The Times Dispatch

Business Office....Times-Dispatch Building
10 South Tenth Street.

South Richmond.....1020 Hull Street
Washington Bureau.....Munsey Building
Petersburg Bureau....109 N. Sycamore Street
Lynchburg Bureau.....218 Eighth Street

BY MAIL.	One Year.	Six Mos.	Three Mos.	One Mo.
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By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—

	One Week.
Daily with Sunday.....	13 cents
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Sunday only.....	5 cents

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FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1914.

REVIEW IT—AND ADVERTISE US.

There will certainly be little objection on the part of Richmond to any review that Congress or the Federal Reserve Board may care to make of the selections for regional reserve banks. Knowing the facts, as they apply to Richmond, we shall, of course, regard any such review as time and money wasted, but we shall certainly consider it excellent advertisement for this city.

We are violating no confidence when we say that Richmond was surprised by its own showing when we came to place our claims against those of nearby cities. We have been working along for years, doing the very best we could, and extending our business interests as rapidly as the capital of the city would permit, but we never had time, prior to the campaign for the regional bank, to compute our loans in the South and our business connections by the side of those of Baltimore and Washington. If we were surprised at the fine showing we made, what will be the outcome of a thorough canvass by the Federal Reserve Board of all the facts presented by all the cities?

We go further: every man who honestly criticises the selection of Richmond is a good advertiser for this city. For, if he is fair-minded, he will seek to find why the organization committee chose Richmond, and, in so doing, he can but be converted. Once turned, he is perforce a Richmond booster. This is the view Richmond business men are taking of the whole big and cry raised in Baltimore and elsewhere by the malcontents. Fearing nothing before any just tribunal, we are feeding that the discussion of Richmond's claim constitutes about the best publicity this city can get. Carter Glass's speech in the House on Wednesday, for instance—reported in the papers of every Eastern and Southern city—was absolutely an eye-opener. With all sympathy for the good old town of Baltimore, we beg its newspapers to keep up the agitation they have started. It helps us tremendously, and injures only Baltimore.

NO HOPE FOR AUTOISTS.

The owners of high-power motor cars need scarcely hope for any relief from the much-discussed decision of the Michigan Supreme Court that the sliding-scale automobile tax law of that State is unconstitutional.

As reported by our Western contemporaries, the court declared the law invalid on technical grounds only. The contested statute, it seems, provided a graduated tax on automobiles according to their horsepower, but was silent as to the application of the proceeds of the public highway. The contents of the statute, the court held, did not conform to the title, and, therefore, according to constitutional decisions, it was said to indicate that a graduated tax, imposed as soon would be in any wise be [illegible]

[illegible]

Offer to Mrs. Gilman, suffragist and [illegible]

[illegible]

THREE POLITICIANS AND PANAMA.

Two years ago eleven Republican Senators, of whom nine are still members of the Senate, voted against the exemption of tolls to American shipping engaged in coastwise commerce. Three of these nine Senators—Fall, Penrose and Oliver—it is reported, will reverse themselves and vote for exemption, upon the ground that partisan advantage would be gained by the Republican party by defeat of the repeal bill. They will vote against their conscience to help their party.

The New York Tribune, a stalwart Republican newspaper, which seldom neglects an opportunity to embarrass a Democratic administration, has this to say of the alleged intention of these three Republican Senators to subordinate national welfare and national honor to supposed party good:

"We cannot see how the Republican party would be benefited by so cold-blooded a subordination of national honor and interest to temporary partisan profit. Republican Senators should not be willing to gamble with this country's reputation for good faith. Those who in 1912 attacked discrimination in favor of our coastwise trade as vicious would discredit themselves by favoring discrimination now, simply as a means of aggravating a feud within the Democratic party.

"On some questions," says the Tribune, "it is natural to expect politicians to play politics. But petty ambition to put one faction or the other of the opposition 'in the hole' should be repressed when it comes to dealing with international relations," and concludes with this view of the effect on the Republican party and the nation of the proposed action of Senators Fall, Penrose and Oliver:

"The Republicans in the Senate are bound by no platform declaration in favor of tolls exemption. They are free to do what they think is right and best for the country. Some of them are strong believers in ship subsidies, and would like to strain a point to vote indirect aid from the Treasury to the coastwise lines, whether such aid is really needed or not. But we are satisfied that the Republican party, as a whole, favors maintaining the national honor first and encouraging shipping afterward. It would have good cause to deplore the shortsightedness of its representatives in the Senate if a majority of them should antagonize the President and embrace the cause of Clark, Hearst, Murphy and Underwood.

"The Tribune well expresses the difference between reversal of position on the part of Democratic Senators and the same action on the part of Republican Senators. Mr. Wilson thinks the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is violated by the tolls exemption clause, but, recognizing that others may place upon it a different interpretation, requests these to waive that point and vote for repeal. In other words, he asks them to abandon a position held morally wrong by all the world and many in the United States, and to assume a position which most people think morally right and none morally wrong. This, he points out, can be done without reference to what is the correct and what is the incorrect interpretation of the treaty. On the other hand, those Republican Senators who are said to contemplate reversing their vote are taking the position that what was morally wrong two years ago can be made morally right now by the promptings of desire to embarrass the opposition. They are justifying reversal of treaty interpretation on the ground that party good may thereby be accomplished. Democrats are asked to shift from doubtful to certain ground—for it is self-evident that equal treatment of all nations is not a violation of the treaty—to gain the good will and confidence of the world; three Republicans contemplate shifting from certain to doubtful ground—for it is very doubtful, to say the least, whether toll exemption is not a violation of the treaty—to gain partisan advantage.

"The Democrats are asked to repress their pride of opinion for the good of the nation; three Republicans contemplate stifling their consciences for the supposed good of their party."

AN OPPORTUNITY MISSED.

In the primitive ages the only women captured by men were the weak, those unable to fight or escape. In those days the swiftest men got the most women, and the swiftest women got the most men. So, of course, the girl babies born of such parents were small and weak. None but weak women were mothers. It always has been. Small, weakly babies women have been killing ever since, because they are so easy to kill. Mrs. Gilman, suffragist and feminist, says not but the weak were captured by men, and so, of course, the girl babies were small and weak. Why not? Her babies also were not small and weakly, easily explained. If they had been there would have been no difficulty to capture the weak women. Mrs. Gilman's scientific treatise could never have been written. Still, we realize that Mrs. Gilman and Mrs. Gilman's lecture was predestined to punishment to a sinful world, we do not quite understand how the inevitable result could be true. The weak women were captured, and the result was more weak women. Result: easier to capture and still weaker women. Repeat this down the ages, and we have women growing weaker and weaker, and slower and slower upon their feet. The wonder is that after, say, 10,000 years, or however many years there have been since the first caveman crashed the first weak woman, women are able to walk at all, let alone walk and run and dance and in hobble skirts, too. Mrs. Gilman missed a chance to extend the length of her lecture. She might have added simple explanation to complete her scientific discourse. After she had done talking she might have said something. She did not, and we are still plodding along in a mass of misunderstanding.

Congressional Record issued April 6 contains no report of passage of the rural credits bill, and the editors have an advance copy that the bill was to pass.

People who are in the habit of judging others by themselves should not engage too much in introspection, lest they would become misanthropes.

A NEW SCHOOL HISTORY.

Edgar Sydenstricker, former editor of the Lynchburg Advance, and A. L. Burger, a teacher in the Lynchburg public schools, have co-operated in the publication of a most interesting little school history of Virginia—a most welcome addition to the literature on the subject.

Heretofore, we have had no school history of Virginia that precisely met the needs of our teachers. The old history on which most of us were reared is sadly antiquated. Cooke's excellent book in the American Commonwealths series is too extensive; Munford's little volume on secession, excellent though it is, is best suited for high school grades. Mr. Sydenstricker and Mr. Burger have attempted, and with no small success, to strike the mean and to give us a book which will be sufficiently simple for children, but extensive enough for those of more mature minds.

Excellent judgment is displayed in the division of the subject. About 140 pages are given to Colonial Virginia, forty pages more bring the story to the establishment of government under the Constitution in 1789, sixty pages tell the story of the years from 1789 to 1861, forty relate to Virginia's part in the war, with a brief chapter on Reconstruction, and a long, most interesting chapter on conditions from 1865 to 1914. If the book errs in any respect—aside from small inaccuracies that will be corrected with revision and in matters about which there may be two opinions——it is in its treatment of the critical years around 1829.

A very pleasing section of this little book is devoted to the economic history of Virginia, and to that long program of internal improvement which constitutes one of the most interesting chapters in our annals. In particular, we note the emphasis laid upon the building of railroads and the construction of the famous old James River and Kanawha Canal. To some the picture of the old packet-boat Marshall, as it lies near the railroad track above Lynchburg—one can also see the river in the photograph reproduced in the history—will recall those spacious days when one might journey from Richmond to Lynchburg in about thirty hours, with never a thought of cinders or a complaint of jostling cars.

All Virginians owe Mr. Sydenstricker and his collaborator a debt for this fine little history.

"YOU ALL" IS RIGHT.

The bumptious New York Sun has been taught proper usage by a number of Southern correspondents who have called it to time in their defense of that good old Virginia phrase, "you all."

The Sun, it appears, with its magpielike prying into everybody's business, was recently talking of our so-called Southern "dialect," and was wondering at the use of "you all" in its application to a single individual. While we did not see the offending article at the time, we presume from the replies of the Sun's correspondents that it gaily gibed us Virginians for our ignorance of grammar.

One correspondent, writing from Richmond, by the way, turns the joke on the Sun, by explaining that we never use the words "you all" except when speaking of two or more persons, and that this usage is amply sustained in the best English. Another correspondent, writing from Cascade—we suspect we know him—speaks to the point when he says:

I am seventy-two years old; played, hunted, fished and fought with little negroes when a boy, and have worked there ever since the Civil War; was educated at a college where there were students from every State in the South, fought through the war with a company from another State than my own, and have yet to hear "you all" applied to a single person. I think this mistake frequently arises from hearing one addressing a single individual say "you all" meaning "you and those associated with you." Even educated men from the North make this error. I had some friends from that section who used to come down every fall and hunt with me. One of them remarked one day that it was a strange habit we had of using "you all" in the singular. I replied: "If you will call my attention to a single instance of it I will give you the best setter I have." He never claimed the setter, though the three friends hunted with me eighteen years. He got the idea from hearing me say to my foreman: "You all go and do so and so", meaning, of course, that he and the other laborers were to do it. The expression may be used in the singular, somewhere, but I have never heard it.

Like this writer, we have never heard "you all" applied to one person, though we have heard it attributed to the long-suffering Carolina mountaineers, who have been blamed for thousands of things they never did or said.

This is but another illustration of the alertness with which a certain cheap type of Northern magazine and newspaper writer attempts what he calls "Southern dialect." We have read their reported dialogues between Virginia mountaineers, between Southern negroes, and between old-fashioned planters, and we have sometimes had difficulty in discovering precisely what it was all about.

Our pronunciation—our "dialect," if they choose so to call it—is very different from that one hears in New York, and we thank Heaven for it. But it is musical, it is soft, it does not offend the ear, and it is far purer English than one can hear anywhere in the world, except among the old families of the mother country itself. How can it be otherwise when we of the South, with less than 5 per cent of foreign blood in our veins, can claim to be among the few million true Anglo-Saxons left in the world?

"The storm of protest which has followed the naming of the regional bank cities," says the Cincinnati Times-Star, "ought to make President Wilson very careful in his selection of the members of the Regional Reserve Board." Great Scott! Is every man who doesn't land an appointment going to raise a howl?

"Abazing Has a Commercial Virtue."—Headline. Sure; the bait shops profit.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Reprinted from This Newspaper.

Peninsula Movements.

There were some rumors in the city yesterday about the enemy having commenced an advance up the Peninsula. No such advance has commenced, though the force at Fortress Monroe is being reinforced, and some of the new troops have been thrown forward to Yorktown. There seems to be little doubt that a movement from that quarter will be a part of Grant's plan. Burnside's force, it is thought, will be sent there.

Death of Lord Ashburton.

The late English papers announce the death of Lord Ashburton. He was the son of the Lord Ashburton who made with Mr. Webster the northwestern boundary treaty. The same papers also announce the death of the Earl of Aberdeen. He was prime minister in 1841.

General Lee's Army.

Army of Northern Virginia, April 9.—Yesterday, set aside as a day of fasting, was observed by order of General Lee. In camp the day was most appropriately observed.

Quite a commotion has been caused in camp among the officers by general orders, No. 18, requiring officers who overstay their leaves to send up excuses therefor.

The Signal Corps reports that the heavy firing heard yesterday was caused by a sham battle, which the enemy got up for the special amusement and edification of General Grant. These amusements will doubtless prove more agreeable than real encounters with Lee's veterans.

The report of the arrival from the West of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps seems to be fully confirmed.

Monday next has been set aside by Hill's Corps for a grand tournament.

Mexican Problem of Fifty Years Ago.

The Yankee Congress has passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling by silence to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are now indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico; therefore, they think it fit to declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchial government erected on the ruins of any Republican government in America, under the auspices of any European power."

After brief debate, in which objection was made that the language was not strong enough, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Trouble in the Balkans.

It is rumored that great coolness has arisen between Russia and France, the former having acquired the conviction that France is plotting mischief in European Turkey.

No Reinforcements.

It is satisfactorily ascertained that Grant has as yet received no organized reinforcements. So far the reinforcements have been inconsiderable. In the reorganization of Grant's army there are enumerated thirty-two brigades, which, estimating the average of the Yankee regiment at 350 men, would give Grant about 44,000 infantry.

Maximilian to Embark.

The Northern newspapers report that Maximilian will embark for Mexico on April 13. It is rumored that the Emperor has agreed with Napoleon upon a plan of entire neutrality as regards the Confederacy and the Yankee government.

Miscellaneous.

The elections in Connecticut resulted in sweeping victories for the Unionists. The results in Kansas and other Western points indicate dissatisfaction with the Lincoln administration.

Garibaldi had embarked from Caprera on March 23, and was expected at Southampton shortly.

It is reported that Siegel is concentrating a large force in the Valley.

Chinese Sugar Cane.

A correspondent again brings to mind how valuable it is that the Chinese sugar cane should be largely cultivated this year for its use as a syrup and substitute for meat. It is planted as corn is planted, and in good soil the yield is astonishing, and in July and August the grinding may commence.

Literary Messenger.

There has been placed on our table the April number of the Southern Literary Messenger. No words should be necessary to recommend this attractive monthly to the Southern public, for every one who has a taste for literary entertainment or feels an interest in the growth of an original independent and manly Southern literature, will subscribe for the Messenger.

The Rappahannock Rhapsodist

Through the Tunnel.

With high-pitched roar and hiss, the flying train
Sweeps from the sunny hills and valleys bright,
Headlong, into the yawning jaws of night,
Where eyes, dilated, seek for light in vain.
The very hills seem resting on the brain
With something of their vast, oppressive weight,
While sulphurous vapors choke and suffocate
Like a fierce breath from Pluto's dread domain.
Now the swift engine slackens in her flight;
The switch-points click more slowly 'neath the wheels,
And roar and hiss die down as slow she glides—
Now, a faint gleam, now, full and sudden light!
And out in the grand station shed the steals,
And the huge tumult of the city's tides.

THOMAS LOMAX HUNTER.

King George, Va.

Voice of the People

Mr. Button Explains.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I note in your paper of April 6 a communication from Mr. Pembroke Pettit, of Palmyra, Va., commenting upon the action of the Democratic committee for the Tenth Congressional District, in fixing the time for holding the primary for the nomination of a candidate for Congress, and also fixing the time in which notice of candidacy should be given. After quite a severe arraignment of the committee he asks: "Can the committee give one single reason why this primary should be held upwards of four months before the general election?"

I do not intend to engage in a controversy with Mr. Pettit as to his unwarranted and unjust charges and insinuations, and will simply respond to his challenge for "a single reason" for the committee's action. The Legislature at its recent session passed a new primary law for the State, which by its express terms does not become effective until January 1, 1915. This provision, postponing the operation of the law, was made after long and mature consideration, and was intended to permit the congressional primaries of 1914 to be held under the old law and at an early date, so that probable contests for members of Congress would not be drawn into the fight for State-wide prohibition—a condition which every serious-thinking man earnestly wished to avoid. The policy and the wisdom of this course is too obvious to call for further comment.

In accordance with this universal understanding, the committee for the Third Congressional District met on March 20, fixed June 16 as the date for the primary, and April 16 as the last day for candidates to give notice of their candidacy. The committee for the Sixth Congressional District met on April 4, fixed June 26 as the date for the primary, and April 25 as the last day for notice of candidacy to be filed. From this it will be seen that in the Third District the time between the call for the primary and the last day for giving notice of candidacy is sixteen days, and in the Sixth District twenty-one days. I also recall that in the Ninth District, the nomination was made by convention in March, and in the Second, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Districts the date for the primaries was fixed at from one to more than thirty days given in any case for filing notice of candidacy. In many other States congressional nominations have already been made by primaries, and many are now pending, and nominations will be made long before the dates generally fixed in this State.

The committee for the Tenth District met on March 12, fixed June 29 as the date for the primary, and April 11 as the last day for giving notice of candidacy—a period of thirty days.

I feel that this brief statement of facts is due to the committee for the Tenth District, and I trust will give to those who may have seen Mr. Pettit's card, some reason for the action of which he so bitterly complains.

JOSEPH BUTTON,
Chairman Tenth District Committee.

The Ability of Women.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Will you allow space for a plain talk to our statesmen and lawmakers in the last legislature that voted against woman's right to vote for the co-ordinate college for woman? They seem to think woman ought to take the back seats in education. They forget that God made no distinction in ability and talent between man and woman, that women are entitled to equal rights and privileges with man in the government, schools, colleges and university. To prove that woman has as much ability and talent as the statesmen that voted against the right of woman suffrage and the co-ordinate college for woman:

Not one of them has the ability and talent to run the administration of Great Britain like Queen Victoria.

Not one of the statesmen has the ability and talent of Queen Zenobia. When she raised her army against the ability and military talent of Queen Thomyris he was captured and executed.

Not one of the statesmen has the ability and talent of Queen Isabella. When the rest of the nation refused to aid Columbus, Queen Isabella sold her jewels to aid Columbus to discover America in 1492.

Not one of these statesmen has the ability and talent of Delilah, a Philistine woman, who captured Samson.

Not one of these statesmen has the ability and talent of Mary Washington, the mother of George Washington. When her son George was about to join the British navy it was her ability and talent, with her influence and decision, that gave us George Washington, the Father of our Country.

Not one of these statesmen has the ability and talent of Mrs. Andrew Johnson, a school teacher, who taught her husband after they were married and made Andrew Johnson President of the United States.

Not one of these statesmen has the ability and talent of Miss Sallie Rush, who became young Abraham Lincoln's stepmother, who with her ability and talent and her energy, discovered such possibilities in young Lincoln and made a great man of him.

I could call the statesmen's attention to the fact that there are women around the Capitol in Richmond, at Charlottesville and the University of Virginia with as much ability and talent as any one of the statesmen that voted against the co-ordinate college for woman.

It is true that the statesmen and the leaders of political parties are afraid of woman's ability, talent and moral influence in elections, but the time will soon come when women, with their ability and talent, will have their equal rights in the government, schools, colleges and universities.

A. J. TAYLOR.

Give the Baltimore Banks a Chance.

Against the argument that the defection of banking capital from Baltimore by the high rate of taxation prevented the selection of this city for a regional bank is cited the fact that the bank went to Richmond, a smaller city, with less trade and smaller banking facilities.

The argument is superficially sound. It loses force when we find the explanation for Richmond's selection to be the fact that Richmond's banking business is increasing fast, while Baltimore's stands still.

If Baltimore's banking business were growing at the same rate as its trade and commerce, Richmond would not have been chosen. There may even be doubt whether the boundaries of this region would have been what they are. The country was districted in accordance with certain rules based on financial showing.

Had Baltimore's showing been increased by all the business Baltimore merchants do with Philadelphia banks and the Philadelphia showing been correspondingly decreased, the basis would have been materially changed. Still more potent would be the fact that had Baltimore's banking business been allowed to grow as it should, we would have received the deposits and loans of other cities that would naturally turn to us, but go to Philadelphia because they know at the start that Baltimore banks cannot accommodate them. Even had Richmond been predestined to acquire the regional bank, we might have captured Philadelphia's.

But the loss of the bank to this city has been worth while. It is very much better to relieve the incubus on her financial institutions than to get a bank and allow the incubus to remain. That little Richmond should be growing faster than we are tells the whole story; it means that, under existing circumstances, even had we obtained the bank she would probably get it from us in the end. If we have got to grow up to a bank, let us begin. That is better than having Richmond do it. We cannot do it ourselves, except the bank tax be reduced; we can count ourselves lucky that the federal opinion of Baltimore was made known early enough for the Legislature to be impressed and give the city a chance to redeem itself.—Baltimore News.

Queries and Answers

The Little Colonel.

Please tell me where I can get the Little Colonel series.

SCHOOLGIRL.

Any book store can supply you.

Customs.

What is the duty on a cask of Rhein wine (150 liters)? How many liters make a gallon? J. W. T.

Forty-five cents per gallon. A liter is about a quart.

Pension.

Please advise how I should apply for a pension as a Confederate veteran. I. B. H.

Write to First Auditor, Library Building, Richmond, Va. He will send you application blanks and full information.

Damages.

A breaks his carriage on the public road and leaves it there for several days. B's gentle driving horse takes fright at it and breaks the vehicle to which he is attached. Is A liable for damages? G. T. W.

This would be a question for a jury.

Firm Name, etc.

Is there any restriction on the use of a company name by a mail order firm? Does "$5.00" count as one word or two in a classified advertisement? X. Y. Z.

A mail order firm may use any style it chooses. One word.

Embeco.

Please give the definition of the word "embeco" after a signature. H. L. H.

No book here, or in the two largest libraries in America to which the question has been referred, contains the word. It may come from some code.

Abe Martin

Too many folks hang up their religion with their Sunday clothes. Winter elbows may be made as good as new by a lively application o' cornmeal an' a stiff brush.

NEWS OF SOUTH RICHMOND

TO CONSIDER BUDGET

Annual Appropriations Will Be Made at Meeting of Supervisors on Monday.

A number of important matters are to come up at the regular monthly meeting of the Chesterfield County Board of Supervisors on Monday. The yearly budget will be considered, and the school levy made. Members of the county school board have asked for an increase of 10 per cent in the districts of Dale, Clover Hill and Ettrick. New schools are wanted, and many of the present buildings are in need of repair. It is expected that there will be opposition to an increase.

The new South Richmond and Chesterfield Electric Railway Company will probably be granted a franchise to extend its line to Falling Creek. The board granted the company a provisional franchise at a recent meeting, in order that it might begin laying its tracks at once.

Funeral of Rev. L. C. Crump.

The funeral services of Rev. Lemuel Calvin Crump, forty years old, who died Wednesday night at his home in Chesterfield County, will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home. The burial will be in Bethlehem Cemetery. Mr. Crump was the son of the late Dr. Benjamin Oliver Crump, and was well known in the county. Besides his wife, he is survived by three brothers and two sisters, Mrs. H. P. Mayo and Mrs. John Henry Williams.

Hear Immigration Suit To-Day.

The suit of J. H. Covert against the Middle Atlantic Immigration Company will be heard before Judge Ernest H. Wells to-day in Hustings Court, Part II.

New Cars for Forest Hill.

Large articulated cars have replaced the single truck type on the Forest Hill line. They are the same which were used on Hull Street before the double truck cars were substituted for them.

Considerable difficulty is experienced during business hours by the Hull Street cars in maintaining their schedule on Fourteenth Street. As soon as the sidewalks are leveled, which has been ordered done by the Administrative Board, it is expected that the congestion will be somewhat relieved.

Will Build New Station.

At the request of the Chester Citizens' League, the Tidewater and Western Railroad has agreed to erect a new station at Chester upon the site of the present building. The road has improved its facilities greatly in the past year, and is doing an increasing business in Chesterfield County.

The league is now working upon the improvement of sanitary conditions in the town, and is considering having concrete walks laid. It was instrumental in having electric lights installed recently.

General News Notes.

Repairs have been completed to the home of Justice H. A. Marrice, which was recently badly damaged by fire.

Miss Mary Smith will leave to-day to spend Easter with friends at Clover.

A cake and pie sale will be held by the St. Francis' Guild of Meade Memorial Episcopal Church to-morrow in Willard's store, corner Twelfth and Hull Streets.

In a test of the water plugs made yesterday it was found that the pressure above Seventh Street was about seventy-five, and downtown averaged fifty pounds. The territory below Seventh Street is supplied with water from the Settling Basin, while the other is still using from the old Manchester Filtering Plant.

An Easter egg hunt will be given by the Camp Fire Girls of Woodland Heights this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of Miss Nettie Cridlin, on West Twenty-fourth Street.

Miss Inez Clary, of 1009 Bainbridge Street, left yesterday to spend the Easter holidays with friends in King and Queen County.

An enjoyable party was given Tuesday night at the home of Mrs. H. A. Bowen, in Woodland Heights, in honor of the sixteenth birthday of her daughter, Miss Ellen Bowen.

News of Petersburg

The Times-Dispatch Bureau,
5 Bollingbrook Street,
(Telephone 1485),
Petersburg, Va., April 9.

The first of a series of groups of members of the Chamber of Commerce under the new plan of organization was held to-night. The purpose of these meetings is to hear suggestions from members as to what is best to do for the advancement of the city's interests generally, of each line of business especially, and of the first thing of importance the chamber should do for the benefit of the city at large. In all these respects the members are expected to assist in formulating the policy to pursue. Under the new plan the chamber will be active and aggressive in the work.

Ready to Retire Bond Issue.

Petersburg is ready to retire its issue of $125,000 4 per cent bonds, which mature on July 1, and the sinking fund commissioners are calling for their presentation for redemption ahead of time. Last year the city redeemed in cash an issue of $165,000 of bonds.

Knights Elect Delegates.

Petersburg Council, Knights of Columbus, last night elected the following delegates and alternates to the State convention which meets in Newport News: Delegates—Grand Knight Thomas J. O'Farrell and Past Grand Knight J. Harry Bailey. Alternates—Past Grand Knight H. A. Rewz and Edwin F. Clements.

To Be Tried for Selling Cocaine.

Pearl Barkley, a negress, who was some time ago indicted in the Hustings Court for selling cocaine, but who had kept out of reach of the Petersburg police, was arrested in Richmond yesterday, and was to-day brought back to the city to stand trial. The activity of the police in the matter of cocaine selling has pretty well broken up the trade in Petersburg.

Death of Former Resident.

William H. Wolfe, a former resident of Petersburg, died last night at the home of his nephew, Stanley Morrison, in Portsmouth, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. The body will be brought to this city to-morrow morning for burial in Blandford Cemetery.

Small Lumber Fire.

A rack of lumber at the Virginia Lumber and Box Company's plant in the western part of the city, caught fire last evening. The department prevented the spread of the flames, and saved the company from any serious loss.

General News Notes.

Mabel Abernathy, an inmate of the Methodist Orphanage, while playing at school yesterday, broke one of her arms. She was taken to the hospital, where she received proper attention.

There was a brisk fall of hail and snow for some time here this morning.

The Petersburg High School baseball team went up to Blackstone to-day to play the Academy team, of that place. To-morrow afternoon the Petersburg boys will play at Farmville.

Heine Busch, on account of the busy training of his boys, has been compelled to decline an invitation to take his team to Raleigh for a game with the club of that city.

Manager Busch has sent transportation to a Southern League pitcher, whose name has not been divulged, but of whom he expects much.

Elaborate programs for Easter music in the churches are being prepared. At the Market Street M. E. Church the beautiful cantata of "Easter Eve and Morn" will be sung by the choir.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Ruffin, of Raleigh, N. C., are visiting relatives and friends in this city.

The Atlantic Coast Line Company will soon have a steel bridge over the tracks at the Grossman Crossing, in Chesterfield County, near this city. The concrete approaches to the bridge have been completed.

Miss Hettie O. Sweeney, one of the best known and most capable of the public school teachers, is quite sick at the Petersburg Hospital.

The Citizens' Improvement League, of Ettrick, will meet to-morrow night and support a campaign committee in the matter of the proposed auditorium which it is expected to erect.

Action will also be taken in reference to the proposed removal of Chesterfield Courthouse to Chester.

FINDS HER $10,000 INCOME TOO SMALL

Miss Kate Schermerhorn, Eighteen Years Old, Asks for 50 Per Cent Increase.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, April 9.—Miss Katie Schermerhorn, eighteen years old, has found her annual income of $10,000 from the estate of her parents, entirely inadequate. To-day this young social favorite appealed through her guardian to Supreme Court Justice Weeks for an order, instructing the trustees of the Schermerhorn estate to increase the allowance 50 per cent.

Miss Schermerhorn was found at her home to-night. "Why have you found an annual allowance of $10,000 too small?" she was asked.

"Really, I do not know at all," came the startling rejoinder.

"But, Miss Schermerhorn, surely you can tell whether your appeal for such a large increase is due to the demands of dress, entertaining or amusement?" she was asked.

"Oh, no. I do not know at all," she said. "My guardian thought I was entitled to a larger allowance, and arranged all the court action against the trustees without consulting me. Of course, I am satisfied with the suit to increase the allowance."

"Well, is it due to your increased cost of living," begged the reporter in desperation.

"I do not know why I need it, but I do,' said Miss Schermerhorn, sweetly. "And I think that the trustees think so, too," and she closed the interview, leaving the details still a mystery.

It was explained in the papers praying for the increase in the allowance that Miss Schermerhorn is preparing for matrimony. She is engaged to wed John Matthews. But when she was asked as to the additional expenses that this would entail, the society girl just laughed and said again, "I do not know."

FIRE IN EARLY MORNING DISASTROUS TO WINDSOR

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Suffolk, Va., April 9.—Fire broke out early this morning in the store of K. E. Barrett & Co., at Windsor, Va., quickly spreading to the warehouse. Both buildings and contents were entirely consumed. The boarding-house of Mrs. I. F. Carr, I. E. Joyner's store and warehouse and a barber shop, owned by the K. E. Barrett Company, were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $20,000, partly covered by insurance.

Walker Baylor Dead.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Bowling Green, Va., April 9.—Walker Baylor, colored, for fifty years janitor at the courthouse of this county, died to-day, aged about eighty years. Walker was highly thought of by the white people, among whom he had many friends.

DOWAGER EMPRESS OF JAPAN IS DEAD

Her Majesty Passes Away Suddenly in Presence of Members of Royal Family.

Tokio, April 9.—The Dowager Empress Haruko died at the Imperial villa at Namazu to-day.

Following the usual custom in the case of the death of a member of the imperial family, the official announcement of the event will not be made until the body has been transferred to the capital. This is expected to take place to-morrow. Her Majesty passed away suddenly in the presence of Emperor Yoshihito, the Empress and the other members of the royal family, who had been summoned from the capital.

Her Majesty had been suffering for a considerable period from angina pectoris, but official diagnosis declared Bright's disease was the direct cause of her death.

The Dowager Empress Haruko, was the widow of Emperor Mutsuhito, who died on July 30, 1912. She was born on May 28, 1850, and was the daughter of a nobleman, Ichijo Tadado. In 1869, she married the late Emperor, and was declared Empress.

Haruko, by the side of her husband, passed through the troubled period of the transformation of Japan at the beginning of the Mutsuhito's regime. She saw him transfer his capital from Kioto to Yedo, which was later renamed Tokio. She watched with curious interest the opening of the country to foreign commerce. Its departure from old world customs and its adoption of Western civilization. She awaited in the Imperial Palace news of the Japanese armies at war, first with China and then with Russia, and saw the complete evolution of Japan as a world power.

The Dowager Empress was greatly affected by the death of Mutsuhito, suffering for many months from an affection of the heart. She died at the Imperial Villa at Namazu, a watering place near Yokohoma.

UNITED TYPOTHETAE MEETING IN ROANOKE

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Roanoke, Va., April 9.—The quarterly meeting of the officers and executive council of the United Typothetae and Franklin Club of America, was opened to-day in this city, and will continue through to-morrow. The membership of the organization includes the proprietors of the leading printing concerns in this country. To-night the visitors were entertained at dinner by Edward L. Stone, of this city, a member of the executive council.

WE cordially invite our women patrons to make free use of the special facilities we have provided for their comfort and convenience.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $1,700,000.00.

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