its safety shall so require and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time, or times, and under such regulations and orders and subject to such limitations and exception as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by President or by Congress; provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another.

"Any person who shall export, ship or take out or deliver or attempt to deliver for export, shipment, or taking out, any article in violation of this title, or of any regulation or order made hereunder, shall be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and any article so delivered or exported, shipped or taken out, or so attempted to be delivered or exported, shipped or taken out, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States; and any officer, director or agent of a corporation who participates in any such violation shall be liable to like fine or imprisonment, or both.

"Whenever there is a reasonable cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any article or articles in violation of the provisions of this title, the collector of customs for the district in which such vessel is located is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to review by the Secretary of Commerce, to refuse clearance to any such vessel, domestic or foreign, for which clearance is not required by law, to forbid the departure of such vessel from the port, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart. Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this section, shall take, or attempt to take, or authorize the taking of any such vessel out of port, or from the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparatus, furniture, equipment and her forbidden cargo shall be forfeited to the United States.'

TO PREVENT SUCCOR FROM REACHING ENEMY

"And whereas the public safety requires that succor shall be prevented from reaching the enemy.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that, except at such time or times and under such regulations and orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or Congress, the following articles, namely, coal, coke, fuel, oils, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers, food grains, flour and meal therefrom, fodder and feeds, meat and fats; pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel; ferro-manganese; fertilizers; arms, ammunition and explosives, shall not, on and after the 15th day of July, 1917, be carried out of or exported from the United States or its territorial possessions to Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Germany, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Great Britain, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Netherlands, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Spain, her colonies possessions or protectorates, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela or Turkey.

"The orders and regulations from time to time prescribed will be administered by and under the authority of the Secretary of Commerce, from whom licenses, in conformity with the said orders and regulations will issue.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed this 9th day of July, 1917.

"WOODROW WILSON."

After issuing the embargo proclamation, President Wilson made the following statement:

TO SIMILARLY SAFEGUARD ALL FUNDAMENTAL SUPPLIES

"In controlling by license the export of certain indispensable commodities from the United States, the government has first and chiefly in view the amelioration of the food conditions which have arisen or are likely to arise in our own country before new crops are harvested. Not only is the conservation of our prime food and fodder supplies a matter which vitally concerns our own people, but the retention of an adequate supply of raw materials is essential to our program of military and naval construction, and the continuance of our necessary domestic activities. We shall, therefore, similarly safeguard all our fundamental supplies.

"It is obviously the duty of the United States in liberating any surplus products over and above our own domestic needs to consider first the necessities of all the nations engaged in war against the central empires. As to neutral nations, however, we also recognize our duty. The government does not wish to hamper them. On the contrary, it wishes and intends, by all fair and equitable means, to cooperate with them in their difficult task of adding from our available surpluses to their own domestic supply and of meeting their pressing necessities or deficits. In considering the deficits of food supplies, the government means only to fulfill its obvious obligation to assure itself that neutrals are husbanding their own resources, and that our supplies will not become available either directly or indirectly to feed the enemy.

"WOODROW WILSON."

MAY DECLARE SIXTY-DAY EMBARGO ON FOOD

The inclusion of foodstuffs in the proclamations lends color to statements that the administration is considering the advisability of a complete embargo for sixty days on all food shipments, to give the country time to ascertain the amount of its supplies,

Social Laws Void in Food Workshop

Women Helping Hoover Dress Alike, Think Alike and Work to Same End.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—"Huh, this is Democracy with a big 'D' and with a vengeance," remarked a male visitor at the office of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, head of the food conservation department of the food administration.

"Yes, that's what it is meant to be," piped up a little stenographer, who was taking dictation from the highest-paid woman editor in the United States. "You see, we put these uniforms on to-day to have our pictures taken, and we are going to wear 'em right 'long, now."

The uniform was the kitchen garb of the food administration to be worn by women who register as members of the food administration.

"We" included two or three of the leading experts on household economics in this country; a millionairess of national note, who has devoted years to social work; the third woman in this country to drive an automobile up Pikes Peak; half a dozen stenographers at $40 a month; a woman business manager of a newspaper, who is proud of the fact that she can go into the composing room just before press time and help set up "ads," and several women with M. A.'s, Ph. D.'s and a long string of alphabetical recognitions of their achievements.

"You know it was a mean trick to play on me," quoth one of the stenographers. "This uniform makes everybody look alike, and one lady came in here this morning and began asking me questions about cooking. I told her some recipes I thought this office ought to put out, and she listened, and thanked me, and when I learned that she had taught domestic science at Columbia and at Wisconsin University, and had written a lot of books about cooking, I nearly fell through the floor."

Democracy is the keynote of the food conservation office, just as it is to be of the registration campaign. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was the first to sign a pledge. An assistant cook was the second. Only last week a school-teacher came down from Pennsylvania to spend her vacation working for the food administration for nothing, and the same day a globe-trotter, who has spent many summers in South America investigating the condition of women there, did the same thing.

and to give allied and neutral countries an opportunity to present a full program of their requirements. Many officials, alarmed at the wheat shortage, and the heavy drain the allies and neutrals are making on every kind of American food supplies, are urging an immediate embargo on food shipments.

Through control of coal and fuels the government intends to take a firm grasp on shipping. An arrangement under negotiation will give the American and British governments control, of not only all allied tonnage, but of neutral vessels as well. Ships now on runs not regarded as necessary to a successful conduct of the war will be forced into trades considered more essential, and vessels now held in port through fear of submarine attack, will be required to go into service.

Control of iron and steel was made necessary by war demands on the iron and steel industries. A shortage of steel in this country is threatened because of the large amount that is being diverted to munitions manufacture and the construction of the government's merchant fleet. Japan's heavy purchases of steel plates for merchant shipbuilding made necessary that plates be put under control. At the same time this action gives the government a weapon with which to force Japanese tonnage into the trans-Atlantic trades.

SPECIFIC REGULATIONS SOON TO BE ISSUED

Specific regulations governing food exports and shipments of other commodities named in to-day's list are expected to be issued by the President within a few days. Even if a complete embargo is not placed on food exports for a time it is known many restrictions will be made. The exports council, comprising three Cabinet members and the food administrator, are drawing up a program to be submitted to the President immediately.

One argument advanced by advocates of a complete embargo on food shipments is that the neutral countries and the allies have presented entirely different statements regarding the amount of foodstuffs going from the neutral countries into Germany. The President declares in his statement that this government has no desire to do any injustice to neutral countries, and intends to co-operate with them in adding to their necessary supplies.

The method of procedure in obtaining licenses for export was outlined to-night by Secretary Redfield, who will administer the act, as follows:

"First—Applications for licenses may be made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, division of export licenses, 1435 K Street, Washington, D. C., or to any of the branches of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle.

"Second—In applying for a license to export any of the commodities covered by the President's proclamation, applicants should give the following information in triplicated form; (a) quantity; (b) description of goods; (c) name and address of consignee; (d) name and address of consignor.

"Third—The license will be good for only sixty days, and at the expiration of that time must be renewed, and if not shipped within that time, a new application must be made.

"Fourth—The various branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have been given full instructions as to the disposition of all applications."

SERIOUS POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY

(Continued from First Page.)

policies of annexation, either in the east or west.

While all the sessions of the main committee are looked upon as confidential, the Tageblatt reveals enough of Friday's proceedings to warrant the conclusion that the discussion covered the entire range of internal political reforms.

The Tageblatt observes "that the progress of developments is irresistible because right, reason and necessity demand these things, and 'the strong man' whom the conservatives are calling for would have little luck himself and would bring less to the empire."

DAVID G. WHITEHEAD DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

President of the Everett Waddey Co. Passes Away at St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

WIDELY KNOWN BUSINESS MAN

Was Chairman of Board of Stewards of Centenary Methodist Church and Prominent in Masonic and Club Circles.

David Garland Whitehead, president of the Everett Waddey Co., and one of the best-known business men of Richmond, died at 8:50 o'clock last night at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, after an illness of about three months. His death was not unexpected. He was fifty-four years old.

The funeral will probably take place some time to-morrow from Centenary Methodist Church.

Mr. Whitehead was the son of Colonel Thomas Whitehead, for many years secretary of the Virginia Department of Agriculture, and Mrs. Martha Henry Garland Whitehead, of Amherst County, where he was born on March 1, 1864.

He came to Richmond twenty-eight years ago and entered the employment of the Everett Waddey Co. He rose rapidly, and upon the death of Mr. Waddey, seven years ago, was elected president of the company.

In 1894 he married Miss Annabelle Brown, daughter of Rev. A. G. Brown, of Ashland.

He was active in church work, having been chairman of the board of stewards of Centenary Methodist Church, and was prominent in Masonic circles. He was a past master of Joppa Lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M. He was also a member of the Westmoreland Club, Business Men's Club and Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Whitehead leaves four brothers, Thomas W. and I. P. Whitehead, of Lynchburg, and Dr. R. C. and John Whitehead, of Norfolk. He also leaves five sisters, Mrs. J. D. Murrell, Mrs. Stuart Michaux and Mrs. Edward Snyder, of Richmond; Mrs. Henry D. Perkins, of Norfolk, and Mrs. Theodore Hough, of the University of Virginia.

CROWN PRINCE IS CHECKED NEAR CHEMIN-DES-DAMES

(Continued from First Page.)

slaughter. But the battle is expected to flare up again any moment. Details are still lacking as to the progress of the reported Russian drive on Pinsk, nearly 200 miles above the Galician front.

The Petrograd War Office announced to-day that the Teuton high command sent dense masses into the Galician battle to reconquer the lost ground from the Russians. These storming columns were supported by powerful armored motor cars. In all sectors, except in those which, according to official Petrograd admission, the Teutons threw the Russians back, Brussilloff's troops held their gains.

RUSSIANS GAIN GROUND IN ATTACK AT STANISLAU

[By Associated Press.]

BERLIN, July 8.—In a renewal of their attack at Stanislau, south of Halicz, the key to Lemberg, Russian troops have agined ground. This is announced in the supplementary statement issued from German headquarters to-night.

CHIEF IN APRIL'S OFFENSIVE RELIEVED

PARIS, July 8.—General Nivelle, who was commander-in-chief of the French offensive last April, has been relieved of his command. War Minister Painleve made this announcement to-day at the public session of the chamber. Other military chiefs responsible for the offensive were also ousted, he said. While admitting that serious mistakes were made, he asserted the drive was nevertheless a real success.

There were stormy scenes in the chamber. Deputy Acambray was hooted down when he charged the government with sending men to the United States who had been relieved of their commands by Parliament, and who were trying to use America as a "springboard."

Minister Painleve, amid cheers, quoted from President Wilson's war message. He said peace now would mean German domination of the seas and of the whole world's commerce.

A vote of confidence in the government was adopted, 375 to 23.

EYES BIGGER THAN STOMACHS

Fort Myer Commandant Marches Troops Past Garbage Cans and Shows Them the Waste.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The food administration got word to-day that its campaign against the garbage can is being successful. The city reduction plants of Cleveland and Buffalo report a drop of 40 per cent in the fats reclaimed from garbage. Other cities are reporting results of similar character.

The army is leading in the elimination of waste. Yesterday the commandant of the army post at Fort Myer marched the troops at the post in a formal parade past the crowded garbage cans back of the mess halls.

"There," he said, "is evidence that your eyes are bigger than your stomachs."

The doctrine of the clean plate, of not taking more of a helping than you can eat, is one that will save this country many millions of pounds of food a week, Mr. Hoover says.

HENRY FIELD, WHO WED RICHMOND GIRL, IS DEAD

(Continued from First Page.)

Perkins of this city. The ceremony took place from the home of the bride's aunt Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, in New York. Miss Alice Perkins, of Richmond, was her sister's maid of honor, and a number of Richmond guests attended the wedding. The Langhorne family has several handsome country places in Albemarle County, near Greenwood, including the home of C. D. Langhorne, grandfather of Mrs. Field, and "Mirador," the handsome home of Mrs. Brand, formerly Mrs. Reginald Brooks. Near-by, Mr. and Mrs. Field had fitted up a country place known as "Misfit," where they had spent much time since their marriage.

SENDS MESSAGE TO U. S. OF UNSHAKEN OPTIMISM

Prince Lvoff, Russian Minister of Interior, Declares Country Is Marching Toward Reconstruction and Stability, and That War Is Developing Toward Victory.

PETROGRAD, July 7 (delayed).—A staff correspondent of the Associated Press was received this morning by Prince Lvoff, Minister of the Interior, who made a statement for the information of America on conditions at the Russian front; measures whereby America can assist in the struggle against German domination; internal and diplomatic problems and the influence of the revolution and war on world problems.

Prince Lvoff began by declaring his unshaken optimism that notwithstanding grave difficulties to be faced, Russia is marching toward reconstruction and stability, and that the war is developing toward victory.

"Regarding the war," continued the prince, "say that the latest action of our army inspires in me full hope. I am convinced that the new advance, even if temporarily stayed, is not finished, but is a prelude to much greater successes. The advance thoroughly confutes the pessimists who unanimously predicted that an offensive by our supposed disorganized troops was impossible. From actual intercourse with delegates from the army, and with other observers on the spot, I know that the offensive spirit is spreading.

"This is no gradual reconstruction of the army, but the first stage of a complete process of recreation, which is almost miraculous, proving, in my judgment, that the troops are infected with a genuine revolutionary and crusading spirit, and the consciousness of a mission to save Russia and influence world events in the direction desired by all progressive men.

GIVES FRANKLY BOTH GOOD AND BAD SIDE

"Naturally, I am aware that not everything can be done by enthusiasm. I give you frankly the good and the bad side.

"The good side is the army's supply of munitions and other necessaries, in which we are markedly better off than last year; in fact, guaranteed for the immediate future.

"The bad side is the transport difficulties, which still are serious. These are an evil heritage from the old regime, and, naturally, it is impossible to restore order in three months crowded with revolutionary activities. Even with stable political conditions, the creation of efficient transport is a problem of years. Our present hope of speedy improvement lies with the Stevens commission (the American commission), from which we expect much."

"With regard to American help generally," said the prince, "I lay down no specific program. It will be simplest to say that all conceivable American aid is wanted in every domain. But the key to the solution of all our military and economic difficulties, is transport amelioration, in which it is impossible to do too much.

"I hope also for further American financial support. America should note that we ourselves are ready to bear the heaviest monetary sacrifices, and have already passed more drastic measures respecting taxation on property than any of the other belligerents, and are ready to go much further.

MOST VITAL ECONOMIC PROBLEM IS FOOD

"Among our other economic problems the most vital is food. Here again the central question is transport, and if America helps in this we can do the rest ourselves, as the total stock of food is sufficient for both the army and the civilian population."

Prince Lvoff proceeded to discuss the internal situation, declaring that this has had a marked influence on Russia's ability to carry on the fight in the war with vigor.

"Note," he said, "that though every week there have been loudly advertised plans to overthrow the government by force, there has not been one attempt to execute the plans made. Furthermore, I may deny the rumors of reactionary and revolutionary agitation, and threats of Jewish pogroms, of which there is no sign whatever.

"On the whole, the nation is satisfied with the provisional government because the government, though hampered by grave military and diplomatic preoccupations, has already successfully carried through internal reforms which embody the traditional aspirations of Russia's progressives.

"Naturally," he said, "the separatist movement in Finland and Ukraine causes anxiety. In this there are two contrary features—the first, a rightful desire for increased self-government and legitimate historical and cultural aspirations, and secondly, irresponsible separatism, which menaces Russia's essential unity.

"With regard to the first, the government stands for a policy of concessions, but until the constituent assembly definitely offers the empire, we have no right to give way on the second point. I wait impatiently for the convocation of the constituent assembly in October. The assembly, expressing the will of all Russia, will arm the government with legal authority to take repressive measures against anarchy and dissolution, if, unhappily, these are still necessary.

TAKING SHARP MEASURES AGAINST DISORDERS

"In the meantime, as an evidence of our growing power, note that in the last few days we have been able to take sharp measures against extreme disorders, even arresting particularly vicious agitators."

Prince Lvoff went on to declare that diplomatic relations with the allies were much improved; that, notwithstanding three months of stagnation on the part of Russia's army, and the critical attitude of her democracy to the allies, the program of mutual confidence was unshaken.

"That," explained the prince, "is the result of our new democracy, which is absolutely frank and truthful. I am convinced that it means a new era of international relations.

"Equally satisfactory are our relations with America. Let me here express to America our hearty satisfaction at the visit of the Root mission. I have had the strongest possible support from Mr. Root personally. I am amazed how he immediately grasped the essential fact that our troubles were transitory, and understood the broader and more essential problems which the Russians themselves have not yet been able to understand. Allow me to add that American-Russian relations have also been admirably handled by your ambassador, Mr. Francis."

In conclusion, Prince Lvoff discussed Russo-American and Russian world relations with great eloquence and fervor, declaring that the greatest hope lies in Russia's new appreciation to America.

"For decades of darkness and oppression," he said, "America had been our ideal of freedom and intellectual and material development, rather not our idea, for we had considered it unattainable, but a remote fairy tale of happiness. How we have in one jump reached America's condition of freedom.

FOOD REGISTRATION WILL BE MADE TO-MORROW

Enrollment of Housekeepers of Richmond to Proceed, Rain or Shine. Headquarters at Woman's Club.

The women of Richmond will, on Tuesday, again be called upon to do their "bit" towards winning the war.

This time they will not, however, be asked to give, but to keep or, rather, save, for Tuesday has been officially designated as "Food Conservation Day" in Richmond, and the women will be urged to pledge themselves to avoid all waste of food and, wherever possible, practice economy in preparing their tables.

The move is in response to an order by Food Administrator Hoover, of Washington, and the campaign here is under the direction of various women's organizations. Committees from these organizations will visit every home in Richmond to-morrow, and the women of the house will be requested to sign cards pledging their support of the food conservation movement.

The cards, properly signed, will be forwarded to Mr. Hoover's headquarters, and the various signers will shortly thereafter receive printed instructions as to the method by which the plan can be carried out so as to obtain the greatest and most beneficial results.

A movement is also on foot among the colored population of the city to aid in this cause, particular attention being paid to colored domestics.

It is realized that the food problem is by far the most important with which the government must henceforth contend, and well-directed efforts at this time may be the means of staving off the issuance of food cards at some later date.

Mrs. J. Allison Hodges, general chairman, stated last night that any women who had volunteered and not been called upon, or who wished to volunteer their services to aid in the registration should telephone to the Woman's Club, where the general committee will maintain headquarters and information bureau to-day and to-morrow from 10 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Hodges added that the registration would be made to-morrow, rain or shine.

Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, ward chairman for Madison Ward north of James River, said she would be at the ward headquarters, 205 North Fifth Street, to-day from 10 to 1 o'clock to give out cards for registration.

AMERICANS WELCOMED

Canada Banishes for All Time Unnecessary Immigration Regulations.

OTTAWA, July 8.—One of the results of the participation of the United States in the war has been to banish for all time unnecessary immigration regulations in connection with Americans entering or leaving Canada, whether on business or pleasure bent.

Dr. W. J. Roche, Minister of the Interior in the Canadian government, has announced that citizens of the United States need no passports to enter or leave the Dominion. American visitors, he said, always had been welcome in Canada, and they are doubly so now. Every effort would be made by officials at the border, this year particularly, to facilitate the interchange of passenger traffic between Canada and the United States. While Canadians between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five require passports to leave the country, American tourists and business people are entering and leaving the country as freely as ever.

Men between eighteen and forty-five entering Canada from the United States on pleasure or business may obtain, from the Canadian immigration inspector where they cross the border, a card certifying that they are not ordinarily residents within Canada and this card will be accepted by any immigration inspector at the port through which such traveler returns to the United States, it is officially stated.

Daily Plunge in Sea Part of Training

Majority of American Soldiers in France Put Through Vigorous Grind.

[By Associated Press.]

A FRENCH SEAPORT, July 8.—The American troops have entered on the final steps of the mobilization that will prepare them to leave within a few days for a permanent training camp somewhere behind the firing line. The unloading of supplies is almost finished and rolling stock is being concentrated here. The days have been used profitably for a double purpose.

The more important one was to put the majority of the soldiers through a vigorous grind of eight full hours each day. French officers who had seen service at the front took part in these exercises. The drills included a daily plunge in the sea.

Another advantage taken of the time spent here was to employ smaller groups of the more seasoned troopers to put the final touches on the camp, so it will be in first-class shape. The camp in the last few days has been expanded enormously until to-day it extends for miles, and can accommodate a large number of men. Water has been piped from the town, and the system is equipped with every modern device.

The drill ground is not only ideal for the purpose, but has the advantage of being at a distance, so the men get a daily hike of five miles.

For the men arriving at this and similar mobilization bases, the American system of living in tents or wooden shacks will be followed, but when they arrive at a permanent camp they will be billeted among the townspeople and live in houses.

Few if any of the soldiers know just where they are to be sent, but all are enthusiastic at the prospect of getting nearer the scene of action. Their health is the best, with the exception of a few cases of mumps.

Yesterday morning a military funeral was held for the only man who died since the American troops arrived here. He was Boatswain's Mate J. J. Dunn, who was drowned when he fell overboard from a launch and was carried under before his comrades could reach him.

REV. L. B. BETTY BURIED IN DANVILLE CEMETERY

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

DANVILLE, VA., July 8.—The remains of the late Rev. Lewis B. Betty arrived here yesterday afternoon for burial.

A committee of the board of stewards of Mount Vernon Methodist Church, of which he at one time was pastor, met the train. The remains were taken to Green Hill Cemetery, where Rev. George H. Spooner, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. N. Latham, D. D., conducted the final rites at the graveside.

The pallbearers were: J. H. Schoolfield, Jr., George R. Penn, J. C. Watson, H. R. Fitzgerald, Frank Talbott, R. L. Dibrell, R. L. Peerman and F. H. Wheatley.

RUSHING WORK AT QUANTICO

Marine Training Camp, With Accommodations for 6,500 Men, Ready by August 1.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The marine training camp at Quantico, Va., consisting of approximately 250 buildings, with accommodations for 6,500 men, will be ready for occupancy by August 1, according to present prospects.

Major Seth Williams, of the marine corps, said to-day that the buildings are nearly completed, and 2,000 men can be accommodated now. The camp includes barracks, mess halls, powerhouse, base hospital and other buildings.

Only fifty men will be quartered in each building, as a precaution against possible spread of contagious diseases.

It also was stated to-day that the Port Royal, S. C., camp will be prepared within a week to accommodate 9,000 men. All buildings are completed.

DEATHS IN VIRGINIA

Thomas Clark Wilkins.

Thomas Clark Wilkins, aged seventy years, died at 6:25 o'clock on Sunday morning at the Memorial Hospital, after an illness of six months. Mr. Wilkins was a native of Washington, but had been a resident of Richmond for forty years, and during the greater part of that time had been in the employ of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Robert D. Ford and Miss Alice Wilkins, and one son, William A. Wilkins, all of this city, and two brothers, Alonzo and John Wilkins, of Washington. His wife died two years ago. Because of serious illness in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ford, the funeral will be held at 5 o'clock this afternoon from the home of his brother-in-law, W. T. Tyrer, at 715 East Clay Street. Interment will be made in Riverview Cemetery.

Mrs. Hassie Carter.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., July 8.—Mrs. Hassie Carter, wife of Judson Carter, died to-day at her home at Bowling Green, Caroline County, aged fifty-five years. Her death was very unexpected, as she had been sick only a day. She is survived by her husband and four daughters.

V. W. Joyner.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

SMITHFIELD, VA., July 8.—V. W. Joyner, a well-known resident of Smithfield, died very suddenly this morning at his home. He is survived by his wife and four children—Mrs. R. S. Cox, V. M. Joyner, Margaret and Page Joyner. Funeral service will be held Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock in the Methodist Church.

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Burn freer and give more heat than ordinary coal. They are clean and easily handled. They leave little ash and no clinkers. The new price for July and August is

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—268 residents of Richmond registered at Hotel Astor during the past year.

Single Room, without bath, $2.50 and $3.00
Double $3.50 and $4.00
Single Rooms, with bath, $3.50 to $6.00
Double $4.50 to $7.00
Parlor, Bedroom and bath, $10.00 to $14.00

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Mountain View House, Whitefield, N. H., Capacity 200.
Intervale House, Intervale, N. H., Capacity 125.
New Waumbek Hotel, Jefferson, N.H., Capacity 500.
Sunset Hill House, Sugar Hill, N. H., Capacity 325.
The Mount Pleasant, Bretton Woods, N. H., Capacity 450.
Twin Mountain House, Twin Mountain, N. H., Capacity 150.
Forest Hills Hotel, Franconia, N. H., Capacity 130.
New Profile House and Cottages, Franconia Notch, N. H., Capacity 450.
Crawford House, Crawford Notch, N.H., Capacity 300.
The Sinclair, Bethlehem, N. H., Capacity 325.
Flume House, Franconia Notch, N.H., Capacity 50.