the person of the men arrested and convicted.

Pollard Talks of Raid.

Attorney-General Pollard, speaking of the raid and the result, said to-night:

"The gamblers we didn't get in the raid left town quickly. While there may have been handbooks or oral betting after the raid the best information I have is that there has been no bookmaking since the convictions. The Norfolk papers have stated that the betting went on just the same as before the arrests. The newspaper men, including the editor of the Virginian-Pilot, have been summoned to testify before the grand jury of Norfolk County on Monday.

"Of the thirteen bookmakers arrested, eleven have been bailed since conviction, pending the hearing of their appeal. We had an all-night fight over the amount of the bail bond. Justice Bragg had fixed the amount at $1,500. The convicted men, through counsel, then went before Bail Commissioner Triplett and asked that the amount be reduced to $500. To this I strenuously objected, with the result that the bond was placed at $1,000. But that amount was determined upon over my protest. I fought for higher bail because I doubted whether one of the gamblers would appear for trial.

"James V. Trehy furnished bond in the sum of $2,000 for three of the convicted men while James L. Prince put up $2,000 for two more. The other bonds were furnished by the Maryland Casualty Company, after a cash deposit of $6,000 had been put up. Two of the men were still in jail late this afternoon.

"Officer Cox, of Norfolk County, who interfered with the arrests and was knocked down by Detective Baldwin, has sworn out a warrant against the officer. A man named Skidmore has sued Baldwin for $10,000. As Mr. Baldwin was acting under direct orders from the Governor and by direct appointment of the Circuit Court of Norfolk County, the State will see that he is defended as a special officer of the commonwealth.

"The bookmakers arrested had $6,100 on them. Counsel for the gamblers, through Judge Wilcox, their leading lawyer, have announced that they will bring suit to recover the money confiscated by the officers. It has been placed in a safety deposit vault in Norfolk to be used as evidence at the trial. In the event of conviction, I believe that it will escheat to the State. It seems that the gamblers are counting upon a hung jury, in which event they can claim the money taken.

"To my mind, there is no doubt whatever about the violations of the law. They were caught with the records of the bets made written in books. Our detectives wagered marked money and bills on which the numbers had been taken, and the money was found in the satchels of the convicted men. The runners had their badges numbered, and the corresponding numbers were entered in the books, which are to be placed in evidence.

"**I believe the evidence is conclusive. Their only defense was that they did not occupy any particular space, as mentioned by the law. We have been informed that the syndicate of gamblers we have rounded up paid 'Bob' Levey $2,400 a day for the fifteen days of the meet for the privilege of operating underneath the grandstand. The syndicate evidently has large capital, and, if we think they were going to Maryland to operate now that they are through here.**"

Statement of Track Officials.

Shortly after giving this interview Mr. Pollard left for Richmond. Following is the official statement given out by the race-track officials after they had decided to discontinue the meet.

"The officials of the Jamestown Jockey Club, with due consideration for the best interests of all concerned, have decided to discontinue the meeting which was scheduled to close Friday, April 10. We came here to conduct the meeting under rules recognized and respected everywhere, believing that, after numerous tests in the courts of Virginia, racing as conducted by the Jamestown Jockey Club was legal in all its phases, and serving the best interests of the sport as well as of the community.

"Recent conditions have brought some question as to the correct interpretation of the existing statutes, and until some decision from the higher courts can been handed down we are desirous of avoiding any conflict of opinion.

"It is impossible for us to prevent betting on the races by those in attendance; all that we can do is to prevent the establishment of regular stands for betting, and to refuse to accord to any one any rights not accorded to the general public. Before coming to Virginia we required that the law regulating betting be construed. This was done, and the courts having jurisdiction determined that so long as all visitors to the grounds were accorded the same privileges, and so long as the club accorded to no one a special place where he could conduct betting that the antibookmaking law was not violated.

"This precedent has now been upset, and we will not consent to the holding of another meeting until the higher courts have construed the laws regulating the subject. If that construction is such that we can conduct racing without forfeiting the confidence of the laws of Virginia we will at once determine whether the course will be permanently closed.

"To the horsemen who will suffer from early closing we can only say we regret their position, and that the hardships imposed are not of our choosing.

(Signed) "FRANK J. BRYAN,
"JOSEPH A. MURPHY,
"ED. COLE,
"MARS CASSIDY,
"F. W. GERHARDY,
"HERMAN D. CONKLING,
"JOSEPH McLENNAN."

Tunstall Wires President.

B. Gray Tunstall, city treasurer of Norfolk, to-day sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"His Excellency, the President,
"Washington, D. C.:

"Should the Governor of Virginia be unable with the State militia to break up racing in Norfolk County, will you not have all the thirteen-inch guns at Fort Monroe deliver a broadside against the race track?

"The duke, I'm sure, you might send down the Atlantic squadron. Please reply me before the bombardment begins.

"Hopefully yours in Democracy,
"B. GRAY TUNSTALL."

EXPLANATION BY HUFF

Letter Concerning Recent Court-Martial at Newport News Not Made Public.

Washington, April 9.—Secretary Daniels to-day received from Lieutenant Commander Charles P. Huff, stationed at the Newport News, Va., shipyard, that officer's explanation of statements made by his counsel at the court-martial proceedings last month to the effect that Huff's zealous performance of his duties in inspecting the battleship Texas cost her builders many thousands of dollars. The letter was not made public, but Secretary Daniels probably will issue a statement on the matter to-morrow.

Lieutenant-Commander Huff was found guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman and of officer conduct of an assault upon J. Philip Kuenzel, employed by the shipyard. In view of his excellent record, the court-martial in sentencing Huff to the loss of five numbers in grade, recommended him to clemency.

The shipbuilding company took exception to implications of Huff's counsel that the officer's trouble with Kleseckerwas a result of his rigid inspections, and asked for an inquiry.

"Berry's for Clothes"
Established 1879

This store will be open to serve you until 10 o'clock SATURDAY EVENING.

EASTER GREETLETS.

Come and greet our new styles for boys.

Never better in cloths, colors, make and fit.
Never better quality for the price.
Suits, $3.50 to $14.
Reefers, $5 to $10.
Raincoats, $3.50 up.
Cute Hats, $1.00 up.
Sweaters, Shoes, Stockings, Shirts, Underwear—everything boys wear.

Daily arrivals of Boy Scout Wear from the factory.
Out-of-town troops supplied same day order is received.

Dapper Coats!
For Misses and Yonug Women.
English Sport Coats and Balmacans, with kimono sleeves.
Exclusive patterns and styles—all man-tailored.
Prices, $15 to $25.
The Berry Middy Blouse is the blouse you'll eventually buy. $1.00 to $2.00.

O. H. Berry & Co.

MACHINE PLUNGES FROM RIVER FERRY

Two Men Drown and Five Are Rescued From Death by Sailor.

Norfolk, Va., April 9.—Two men were drowned and five others were more or less injured, when an automobile plunged through the gates on the ferry steamer Rockaway into Elizabeth River to-night.

The dead are John Tully, of New York, and W. J. Canavan, of Norfolk.

The survivors are William Fintzer, L. Haaff, Nathaniel Vogel, Burt Johnson and Richard Smith, all of New York. Smith received a bad wound on the head. Tully and Johnson were arrested in the raid made on the Jamestown race track by armed detectives on Tuesday. They had just secured bail for their appearance in court next month and were on their way to Norfolk from Portsmouth when the accident occurred. The automobile in some way started just before the boat reached her slip and plunged through the gates into the river. Tully and Canavan did not have time to get out of the car.

The five survivors were rescued by George Howard Reed, a seaman on the battleship New Hampshire. He jumped overboard, grabbed two men by the hair, and the others hung to his clothing until men on the steamer pulled them on board. All the survivors were sent to a hospital.

Race Horses Burned to Death.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Alexandria, Va., April 9.—Two valuable race horses in a car, the property of John Berry, of Markham, Va., being shipped over the Southern Railway to Markham from Alton, Va., were burned to death last night in a fire which destroyed the car. A quantity of household effects belonging to Mr. Berry were also destroyed. It is thought that the overturning of a lantern in the car was responsible for the blaze, which also consumed the car.

TAFT AT AUGUSTA.

Former President Enjoys Prospect of Extended Vacation.

Augusta, Ga., April 9.—Armed with golf clubs and smiling broadly at the prospect of an extended vacation, former President William H. Taft arrived here to-day for a stay that he said might last several weeks. He was accompanied by Mrs. Taft.

The Ex-President will be one of the speakers Tuesday at the dedication of a memorial bridge to Major Archibald Butt, his aide as President, who lost his life on the Titanic.

SENATOR LODGE DEFENDS WILSON IN TOLLS DISPUTE

(Continued From First Page.)

stances—at Portsmouth and at Algeciras.

"Never before had our relations with the various states of Central and South America been so good. It seems as if the shadow of suspicion which, owing to our dominant and at times domineering power, had darkened and chilled our relations with the people of Latin America had at last been lifted. This great position and this commanding influence have been largely lost. I am not in the councils of the President of the United States, but I believe that during the past year the present position of the United States in its foreign relations has become very apparent to him, as it has to other responsible and reflecting men, and with this appreciation of our present position has come the earnest wish to retrace some of our steps, at least, and to regain, so far as possible, the high plane which we formerly occupied. It would be an obvious impropriety to point out the specific conditions of our present relations with the various nations, both in the Old World and the New; it is enough to note the fact that we are regarded by other nations with distrust and in some cases with dislike. Rightly or wrongly, they have come to believe that we are not to be trusted; that we make our international relations the sport of politics and treat them as if they were in no wise different from questions of domestic legislation. This has not been in accord with our history or our position. Only once have we abrogated a treaty, and then actual if not declared war existed.

"We have scrupulously observed our international agreements, and where differences have arisen we have settled them not with the hand of power, but by negotiation and arbitration.

Opinions of Other Nations.

"I suppose that at this moment, in the midst of the adroitly stimulated passions raised against the President's recommendation that we should repeal the toll exemption, it will be thought very poor-spirited and even treasonable to suggest that in deciding this question we should take into consideration the opinions of other nations. Nevertheless, I consider this a very important element in any decision which I may reach, and I am encouraged to believe that I am right in so thinking, because I have the warrant and authority of the author of the Declaration of Independence. When Jefferson framed that great instrument he declared that the impelling reason for making the Declaration was 'a decent respect to the opinions of mankind.'

"The long delay in the ratification by the Senate of the treaties renewing the arbitration treaties of 1908 produced a widespread feeling among other nations that our championship of the principle of arbitration and our loud boasts of our devotion to the cause of peace were the merest hypocrisy, because we seemed ready to abandon the cause of arbitration when it looked as if our treaties might bring us to the arbitration of questions which we did not desire to have decided by an impartial tribunal.

"The President renewed the arbitration treaties, and finally, after a delay which, as I have said, aroused unpleasant suspicions, those which have been sent to the Senate have been ratified. This was the President's first step, as I looked at it, in his effort to restore the influence and reputation of the United States, which he had found to be impaired. The second step is his recommendation of the repeal of the toll-exemption clause of the canal act.

Outcry Is Unworthy.

"The outcry about exhibiting subserviency to Great Britain or any other country because we see fit to repeal the tolls seems to me hardly worthy of serious consideration. The United States is altogether too great and too powerful to be subservient to any one, and the mere fact of suggesting it seems to me to indicate an uneasy suspicion on the part of those from whom it emanates, not only of the validity of their position, but of the power and greatness of their own country, as to which I, for one, am troubled by no misgivings.

"As I have listened to some recent stirring declarations of our utter fearlessness, of our readiness to face a world in arms, in defense of toll exemption, about which noble cause no country would think of fighting, there have been moments when I have marveled, as I thought of the coolness and indifference with which we have contemplated the murder of more than 150 Americans not many miles from our own border.

"The violated rights, the unavenged, the almost unnoticed deaths of those innocent people have seemed to make heroics about canal tolls, where there is no peril to any one, peculiarly out of place.

"In opening his address Senator Lodge rehearsed the history of the canal negotiations previous to "the blunder of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty," which he said had committed the United States to obligations pregnant with future trouble. He told of the various steps by which the Hay-Pauncefote treaty had been reached and of the later adoption of the exemption clause in the regulations.

Legal Right to Exempt.

"I am of opinion," he said, "that under the terms of the treaty we have a legal right to exempt our own vessels, no matter what trade they are engaged in. In my view, if we admit that we have not the legal right to exempt from tolls vessels engaged in foreign trade, we have no right to exempt or refuse to collect tolls from vessels of the United States engaged in any trade. I think, however, that we have the legal right to exempt or refuse to collect tolls from all vessels of the United States."

After reciting his own connection with the treaty negotiations, Senator Lodge continued:

"I took the view then that under the terms of the treaty of November 18, 1901, the United States was at liberty to exempt its own vessels of commerce from the payment of tolls if it saw fit to do so, and I voted against the barred amendment, which made this right explicit, because I thought it needless.

"It is clear that the United States has rightfully, and in accordance with the terms of the treaty, built the canal through territory which is its own for canal purposes, although the ultimate sovereignty remains with the republic of Panama, and the treaty accords to the United States all rights incident to building the canal. It is also clear that in undertaking the canal on these terms the United States did so with the purpose of excluding all foreign control beyond the stipulation to preserve the 'general principle' of neutralization and for equality of terms to all users of the canal.

"Those who deny the right of the United States to exempt its own vessels rest their case on the language of article 3, which declares that:

"The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, and more particularly upon the proposition that the words 'all nations' must include the United States. I freely admit that this is a fairly arguable point, but it does not seem to me that the words 'all nations' in this connection necessarily include the United States."

Wilson More Confident.

President Wilson to-day said he was more confident than ever of the passage of the repeal bill, and that each day his confidence was increasing. Mr. Wilson said the animus behind some of the attacks on the bill was obvious, but he did not go into details. Such animus, he remarked, often proved a boomerang.

GUNMEN MAY GET STAY OF EXECUTION

(Continued From First Page.)

stunned when told that the Governor would not see, much less listen to, her. Her eyes uplifted to heaven, and her hands crossed on her breast, she voiced her anguish in, "I must see him. Tell the Governor they are killing my boy 'Jake.' He must help me."

Just then an attendant said to the party: "Mr. Potter, the pardon clerk, will see you."

Mrs. Horowitz and Mrs. Rosenberg sought to comfort Mrs. Seidenscher by telling her that there was a "pardon" in sight. Gleefully she followed them to Potter's office. In sympathetic words as he could command, Potter said: "I am very sorry, but the Governor says it is useless. There can be no reprieve, commutation or respite. The law must take its course."

Beg to See Governor.

"But cannot we see the Governor?" begged Mrs. Rosenberg. "I sent him a note from the Rev. Father Curry. All it asked was that my husband and the other boys be spared for one week—until the Jewish passover ends. What harm can come from that?"

"Yes," put in a companion, who declined to give her name, "surely the Governor will give us a chance to furnish new evidence to prove the innocence of these boys. They are nice boys. Father Curry has written to the Governor that it would be a crime to kill them. They did not shoot Rosenthal. They were not there. Becker says they were not, and that Webber did it. The Governor must see us," pleaded the woman.

"We cannot and will not, I am very sorry," replied Potter.

"There is politics in this. There is somebody behind this that we don't know anything about," urged Mrs. Horowitz.

"There is no politics. It is merely justice," responded Potter.

"Justice to kill my husband—as clean and innocent as the day he was born?" demanded Mrs. Horowitz. "Oh, if I were only Governor for a few hours I would find out who is responsible for this conspiracy to murder my husband, and send him to the chair mighty quick," replied "Lefty Louie's" wife.

As the wretched party of four left the Capitol and reached the street one of its members recognized Senator Frawley.

"Oh, do help us Senator! The Governor is going to kill our husbands," they supplicated. Frawley was then forced to endure an ordeal quite like that of the Governor yesterday, when six rabbis implored him to intervene. There were tears in his eyes, too, when he said, "I wish I could do something, but the Governor is the only one to do it, and if he refuses, what can I do?"

The women hung about the Capitol for hours, beseeching everybody they met to go to the Governor. They got nothing but kind words. The last seen of them was when they boarded a train bound for New York.

The Governor said to-night he had received no word from District Attorney Whitman indicating that he would ask for the respite of "Dago Frank." "I have heard nothing from the district attorney," said he, "since he wrote asking that no reprieve be granted."

INVITATION TO WILSON

Staunton Delegates Wants Him to Deliver Address in That City.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, April 9.—Samuel M. Donald and William A. Pratt, of Staunton, called at the White House to-day and invited President Wilson to make an address there at a meeting to be held of officials from all parts of the country interested in deaf, dumb and blind institutions. The meeting is to be held in the near future. The President took the invitation under advisement, saying he would inform them later whether he could attend.

MANY SMALLPOX CASES FOUND IN LYNCHBURG.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Lynchburg, Va., April 9.—Two new cases last evening and another this morning bring the total smallpox cases under treatment in the city up to nineteen. This is the largest since the contagion appeared here three months ago. Hundreds of people, mostly negroes, have been exposed to several cases recently, which were purposely hidden and accidentally found by the health department, and it is feared there will be a big increase in the next week or ten days.

Most Popular School Teacher
THE TIMES-DISPATCH VOTING COUPON
A $500.00 Piano-Player will be given by The Times-Dispatch to the most popular school teacher in the city of Richmond.
I hereby cast ONE vote for
Name .....
School .....
Address .....
Mail all coupons to POPULARITY MANAGER, Room 406, The Times-Dispatch.
This Coupon Not Good After April 15
Contest Ends April 30, 1914.

Vote to Date in Contest for Most Popular School Teacher

NAME.	SCHOOL.	No. Votes.
Mr. William G. Jones	Madison	35,530
Miss Mabel Dobbins	Ruffner (Central)	34,441
Mr. W. C. Locker	John Marshall Night School	31,503
Miss Rachel Lyon	Bainbridge	5,511
Mr. W. H. Cooke	Randolph	2,663
Mr. G. A. Riddick	William Fox	2,323
Miss M. E. Craig	Jefferson	1,820
Mr. A. B. Conner	McGuire	1,678
Miss Emily Valentine	Chimborazo	1,278
Mr. F. E. Cosby	R. C. M.	1,039

We have temporarily discontinued the names of teachers who have not 1,000 votes to their credit. As soon as 1,000 or more votes are registered these names will be published.

BUSINESS QUIET, BUT GOOD

James J. Hill Discusses General Conditions in Northwest.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, April 9.—James J. Hill declared to-day that general business in the Northwest is quiet, but good. "I feel very comfortable over the general situation in the Northwest, which is as prosperous, if not more so, than any other section of the country," said Mr. Hill.

The railroad builder said the rate reductions in Canada would have no adverse effect upon the direct Northern, because the adjustment principle has to do with rates between intermediate points in Western Canada.

DEVON an ARROW COLLAR
2 FOR 25 CENTS
CLUETT PEABODY & CO. TROY N.Y.

Just In
We have just received our year's supply of
Genuine Smithfield Hams.
We have never received a finer lot. All sizes, 30c per pound.
—o—
Spring is here; you may need a tonic. We offer some very old California Tokay (pure grape) Wine at $2.00 per gallon.
Geo. McD. Blake & Co.
No. 00 Broad Street.
Phones, Monroe 512-513.

REACH
If a good ball player you'd be,
Buy the goods bearing Reach's name,
And like all professionals you'll see
That's the road that leads to fame.
If you would choose from the largest line of Baseball Goods in the South, make a trip to
Harris, Flippen & Co.,
No. 1219 E. Main St.

PAINTS
ORIGINAL
Tanner Paint & Oil Co.
1417 and 1419 E. Main St.
Richmond, Va.

I WONDER IF I'M WASTING ALL MY LOVE ON YOU

The Corley Company
"The House That Made Richmond Musical."
213 East Broad Street.

Saturday Special!
Biggest Song Hit of the Season
Also
the songs featured at the Lyric this week by
Armstrong & Clark
"I'm On My Way To Mandalay,"
"Rivers of Love Flow On,"
and all
the other popular "Hits."
10c.
To-Morrow!

COLOMBIAN TREATY MAY FARE BADLY

Sum of $25,000,000 to Be Paid in Lump Sum as Soon as It Is Ratified.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, April 9.—Secretary Bryan announced to-day that the proposed new treaty with Columbia would be made public on April 15. He said the $25,000,000 that is to be paid to Colombia in recompense for the injury she sustained by the loss of the Panama Canal strip would be paid over in a lump sum as soon as the treaty has been ratified. At the White House the President stated to inquirers that there was no apology to Colombia in the treaty. Asked if there was any expression of regret for the part alleged to have been played by this country in the events that brought about a revolution, he declined to go further than his first answer. He said frankly he did not know all the terms of the treaty.

Senators favoring free tolls were keenly interested in telegraph reports from Colombia that the treaty grants Colombia the right to ship certain products through the canal without payment of tolls. It is contended that if the report is correct the State Department has reaffirmed the sovereignty of the United States over the canal as against the claims of Great Britain. In the reports from Colombia the main details of the treaty are outlined as follows:

1. The restoration of friendly relations between the United States and Colombia.

2. An indemnity of $25,000,000 to be paid to Colombia after the ratifications have been exchanged between the two countries.

3. Certain privileges for Colombian commerce by way of the Panama Canal.

4. The Colombian-Panaman boundary to be based in law June 9, 1836—demarcating the former Colombian State of Panama.

5. The United States to lend her good offices for the settlement of pending questions between Colombia and Panama.

Senators Root, Lodge and William Alden Smith, without discussing the details of the treaty, said in their estimation the convention would have a rough passageway through the Senate. If the treaty is as Colombia understands it, its ratification will be defeated, after which it will develop into historic controversy, involving the policy of former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and Secretaries of State Root and Knox.

LEADING SURGEONS ARRIVE

Will Attend International Congress to Be Held in New York.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, April 9.—Forty-nine of the most distinguished surgeons of Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland and Sweden arrived from Hamburg to-night on the steamer Imperator to attend the International Congress on Surgery to be held in this city next Monday.

Among them were Dr. Eduard Sonnenburg, of the University of Berlin, who performed the first operation for appendicitis, and who since then has performed nearly 3,000 similar operations with success.

With Dr. Sonnenburg was Dr. Eduard Rehn, of Frankfurt, the first surgeon to successfully put stitches in a man's heart.

Both these famous men were reticent when asked about their labors, and observed professional etiquette when it came to being interviewed.

After the congress they will visit Baltimore and Rochester, Minn. Others in the party were Dr. Clara Russ, of Zurich, Switzerland; Dr. J. Clinton Rubin, Dr. Osnear Bloch, of Copenhagen; Dr. Hans Salzer, Dr. Carl Ritter and Dr. Carl F. Koch.

OBITUARY

Antonietta Tilla.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Alexandria, Va., April 9.—Antonietta Tilla, thirty-two years old, a native of Italy, died yesterday.

Martin Burks Bell.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Bedford City, April 9.—Martin Burks Bell, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Bell, died last night about 10 o'clock.

Christian F. Seigle.

Christian F. Seigle, seventy-four years old, died yesterday evening at 6 o'clock at his home, 2230 Hanover Avenue. Funeral arrangements will be made latter.

Miss Flora Unice Harper.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Lynchburg, Va., April 9.—Miss Flora Unice Harper, aged eighteen years, died last night at 10:30 o'clock at her home, 1302 Hendricks Avenue. Her death was due to pellagra, and she had been ill for six weeks. Miss Harper was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Harper, and she was a native of Campbell County. Her body will be taken to Naruna to-morrow afternoon for burial.

Henry Atwill Turner.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Lynchburg, Va., April 9.—The funeral of Henry Atwill Turner, aged twenty, a college student, who died here early Wednesday morning, took place from his home on Church Street this afternoon, and the body was taken at 3 o'clock to Chatham, his former home, for burial. Young Turner recently came home from William and Mary College ill, and he died in a hospital from an abscess of the liver. He was a member of the senior class at William and Mary.

DEATHS

DOBSON.—Died, Wednesday, April 8, 1914, at 6:20 P. M., at his residence in Newport News, JOEL ALLAN HAYES DOBSON, in the sixty-second year of his age, son of the late William and Margaret Hayes Dobson and grandson of the late Colonel Joel Hayes, of Gloucester County, Va. He is survived by his wife and three sons—Hayes Dobson, of Portsmouth, Va., and William R. and Henry Dobson, of Newport News—one brother, John W. Dobson, Vineland, N. J., and one sister, Mrs. Henry A. Atkinson, of Richmond.

Funeral from the residence in Newport News THIS FRIDAY at 3 o'clock.

Baltimore papers please copy.

SEIGLE.—Died, at his residence, 2230 Hanover Avenue, April 9, 1914, at 6 P. M., CHRISTIAN F. SEIGLE, aged seventy-four.

Funeral notice later.

CLAY.—Died, Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at her residence, 1408 Chahn Street, in the twenty-ninth year of her age, MRS. NANNIE CLAY, wife of Everett Clay.

Funeral notice later.

LINDNER.—Died, Wednesday, April 8, 1914, at 1:30 P. M., at her son's residence, 605 North Sixth Street, HENRIETTA LINDNER, eighty years old.

Funeral from residence FRIDAY, April 10, 3 P. M. Interment in Hollywood.

CRUMP.—Fell asleep, Wednesday, April 8, about 7 P. M., at No. 9 Midlothian Turnpike, happy in the knowledge of his Saviour's love, L. C. CRUMP, in the forty-second year of his age.

Funeral arrangements announced later.

WOODFIN.—Died, at 3:30 P. M., April 9, at Orianna, Va., JAMES C. WOODFIN, aged seventy-three years. The body will be brought to Richmond for interment.

IN MEMORIAM

BLANKENSHIP.—In memory of our father and husband, ALONZO D. BLANKENSHIP, who departed this life three years ago.

Three years have passed, yet we remember well
As we stood beside his dying bed to bid a long farewell.
With tearful eyes we watched him until he passed away
Although we loved him dearly, we could not make him stay.

Oft I think of you, dear husband,
And my dreams are fraught with pain.
Ah! this world would be a heaven
Could I but hear thy voice again.
BY HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

CELESTINS VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
for the relief of:—
RHEUMATISM
INDIGESTION
URIC ACID
GOUT

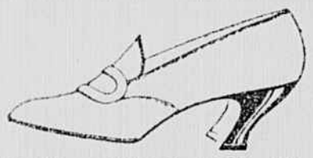
Bottled directly at the famous Spring at VICHY, France, from which it takes its name.
CELESTINS

You Can Save
No matter how small your income is—
No matter how "close" you are living—
You CAN always lay aside a portion of it!
Why not start saving NOW—there is no need of putting it off any longer.
$1 starts your account—3% interest, compounded semiannually.
Planters National Bank
Capital and Surplus
$1,800,000.00

We deliver anywhere within five miles of the city limits.
Richmond Lumber Yards
LUMBER AND MILLWORK.
Sash, Blinds, Doors, Frames.
Woodward & Son, 4th & Stockton.

DRINK FONTICELLO MINERAL WATER
ASK YOUR DOCTOR

Get Your Baby
One of our 1914 Carriages. 25 patterns to select from.
Rothert & Co.

Laird, Schober
Shoes
In All Their
Easter Glory

$6.00 $7.00 $8.00
Boschen
507 E. Broad