The Times Dispatch

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MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1914.

THE LESSON OF THE TAMPICO INCIDENT.

The lack of excitement which characterized the reception of the news that a number of American marines had been arrested in Tampico by Huerta's minions is eloquent testimony to the calmness with which the Mexican situation is viewed. Such an incident prior to the war with Spain would have thrown the country into turmoil, and the brief message sent by Rear-Admiral Mayo to the Mexican authorities would have been hailed with delight as an exhibition of American aggressiveness and intolerance of insult to the uniform. The other day it was taken as a matter of course, and though refusal on the part of Huerta to surrender to the demands of the American might have had far-reaching results, no one was excited.

An explanation of the difference may be found in the quiet confidence of the nation in its power. The people of the United States know that it is not fear of consequences that has been the basis of our conciliatory attitude in our recent relations with foreign governments. They know that it is not fear of defeat, but desire to bring peace to a distracted neighbor, which has guided us in our dealings with the Mexican situation. They know that the United States need fear nothing but to do wrong. A nation less certain of its strength might have become excited over the Tampico incident, but the American people, assured that its representatives in Mexican waters had demanded only what self-respect dictated that the nation demand and what the nation could enforce, waited quietly for Mexico to yield. Mexico has yielded, and the incident has passed, but not, we hope, without impressing its lesson upon the country. A nation, as an individual, sure of its rights and of its ability to enforce them, is not overeager to assert them or too easily excited over the prospect of assaults upon them.

THE PLAIN ISSUE.

"The party of Jefferson, of Jackson, of Monroe, and of Madison," says the Washington Post, in arguing against the Sims repeal bill, "is made up of honest, true, self-respecting men in every State in the Union."

That is true, thank God, it is true, and for the very reason that they are "honest, true, self-respecting men" they know that a nation must keep the faith. Because they are "honest, true, self-respecting men," they know that if a nation can violate its solemn oath without losing caste among the other nations of the earth, an individual can do likewise. They know that if a nation, to gain personal advantage, can put counter to the view of all other nations on a question of morality, an individual, for the same end, can act counter to the opinion of all mankind. They know, too, that an individual cannot do these things and that a nation cannot, and that assertions to the contrary are the merest balderdash. They know that underneath all the rubbish with which opponents of repeal have sought to bury the issue lies, still plainly visible, the simple question of honor. Senator Lodge, quoting from the Declaration of Independence, calls "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind."

The results in New Jersey, in Massachusetts, in Illinois are now being made to prove everything about the currency, the tariff, the Panama toll controversy, and woman's suffrage if you have anything else to be proved, you can prove that too.

Would one call settling that Colombia row with $25,000,000 dollar opposing?

After standing at the pictures of some of the women in the case, we have reached the conclusion that New York kissing parson's proper home is in an insane asylum, if he really kissed 'em.

Every time we think of the coming scramble among the Colombian politicians we regret that $25,000,000.

If the Colonel knows what is good for him he will bring his hunt for specimens to an abrupt halt, and return home to hunt for bull moose.

A demagogue is a man who receives the applause of the crowd that kisses our candidate.

Winter, at last, from very shame, has sneaked from his comfortable position in the lap of spring.

We are compelled to disbelieve the reports of Senator Works's speech in which he is alleged to have declared that President Wilson in the cause of the repeal bill's passage. Why should Senator Works go out of his way to praise Mr. Wilson?

Villa's hatred of all foreigners should find response in the heart of one American not unknown to notoriety.

EASTER SCENES.

You might have passed down Franklin Street just before 11 o'clock and would not have thought for a moment that it was a great feast day of the church, the chosen hour of the society parade. Hanging, leaden clouds kept the timid at home, and made the fair possessors of handsome gowns hesitate to trust them to blustery weather.

But a glimpse of sunlight at 12:30, and bright skies two hours later brought new bonnets from their boxes, new dresses from the wardrobes and sent their wearers into the streets by the thousand. By 5 o'clock, Franklin Street was crowded. Watching the multitude, good old Dr. Johnson would have blurted out a dozen epigrams between Richmond College and First Street; Mr. Spectator could have filled more than one number of his paper with wise reflections upon men and morals—or, rather, upon women and dress.

Save for those sensible souls who were above such things, all femininity might yesterday have been divided into two classes, those with flowers and those without. The former were the proud, the latter the humble. One might walk down the street behind a woman and tell with certainty before one overtook her whether she wore flowers or not. If she was so adorned, she walked with pride and hauteur, threw out her chest and lifted her chin. If she had no flowers, all the beauties of her dress did not seem to console her for their absence. And as for those young buds who had one corsage of lilies of the valley and another of violets, they scarce could look on mankind. They were both, of course, for fear of offending one of the senders, and in some cases—we whisper the words—they looked like the front window of a Broad Street florist.

Flowers likewise had much to do with the appearance of the men—not that they wore them, except, perhaps, a begrudging boutonniere, but that their countenances showed plainly whether or not they had paid for flowers for their wives or sweethearts. Men with radiant smiles had put down their good money for orchids, violets, gardenias or sweet peas; men who trembled as they stepped along had not. That was the whole story. One worthy soul—known as of all men the most henpecked—passed along Franklin Street with his head in the air and actually presumed to speak to his wife without asking permission. An elaborate outlay of violets had soothed her spirit and softened her tongue.

As for the hats, they promise to cause much trouble, especially those that resemble shallow dish-pans set on edge. If a man happened to pass on the wrong side, that is, the hidden side of a woman's face, he had no chance in the world of being seen, and might be subjected later to a tongue-lashing for cutting her. If he happened to be on the visible side, he never could breathe easily for fear that the hat would slip of a sudden and bounce into the middle of Franklin Street. They are wonderful, are those dish-pan hats, and cling to the weather with amazing tenacity. Anything else than a woman's hat, set at such an angle, would strike or resign the job. The more we see of hats the more we become convinced that to the ingenuity of milliners there is no end. They have been making hats by the thousand for twenty centuries, and they have never yet designed any two alike.

But the dresses—they are not to be described in the halting prolixity of man. Women might interpret them and might dissect the various contraptions, but no man could unravel these mysteries or discover just what the various furbelows were for. He could only thank Heaven that they could not be worse than last spring's designs, and let it go at that. But wondrous and bewildering as were the dresses, they were worn by the most beautiful and finest women in the world.

Everybody went to church and once within the sacred place forgot the follies and the vagaries of Easter in the noblest worship of the church year. Lilies and palms, lighted candles and chantlar choirs, great, hushed throngs of awed men and women, crowded aisles and reverent news—it was enough to make the most callous realize what the day means to the world. In one church—it was a beautiful thought—they had the children dressed in white and gave to each an Easter lily. At the hour of service the doors were thrown open, and down the aisle they came, a great company of them, radiant and happy, singing that noble old song of Zion, "Christ, the Lord, Is Risen To-Day." Their leader was a tall, blonde child, with the face of an angel, and the carriage of a princess of the blood. Her white arms full of lilies and her young throat exulting in song, it was no irreverence, in looking at her, to think of that tall Guardian of the Tomb who asked the trembling disciples, why sought they the living among the dead. The service over, the white-robed children filed out again, singing this time the finest of the great Palestrina's hymns, "The Strife Is O'er."

It was a great day, and nowhere was happy, as joyous, as full of the Easter spirit, as in royal Richmond.

[Municipal editor wants Wilson impeached. That's one way to get his name in other papers than his own.

These people who speak of Great Britain as an international bully, in face of what the militants are doing to him, probably do so on the theory that a despondent husband is usually farious when away from home.

Evidently Secretary Daniels doesn't want any Dutch courage in the navy.

RICHMOND IS GRATEFUL.

Recognition of her financial importance, advertisement of her resources, notice to the world of her civic enterprise and aggressive spirit—all these have come, as the result of the selection of Richmond as reserve district centre, to what Senator John J. Ingalls sneeringly called "the extinct capital of an extinct Confederacy." Of it all Richmond does not hesitate to admit she is proud, and the carping criticism which has been her portion because of it she accepts without regret. Conscious that she deserved victory, she can afford to treat lightly the sneering thrusts of the disappointed.

But it is not her victory, and it is not her growth in the financial world that Richmond enjoys the most. While these things are most gratifying, there is another fruit of her success which makes her humble and grateful. This is the praise and congratulation she has received from the vast majority of the commercial neighbors that have been, and the financial coworkers who are to be. While the battle of opponents and defenders wages in the Congress and in newspapers of the losers, who have not learned how to lose, the support and friendship offered her from all parts of the district of which she is the centre has served far more than to balance the hostile criticisms of the few, and to rejoice our hearts even more than consciousness of success. From North and South Carolina and from West Virginia have come the congratulations of friends, and from all parts of Virginia there has been nothing but sincere rejoicing at our success—a success which they rightly interpret as their own. Some of these expressions we have reproduced in our columns almost with the feeling of guilt, for they have been so warm and so full of praise that we feared to give the impression that we were blowing our own trumpet. We have taken great pleasure, however, in thus following the biblical injunction to "let another man praise thee and not thine own lips," especially in that we could never have done it so well ourselves. It only remains now to express our warm appreciation and sincere thanks to these our friends, whose friendship is so worth having. May we ever deserve it.

INHOSPITABLE VIRGINIANS.

Virginia proved a most inhospitable host Saturday to visitors from more than one State. Throwing all traditions to the wind, she gave them a most unexpected reception and sent them back to the North and West wondering if it were not necessary to revise preconceived opinions of the people of Virginia. Their opinion of those with whom they came into immediate contact underwent revision without pause to consider the matter at all.

They came from West Virginia, from Connecticut and from Pennsylvania. They came expecting a most pleasant visit and easy conquests, and they went away disappointed. Virginia, as represented by her State university, the university once presided over by the great Southern hero, and the second oldest college in the United States, the alma mater of the big men of the post-Revolutionary era, dashed their hopes to the ground and sent them home weary and sore. They were entertained. Oh, yes, they were entertained most royally, and, as usual, Virginia thoroughly enjoyed playing the host. It was the guest who had an unpleasant time. In Charlottesville, in Lexington and in Williamsburg the same lack of hospitality was in evidence, the story being told in full in our Sporting Section of Sunday. The University of Virginia defeated the representatives of Old Eli; Washington and Lee romped on Pennsylvania State College; William and Mary trounced the University of West Virginia. All met with a surprising reception, but they all will come back, hoping that both the weather and Virginia baseball teams will reform before next Easter.

FOR THE ACCOMAC NEWS.

The esteemed Accomac News, which holds its views of temperance the only ones to which the faithful may subscribe, honors us with the declaration that our expressed purpose to insist upon the passage of an antijug law is "hopeful." It adds: "But be it remembered that this same paper bitterly fought the enabling act and the anti-shipping law at the recent Legislature, and is now opposing the enabling act." If it be treason to oppose the enabling act, the News can make the most of it, but if it had read The Times-Dispatch it might have profited in several respects, and in particular would have known that, during the Assembly of 1914, we urged as vigorously as we could the passage of an honest antijug law, while repudiating that ridiculous compromise known as the Mapp-Pennington bill.

The Rappahannock Rhapsodist

The Watch Dog.

No doubt the watch dog pleases to perfection
Those timid souls who need a dog's protection.
I'd rather sleep 'mid perils and dismay
Than hear, all night, a watch dog's honest bay.
I had a watch dog once. When it grew dark,
The faithful creature started in to bark.
Deep, steady, basso barks that never ceased
Until Aurora reddened in the east.
Ah, many a night and oft I've lain awake
And heard that brave dog barking for my sake,
And wished some burglar kind would come and shoot,
Stab, poison, brain and massacre the brute.
I soon found out that prowling thieves regard
A deep-mouthed canine barking in a yard,
As favoring very much their occupation,
It drowns the noise of their operation.
I wished that dog upon a friend of mine,
Who yearned to be the ward of some canine.
I think a dog is scarcely worth his keep
When all that he can guard against is sleep.

THOMAS LOMAX HUNTER.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Reprinted from This Newspaper.

Affairs in the Valley.

From all we can hear from the lower Valley the enemy is particularly zealous in guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The inference is they are transporting troops over that road to reinforce the Army of the Potomac.

About a week ago a battalion of negro soldiers visited Winchester, where they remained several hours, but did no damage during their stay. They seemed dejected, and looked more like prisoners under guard of the few white soldiers who accompanied them than soldiers with arms in their hands. The report that Messrs. Conrad and Williams had been carried off by them is untrue.

Northern News.

Orange Courthouse, April 11.—Dates to April 8 have been received here. Following is a summary:

Thurlow Reed thinks the Yankee Congress resolutions in regard to Mexico will cause Napoleon and Maximilian to recognize the Confederacy.

The emancipation of slaves was carried in Maryland on April 6 by an overwhelming majority.

Henry Clay's widow, aged eighty-three, is dead.

The New Jersey Legislature refuses to allow soldiers to vote.

The Freshet.

The heavy freshet of Sunday and yesterday caused the waters of the James to climb above the high-water mark and do considerable damage. The waters continued to rise until 10 o'clock yesterday, when, having risen six inches higher than the high-water mark of the flood of 1847, they began to recede. At 6 o'clock last night the river had fallen eighteen inches. The islands in James River, the lowest parts on Main and Cary Streets, and the valleys at Shockoe and Gillie's Creek were all overflowed. The basements of Libby Prison were overflowed. The damage to goods in the basements of many stores was considerable. It is feared that the wheat crop of the James River lowlands has been badly damaged.

Sale of Negroes.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the City Sergeant sold a number of free runaway negroes in front of the City Hall by order of the Hustings Court. The terms of the sale were cash in new currency. James Butler, free, aged thirty-five, sold for $2,930; Anna Tanguel, free, aged twenty, $3,000; Lucy Tanguel, free, aged twenty-five, $3,410; Reuben May, runaway, aged thirty-one, $3,150; Henry, a one-legged negro, aged thirty, $300.

Virginia Bible Society.

At an annual meeting of the Virginia Bible Society, held at the Broad Street Methodist Church, the annual report of Secretary Dogget was read. The report showed that the society gave out 5,000 Bibles, 10,000 testaments and 50,000 gospels to soldiers east of the Mississippi.

Troubles of a Prima Donna.

A servant girl in New York has sued the prima donna Sulzer for pouring hot fat upon her, and accusing her of stealing a hundred-dollar greenback.

One Brigade's Work.

A writer in the Lynchburg Republican gives the following summary of the operations of Brigadier-General William E. Jones's Brigade during the last campaign of seven engagements: The fruits of these engagements have been 1,767 prisoners, between 300 and 400 of the enemy killed and wounded, 152 wagons, 7 pieces of artillery, and about 2,000 horses and mules. All this has been done during an unusually severe winter, without tents, without comfortable clothing, almost shoeless and with horses worn down by constant use and scarcity of forage.

Deaths.

At the residence of her son, Nathan Bumpus, in Lexington, Va., on Monday, April 4, 1864, Mrs. J. C. Bumpus, formerly of Hanover, but for many years a resident of Richmond.

Married.

On March 22, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. T. J. Jordan, Matthew Powers, of New York, to Miss Sallie A. Rieves, of Henrico County.

Miscellaneous.

C. H. Cardwell was accidentally shot by his seven-year-old son Friday, death ensuing Sunday night.

The want of gas put a stop to all public amusements last night.

Rogues and other offenders against the law have been very quiet recently.

Why Richmond Won

Late, but Sincere.

Our congratulations to Richmond on securing the regional reserve bank may be a belated but they are none the less sincere. Every man is Virginia who loves his native State is proud of the honor bestowed upon our capital city. We believe that Richmond won on her merits and not through any political influence brought to bear upon those selecting the twelve reserve cities. All Southern people know that the trade of Richmond with the territory embraced within the Fifth District is far greater than it is with Baltimore or Washington. Richmond is already the financial centre of these States, and it is logical, to say the least, that the reserve bank should be placed in Richmond. It may be a bitter pill for Baltimore to recognize the financial superiority of Richmond, but it should be no more so than for Pittsburgh to have to recognize Cleveland. The importance of the cities within themselves had no bearing on the matter, but rather the relations of the cities to the territory adjacent to them, and on this basis no one can doubt that Richmond won on her merits. Richmond is being everywhere recognized as the coming city of the South, and her business relations with the States of the South is increasing rapidly and becoming more important every year.

All honor to Richmond in the splendid fight she has made and the victory won. Our people were her selection as a reserve city, so richly yours.—Lunenburg Free State News.

Why Richmond Won.

Richmond has no reason to regret that Baltimore and Washington made such a protest against her selection as a reserve bank system, nor that a few disgruntled Senators and Congressmen made disagreeable and untrue insinuations as to the reason for this particular selection. These unseemly and uncalled-for criticisms of the reserve bank organization committee's action have finally aroused the committee to present facts in defense of its selections, and Richmond has good reason to feel proud of the figures presented by the committee. They furnish convincing proof of the wisdom displayed in selecting that city over Baltimore and Washington, and should silence all honest critics. Not only this, but they furnish a splendid advertisement for Virginia's capital city. Read the following figures as given out by the committee, showing the growth in capital and surplus, loans and discounts and individual deposits of national banks in the cities named:

Capital and Surplus.

	Sept., 1904	M'ch, 1914	P.C. of Inc'se
Richmond	$3,116,000	$ 6,214,392	199
Washington	8,216,000	11,265,000	83
Baltimore	18,262,000	18,266,000	.
New Orleans	6,500,000	6,759,000	8

Loans and Discounts.

	Sept., 1904	M'ch, 1914	P.C. of Inc'se
Richmond	$12,916,000	$35,595,000	175
Washington	15,018,000	25,465,000	69
Baltimore	43,555,000	69,312,000	59
New Orleans	20,088,000	17,537,000	*13

*Decrease.

If Baltimore and Washington can derive any satisfaction from the statistics quoted above they are welcome to do so. To our mind nothing further is needed, though much more can be adduced, to show that the committee was right in selecting Richmond over her competitors.—Fredericksburg Star.

Unanswerable.

In defending its choice of regional bank cities, the organization committee presents facts and figures which it is impossible to controvert. With the exception of Cleveland, all the cities were practically selected by the banks in each district, and the committee did little more than confirm these selections and fix the boundaries. If in a future readjustment Pittsburgh can be added to Philadelphia, this city will gladly welcome her. In her controversy with Cleveland there would be greater local sympathy for the Smoky City if she had shown a more generous spirit of loyalty and cooperation with the metropolis of Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia Record.

Voice of the People

"Has President Wilson Compromised?"

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In the summer of 1912, while the Democratic delegates were assembled at the State convention at Norfolk, the people spoke in unmistakable tone through their representatives, pleading for the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for President at the Baltimore convention. These representatives, who were in control, refused to listen to the people and rejected Mr. Wilson, therefore the machine dominated. The wishes of the people in the East and West were respected, and after many ballots the people won. Virginia coming in so late that she was accused of stealing a ride on the band wagon. Looking back at Mr. Wilson's past record in New Jersey we were all happy. There he had tried to defeat every machine candidate, declaring publicly that they should be driven back to private life, preaching in favor of such men in his State as compared with such men as Bryan, Montague, Jones, Glass and Pollard.

Naturally the people in Virginia thought we had a President that would apply the same remedy to machine politicians in Virginia that he had applied in his home State, Virginia "wouldn't" do. Mr. Wilson was elected by not more than 46 per cent of the votes, being a minority President, and we find his inaugurating a scheme to displace postmasters who have almost a solid indorsation by the people, with a perfect record of past service, by a technical examination that a schoolboy can make almost perfect while a business man would fail entirely.

This fact has been well demonstrated recently. Is it possible that a greater machine is to be built up, including all the postmasters in the country and electing Woodrow Wilson president of the machine?

Examine carefully the appointment of Federal officials in this State. Are many of them in sympathy with Mr. Wilson's re-election statements? Are these appointments not satisfactory to Senators Martin and Swanson, who fought Mr. Wilson's nomination? Has not Mr. Wilson said he wanted to respect both sides? Did he do this as Governor of New Jersey? No, he followed the Bible, which says, "No man can serve two masters." Unless conditions change, it will not be surprising to witness the machine politicians crying Wilson in 1916 and the people looking for a people's candidate. Even with all the great hatred of the South toward the Republican party for its affiliation with the negro, we must admit to their credit that they did not disturb our fourth-class postmasters.

Wonder what there is up at Washington to which we are not privy? Can it be the dirt or the drink? I am not a disappointed office-seeker, but simply a Democrat who voted for Wilson. J. H. HARDY.

Church Road, Va.

The Bank Deposits Tax.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In your comments on my article on the bank tax in your paper of April 3, you misunderstand me. I did not say the tax was 20 cents on every $100, or 6 2-3 per cent on $100. A tax of 20 cents per $100 certainly strikes 6 2-3 per cent, I believe. Out of the handsome income of $3 one must pay 20 cents as tax on the principal. The context of my article will show that this is clearly meant. It is admitted that the old law was never enforced, so what matters it how high the rate was. But if the present rate is enforced, does it not amount to a new tax? If any tax on one's savings is unjust, what is to be thought of 20 cents. Two cents was thought enough.

Is it intended to pension men drawing $1,000 per year for life or more years, what is to become of the ordinary mortals? A part of their scanty savings must go to this pension fund. "From him that hath not shall be taken away, even that which he hath." H. T. FAUNT LE ROY.

New Kent, Va.

Queries and Answers

M. B. Waistcoats.

What is the intention in the name "M. B." given years ago to the waistcoats now worn by the Episcopalian clergy? T. B. D.

"Mark of the Beast." When the Protestant clergy first—about 1830—began to wear this contrivance, it was stigmatized as showing an inclination towards Romanism.

Recent Poems.

Will you inform me what volume contains the verses of the "Benztown Bard," what the book sells for, and where it may be got?

R. K. JOHNSON.

"Songs of Daily Life." One dollar. Your bookseller can get it for you.

Nationalities in the United States.

Is it true that periodicals in about all the present languages are published for subscribers in the United States? A. R. LONG.

It would seem so from the fact that one glancing a little way along the lists discovers of "newspapers and periodicals" ten in Arabic; five in Armenian; fifty-two in Bohemian; one in Bulgarian; thirteen in Chinese; eleven in Croatian; sixty in Danish and Norwegian; nineteen in Finnish; 134 in French; about 1,000 in German; twelve in Greek; etc.

Some Addresses.

Please give me the city of publication of Woman's World, Home Life and Household, the magazines. B. L.

In your order—Chicago, Chicago, Topeka, Kan. No local address would be needed to reach them.

Easter.

Please tell me in what year nearest before 1914 Easter fell on April 12. NANCY L.

1903.

Hail Columbia.

How near now do the United States come to rivaling England's boast that the sun never sets on her territory?

T. H. WOODS.

With Porto Rico, the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines and part of the Samoan group, there is sunshine always in some part of the United States as long as the sun's northern declination exceeds 5 degrees, or from the 3d of April to the 10th of September each year.

Statistical.

What is the population of the United States? How many are foreigners? How many religious denominations are there, and what is the membership in these churches: Baptist, Disciples, Episcopalian, Methodist, Roman Catholic? Is America really American?

J. G. CARLTON.

97,227,000. Immigrant and born of foreign parents, about 30,000,000. No one has made any reliable count of the number of "religious denominations." The number assigned to the churches you mention are, in the order you give, 5,894,232; 1,497,545; 980,851; 6,905,055; 12,881,034. Of course, "America is really American."

Religious Sects.

Can you inform me how many religious sects there are in the world?

O. M. M.

Nobody knows.

Confederate Pensions.

I desire to know the amount of money appropriated for pensions for Confederate soldiers.

JAMES L. FITZ.

The best way to get the whole matter straight is to write to the First Auditor, Library Building, Richmond, Va., for all information. He will give you all the information to be had on all matters connected with the pension of Confederate soldiers.

Abe Martin

Springs may come an' springs may go, but th' ole time 7-cent country bacon that used t' show up with th' blue birds, has departed never t' return. Of all th' homo remedies a good wife is th' best.

FASHION PAGEANT AT ATLANTIC CITY

Fully 250,000 Persons Crowd Boardwalk in Great Easter Parade.

GOOD HUMOR PREDOMINATES

Resort Is as Dry as Saraha, and Soda Fountains Do Great Business.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Atlantic City, N. J., April 12.—Fully 250,000 persons from every city in the East and many from all over the country crowded the boardwalk in the annual Easter fashion pageant today. Good humor predominated as the throng swung gally back and forth along the famous woodenway while thousands viewed the spectacle from points of vantage on the hotel verandas.

Restaurants were unable to handle the rush.

Two youths braved the stares of the throngs as they strolled nonchalantly along with high crowned straw hats topping off their English raiment.

Veils, with spiders embroidered over fair cheeks, parasols, "spit curls" over cheek bones, and bonnets turned up on the side to permit of a big floral display sprouting out underneath were in evidence.

Skirts with the stripes running around instead of up and down; underskirts of loud colors, flowing like an open fan to the step, pinwheel bows at the back or side of girdles, an abundance of "plug" hats, English spats of all shades—these were a few of the things that challenged notice from the reviewing stands.

The wind freshened this afternoon and the display that followed as the naughty breezes swept against the thin costumes caused a craning of necks at the flatiron corners. In fact the parade after it got under way, resolved itself into two streams of rubber-necking visitors.

The resort was as dry as Sahara, the reformers having put the "boo" in booze, and those who failed to make provision a day ahead were stranded with nothing more satisfying than water.

Soda fountains did a land-office business, and flower venders put up their prices to such an extent that it was a mighty small bunch of blooms that could be purchased for $1. The rolling chair stands also took advantage of the rush, and got as much as $1 an hour for their machines.

Hundreds of newspaper photographers were on the job all day, and the steady click of the "movie" camera could be heard at several places.

Revival of Diamond Craze.

Paris, April 12.—More than $2,000,000 worth of diamonds sparkled in the Easter sunshine at Auteuil to-day, when the race for the President's prize drew a record crowd. The revival of the craze for big diamonds was the dominating fashion note.

Very large, pear-shaped diamond pendants and huge square stones in rings were worn by every stylish woman, years, for once, being put quite in the shade.

Two new tendencies are prominent, as far as dresses are concerned. The Watteau costume suddenly came into being again to-day. Made of taffeta, the new model has characteristically small side paniers and very moderate bustles at the back. With this costume is worn a small Louis XVI. hat in straw, worn at a backward tilt, and with real flowers for trimming. The ensemble was agreeably picturesque and springlike.

With respect to hats, it is evident that aigrettes and paradise plumes are growing in popularity, particularly with American women, who seem intent upon making up on this side for the sacrifice Congress imposed upon them in America.

BILLIE BURKE IS ZIEGFELD'S BRIDE

"Most Bewitching Actress on Stage" Becomes Wife of Theatrical Manager.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, April 12.—Florenz Ziegfeld, the noted theatrical manager, was married on Saturday in Hoboken to Miss Billie Burke, one of Frohman's stars, and referred to as "the most bewitching actress on the stage."

Although there had been flickering rumors of an engagement for several weeks, both Mr. Ziegfeld and Miss Burke had denied them, and their confirmation in fact to-day was as much of a romantic surprise as the climax of any of the pleasant love plays in which the dainty actress has appeared.

Only a few of their most intimate friends knew the destination of the huge limousine that waited at the door of the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday afternoon until the matinee was over.

The performance over, Mr. Ziegfeld hastily escorted Miss Burke across to Hoboken. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Engelberg, of the Lutheran Church, and the wedding party immediately returned to New York.

Neither the bride nor bridegroom could be located to-night. It is reported, however, that after the conclusion of Miss Burke's engagement there will be a long summer honeymoon abroad.

Condition is Critical.

Orlando, Fla., April 12.—The condition of J. H. Woodward, capitalist, of Birmingham, Ala., and father-in-law of the House Democratic leader, Oscar W. Underwood, was reported to be very critical to-night. Mr. Woodward, who is reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in the South, is at his winter home here, and has been ill for some time.

INSTANT DEATH FOR AGED FARMER

Thomas Groos, of Bedford County, Is Struck by Train at Crossing.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Roanoke, Va., April 12.—Thomas Groos, aged eighty-eight years, a prominent farmer of Bedford County, was struck and instantly killed by the Norfolk and Western Memphis special, southbound, on a private crossing one mile east of Bonsack. The accident occurred at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Groos was accompanied by a son of one of his tenants, a lad, aged six years. The boy was unhurt, jumping from the track just as the train went by. Mr. Groos is said to have been particularly keen as to sight and hearing, and why the approaching train was unnoticed, is unexplained.

The speed of the train, which is a limited, threw the body of the old man upon the pilot of the engine, and in this position it was carried for fifty yards, rolling off to one side as the train rounded a curve. Mr. Groos was a widower, and had no children. He is survived by a brother, George Groos, of Montvale, and a sister, Mrs. Joe Cook, of Bonsack. Thomas Groos was one of the wealthiest farmers of Bedford County.

"HOODOO TRAIN" AGAIN IN WRECK

New Haven's Green Mountain Express Partially Derailed Near Harrison, N. Y.

NO PASSENGERS INJURED

Miraculous Escape From Death or Serious Injury in Accident.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Harrison-on-the-Sound, N. Y., April 12.—Two hundred and fifty passengers on the Green Mountain Express, the "Hoodoo train" of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, had a miraculous escape from death or serious injury to-day, when the two electric motors pulling the train jumped the track, followed by two steel mail cars and a combination smoker and baggage car, and carried away the steel towers supporting the electric feed wires, which fell on the tracks and cars, sending 11,000 volts of electricity sputtering and flashing in all directions.

Not one of the passengers was injured in any way, but the motorman and three other members of the crew suffered slight cuts and bruises.

The motors and three cars, after leaving the rails, crashed against the stone coping of the Sterling Lake Bridge, tossing tons of stone aside, burrowed through a stretch of sand, demolished the steel support of a bridge carrying the electric feed wires, and finally came to a stop after tearing another steel pillar from its concrete foundations. One of the cars was half buried in a pile of sand.

It was discovered later that the pony trucks of one of the motors had jumped the rails half a mile south of the point where the remainder of the train left the track. The bolts holding the fish-plates binding the rail ends together, were shorn off for this distance. The train left the Grand Central Station for Montreal at 8:05 A. M., and was running about fifty miles an hour at the time of the accident.

Traffic was delayed for about four hours, while the broken rails and wires were being repaired, and the derailed cars swung back to the rails.

CHURCH SERVICES WELL ATTENDED

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Danville, Va., April 12.—Large congregations attended the Easter church services here to-day. In every instance special sermons were preached and Easter music rendered. The most elaborate service was probably that at the Church of the Epiphany, which was beautifully decorated with Easter lilies and greens, and where an elaborate choral service was held. The Church of the Sacred Heart had larger congregations than usual, many Catholics from outlying parts, who do not have the opportunity of attending mass in their own neighborhood, driving to the city to attend one of the two Easter masses.

One of the best and most widely attended concerts given this year was that of Miss Beatrice Greenberg, of this city, who last Thursday night, gave her graduating recital at the Randolph-Macon Institute. Miss Greenberg has been regarded as one of Danville's most accomplished pianists and her program which included both classical and modern compositions, was rendered in a manner which brought forth favorable criticism from local musicians who attended the concert.

Van Hay Goolsby, a young Georgian, who a week ago surrendered himself to local authorities, saying that he had four years ago murdered his uncle, was taken back to Georgia by Sheriff C. M. Tanner, of Coffee County, on Friday afternoon. Goolsby, according to Tanner, killed his uncle over a poker game, the highest stakes for which were 5 cents. The crime was committed, it is said, in the presence of a woman, who will be called as the State's principal witness. Goolsby, during his three-year residence in this city married a young Danville girl. Sheriff Tanner declared while here that he already had one wife living in Douglass, Ga.

The prediction made early during the tobacco season that Danville would sell 45,000,000 pounds of tobacco became a reality here during the past week, according to unofficial figures compiled by a local warehouseman. The slight let up in low temperatures during the early part of the week brought streams of schooners to the warehouse, and 1,000,000 pounds were sold here. The week's large break was probably the last of wagon tobacco, although there will be considerable reshipped tobacco marketed here.

WORK ON PROJECT OF RECLAMATION

Plans Being Perfected to Relieve Suffering From Flood in River Districts.

Washington, April 12.—Plans are all being perfected here for beginning work on the immense reclamation project in China fostered by the American National Red Cross to relieve suffering from flood and famine in the Huai and Yellow River districts of China. Chen Chih Tao, China's financial adviser in its dealings with foreign nations, will reach here from London in about two weeks to confer with Kai-Fu Shah, the new minister to the United States, about arrangements for the large loan necessary to carry out the project.

The Red Cross is anxiously awaiting passage by Congress of a pending resolution authorizing President Wilson to detail an army engineer to serve on the commission, which will go to China to study the problem.

The Red Cross member of the commission will be Charles D. Jameson, an engineer who for the past three years has been in China making surveys and preparing a report as to how the work can be done. A third member will be named by the J. T. White Engineering Corporation, of New York, which will do the work.

Mr. Jameson, who presented his preliminary report some time ago, showing the need of reclamation, is in Washington to consult with Major-General George W. Davis, chairman of the central committee of the Red Cross.

Mr. Jameson said the project, which will require about six or seven years to complete, will do away with all but abnormal floods in about 17,000 square miles, where now only two crops in five years is the rule. The result, he added, would be to make producers of and save from suffering, starvation and degeneration, several millions of people, who are fast becoming beggars and robbers.

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