

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1860

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,505.

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1913.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HAD NO EVIDENCE TO PROVE CHARGE AGAINST HODGES

Accusation Affecting His Veracity Finally Withdrawn.

ALEXANDRIA CASE HEARD BY BOARD

School Superintendent Says He Jeopardized His Soul by Working on Sunday, and Swept Buildings When Janitor Was Drunk—Buckingham Case To-Day.

Forced by R. C. Stearnes, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to admit that he had no testimony to prove charges against the veracity of W. T. Hodges, division superintendent of schools in Alexandria County, Fred S. Swindell, of counsel for the prosecution, endeavored yesterday before the State Board of Education to show that the increase in Mr. Hodges' salary from \$1,200 to \$1,500 had been given illegally.

On one occasion, in the afternoon, when Mr. Corbett, a member of the county Board of Supervisors, was on the stand, Superintendent Stearnes called attention to the fact that no proof had been offered against Mr. Hodges' veracity, and severely censured the prosecution for offering such evidence. His charge was finally dropped, Mr. Stearnes saying that he did not like to have the character of a man ruined on such testimony.

Disgrace as to His Illness.

Edward Burton, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, the main witness upon whom the prosecution relied to prove its charge that Mr. Hodges had made false statements in regard to his salary, was not present. Mr. Swindell said that he had not been present because he was ill. Two witnesses for the defense swore that they saw Duncan yesterday, and that he was the picture of health.

George H. Tucker, clerk of the county court of Alexandria, testified that Mr. Hodges had done as much for Alexandria County as any citizen who had lived in it all his life. He said that Mr. Hodges was worth more than was paid him. Frank Lyon, reputed to be one of the wealthiest and largest landowners in the county, owner of the Alexandria Monitor, a newspaper, said that Mr. Hodges was absolutely well-suited for the position of superintendent, and that he had come to the hearing purposefully to obtain information for his paper. "It there is anything to criticize in his actions," he said, "it will be printed in the Monitor. I am not able to find anything in any of his actions to criticize."

Frank Lyon, reputed to be one of the wealthiest and largest landowners in the county, owner of the Alexandria Monitor, a newspaper, said that Mr. Hodges was absolutely well-suited for the position of superintendent, and that he had come to the hearing purposefully to obtain information for his paper. "It there is anything to criticize in his actions," he said, "it will be printed in the Monitor. I am not able to find anything in any of his actions to criticize."

The lawyers representing the supervisors, who brought the petition to have Mr. Hodges removed, and others were Fred S. Swindell, W. W. Douglas, Major E. W. Ewing, Major Ewing was a candidate against Mr. Hodges four years ago. After adjournment, when it seemed as if the prosecution had lost, Major Ewing said that the matter would be brought before the Senate.

Question of Compensation.

Mr. Hodges was represented by Robinson Monroe, formerly a member of the House of Delegates, and Frank Lyon, lawyer and business man, who stood by both sides, and the hearing was not concluded until nearly 7 o'clock. Mr. Swindell argued fifteen minutes for the prosecution. Mr. Monroe rested his case without argument.

In the petition for the removal of Mr. Hodges, it was charged that he had contracted with the board of supervisors to serve four years at a total compensation of \$1,200 a year. It was alleged, he induced the school board superintendents to increase his compensation to \$1,500 a year, without the knowledge of the supervisors or the county board, and that, when called to account, he said his salary was only \$1,200 a year. "His conduct in this matter has been such as to cause him to forfeit the respect of the people," the paper went on, "and thus destroy his usefulness as superintendent. Mr. Hodges' removal was an unqualified denial of all the charges in toto. He said that the charges were conceived in hatred of a political adventurer whom I prohibited from exploiting the county school system for political purposes. In the ambition of office seekers, in the love of trouble of chronic and mostly unemployed agitators." He denied that he had ever been a party to anything under cover.

Had Grand Jury Report.

A grand jury report was offered as evidence, as was a voucher for \$48.64, which, it was charged, was paid to Mr. Hodges in 1912, several weeks prior to the date it should have been issued. The grand jury report set forth that all the checks except salary paid to Mr. Hodges came from the school board. Mr. Hodges claimed that a part of the extra salary was offset by the amounts paid him for expenses on trips in the interest of the schools. Andrew Torreyson said that he had

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

MRS. MACKAY ANSWERS

Replying to Suit, Says Mrs. Blake Tricked to Poison Husband.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, October 15.—Mrs. Katherine A. D. Mackay, wife of Clarence H. Mackay, of the Standard Oil Co., Court her answer to the suit filed yesterday by Mrs. Catherine Ketchum Mackay, which Mrs. Blake seeks to recover \$1,000,000 damages for the alleged adultery of her husband with Mrs. Blake. Beyond admitting that Dr. A. J. S. Blake were married, Mrs. Mackay admitted that she had knowledge of the contents of Mrs. Blake's affidavit and charges that Mrs. Blake "during the year 1907, repeated thereat, and threatened to kill her husband."

The countercharges contained in Mrs. Mackay's answer are that Mrs. Blake destroyed the love of affection of her husband by her "ungovernable jealousy," and since 1904 the Blakes have lived entirely apart. The Blakes in 1910 they have maintained separate establishments.

The answer in part reads: "The defendant did not become acquainted with the plaintiff's husband until or about the year 1904, and since the year 1905, she, the plaintiff, has had to affection of love for her husband, but on the contrary has sought to injure his good name by constantly spreading libelous and untrue rumors and accusations against him regarding his intimacy with other women, and his neglect of his marital obligations, and has constantly declared that she, the plaintiff, desired to ruin her husband and desired to ruin him."

TO AID GOVERNMENTS

International Wireless Committee.

Brussels, October 15.—The provisional International Wireless Committee, at a meeting here today, decided upon the organization of committees in all the countries adhering to the wireless telegraph treaty, signed at London in July, 1910, to aid the governments in extensive wireless observations and experiments.

These will be carried out, with the object, first, of determining a way to secure constancy and steadiness of wireless waves; second, measuring the variations in signals and atmospheric disturbances at the different stations; third, comparing the intensity of signals. These experiments will be conducted simultaneously on three days of each week, beginning in January. Special meteorological observations also will be made once a month.

HEINZE CHARGES FRAUD

Sets Up Defense in Suit on Notes Amounting to \$2,000,000.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, October 15.—The answer of F. Augustus Heinze to the suits brought against him in the Supreme Court by William Nelson Cromwell, Edwin Gould and others, for the payment of \$2,000,000 in promissory notes was filed today. Heinze declares that the notes were made in part payment for stock of the Mercantile National Bank. He says he declined to pay them because of fraud and misrepresentation.

The answer sets forth that Edwin Gould "willfully conceived the design of cheating me out of my moneys and property which appears to be the only alternative." The Deputies are still in the penitentiary and processes in the civil courts are being prepared against them. Heinze says that the notes were made in part payment for stock of the Mercantile National Bank. He says he declined to pay them because of fraud and misrepresentation.

"PIPE LINE" UNDER FIRE

Mr. Milburn Defends Monopoly, Which He Says Is Privately Owned.

Washington, October 15.—Solicitor General Davis argued before the Supreme Court today for reversal of the Commerce Court's action in declaring the "pipe line" law unconstitutional. He contended that the law was passed in 1906 to free the country from the oil monopoly, and that a court order for its dissolution was a violation of the Constitution. He said that the Commerce Court's action was a violation of the Constitution.

HOPE IS ABANDONED

Entombed Miners, It is Now Feared, Have All Perished.

Cardiff, Wales, October 15.—All hope of finding the 23 miners entombed in the Universal Colliery, where an explosion occurred yesterday, virtually has been abandoned. The report that a party of twenty-nine men had been found alive in one of the galleries has proved erroneous, but a large number of dead bodies were found today.

No official reports have been issued, but it has been reported that the fire broke out anew this afternoon, and is still raging. There were no further signs of life in the pit.

NOW HAS COOLING STICK

John G. Milburn, for the Standard Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, are suing the Interstate Commerce Commission for its power over a company which had acquired the residence of the defendant.

MANY ATTEND FUNERAL

Prominent Men Pay Last Tribute to Timothy L. Woodruff.

London, October 15.—The well-known of the Progressive party and many other prominent men today attended the funeral of Timothy L. Woodruff, former Lieutenant-Governor of New York. The funeral services were held at the residence of Mrs. Woodruff, at 10th Street, New York.

ENGLAND COLLECTS TAX

Will Receive Nearly Million Dollars From Estate of J. P. Morgan.

London, October 15.—The will of the late J. Pierpont Morgan was probated here today. His estate in the British Isles amounts to a total of \$5,899,155. The government will receive about \$500,000 in death duties.

CRISIS DELAYED, GENERAL FEELING IN MEXICO CITY

Next Development in Situation Agitating All Alike.

ELECTIONS WILL NOT BE POSTPONED

Other Nations Falling in Line With United States May Cause Mexican Officials to Seek Some Ground to Meet Half Way for Adjustment of Difficulties.

Mexico City, October 15.—That the crisis in the relations between Mexico and the United States which was almost reached yesterday is only temporarily delayed, is the general feeling here to-night among Mexicans and foreigners. The general feeling here to-night is that the next development will be reached in a question agitating all alike.

While the American charge, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, professes to expect no reply whatever to the Washington memorandum, and the Foreign Office says there will be none for the time being, it is still regarded as certain that the nature of the American government's notification regarding future recognition, will necessitate action on the part of the Mexican authorities.

Seek Half-Way Ground.

It is not expected that the elections will be postponed, although it is admitted this is a possibility. To many it would be no surprise should Mexico return to a conciliatory attitude. The impression, which is gaining ground, that other nations are inclined to fall in line with the Washington administration in the matter of future policy toward Mexico, which would be equal to cause the Mexican officials to seek some ground upon which they can with dignity meet Washington half way toward an adjustment of the strained relations.

At the same time it is acknowledged that the accomplishment of this would be difficult, since the only recourse is the holding of the elections or the resignation of the president by General Huerta, either of which would be equally distasteful to the United States.

Deputies Still in Prison.

It is regarded as extremely improbable that General Huerta will release the deputies and restore them to their positions which appears to be the only alternative.

The Deputies are still in the penitentiary and processes in the civil courts are being prepared against them. Heinze says that the notes were made in part payment for stock of the Mercantile National Bank. He says he declined to pay them because of fraud and misrepresentation.

Without Advices.

Washington, October 15.—Administration officials up to the hour of closing the government departments today without advices as to the result of the reported conference in Mexico City of the entire diplomatic corps. This development in the situation following close upon President Wilson's note declaring the United States was shocked at the "lawlessness" of General Huerta in assuming a dictatorship over Mexico, was taken to mean here that foreign governments might bring pressure to bear in an effort to compose the situation.

Three Methods Suggested.

Both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are turning over in their minds the possibility of a more aggressive course of action by the United States. Three methods of dealing with the situation are being suggested as open to the Washington government:

"First, there is the ever-recurring suggestion in official circles of a military and naval demonstration, which would serve as a precautionary move in case a forcible policy is later required. For the present, however, the United States is concentrating on a constructive solution by the use of peaceful measures.

Second, many officials think a series of strong demands made upon the government at Mexico City to secure the immediate elimination of General Huerta would complete the record of the United States in attempting to assist as the "nearest neighbor" in solving the difficulties of the Southern republic. It has been suggested by some officials that should such demands be ignored the American government would be justified in throwing its support to the Constitutionalists in the North.

Third, the United States could formally announce its absolute termination of relations with the Huerta officials, leaving it to the influence both of the Constitutional movement and various Liberal elements in Mexico City to secure the elimination of Huerta and the establishment of provisional government which the Constitutionalists would negotiate for peace, and arrange a free election in compliance with Mexican law.

Bryan Opp to Waterloo.

Secretary Bryan left here to-night for Waterloo, Iowa, and before his departure told callers he did not expect the American government to take any further steps for a few days at least.

The dispatch of an additional German warship to Mexican waters did not bring forth any comment, as the Washington administration looks upon such action as well as on the conference of the diplomats to-day in Mexico City as the beginning of a series of manifestations by the governments of the world generally that may have a sobering effect on Huerta.

The arrest of General Mas, Mexican Federal commander, on a civil warrant while traveling through the United States to get from Piedras Negras, Mexico, to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, excited attention chiefly because the War

(Continued on Second Page.)

ALDRICH ATTACKS WILSON CURRENCY BILL AS UNSOUND

Declares It Embodies Theories of William Jennings Bryan.

ENACTMENT MEANS HE WILL TRIUMPH

Theory That United States Should Issue Currency in the Form of Promises to Pay Is Populistic, and Has No Standing in Democratic Party.

New York, October 15.—Former Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, to-night attacked the Wilson administration currency bill now before Congress, which, he declared, embodied the theories of William J. Bryan. He denounced the bill as unsound, and a revelation of the President in his earlier days had entertained beliefs contrary to provisions of the bill.

"If the House bill should be enacted into a law," Mr. Aldrich asserted, "Mr. Bryan will have achieved the purpose for which he has been contending for a decade."

Mr. Aldrich's speech was delivered at the closing session of the National Conference on Currency Reform. He made no reference to the so-called Aldrich plan for currency reform. He opposed many features of the Glass currency bill, but directed his strongest criticism at the provisions dealing with the issue of government notes, and providing for a central government board, with supervision over the system as a whole.

Extreme Pressure, Says Aldrich.

"The theory that the United States should issue currency in the form of its promises to pay," Mr. Aldrich declared, "is a populistic doctrine. It is a Democratic party principle until the advent of Mr. Bryan as president in 1896. It was injected by Mr. Bryan into the party platform in spite of the protests of the men who had been most prominent in the party councils."

"There has been no suggestion that an attempt was to be made to revive the greenback or to adopt in legislation rejected theories of the Populist party. The Democratic candidate for the presidency was elected under the party platform of the last campaign, and he had not, so far as I am aware, up to this time publicly acknowledged his approval of Mr. Bryan's ideas with reference to note issues. The large majority of the American people, who favor sound money, believed that the question of further greenback issues was settled permanently by the elections of 1896 and the following years."

Condemns Great Democrats.

The speaker characterized the administration bill's provisions for government notes as an emphatic condemnation of the theories of the government and the economic teachings of every great Democratic leader from Andrew Jackson and Thomas H. Benton to Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland.

"It is undoubtedly true," he continued, "that the support of Mr. Bryan and his followers was necessary to secure legislation upon this subject, but it is unfortunate that such support support it seemed necessary to sacrifice the cherished principles and traditions of a great party." In the proposals to create a Federal reserve board and to provide for the issue of government notes, Mr. Aldrich said, the bill follows a plan submitted by President Tyler to Congress in 1841 for the creation of an exchequer board. The bill, he said, found no substantial support in either branch of Congress, and went down to oblivion.

No Power in Time of Stress.

The Federal reserve board provided for in the Glass-Owen bill, said the speaker, in reality would bring about the creation of a central government bank. He declared the board was given autocratic powers over business

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

GAS INSTITUTE PRESIDENT

Heat Units Regarded as More Important Than Candle Power.

Officers Named by Gas Institute

William H. Gartley, of Philadelphia, Elected President, New York Being Selected as Next Convention City—Striking Points in Ad-dicks's Report.



WILLIAM H. GARTLEY.

Changes in government and public service commission requirements as to the manufacture of gas from an illuminating to a heating basis were recommended in the annual address of President W. H. Adickes before the eighth annual session of the American Gas Institute, which opened at the Jefferson Hotel yesterday morning. President Adickes said that 90 per cent of the gas sold was for cooking, heating or incandescent lighting purposes, where heat units rather than candle power was required.

The association was welcomed to Richmond by Mayor Ansley, and spent the day in discussion of a series of technical papers having to do with the gas industry. Last night a reception was given to the members of the institute by the city of Richmond and the Chamber of Commerce.

Officers Elected.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:
President, William H. Gartley, Philadelphia.
First vice-president, William E. McKay, Boston.
Second vice-president, Rufus C. Dwyer, Chicago.
Secretary-Treasurer, George G. Ramsdell, New York.

Directors for two years—Paul Doty, St. Paul, Minn.; Carl H. Graf, Indianapolis, Ind.; Warren S. Blauvelt, Detroit, Mich.; Frank Forstall, New York; Carroll Miller, Providence, R. I.; For one year—E. C. Jones, San Francisco; R. H. Searle, Rochester, N. Y.; C. N. Stannard, Denver, Col.; G. T. Corbett, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; H. L. Rice, Aurora, Ill.

New York City was selected as the next place of meeting. The association reaffirmed its plan of meeting in 1915 at San Francisco in connection with an international gas congress.

Welcomed.

Mayor Ansley in his welcoming address spoke briefly of the history of the Richmond gas works, one of the oldest in this country. In response to the address of welcome, Charles M. Colby, of Baltimore, alluded to mention some of the notable men now in the gas industry in this country and abroad who are natives of Richmond, making special mention of Alton S. Glasgow, all of whom are members of the association.

Need New Standards.

After referring gracefully to the pleasure the association had in meeting in Richmond for the first time, Mayor Ansley and acknowledging the welcome of Mayor Ansley, President Adickes in his annual report said:

"The most important condition facing the gas industry to-day is the increasing demand for materials and supplies including materials for present and future use. In many States the present quality provisions were enacted to compel the use of a high candle power, which in the absence of fuel appliances, the use of Baltimore, alluded to mention some of the notable men now in the gas industry in this country and abroad who are natives of Richmond, making special mention of Alton S. Glasgow, all of whom are members of the association.

After referring gracefully to the pleasure the association had in meeting in Richmond for the first time, Mayor Ansley and acknowledging the welcome of Mayor Ansley, President Adickes in his annual report said:

"The most important condition facing the gas industry to-day is the increasing demand for materials and supplies including materials for present and future use. In many States the present quality provisions were enacted to compel the use of a high candle power, which in the absence of fuel appliances, the use of Baltimore, alluded to mention some of the notable men now in the gas industry in this country and abroad who are natives of Richmond, making special mention of Alton S. Glasgow, all of whom are members of the association.

"The statement has been made that 50 per cent of gas is used for fuel. Taking into account the fact that the use of the incandescent burner necessitates a fuel burner, it is probable that the statement will be borne out by careful investigation.

Need is Not Candle Power.

"It is to be remembered in passing that the evolution of the type of gas to be supplied must be made in many aspects of the commercial demands of the business. Increasing cost of gas coal may be retarded by a possible selection from many larger coal supply sources, provided the legal requirements as to quality are made so that such increased sources of supply are available.

International Gas Congress.

President Adickes alluded to some detail of the work of the committee on the proposed international gas congress, which is to be held in San Francisco September 27, 1915, during the Panama Exposition. He said that he had been in correspondence with many members of the various associations, and gave a list of the organizations that are to participate, and read a copy of a letter he had sent to various

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

Never Saw a Guiltier Man, Says Judge Waddill in Discussing Harper Case

Distiller Convicted by Federal Jury for Technical Violation of Revenue Laws.

First Survivors Reach New York

Intimate Details of Sea Tragedy Told by People Who Were on the Volturo.

New York, October 15.—New York took in and sheltered to-day the first survivor of the steamship Volturo to arrive in this country, 103 in number, brought into port by the Grosser Kurfuhrst, the North German-Lloyd liner that sent the first rescue boat careered across the heaving sea by hand so difficult the task of removing passengers and crew from the burning Volturo.

The wireless had brought graphic accounts of last week's sea tragedy, and to-day from the lips of some of the Volturo's survivors there came descriptions which contained the intimate details for which the world had waited, recounted the heroic conduct of the Volturo's captain, officers and crew and of men who manned the lifeboats that put forth from other ships.

The explosion of a drum containing chemicals was the cause of the fire, according to the story told by Waldron Dasselman, third officer of the Volturo. Dasselman gave a thrilling narrative of the long hours spent on his fire-ridden ship, fighting the flames, sustaining the crippled wireless plant, lowering lifeboats, quieting the panicking passengers, steering the vessel by hand to keep her from drifting—fighting the battle unaided, because the waves were running too high for small craft from other ships to accomplish the journey to the Volturo's aid.

Ranking well up with the bravery displayed by Captain Harpe, the Volturo were the feats of daring of several of his officers, among them Second Officer Lloyd. While ten ocean liners maneuvered about the Volturo, no after darkness had settled on Thursday, Captain Inch wireless: "We can't stand this long. Our boats are gone. Send boats." No rescue boat came in response to Inch's wireless.

Then Second Officer Lloyd measured up to the mark. Taking four men with him, he entered a damaged lifeboat, the Volturo's last, and showed that the seas could be lived upon by hand.

Second Officer Von Carlsberg, of the Grosser Kurfuhrst, told the story of how Lloyd and his crew set the example for the other ships. "Soon a light—it was Lloyd's pocket lamp—was seen dancing up and down on top of the waves," said Von Carlsberg, "and in a short time the Volturo's boat reached us. Second Officer Lloyd and his crew were in the boat, and no sooner had they boarded the Kurfuhrst than their boat sank. The trip had been experimental to see if it was possible for a small boat to live in the heavy sea."

Von Carlsberg commanded the first lifeboat that put out toward the Volturo's last, and showed that the seas could be lived upon by hand.

Beside the Grosser Kurfuhrst, others of the liners that had come to the Volturo's assistance lowered lifeboats and assisted in the dangerous work of rescue. The Germania, which had relayed the Volturo's wireless calls for help to the other steamships, did not dispatch any lifeboats, according to Second Officer Lloyd, of the Volturo.

Said Second Officer Von Carlsberg, of the Kurfuhrst, describing the trip: "I heard screaming on board and I decided to keep away, for I figured that some of the panic-stricken people might jump into our boat and upset it. I shouted to the officers of the Volturo to tell the people to jump into the sea and they would be rescued."

"This advice was taken and we picked up many a man. When we got back to our ship, I found we had rescued twenty-one men. The following morning, I made two trips and rescued more. While we were at the Volturo's

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

EXPERTS ASSERT GAS STANDARDS ARE OUT OF DATE

Heat Units Regarded as More Important Than Candle Power.

Officers Named by Gas Institute

William H. Gartley, of Philadelphia, Elected President, New York Being Selected as Next Convention City—Striking Points in Ad-dicks's Report.

Changes in government and public service commission requirements as to the manufacture of gas from an illuminating to a heating basis were recommended in the annual address of President W. H. Adickes before the eighth annual session of the American Gas Institute, which opened at the Jefferson Hotel yesterday morning. President Adickes said that 90 per cent of the gas sold was for cooking, heating or incandescent lighting purposes, where heat units rather than candle power was required.

The association was welcomed to Richmond by Mayor Ansley, and spent the day in discussion of a series of technical papers having to do with the gas industry. Last night a reception was given to the members of the institute by the city of Richmond and the Chamber of Commerce.

Officers Elected.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:
President, William H. Gartley, Philadelphia.
First vice-president, William E. McKay, Boston.
Second vice-president, Rufus C. Dwyer, Chicago.
Secretary-Treasurer, George G. Ramsdell, New York.

Directors for two years—Paul Doty, St. Paul, Minn.; Carl H. Graf, Indianapolis, Ind.; Warren S. Blauvelt, Detroit, Mich.; Frank Forstall, New York; Carroll Miller, Providence, R. I.; For one year—E. C. Jones, San Francisco; R. H. Searle, Rochester, N. Y.; C. N. Stannard, Denver, Col.; G. T. Corbett, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; H. L. Rice, Aurora, Ill.

New York City was selected as the next place of meeting. The association reaffirmed its plan of meeting in 1915 at San Francisco in connection with an international gas congress.

Welcomed.

Mayor Ansley in his welcoming address spoke briefly of the history of the Richmond gas works, one of the oldest in this country. In response to the address of welcome, Charles M. Colby, of Baltimore, alluded to mention some of the notable men now in the gas industry in this country and abroad who are natives of Richmond, making special mention of Alton S. Glasgow, all of whom are members of the association.

Need New Standards.

After referring gracefully to the pleasure the association had in meeting in Richmond for the first time, Mayor Ansley and acknowledging the welcome of Mayor Ansley, President Adickes in his annual report said:

"The most important condition facing the gas industry to-day is the increasing demand for materials and supplies including materials for present and future use. In many States the present quality provisions were enacted to compel the use of a high candle power, which in the absence of fuel appliances, the use of Baltimore, alluded to mention some of the notable men now in the gas industry in this country and abroad who are natives of Richmond, making special mention of Alton S. Glasgow, all of whom are members of the association.

After referring gracefully to the pleasure the association had in meeting in Richmond for the first time, Mayor Ansley and acknowledging the welcome of Mayor Ansley, President Adickes in his annual report said:

"The most important condition facing the gas industry to-day is the increasing demand for materials and supplies including materials for present and future use. In many States the present quality provisions were enacted to compel the use of a high candle power, which in the absence of fuel appliances, the use of Baltimore, alluded to mention some of the notable men now in the gas industry in this country and abroad who are natives of Richmond, making special mention of Alton S. Glasgow, all of whom are members of the association.

"The statement has been made that 50 per cent of gas is used for fuel. Taking into account the fact that the use of the incandescent burner necessitates a fuel burner, it is probable that the statement will be borne out by careful investigation.

Need is Not Candle Power.

"It is to be remembered in passing that the evolution of the type of gas to be supplied must be made in many aspects of the commercial demands of the business. Increasing cost of gas coal may be retarded by a possible selection from many larger coal supply sources, provided the legal requirements as to quality are made so that such increased sources of supply are available.

International Gas Congress.

President Adickes alluded to some detail of the work of the committee on the proposed international gas congress, which is to be held in San Francisco September 27, 1915, during the Panama Exposition. He said that he had been in correspondence with many members of the various associations, and gave a list of the organizations that are to participate, and read a copy of a letter he had sent to various

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

Don't Wait!
A chance to succeed is what every man and every woman wants—just a chance.
There are thousands struggling along who have never had that chance—who, like Mr. Macawber, are waiting for something to turn up.
Why wait?
Don't whisper in the ditch; shout from the mountain top.
Tell the public what you can do.
Go after success; don't wait for success to come to you.
There's room at the top if you can only get a chance to climb.
Try a Want Ad in The Times-Dispatch; it carries far.
It pays to advertise.
Call Up
The Times-Dispatch
Monroe 1