpedoed at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. It is reported that she is still afloat and is proceeding to an Irish port.

NO AMERICANS ON BOARD MUNITION-LADEN LINER

NEW YORK, May 8.—No word has been received at the offices of the White Star Line here, it was said, concerning the steamer Cymric, which cable dispatches from London reported to be sinking, when the offices closed for the night at 6:30 o'clock.

The Cymric left New York on April 25, with a cargo of munitions and supplies including 5,900 cases of cartridges, and was due in Liverpool to-day. She was commanded by Captain P. E. Beadnell, and had a crew of over 100 men. The Cymric carried no passengers and was not armed.

J. J. MacPherson, British vice-consul here, in charge of shipping, said that as far as he knew there were no Americans among the crew. The Cymric, he said, arrived here with a crew of 110 men. Twelve deserted and eight were taken on. In addition to the crew five distressed seamen who had been ill here, were on the steamer.

The manifest of the Cymric discloses that she had on board 101 cases of rifles and other arms, 550 cases of primers, 11,049 cases of empty shells, 8,900 cases of cartridges, 40 cases of parts of aeroplanes, 400 reels of barbed wire, 81 cases of tractors and parts, 20 cases of gun parts, 6 cases of bayonets, 220 cases of fusehead and 6,720 cases of fuses.

BRITISH SHIP GALGATE SUNK ON SATURDAY LONDON, May 8.—The British ship Galgate, from Portland, Ore., January 2, for ports in the United Kingdom, was sunk Saturday, according to Lloyd's.

The Galgate was last reported as having arrived at St. Michaels on April 24. She was 2,361 tons gross.

WEDNESDAY CLUB SCORES SUCCESS

Singing of Great Chorus With Metropolitan Orchestra Is Warmly Received.

OLIVE KLINE WINS APPLAUSE

Opening Night of May Festival at City Auditorium Is Brilliant Event.

Whatever may be said of the first concert of the Wednesday Club annual festival at least the playing of "Vorspiel" from Wagner's "Meistersinger," which opened the concert, was above just criticism. Indeed, the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, by whomsoever conducted, is at its best in Wagnerian music, but when it leaves its chosen field of opera it sometimes leaves much to be desired.

In the "Caprice Espagnole," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, perhaps the fault was that of the great Russian composer in cutting short the music of his fatherland, but the effect was not particularly pleasing. The introduction of odd and unusual instruments was disconcerting, and beneath the dignity of even that rather undignified "Caprice." One easily recognizes the sheep bells and the cow bells of the pasture, and long for the lute notes of the anvil, which have often actually interrupted the music of the orchestra at matinees in the past.

The two movements from the "New World Symphony" were played with exquisite delicacy and some unavoidable sameness. Dvorak must have been in a gentle mood, in spite of his stirring theme, and Mr. Hagenan and his orchestra must have longed for the vigor and chaotic wildness of the overture to "Goettedaemmerung." After the gorgeous work of Stokowski's Philadelphia Orchestra last year, it seems unfortunate that another change was made. Let us not forget, however, that in the "Vorspiel" the orchestra was all that could be asked.

MANNERS OF AUDIENCE GREATLY IMPROVED It is a pity that the Richmond audiences on the opening night are sometimes comparatively small. There were many vacant seats last night which ought to have been filled with the music lovers of Richmond. The Wednesday Club is for the purpose not only of elevating, but of educating, musical taste, and that can best be done when a series is heard, when comparisons may be made, and even a little mild criticism may be indulged in.

Richmond audiences are not especially noted for their good manners at musical entertainments, but among other educational work which the Wednesday Club has undertaken, it has succeeded almost absolutely in preventing the interruption of numbers by the seating of late comers. Last night, for instance, very few were allowed by the watchful ushers to seek any number, and those few only at the beginning of the first number.

It might be well, however, if the outdoor noises could be lessened, and if enough officers could be spared to patrol the southern and eastern side of the auditorium, as well as the northern and western sides, the audiences and the musicians would be spared the noisy interruptions suffered at the hands of frolicsome boys.

Another achievement of the Wednesday Club and its management must not be overlooked. The program announced that the concert would begin at 8:30, and at 8:30 to the minute the conductor raised his baton for the opening measure of the first number. These comments are not strictly musical, but they proclaim the success of the Wednesday Club in very important, though minor, particulars.

ART OF OLIVE KLINE IS WELL NIGH PERFECT

The artists last night were Miss Olive Kline, a soprano well known and popular in Richmond, and Pasquale Amato, the famous baritone, about whom some musical people positively rave.

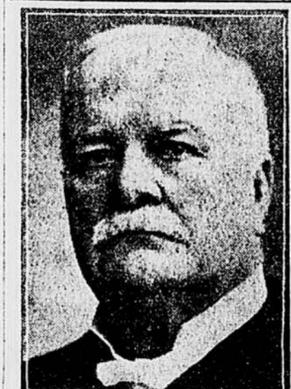
The character of Miss Kline's selections was very different from her numbers when she was here before. Her work this time was conspicuously of the coloratura class, except the passages in Mendelssohn's "Lorelei" with the chorus, and the Aria from Puccini's "Tosca," sung as an encore after the song from "Carmen." Her voice is very beautiful, and her art is perfect, and though she lacks in dramatic power, it is a delight to hear her. She sings with absolute ease, without effort or straining for effect, and wonderful to say in this day of varying quality of tone, her voice was absolutely the same from its highest to its lowest note—from its sweetest, lowest whisper to its highest and greatest climax. Blauvelt in her prime never did more brilliant singing than it was the good fortune of the audience to hear from Miss Kline at last night's concert.

Amato, said to be the greatest living baritone, was justly compared in a former notice to the "Pigaro" song from "The Barber of Seville," and the "Toreador" from "Carmen," as well as another little song, in which he seemed to be resting after his labors. This was sung to the accompaniment of a piano, and though it could not be heard, it looked to be quite a jolly little song. The "Pigaro" as sung by this great baritone is wonderfully rapid and

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BORDER CONFEREES NOT IN AGREEMENT

Old and New Members of Supreme Court



Judge James Keith, whose resignation as president of the State Supreme Court of Appeals takes effect June 10.



Judge Frederick W. Sims, who will be appointed to-day by Governor Stuart for the unexpired term.

JUDGE KEITH RESIGNS SEAT ON SUPREME BENCH

Governor Stuart Accepts Resignation, to Take Effect After Opinion Day.

Louisa Man Elected by Recent General Assembly for New Term Beginning February 1 Will Be Named to Fill Out Unexpired Term.

James Keith, presiding justice of the State Supreme Court of Appeals, has sent his resignation to Governor Stuart, to take effect on June 10. In a letter addressed to him yesterday, Governor Stuart regretfully accepted the resignation.

Judge Keith's retirement, although known to be only a question of months, came unexpectedly. The resignation was placed in the hands of the Governor on Saturday. The letter was brief, and read as follows:

May 6, 1916. Governor Henry C. Stuart, Richmond, Va.

My Dear Governor—I herewith tender to you my resignation as judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, to take effect on the 10th day of June, 1916.

I am, with great respect, Very sincerely yours, (Signed) JAMES KEITH.

GOVERNOR STUART ACCEPTS RESIGNATION

The Governor, under date of yesterday, replied with the following letter: Judge James Keith, President, Supreme Court of Appeals, Richmond, Va. My Dear Judge Keith,—I am in receipt of your letter of May 6 tendering your resignation as judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, to take effect on the 10th day of June.

In accepting this resignation, I feel it my privilege no less than my duty to express my high estimate of the great service you have rendered to the State of Virginia, and to convey to you the grateful appreciation of the people who have served so long and well. It is with pride that your fellow-citizens have viewed your career as president of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and they will gratefully inscribe your name among the ablest, noblest and best of the jurists who have dignified and adorned that high position. The confidence and affection of the whole people of Virginia and their appreciation of your character as a man, as well as their admiration of your fidelity to duty and for your able and fearless discharge of the obligations of your high office, is as it should be, the highest reward for a lifetime devoted to the service of your State.

Very sincerely yours, (Signed) HENRY C. STUART, Governor.

GOVERNOR WILL APPOINT JUDGE SIMS TO-DAY

Shortly before the convening of the last General Assembly, Judge Keith announced that he would retire from the bench at the expiration of his term on January 31, 1917. The Legislature elected as Judge Keith's successor Judge Frederick Wilmer Sims, of Louisa. While Judge Sims's term does not begin until February 1, he will to-day be notified by Governor Stuart of his appointment to serve out Judge Keith's unexpired term. A commission will be issued to Judge Sims within the next few days.

Although in his letter of resignation no reason is assigned by Judge Keith for his retirement before the expiration of his term, it is generally understood that he did not feel equal to taking up the heavy work of the next term in the coming summer. June 10 will be opinion day at Wytheville, and Judge Keith will then hand down his last opinions as a member of the Supreme Court. To have continued on the bench after that date would have involved him in the consideration of new cases, entailing arduous work through the hot summer months.

The retirement of Judge Keith moves from the bench one of the most distinguished jurists that the State has produced in this generation, and one of the most widely known men in the Commonwealth. He was born in Fauquier County on September 7, 1829, and is, therefore, seventy-seven years old. He was a member of the Legislature

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NEW MOVIE ORDINANCE CREATES CENSOR BOARD

Provides for Three Members, One a Woman, at Salary of \$1,200 Per Year.

UNNECESSARY, SAYS MAYOR Ainslie Criticizes Recklessness of Statement of Advocates, and Denies City Has Been Made Dumping Ground for Indecent Pictures.

Following an exhaustive and prolonged appeal from clergymen and laymen, representatives of civic associations and women who are, in one form or another, identified with the social life of Richmond, the Council Ordinance Committee last night disposed effectually of the ordinance which would make the Superintendent of Schools censor of motion pictures by not taking it up, and tabled, for consideration at its next meeting, a proposed ordinance which would provide for the appointment of three residents of Richmond as a censorship board, the power of appointment of members of this board to be vested in the judge of the Hustings Court.

Of the three members of the censorship board, one is to be a woman, well qualified by education and experience to undertake the duties imposed. The term is to be for three years, but in the original appointment for three, two and one years, respectively, the first terms to be designated by the judge. One member is to be the secretary. The salary for each is to be \$1,200 a year, and the members are to take the oath prescribed for all city officers and to give bond in the sum of \$1,000. For the expense of the board \$300 is provided. Appeal from the ruling of the commission may be taken to the judge of the Hustings Court.

BOARD IS TO VIEW ALL PICTURES TO BE PRESENTED

The board is to examine all motion picture reels to be presented, and it shall approve those deemed moral and proper and disapprove those which are deemed sacrilegious, indecent or immoral, or which tend to debase or corrupt public morals or disturb the peace and good order of the city. The fact that the reels have been passed shall be certified upon the screen. The board is to keep a record of all its actions and make annual report to the City Council and a statement of the prosecutions for violation of its orders.

For the offense of displaying a reel which has not been passed by the board a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 shall be imposed, and for displaying pictures which have not been passed the penalty shall be a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for the first offense, and not less than \$100 for the second offense, every subsequent offense to be considered as a separate violation.

This ordinance is modeled after a State law of Maryland, and was presented in behalf of various petitioners as a substitute for the original ordinance by Councilman Paul. It will be considered amply and thoroughly by the committee as a whole at its next regular meeting, a motion to refer to a subcommittee of three having been defeated by a vote of 5 to 4.

MOTION PICTURES NOT HARMFUL IN THEMSELVES

The meeting was not without personal incident, and an occasional passage at arms between those who believe that censorship is essential and inevitable and those who have not been persuaded that motion pictures are so generally dangerous to public morals as to demand supervision. Walker C. Cottrell, a member of the City School Board, said, with some emphasis, that he believed that motion pictures to be a powerful contribution to moral uplift, and that he thought the world had progressed towards achievement of higher standards, and that the children of to-day are better and better advantaged than they were twenty years ago. He put his statement once in the form of a question, and minister and laymen agreed with him that the world had improved, but tried to make

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FAIL TO DETERMINE WHAT IS STATUS OF AMERICAN TROOPS

Efforts Not Abandoned, and Another Meeting Will Be Held.

MOST OF DAY'S SESSION DEVOTED TO RECENT RAID

Feeling Grows in El Paso That Situation Takes on Added Gravity.

DISCUSS CO-OPERATION PLANS

Funston Has Full Authority to Send Troops Across Border on "Hot Trail."

EL PASO, TEX., May 8.—To-day's conference between Generals Scott and Funston and General Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, and Juan Amador, Subsecretary of Foreign Affairs, ended late to-day, without an agreement having been reached regarding the status of the American troops in Mexico.

Indications, however, were that efforts to effect an agreement had not been abandoned, and that another conference would be held to-morrow.

To-day's meeting took place in General Scott's private car on the American side. When or where the next meeting will be held would not be discussed.

General Obregon, returning to Juarez in his touring car, was asked: "Is the conference ended?" He smiled, shrugged his shoulders and replied: "It is just beginning."

A. J. McQuinn, president of the Alvarado Mining and Smelting Company, was again present at the meeting of the American and Mexican representatives. Neither he nor any of the others would discuss what had taken place.

NEW DEMANDS PRESENTED TO MEXICAN REPRESENTATIVES

In El Paso to-night the feeling grew that the situation had taken on added gravity, following the bandit raid in the Big Bend district. It was reported on good authority that most of to-day's conference had to do with the raid and the steps to be taken to disperse bandits in Northern Coahuila. New demands were presented to the Mexican representatives, it was said, which would include the co-operation of the Mexican and American troops in districts not hitherto touched in the negotiations.

Whatever the reply, the Mexican Minister of War made, it was evident he hoped to gain more time. The conference began at 11 o'clock and ended in just an hour and four minutes. To-night more telegraph conversations between General Obregon and General Carranza took place.

The conferees could be seen through the window of General Scott's car throughout the meeting. General Obregon shrugged his shoulders now and then and shook his head. Generals Scott and Funston appeared determined, and at the same time spoke animatedly.

Subsecretary Amador, following the conference, announced that no agreement had been reached, and that another meeting probably would be held.

TOLD BY MINISTER

Much interest was taken to-night in word reaching here from Marathon regarding a story told by a minister, name unknown, who reached there, returning from an automobile trip through the district raided last Friday, last night.

According to this man's story the body of one of the bandits was found near Glenn Springs on Saturday, and on it were papers which identified him as a Carranza follower.

General Funston refused to indicate whether a second expeditionary force is to go into Mexico near Boquilla. Considerable significance was placed in his reply when asked if a report from Washington that troops may already have crossed was true.

He replied that he believed they had "not yet" gone over.

This afternoon's conference came at the end of a day of rumors and speculations which reached their height in the report that a split in relations between the United States and Mexico was about to occur because General Obregon was unable to command the support of the various Mexican generals for the tentative agreement.

Another story was to the effect that at the Sunday meeting the American conferees had notified the Mexican Minister of War that the United States had heard the terms of its patience would consent to no further concessions, and that the proposed protocol would have to be signed as drawn up. The participants in the conference refused to discuss what had been said in this connection, but the stories were given much credence.

The attitude of day of the principals to the conference lent color to the reports. General Obregon was in serious consultation with his military advisers and with Andreas Garcia, Mexican consul at El Paso while General Scott and Funston held closely to their private car.

General Scott said that he and General Funston were waiting for "the

YORK RIVER LINE TO BALTIMORE. \$2.50 One Way; \$4.50 Round Trip. State-room private baths. Lv. Richmond 5:10 P. M. Enjoy moonlight on the water.