$100,000, which can be spent in buying rations and other necessities for the stricken people.

JOCKEY DUG GRAVES.

James Buchanan Tells Tale of San Francisco Horor.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, April 29.--James Buchanan, a jockey, who has been riding on the Pacific Coast during the last season, arrived here yesterday with a friend named Fred Newell. The boys were in San Francisco during the earthquake and fire.

They were put to work after the disaster, burying the dead in one of the public squares. The little jockey collapsed after he had labored continuously for thirty-two hours. He spent the remainder of his time until the following Saturday night in a Sacramento hospital. Buchanan and Newell landed here with only the clothes in which they left California. They went to the Red Cross headquarters, No. 500 Fifth Avenue, to apply for some clean linen and underwear.

"On the morning of the shock I was asleep in my room in the Regina Hotel," said Buchanan, "on the fifth floor. At the first jolt I beat it for the street in a bathrobe. On the sidewalk I met Newell, who had been a bellboy in the hotel. Just as I left the place I saw a woman draging a child along, and carrying a bundle.

"I went to the woman, who had on only a night dress, and told her that she had better come along with us. Her feet were bare and bleeding, I took the child in my arms, and Newell here carried the bundle.

"We spent Wednesday in Golden Gate Park, and slept there that night, without shelter. The only food we had was sea biscuit and a little canned meat, dealt out by the soldiers from the army rations.

"The following day I was carrying the child while the exhausted mother was lying on the grass, when a militiaman came and asked me what I was doing with the child. I told him, 'Well, drop it; I'll find you something better to do than nursing kids,' he said, gruffly.

"Then he marched Newell and I, at the point of a bayonet, to Jefferson Square, where, with four others, we were put to work digging trenches to bury the dead. We worked steadily for thirty-two hours and covered fifty corpses with earth.

"As we were being marched to Jefferson Square I saw a soldier shoot a woman dead for lighting a fire in the stove of her home."

Reports Are Correct.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., April 29.—Mr. J. D. Lougenour is in receipt of a letter from his brother, Mr. W. R. Lougenour, who resides at Berkley, Cal. He says that the public can believe about 99 per cent. of the newspaper reports in regard to the recent earthquake and fire disaster at San Francisco.

Mr. Lougenour also states that Oakland, San Jose and Santa Rosa were badly damaged by the earthquake, but not by fire. His home town, Berkley, suffered less than any of the outlying towns.

DOWIE IN ZION ILL AND DESERTED

(Continued from First Page.)

brought against him by Voliva and others.

"They say I've taken the people's money; do you believe it?" he asked. Answers of "yes" and "no" came from different parts of the audience. A man who said yes was singled out by Dowie.

Pointing a trembling finger at the man, Dowie asked him to stand up and "tell what money I took and when." The man sat still. A guard was ordered to compel the man to stand, but he stood silent. No one offered to accuse Dowie.

Tribute to Wife.

Dowie paid a tribute to Mrs. Dowie, saying she was misled and imposed upon.

"My son played tricks on me which he ought not to have done, but he, too, was deceived," he declared.

Dowie made his first appearance in the tabernacle at 6:30 o'clock this morning, when he conducted a prayer and praise service. About 100 were present. Voliva held a similar meeting and it was largely attended. Dowie has taken up his abode in Shiloh House, where he intends to remain in retirement until after the decision of the court in his injunction suit against Voliva.

PEOPLE ESCAPED THROUGH WINDOWS

Duchess of Aosta Braves Dangers and Visits Stricken People at Ottajano.

(By Associated Press.)

NAPLES, April 29.--The weather to-day in the region of Mount Vesuvius was good. Reports that are coming in concerning the latest disaster show that the damage done by the torrents of mud washed from the mountainside by the heavy rainfall of last week was great. The mud, mixed with which were cinders and osaltic stones, invaded all places and killed many animals. At Paccianto, a town of eight hundred inhabitants, the flood obstructed the doors of houses so that the people were obliged to escape through the windows. The Duchess of Aosta to-day braved the dangers and went to Ottajano in order to ascertain the extent of the damage.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra have been unable to make their desired visit to the royal observatory on Mount Vesuvius.

Dr. Clarke Preached.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., April 29.—Rev. W. M. Clarke, of Richmond, preached in St. George's Episcopal Church today, having exchanged pulpits with Rev. Dr. R. J. McBryde, who preached for Mr. Clarke in Richmond.

WITHDRAWAL OF FLORIDA LIMITED TRAINS, SEASON 1906, R., F. & P. R. R.

The Florida Limited Trains operated between New York and St. Augustine will be discontinued for the season, as follows:

Seaboard Florida Limited—Last train, southward, arrives Main Street Station 9:42 P. M. Saturday, April 7th. Last train, northward, leaves Main Street Station 6:50 A. M. Tuesday, April 10th.

Atlantic Coast Line New York and Florida Special—Last train, southward, arrives Byrd Street Station 11:40 P. M. Friday, April 6th. Last train, northward, leaves Byrd Street Station 6:54 A. M. Tuesday, April 10th.

W. P. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager.

HALF RATE. ONLY ONE NIGHT OUT.

$22.75 from Richmond to Memphis, Tenn., and return, via the SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Rate open to the public. Tickets on sale May 1st, 2d and 3d, return limit June 2d. It requires but one night out, via this route. Drawing-room Pullmans, day coaches and dining cars. Choice of different routes. Through Asheville, "Land of the Sky," or through Atlanta and Birmingham, or through Atlanta and Chattanooga. There is much to see along the SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

ADVANCEMENT OF SOUTH AT STAKE

Forest Preservation in the Appalachians Essential to Future Industrial Progress.

REPORT REVIEWS SITUATION

Believed Bill Will Have Chance of Passage at Short Session in December.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Arguments presented to the House Committee on Agriculture and Forestry by the committee from the States of the Appalachian region last week went far toward convincing members of Congress of the absolute necessity for taking measures to prevent the denudation of the great watershed which divides the Mississippi Valley from the Atlantic seaboard.

The speeches made to the committee had to do more particularly with the proposed reserve in the White Mountains of New England, but as the White Mountain Forest Reserve bill and the National Appalachian Forest Reserve bill have been associated in the Senate, it is probable that the two projects will be consolidated, and that when Congress acts, if it does at all, the law will provide for the protection of the forests of the entire mountain system from Vermont and New Hampshire, at the North, to Georgia, on the South.

Report of Brandegee.

Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, chairman of the Senate Committee on Forest Reservations and Protection of Game, recently submitted a report to the Senate, which deals with the entire subject in a very interesting and instructive manner.

Accompanying the report is a map of the established national forest reserves in the United States, which also shows the proposed location and area of the White Mountain and Appalachian reserves. The former is situated almost wholly within the borders of the State of New Hampshire, with a small section in Vermont and goes to the Canadian border. Then there is a hiatus as far south as the southwestern portion of Pennsylvania, where the proposed Appalachian reserve begins. It crosses the Maryland Panhandle, extends to the southwest through West Virginia and Virginia, following with some degree of faithfulness the border between those States, then crosses Virginia to the line between Tennessee and North Carolina, including the Unaka range in both States, continues to the south and spreads far to the west, including the mountains of Northwestern South Carolina, North Georgia and North Alabama. This reserve, covering the headwaters of all the streams flowing into the Atlantic from south of Delaware Bay to St. John's River, of all those flowing to the Gulf of Mexico through Georgia and Alabama and of the great Ohio-Tennessee-Cumberland system, which feeds the Mississippi at Cairo.

Senator Bandegee's report declares the necessity for incorporating the two propositions in one measure, and says the bill contains suitable provisions for the purchase of lands, exclusive of the timber or mineral rights, for the acceptance of gifts and for the reforesting of clearings wherever necessary for the protection of the soil or the water supply.

To carry into effect these provisions an appropriation of $3,000,000 is made, to be available immediately and until expended.

Reserves Necessary.

After showing the proposed reserves are sure to be a profitable business investment for the people, the report says:

"The creation of these reserves, now or later, is a necessary policy. Sooner or later the certain consequences of the forest destruction which is now taking place, will force the national government to step in. The question is not merely that of preventing the impoverishment of the immediate localities and the conversion of productive land into a waste of barren rock. The loss of the forest is followed by that of the soil and by recurring floods. The headwaters of every important river south of the Ohio and the Potomac and east of the Mississippi, including the tributaries of these streams, rise in the Southern Appalachians, while the White Mountains feed important rivers of every New England State except Rhode Island. The rainfall of both regions is heavy and distributed throughout the year. In the Southern Appalachians it is heavier than anywhere else on the continent except on the Northern Pacific coast, and falls often in heavy downpours.

"After denudation every rain turns the shrunken streams into mountain torrents, which devastate property and bear down vast quantities of silt to obstruct navigable rivers. The sandbars thus formed accentuate the effect of alternating stages of high and low water periods, and large government expenditures for dredging and harbor improvements are entailed. The clearing of river channels in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee is now being urged. Yet deforestation is only in its first stage. Eventually in this country, as has been the case in France, the stripped mountains will become so inimical to the public good that the government will have to take charge of them and reforest them. But the expense of this, when once the forest are gone, will be only less ruinous than the damage which it will check, and the remedy will require many years to become operative.

"France began the work of reforesting denuded mountains in 1860 to repair so far as possible the damage which had followed the clearing of forests under private ownership. By 1880 she had spent over $15,000,000 and had acquired over 400,000 acres of land in this work, while annual expenditures were still going on at the rate of over $600,000 a year, and it was estimated that in completing the work the further purchase of over 425,000 acres of land and the additional expenditure of over $20,000,000 would be required."

The report dwells on the great advantage the forest protection would be to agriculture by conserving the soil, preventing freshets and the spreading of barren sands over fertile fields.

It then takes up the manufacturing interests involved, citing the great number of factories in the southern Appalachian region which depend on water power, showing that a gain of from $15 to $30 per year for each horse power developed is the advantage of water over coal power.

The report says: "To the future industrial progress of the South forest preservation in the Appalachians is essential."

It is pointed out that manufacturing concerns worth $60,000,000 now use water power in the States of North and South Carolina and Georgia, and that only 500,000 horse power has been developed in the region out of 1,500,000 available.

Essential to South.

The report concludes with an elaborate expostion of the plans for the reserves proposed, a history of the attempts at legislation in this behalf and the recommendation that Congress do not longer delay its action in this important matter.

The bill for the Appalachian reserve once passed the Senate, in 1904, but the House took no action on it.

It is impossible to predict what will be done with the bill at this Congress, but it is certain that sentiment in its favor is being manufactured rapidly. It is a subject well worth the attention of organizations of business men and manufacturers, as well as of farmers in the South.

If the supporters of the bill work hard at this time, it is believed that the bill will have an excellent chance for passage at the short session of the present Congress, which will assemble in December.

House Hears Eulogies.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The House met at 11 o'clock to-day to hear eulogies of John M. Pinckney, late representative from the Eighth Texas District. Addresses were delivered by colleagues of the Texas delegation and by Messrs. Padgett (Tennessee) and Lamb (Virginia). The House, at 12:45 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

CONGRESSMEN MAKE TRIP THROUGH SOUTH

Impetus to Be Given to Movement for Big River and Harbor Appropriation.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Impetus is to be given the movement in favor of a fifty million dollar a year river and harbor bill, which the National Rivers and Harbors Association have adopted as their object for existence, in a Southern trip begun to-day by Representative Ransdell, of Louisiana, chairman of the Executive Committee of the association; Representative Davidson, of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Committee on Railways and Canals; Representative Jones, of Washington; Representative Maynard, of Virginia, and Representative Small, of North Carolina.

The itenerary of the trip includes visits and speeches at Norfolk, Va.; Elizabeth City and Wilmington, N. C. At the latter place Representative Patterson, of North Carolina, will join the party. Captain Winslow, of the engineer corps of the army, in charge of the Dismal Swamp Canal, will conduct the party through that waterway.

PRESIDENT BACK AFTER BRIEF TRIP

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 29.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt, who left here yesterday for a cruise down the Potomac on the Sylph, returned at 8:30 o'clock this evening. The first part of the day furnished ideal weather for the sailing, but clouds gathered during the afternoon and a light rain was falling during the last hour or two of the trip. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entered the carriage in waiting and were driven directly to the White House.

CELEBRATION OF JUBILEE BEGINS

(Continued from First Page.)

rector of the Cathedral, of the following autograph letter from the Pope:

"To our beloved son, James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, cardinal priest of the title of St. Mary across the Tiber, Pius, P. P.

"Beloved son, health and apostolic benediction.

"When the first archbishop of Baltimore, one hundred years ago laid the cornerstone of the cathedral, he made, we may truly say, the foundation upon which the Church of America was to rise to its full and glorious height.

"For, whether we consider the ever-increasing number of priests ordained within its walls, the bishops there consecrated, the national councils there celebrated, or the various magnificent solemnities of the solemn ecclesiastical functions which have witnessed, all have appeared, as it were, their fount in the Cathedral of Baltimore. Happily, we say, and ever with the promise of better things, as proven by the extension of the hierarchy; by the growth of the Catholic population; the peaceful state of religion; your steadfast union with the See of Rome and by manifold consolations which our heart gathers from your achievements.

"Hence, we deem it worthy of our highest approval that you propose to commemorate with general rejoicing so signal an event. We need not tell you with what sentiments good will and of heartfelt interest we share in this celebration. You are aware that we have always most ardently sought and are now equally eager to adopt whatsoever may avail to enhance the honor of our religion among the American people. Our earnestness herein is the greater because we are sure that you will respond, with common accord and endeavor to the invitation which we, prompted by the memory of what you have accomplished for religion, extend you in this timely and auspicious occasion, to urge the people to greater efforts in behalf of our catholic faith.

"This exhortation we repeat with all earnestness, knowing full well that our words must aim not only at advancing the cause of religion, but also at furthering the public weal. It is, therefore, as you now are, upon hallowing the sacred memories of our forefathers and setting forth the virtues of your faith, we offer you our cere congratulations and bestow upon you the praise that you fully deserve both by your zeal in organizing the public celebration and by the habitual attitude of mind therein displayed. You manifest, indeed, a temper that we ardently desire to see cultivated by all Catholics, a temper namely which holds within itself strong and full of promise the hope of the future.

"Right joyously, then, we express our wishes for the prosperity of your churches and the success of this centenary observance. At the same time we as a pledge of the heavenly graces and a token of our deep affection, we impart most lovingly our apostolic benediction to you, the bishops, the clergy and the whole American people.

"Given at St. Peter's, Rome, on the second day of March, 1906, in the third year of our pontificate.

(Signed) "PIUS, PP. X."

Scene Impressive.

The Gregorian music was impressive. The sermon was preached by the Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D. D., archbishop of Philadelphia, who spoke on three great evils of suicide, divorce and communism, which he declared to be increasing.

There was a dinner in the afternoon at St. Mary's Seminary, and at night the celebration of some pontifical vespers, which were preceded by the same impressive procession of ecclesiastics as was the mass of the earlier part of the day, except that the line of march was this time from the cardinal's residence.

The celebrant was the most Rev. S. G. Messner, D. D., archbishop of Milwaukee. The sermon was preached by the Most Rev. J. J. Glennon, D. D., archbishop of St. Louis, who touched upon the attitude of the Church toward socialism.

"It were folly to deny," he said, "that the shadow of socialism is hanging over the land and while learned men are busy pointing out its reasonableness, its injustice, its lack of feasibility, the shadow deepens, the preachers capitulate and the leaders grow more audacious.

"And yet we fear not. We are convinced that the Church has a message for these coming years, the changeless principles of the democracy of the Cross, inviting humanity back to that Cross and to the One who died thereon."

Twenty thousand people heard at least some part of the two services.

The celebration is to continue to-morrow, when the chief event will be a reception at the Lyric to the visiting clergy, who will be addressed by Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte.

Ignored the President's Invitaion.

SENATOR BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN.

TILLMAN REFUSES TO ACEPT INVITATION TO WHIT HOUSE

Senator From South Carolina Did Not Attd President's Banquet to French Officers—Incent Revives Stories of Feud.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—President Roosevelt invited Senator Tillman to attend the banquet given Monday evening at the White House to the officers of the French squadron, which came to this country to attend the ceremonies consequent upon the final interment of John Paul Jones, but Senator Tillman did not go to the White House. As the senior Democratic member on the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs he was entitled to an invitation, and would have been a notable guest. To-day he declines to discuss why he did not obey the invitation, for socially an invitation from the President is regarded in Washington as a command. Senator Bailey, of Texas, is another Democrat who received an invitation to the same reception at the White House, and who likewise did not heed the summons.

Two years ago Senator Tillman was invited to meet Prince Henry of Prussia at a dinner at the White House. After the invitation was sued and before the dinner had occurred Tillman had a personal conflict on the floor of the Senate Chamber with Senator McLaurin, of his own State, South Carolina. The incident was given widespread publicity, and following up that the President withdrew his invitation to Senator Tillman. Since that date there has been no intercourse between the senator and the executive. The matter was further complicated by the refusal later of the nephew of the senator to present a sword to President Roosevelt upon the occasion of the latter's visit to the South.

Although Senator Tillman has been by Republican action made the representative of the Present in the Senate of Mr. Roosevelt's views on the railway rate legislation he has not up to the present time consulted with the White House in the matter. It is believed here that the feud between himself and the President will continue indefinitely.

SOCIALISM TO BE REAL ISSUE

Political Leaders of Both Parties Now Contending With New Problem.

ROOSEVELT AND HEARST

Analysis of Situation With View of Possible Developments to Come.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—For the first time in the history of politics in the United States, the political leaders are seriously considering the growth of socialistic sentiment among the people; and in the congressional elections this fall the socialistic idea will for the first time be a real issue.

Two years ago a prophet bold enough to predict that such a thing could be in so short a period of time would have been dismissed with the contemptuous word "crank." But the apparently impossible has become a fact.

The Republican National Congressional Committee, organized a few weeks since, has recognized the growth of socialistic ideas in its first act. Its agents are now preparing a directory of members of this congress, who are candidates for re-election, a directory of their opponents within and without their own party, together with notes of conditions in the district. One of the items on which particular emphasis is laid is "Now does this man think on the tariff question? What is the sentiment of the people of the district on the tariff question?"

The New Question.

Another and a wholly new one is, "How does this man stand on the question of public ownership? Has he declared himself on this issue? What is the sentiment of the people on public ownership? Have newspapers in his district declared for public ownership?"

The socialism in the United States, which is an issue to-day, is not the socialism of the Socialist party. There are not enough supporters of that radical and thorough programme to command fear or respect from political leaders.

The socialism which is both feared and respected is what may be termed, for lack of a specific name, the tendency toward socialistic paternalism in local and national affairs, manifested in various ways, but particularly and more insistently in the demand for public ownership of public utilities.

This variety of socialism is manifest in nearly all parts of the country and has developed considerable strength in every portion of the nation save the South. It is not confined to party lines, and is at work vigorously in both Republican and Democratic ranks.

That is why the Republican campaign managers, admittedly doubtful of the result of the coming congressional elections, want to know "who's who" on this issue. They are afraid of making the issue an open one, for the Republican party does not know where it stands. It must wait for information.

The Democratic leaders are likewise fearful. With its poor organization and its lamentably procrastinating methods, the Democratic committee has not as yet undertaken to feel the pulse of the party in such a systematic manner; but it is apparent to the idlest observer that the South is practically not affected by this tendency; that the Democrats in the East are divided on it, the division leaving almost all the leaders against the sentiment and almost all the voters for it, while in the West the Democratic party is chaos.

The Reason.

What is the reason for this startling innovation in politics? The ideas advanced are not new. In some form or other they have been advocated for years—the Greenback party, the Union Labor party, the Populists, these organizations have stood for such things. But the paternalistic notions of the Populist party were submerged in the agitation of the fiscal question, and on that issue, not in any way related to the socialistic tendency to be faced to-day, the Populists went into the Democratic ranks.

For a time it was sufficient to cry "populism" or "socialism" and any idea so met with derision would be discredited. Even now the name "socialism" will frighten many. But the Republican National Congressional Committee is right in its conclusion that something more tangible than calling names must be advanced to combat this tendency.

Then, to all intents and purposes, it is an innovation in American politics, because it was never before treated seriously.

What is the reason? Who is the reason? would perhaps be the better way to put the question. The reason is two-fold, and to some persons, it may seem irreverent to link them in one sentence, but it must be done—Theodore Roosevelt and William Randolph Hearst.

Two years ago, when the present Congress was elected, and when Mr. Roosevelt received his record-breaking majority, the issue of public ownership was far from the public mind. In that campaign there was no discussion of controlling railroad rates with its corollary of public ownership of railroads. There was no discussion in that campaign of a tax on legacies and benefactions sufficiently high to prevent the transmission of large private fortunes. True enough, the Democratic platform demanded, as it had done for eight years, the government control of railroad rates. The Democratic party was committed to an income tax, although not so radical as to tax large fortunes out of existence. But these things were merely on paper; they were not discussed, and they were not seriously considered.

Roosevelt's Part.

As soon as the election was over Mr. Roosevelt declared for railroad rate control. He said, properly enough, that something must be done for the relief of shippers from excessive rates, discriminating rates and from the evil of rebating. At a moment this question came to be the livest thing in politics, and so it is to-day.

The Senate is struggling with the problem. Whatever the outcome of that struggle, and no man can predict what it will be, it will be a question for discussion. The growing demand for public ownership of street railways, lighting plants and water systems in municipalities, it may be seriously considered whether or not the people will demand the national ownership of railroads if this rate bill does not do for them all that they expect of it.

Roosevelt is the reason for that.

Hearst, too, the man with the muck-rake, the patronized by the President and now hated by him, has worked upon the half-evident feeling against the methods by which immense fortunes have been made. The people will not fail to hear every candidate for Congress who talks about Mr. Roosevelt's plan to tax fortunes out of existence. The fact that no other public man of his time will subscribe to the views of Mr. Hearst on this question will not deter the rank and file from endorsing them. They have been taught to distrust the words of Mr. Roosevelt has been one of teachers. Roosevelt says to the people, tax away the great fortunes. And they follow him, as they have followed him on the railroad rate question. Republican candidates for Congress will be asked about their views on the question, "Do you stand with the President?" This notion of taxing great fortunes to such an extent would have been called straight socialism ten years ago.

Mr. Roosevelt has done that.

Hearst's Part.

Now, what has Mr. Hearst done? Much. In the great cities of New York and Boston and Chicago he has preached public ownership in his newspapers. Those newspapers, whatever their critics may find in them, have proved popular. Their circulation has increased wonderfully. They have driven more conservative papers from the field in supplying news to a certain clientele which makes up a great portion of the voting population of these great cities. Chicago has already declared for public ownership of its traction lines. Boston, staid old Boston, is beginning to feel the strength of the idea.

In New York last fall there were three candidates for mayor—Republican, Democratic and Municipal Ownership. The Republican and the Democrat both declared for municipal ownership. And when the votes were counted it was found that the Democrat had defeated Mr. Hearst, the avowed municipal ownership candidate, by only a few votes. And many there are who believe that the defeat was administered in the counting and not in the balloting.

It is idle to deny that Mr. Hearst has contributed greatly to the growth of this sentiment. Now it is a very probable thing that he will be successful in his efforts to get the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York. He will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1908.

The machinery of the Democratic national congressional committee is in the hands of men who were for Hearst for President in 1904. Knowing this, the Democrats in Congress elected this committee and its chairman and secretary.

Mr. Hearst has done that.

It looks like a race between the radical wings of both parties to see which can get the most radical grounds. To-day it appears that the radical Republicans under Mr. Roosevelt's leadership have outstripped the radical Democrats who follow Mr. Hearst. But Hearst is very resourceful.

The Question.

In the Republican party where is there a man who can combat Mr. Roosevelt?

In the Democratic party where is there a man who can combat Mr. Hearst?

The second question is easier to answer than the first: William Jennings Bryan. Joseph W. Bailey. Two answers. There may be an answer to the first question later.

The conservatives of both parties will find leaders, and while this socialistic tendency has become a real issue, it is not a triumphant issue and the men of all parties who believe in the institutions of the American republic under which this country has grown to its present greatness, do not believe it will ever triumph.

PRETTY GERMAN AT WILLIAMSBURG

The Affair Was a Little Informal, But Was Thoroughly Enjoyed.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., April 29.—The students of William and Mary College gave a german Friday night in the gymnasium after the reception at the college was over. The affair was a little quiet, owing to the suddenness with which it was gotten up, but it was, nevertheless, a very pleasant occasion to all present. Excellent music was furnished by Schmidt's Band, of Newport News, which had been engaged to furnish music at the college reception. Dancing began at 11 o'clock and lasted until 2.

Those present were Miss Lizzie Tyler, Miss Annie Franklin Barnes, of Richmond; Miss Ellen Barnes, Misses Mary and Lucille Foster, Misses Martha and Mary Branch Spencer, Miss Lizzie Meade, Miss Sue Hundley, Misses Louise and Virginia Harrison, Miss Pinkie Morecock, Miss Annie Ruffin, Miss Murphy, Miss Virginia Braithwaite, Mrs. Moncure, Miss Emily Christian, Misses Beulah and Edna Brooks and Misses Garnett and Florence Sweeney. The gentlemen present were J. W. Heflin, E. F. Shewmake, J. S. White, G. A. Dowell, G. Hankins, W. B. Newcomb, Spencer Lane, J. Christian, R. M. Riddick, F. G. Butler, D. S. Campbell, C. L. Coleman, Herbert Etheridge, L. B. Franck, J. Y. S. Mitchell, Floyd Hughes, Jr., J. H. Miller, T. F. West, F. O'Keefe, C. B. Ransome, C. C. Durcee, Henry W. Flournoy, Tyler Ellis and Channing W. Hall. Dr. and Mrs. Stone acted as chaperones.

CUBANS MOVE AGAINST SPANISH FISHERMEN

(By Associated Press.)

HAVANA, April 29.—Three hundred Cuban fishermen are preparing a protest to the government that a like number of Spanish fishermen are catching three-fourths of the fish consumed in Havana, Florida and Yucatan waters, the greater part by far being caught in the vicinity of the Florida Keys, where the fishing is vastly better than in Cuban waters. It is claimed that not only are the Spaniards fishing in American territory, but that they are also defrauding the Cuban government of duties. The protest will say that the Spanish schooners average a catch of 9,000 pounds daily.

Try It—To-day!

A wine glass full during meals and before retiring.

Fehr's Malt Tonic

will make you feel brighter, better, stronger. Will strengthen and invigorate you so that your daily work will not seem burdensome. Will make you as well and keep you as well as it does thousands of others.

Get It of Your Druggist.

The most wonderful reconstructive Tonic of the age, a health builder.

Fehr's Malt Tonic Dept.
Louisville, Ky.

PRETTY MARRIAGE IN OLD BRUNSWICK

Miss Jessie Connelly Becomes the Bride of Mr. William Harman.

MISS BINFORD MAID OF HONOR

Bridesmaids and Bride Were Handsomely Gowned for the Occasion.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LAWRENCEVILLE, VA., April 29.—The marriage of Miss Jessie Custis Connelly, daughter of Mr. W. H. Connelly, to Mr. William Cloude Harman, of Montgomery county, took place Wednesday afternoon at half-past 1 o'clock at Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brunswick county.

The groomsmen were Mr. John Harman, brother of the groom; Mr. Harvey Flinn, Messrs. Jeff and Ned Connelly. The bridesmaids were Miss Mabel Harman, sister of the groom; Miss Bettie Flinn, Miss Ruth Waithall and Miss Lucy Barrow.

Miss Grace W. Binford, of Petersburg, was maid of honor, and was gowned in a beautiful white organdie, trimmed with lace, and carried a bouquet of white narcissus tied with white tulle. The bridesmaids wore similar gowns, and also carried bouquets of narcissus. The best man was Mr. D. Montgomery, of La Crosse.

Mr. L. Connelly, brother of the bride, escorted her to the altar. She wore a beautiful gown of white chiffon built on taffeta silk, an illusion veil with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of bride's roses.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Moore, pastor of the church.

Among the guests were Misses Mabel and Nettie Harman, of Christiansburg, sisters of the groom; Dr. E. Hale Connelly, brother of the bride; Mrs. J. A. Binford, Miss Grace Binford and Miss Maury Binford, of Petersburg.

ODD-FELLOWS CELEBRATE

Head of the Order Made Thrilling Address to Large Audience.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, VA., April 29.—The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Berkley celebrated this afternoon in the Academy of Music, this city, the eighty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the order in Baltimore. They paraded the principal streets of the city before entering the Academy. More than one thousand men were in the line of march.

The Academy was packed from pit to dome for the exercises. The Hon. John B. Goodwin, of Baltimore, past grand sire, and grand secretary of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the order, was the orator of the occasion. The subject of his address was Odd-Fellowship, and his eloquence thrilled the entire audience. Other numbers on the programme of exercises were mainly musical, and those executing them were among the best talent of the city.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF BANK UNDER ARREST

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, April 29.—On the request of the chief of police of Chicago, Gustave F. Sorrow, vice-president of the Bank of America, wrecked by its president, former Judge Abner Smith, was arrested to-night at the Hotel Marseilles, One Hundred and Third Street and Broadway, by detectives from headquarters. The Chicago police telegraphed that Sorrow is under indictment for a conspiracy to commit an illegal act.

Goll Guilty.

(By Associated Press.)

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 29.—Henry G. Goll, formerly assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, to-day was found guilty by a jury in the United States District Court on nineteen counts out of thirty-four. The counts in the indictments on which he was found guilty relate to false entries and the misapplication of funds in the bank. The count relating to embezzlement and telegrams were thrown out.

The verdict was reached this morning. Goll is alleged to have misapplied $250,000. His counsel moved a new trial, and Judge Quarles will hear argument on the motion to-morrow.

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