The Times-Dispatch

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THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914.

HAVE WE THE WOLF BY THE EARS?

The reader who finds from The Times-Dispatch this morning that the Mexican situation has not changed materially since bedtime last night will ask but one question as he picks up the paper—what will happen next?

The man does not live who can answer that question with any degree of certainty. Contingent as it is upon the conduct of Huerta, the deportment of Carranza—nor extremely doubtful—and the spirit of the Mexican people, the situation may change in an hour, and war may be precipitated or averted by events that cannot be foreseen.

One thing is certain—we have the wolf by the ears, and have no immediate assurance that we shall be able to let him loose. We did what we had to do—did the only sensible, patriotic thing, in the circumstances—but we occupy a position from which withdrawal will be far more difficult than advance. And this for several reasons.

In the first place, our precise status in international law is as yet to be determined by our intercourse with foreign nations. Have we established a pacific blockade or are we making informal reprisals that have no exact characterization in the law of nations? The situation may prove embarrassing in either event. For if we have established a pacific blockade, can we make it in any sense effective except upon Mexican vessels? And if not, in what manner will the blockade hasten the solution of the problem? Had we formally declared war, we could, of course, immediately have established a blockade and cut off Huerta from all communication with the outside world. He would then have been starved into surrender or driven from power.

But, as we are unwilling to declare war against Mexico, with which we have no quarrel, we must make any blockade we may establish purely pacific. This means that we shall be authorized only to interfere with Mexican and American vessels, prohibiting the latter from entering Mexican waters and sequestering the former. To sum up this aspect of the situation in a word, our blockade, if one be established, cannot prohibit foreign vessels from entering and clearing Mexican ports and will, accordingly, not accomplish the desired object.

Again, if we establish no blockade and limit our reprisals to the capture and holding of Mexican custom-houses, how long will it be before we have received satisfaction for our injuries? Assuming ourselves in the position of the man who thrashes another for insulting him, when will we have given Mexico "satisfaction"? International law and precedents give us no answer. Generally speaking, quarrels have ended when the cause of action removed, by the enactment of laws or by proper apologies, the cause of the difficulty, but where there is a grievance is one that cannot be corrected and where his character for truthfulness, his promises to be good, will not warrant us in withdrawing from Mexico. Other nations have in similar circumstances met with the same difficulties. Thus, the Powers blockaded the Greek ports in 1850. The Argentine Republic in 1845 established a pacific blockade, which continued from eleven to [illegible] months. Will it take us longer to settle our difficulties?

The Mexican question has been fertile in precedents for the Powers. Prussia, Austria and France in 1861 sent troops into Mexico. Mole d'Hasran was taken, Orizaba and Tampico were taken and Prim was driven from Sabinas. No wonder the Mexican understands and doesn't understand this country.

For calmness in the midst of excitement let us commend the press of North American cities. While the editor reads dispatches telling of the killing of four American marines and goes off to write a two-column editorial on "This Paper and the Issue," the reader turns to the sporting page and finds that Jack Johnson has lost a fight.

Huerta gets his return match.

Can the blunderbuss diplomacy, of which our State Department has been guilty, steer clear of international complications.—Baltimore American.

Perhaps so, if the American will be kind enough to give the assistance of its great wisdom and knowledge of international law and negotiations.

THE LIQUOR LICENSES.

The time is near at hand when Judge D. C. Richardson will take final action on the various applications for liquor licenses, and will determine where the saloons of the city are to be located. We would urge all who have objections to make to the present or prospective location of any saloon to communicate without delay with the judge and to ask any opportunity of appearing in person or of filing a formal protest in writing. We wish, too, to bring the issue before the judge as we see it, and to call upon him for the extension of a principle to which the city is committed.

Some of us can remember when saloons were located in practically every neighborhood, where the people did not raise an overpowering complaint. In residential parts of the city, in quiet business sections, and on every corner where there seemed to be a chance to do business, saloons were opened. Richmond sickened of this, became disgusted with the disorder in cheap saloons, and demanded of the Council an ordinance which would limit the number of bars and give the judge of the Hustings Court discretion as to their location.

These two were the main contentions of the people, as voiced in the Umlauf ordinance: Richmond did not want more than 150 saloons, Richmond wanted a voice in the location of each of those saloons. The city is as insistent upon one point as upon the other; the intent of the law is as plain in respect to one as to the other.

The purpose of the ordinance, the will of the people and the authority of the judge being plain, the sole question upon which Judge Richardson must pass is simple—will the granting of a license at any particular location breed disorder, bring discomfort to the citizens of the neighborhood or be a menace to morals?

It was not contemplated by the Umlauf ordinance that specific complaint had to be registered against the management of any particular saloon, and it should not be necessary that those who appear before the court to protest shall prove that the saloon they wish closed has violated the law. It is only necessary to show that the saloon, as located, is obnoxious to the people of the immediate vicinity.

We wish to make this plain because those who come to protest are, in the main, humble colored people who have neither the means nor the time to work up elaborate cases against the saloon-keepers. They only know that barrooms and colored social clubs—bars under a different name—are located close to their churches, their schools and their homes. They can only prove that the honest mother is forced to attempt the training of her daughter in a neighborhood where profanity and indecency fill the air. They can only plead the right to live and to have their homes free from the noxious influence of the corner bar-room.

Citizens of Highland Park, protesting against the number of saloons on Seventh Street, will advance their arguments more strongly and more clearly.

Every saloon in old Jackson Ward should be forced to move; the obnoxious saloons on North Seventh Street should be closed down. Judge Richardson, chosen arbiter of all applications, will not fail the citizens of the Northside or our worthy colored people. They deserve the relief they ask.

WHY EUROPE WANTS IT.

Intervention should be hailed with satisfaction by Europeans. Great Britain has $200,000,000 invested in Mexico and cannot afford to lose that sum. The outcome will be that Mexico will be policed by a strong national army under American supervision.—London Evening Standard.

There we have it! Three hundred million dollars is worth saving, if it be saved at the expense of the lives of others. Naturally Europe can regard the trouble in Mexico with satisfaction. If the United States is to pull her chestnuts out of the fire. Naturally Europe wants intervention and naturally unscrupulous Americans with fortunes invested in Mexico want intervention, too. But what of the 92,000,000 Americans who have no financial interest in other countries, but are giving their work and talents to the upbuilding of their own?

Let us be entirely honest with ourselves.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Yes, do try it just for once.

A few, just a few, newspapers and politicals are engaged just now in trying to rush President Wilson in the hope that while he is engaged in the attempt to keep the United States out of a war which is all fighting and strife and no glory, if Bill Haywood some chose them up at the same time he chose up the minus he would be patriot, not a traitor.

The greatest deliberative body in the world has proven that it knows how to deliberate.

If those who yell for intervention were just the ones who had to do the intervening!

Naturally, the New York Sun could not forbear to make its country's danger an opportunity to vent its spleen upon the man who has always opposed Roosevelt. It serves.

Refugees fleeing from Mexico thought we were going down there to protect them.

Little great interest in the Mexican crisis? Ask the telephone boy. There were almost as many calls last night as on the date of the first world series game.

Pope Gregory claims credit for inventing the Westinghouse airbrake. Oh well, a Frenchman also claims credit for the Panama Canal, but the old U. S. has the railway wrecks and the tolls controversy.

Now the port of Vera Cruz has been closed to the dove of peace.

1846—1914.

The death of four American marines at Vera Cruz Tuesday afternoon occurred within a few days of the sixty-eighth anniversary of the death of the first American soldier in Mexico, marking the beginning of the Mexican War of 1846-48.

General Zachary Taylor, on March 12, 1846, advanced into the territory in dispute between Mexico and the United States, which, by annexation, had espoused the cause of Texas in the territorial controversy. On March 28 General Taylor reached the Rio Grande, opposite the Mexican town of Matamoras, with a command of 3,000 men. On April 24 the Mexicans, under General Arista, crossed the river above the American position, and General Taylor sent a squadron of cavalry, under Captain Thornton, to obtain information of his movements. The Americans were surrounded by 560 Mexican cavalrymen, and after a skirmish in which nine were killed, Captain Thornton was taken prisoner with his command, which numbered forty-six men. The first blood had been spilled.

General Taylor assumed the aggressive after this, defeating Arista in several engagements and capturing Matamoras. On May 13, 1846, a formal declaration of war was made by Congress. In this instance, as on Tuesday, fighting and bloodshed preceded action by Congress.

Events now moved swiftly. General Taylor had begun an advance upon Mexico City from the north. He reached Monterey on September 19 and captured the city on September 24, with a loss of 488 men, the Mexican loss being 1,000.

General Scott, preparing for a march on Mexico City from Vera Cruz, withdrew a large part of General Taylor's forces, commanding him to establish headquarters at Monterey and refrain from operations. General Santa Anna, who, by revolution, had overthrown Paredes and assumed the dictatorship, heard of the depletion of Taylor's force and advanced on Monterey with 20,000 men. He was met at Buena Vista by General Taylor with less than 5,000. After two days' fighting, Santa Anna was forced to retire with a loss of 2,500 killed and 4,000 missing.

General Scott landed at Vera Cruz on March 9, 1847, and after hot fighting and a series of minor engagements at the march to Mexico City, met the Mexicans at Molino Del Rey on September 8, Santa Anna being in command of 14,000 troops. The Mexicans were defeated, and on September 13 Chapultapec was stormed and the city of the Montezumas had fallen. It was in the capture of Mexico City, and especially in constructing one of the three roads, by which the American army entered upon the final assaults, that Captain Robert E. Lee and George B. McClellan gained fame as soldiers and engineers. Sixteen years later they were to meet in command of opposing forces in one of the greatest military campaigns of history.

The peace of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed February 2, 1848.

When the war with Mexico broke out the population of the United States was 18,000,000, but little more than the present population of Mexico. The population of Mexico was then about 7,000,000. In the United States to-day there are 90,000,000 people; in Mexico 15,000,000, according to the latest estimates. Our navy was as superior to the Mexican navy then as now. Revolution was in progress as now, but before the war had much more than begun Santa Anna had overthrown Paredes, and the country was united under him against the northern invader.

Should war follow the engagement at Vera Cruz Tuesday as it followed that on what is now Texan soil sixty-eight years ago, the greater superiority of the army and navy of the United States, the greater difference in the reserve strength of the two countries and the wider differences between the contending forces within the Mexican nation should enable us to bring it to a close in less than the twenty-one months required in 1846-48. The capture of Mexico City should be a matter of not much more than the time required to transport sufficient troops to Mexican ports and to make the march of 200 miles.

But the capture of Mexico City will not be the end as it was in 1847. The work of pacification and reconstruction must be performed. War with Mexico will not be merely a war between a mighty power and a weak one torn by dissension. It will be a task similar to that undertaken in Cuba and the Philippines. In 1846-48 we defeated Mexico and left her to work out her own salvation. This time, if we undertake the task, we must defeat her and police her territory and restore orderly government. It will take years, thousands of lives and untold millions. It is not a holiday on which we are embarking at Vera Cruz to-day, should Huerta elect to make it otherwise. It rests with him.

Still we suppose there are some people who believe that what the Philadelphia North American thinks about the rate issue is of importance. We knew a man once who even thought what Senator Bristow had to say was important.

Hobson refuses to get excited about a little thing like a brush with Mexico. Nothing smaller or less formidable than Japan can get a chirp out of him.

They are going to have an election in Mexico, it is said, at which the dead are to be counted. Now, we know what all those Mexicans are doing in the United States, pretending to be college students. They are up here to learn how it is done. Nothing like first-hand information.

That brush at Vera Cruz was almost as bad as a suffragette riot in Hyde Park.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Reprinted from This Newspaper.

Sword to Gallant Officer.

We were shown yesterday a most beautiful and serviceable sword which is to be presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Robert A. Caskie by the officers and men of his old company, known as the Caskie Rangers. On the front of the blade are the words: "Presented to Colonel Robert A. Caskie by the officers and men of the Caskie Rangers." On the reverse side is the motto: "Audaces Fortuna Juvat." Colonel Caskie recruited this company, since named for him, in this city in 1861.

Died in Columbia.

George N. Reynolds, father of General Reynolds, of the Confederate army, died in Columbia a few days ago. Mr. Reynolds was a native of Yorktown, Va., but had been living in Charleston, S. C., for several years.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

The Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., requests us to announce that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will be held in Charlotte, N. C., beginning on May 5. Provost marshals throughout the South have been instructed by the authorities at Richmond to pass all of the regular delegates, but they must be ready to show their commissions when so required by the Confederate authorities.

A Stupid Report.

Not a little excitement was created throughout the city yesterday by a stupid report that arrangements are being made to remove the Confederate States capital to some city or town farther in the interior, and, of course, as a postscript to this report came the rumor that that meant the early evacuation of this city and its surrender to the Yankees. The report was easily traced to the fact that one of the bureaus of the Treasury Department of the Confederacy is being transferred for convenience to Columbia, S. C.

Latest From Mexico.

The Baltimore papers received here yesterday have a dispatch from Vera Cruz stating that the French, after meeting with severe disasters and great losses at Tabasco and Minatitlan, have abandoned those places to the Mexicans. The French have also met with reverses and severe losses in Oajaca.

Emigration From Ireland.

All of the emigrant ships reaching New York from Ireland are crowded, and more emigrants are arriving daily in New York than ever known before. The Yankees are encouraging in every way this tide of emigration, and Secretary Seward is urging the Yankee Congress to pass a new law making it easier for the Irish to come over, and offering inducements for able-bodied men of that country to come to the United States on the ground that all of them want to fight and they make good soldiers.

Death of a Prominent Physician.

Information has been received here of the death of Dr. John H. Patterson, of Lynchburg, one of the most prominent physicians in the State.

Salt Works Destroyed.

A dispatch from Wilmington says 150 Yankees landed night before last from seven small boats at Masonboro Sound, where they partially destroyed the North Carolina State Salt Works and carried off forty-seven of the operatives, all white.

Cannons and the Fish.

The great scarcity of fish in the James River and its tributaries is attributable, so the old fishermen say, to the many gunboats in the river and the firing of heavy guns from the same and from the batteries along the shores. This cannonading frightens away the finny tribe, and they seek the deep waters of the bay and the ocean.

Kilpatrick's New Field.

It is unfortunately announced in Northern papers just received that General Kilpatrick has been assigned to the command of all the cavalry forces of the Army of the Cumberland, and will hereafter operate with Sherman and report to him.

Married.

At St. Paul's Church on the 19th instant, by the Rev. Henry A. Wise, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Minnegerode, Captain Edward Lees Cottey, of Her Majesty's Indian Artillery, and Miss Lucy E., daughter of R. B. Haxall, of this city.

War or Peace

Support the President.

A grave responsibility has been assumed by the President, and he ought to have the whole-hearted and unanimous support of the country. For the country to get on fire with war enthusiasm would be the surest way to embarrass the administration and perhaps to bring on what the President is most anxious to prevent.—Philadelphia Record.

Hope Still Pervades.

It is plain enough that the President's the Congress shrinks from the seemingly logical consequences of the new policy, which it never believed, ratifies as a matter of national honor. Hope still pervades both the executive and legislative branches that some means may be found to stop short of active intervention in Mexico.—New York Sun.

What We Demand.

The United States cannot tolerate continual disorder between the Rio Grande and the Panama Canal. The United States cannot tolerate in that territory conditions of civil warfare which are a never-ending invitation to foreign interference. All that the American people ask of their neighbors between the Rio Grande and the Isthmus is that they keep the peace sufficiently well to afford a reasonable protection to the lives and property of foreign residents. This demand is not excessive, and it is a demand that the United States is compelled by circumstances to enforce.—New York World.

Confidence in President.

In the crisis the nation looks with confidence to the President. He has stated the problem clearly and his grasp of the situation is strong.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Don't Forget.

That the angrier you grow over the Mexican situation, the better you will please that people whose greed started the trouble.

That every foreigner in Mexico knew when he went there that it was a dangerous place to live in.

That no outsider went there for the moral, spiritual or material uplift of Mexico;

That every one went there to make money;

That the life of your son, your husband, your brother, your sweetheart, is threatened every time you, in your natural indignation, say "Why don't we go in there and teach that Greaser a lesson?"

That when "the principle of the thing" means, in fact, "the money of a few men," the wise mother takes count of her own family and tries to decide just when ones she is willing to lose.—The Delineator.

Thinks It's War.

As we said yesterday that we are going to war, so to-day it must be clear to every one that we have gone to war. American blood has been spilled at Vera Cruz and reprisals have been exacted in the killing of our marines.

The God of Battles took the question as to whether there should be war out of the hands of Presidents and Congresses. President Wilson, acting strictly within his patriotic duty, had ordered the seizure of the custom house at Vera Cruz not because of the insults to the United States but for the purpose of intercepting arms and munitions of war that would have been turned against us if it became necessary for us to make the journey again from Vera Cruz to Mexico City.

The unexpected happened despite the efforts of Sir Lionel Carden, the English ambassador to Mexico, who is just taking his leave, and it is extremely doubtful whether hostilities will end with Vera Cruz.

Evidently it is to be hoped that the military operations may cease through some unexpected development. The efforts of President Wilson undoubtedly will be exerted to limit the field of hostilities, but he will find that the country is behind him to-day over the killing of our bluejackets and marines, and that the spirit of jingoism will be much stronger in the Senate than before.—New York Herald.

The President Is Right.

"The issue is reached," but the people of the United States should agree with President Wilson that "the people of Mexico are entitled to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way," and he should be glad of his assurance that "the present situation need have none of the grave complications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly and wisely."

Our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune, rushes too quickly to the conquest of Mexico, too proud and thinks too little of the subsequent task of absorbing and assimilating them. The war of conquest would itself be a gigantic undertaking, but sovereignty over such an enormous population of detached, resentful and eternally jealous foreigners would make it seem the light beginning of a long and heavy trial. This country has had the greatest problem of assimilation known to the world and to increase it by such an appalling addition would be in the very frenzy of folly.

The President is right in narrowing the controversy. He feels constrained by provocation to repel insult and injury, "to obtain from General Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States." But he distinguishes wisely between the dictator and the people, and the tone that he has adopted will not only tend to conciliate Mexicans in great numbers, but will be much more acceptable to all Latin America than the menace of conquest, which would be likely to cause a feeling of intense hatred in every country of this hemisphere south of the Rio Grande.

The immediate purpose of the administration is fully justified, and it is to be hoped that if a general conflict should result the ulterior object may be attained, that of giving to "the people of the distracted republic the opportunity to get up their own laws and their own government."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Can Only Hope.

No one can see the end. We may hope, with some assurance, that the bravado of the dictator will speedily evaporate, and that his stricture of opposition will crumble at the first display of force. But if the task assumes far greater magnitude it must be carried through. Every American, from the most ardent advocate of world peace to the sincerest militarist, will stand by the upholding the government. The United States first among the nations of the world has entered upon a conflict for civilization and humanity and honor, out of which she will derive not one acre or one dollar of material gain.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is No War

Despite the initial chapter of tragedy attendant upon the landing of the marines at Vera Cruz, armed invasion of inland Mexico to punish a recalcitrant government is not necessary. We can and will maintain a blockade so effective that it will deprive that government of all means of sustenance. There will be left to it nothing but slow starvation. Its armies will rapidly be deprived of ammunition, it will have no method of replenishing its arsenals.

The elements in support of Huerta are the responsible elements of Mexico. They are the men who own property, who have rallied to his support, because through him only it seemed possible to stay the progress of brigands, whose avowed purpose is the confiscation of that property and the overturn by revolution of the social system which is in vogue. The blockade, which will menace their prospects even more than the spoliation by the desperate rebels who springs up everywhere, will convince them also of the futility of clinging further to a cause already lost. The simple logic of events will compel them to establish a new regime. In that lies the hope of the situation.

There is no war and there need be no war with an impoverished people. As well array the powerful American navy against a Haitien gunboat. The menace lies in the possibility of an armed incursion into the country, a disciplinary expedition to the capital. Such a deplorable outcome can be avoided by wise forbearance. We have sent out a police expedition and we must be sure that it does not become anything more than that.

The nation is filled with the ardor of war, as if any glory waited in forlorn Mexico, or anything but toil and trouble and thankless endeavor. Sober public opinion cannot be expected at once, but it cannot be doubted that the great mass of Americans look with confidence to the President to avert so great a calamity. They expect him to lead the nation in honor out of this situation, to intervene no further than is absolutely necessary, to build this little fire and, above all, not to allow the country to drift into an endless campaign of occupation.

The President has the nation solidly behind him. His hand must guide us through a great crisis, greater than is commonly supposed. It behooves all good citizens to be just as earnest in their support of any measure he may take to hold the war dogs firmly in the leash. The Mexican problem can be settled by the navy along the coast. That is how it should be settled.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Queries and Answers

The Gray Mare.

Is there any sort of "explanation" of the phrase "gray mare," as applied to the woman who rules her husband?

T. F. STOUT.

There is an English story, a fable grown out of old-folk lore, which may be traced as far back as about 1600, which recites that a newly-made husband complained to his wife's father that she unbearably inclined to rule the roost. The older man assured his son-in-law that all women really governed their husbands, and proposed to furnish him with an equipage and four horses and a basket with 100 eggs if he would make personal investigation of the interesting point by driving about the countryside and leaving one horse at each house where the man was master and one egg at each home in which the wife was supreme. If the eggs were gone before the horses, the young husband was to keep his wife, consoling himself as best he could with the reflection that his misery was the common lot of man. If the horses were distributed first, the older man was to take his daughter back and forfeit her dowry. A good many eggs were left on doorsteps as consequence of things which the traveler heard as he drove up to a house. At last he found a woman who assured him that she had been perfectly obedient to her husband, and that misguided worthy appearing on the scene, confirmed her tale. The traveler, delighted with the chance to get rid of his first horse, told them to pick their choice, and the husband choose a black while the wife's vigor and violence in forcing him to give up his preference in favor of "the gray mare" caused them to get no horse at all, but a gray instead, and sent the investigator home a sadder and a wiser man.

Compulsory Education.

Please tell me what cities and counties in Virginia have availed themselves of the new compulsory education act.

G. S. CAMPBELL.

Lynchburg and the Counties of Alleghany and Rockingham. The plan will be inaugurated in Petersburg this fall.

Girard College.

Please state the date of the opening of Girard College, in Philadelphia, and inform me, if you can, in what style of architecture the main building is.

T. T. M.

January 1, 1848. The building you refer to has been called "the finest specimen of Greek architecture in America."

Confederate Pensions.

Please state the conditions under which Confederate soldiers may now receive pensions.

B. W. H.

It would be far better for you to write to the First Auditor, Library Building, Richmond, Va., and get pamphlet of full and clear information.

Taxation.

If I have in a distant State a savings bank investment, how is it liable to taxation?

L.

It should be listed in your returns for taxation in Virginia.

Hurry, Fishing's Mighty Fine.

When you hear the hylas calling, where the grass-fringed waters shine,
And the doves begin a-cooing in the shadow of the pine;
When the bluebird sounds his whistle up the vale and from the hill,
And your ears begin to listen for the sound of "whip-po-will;"
Then there comes a moving feeling from the brain cells and the mind
That sets your feet a-marching for the bait and fishing line,
And the whole earth seems to call you, "Hurry, fishing's mighty fine."

Then in fancy you can see them in some deep, sky-mirrored pool,
Floating side-wise, blowing bubbles from their up-stream swimming school,
Waiting for your bait and line;
Then again the magic calling,
"Hurry, fishing's mighty fine.
Sparkling water all a-quiver,
Sky is blue, violets, too,
Hurry, hurry down the river,
Bait your hook and cast your line;
Failure! never! keep on trying;
Hurry, fishing's mighty fine."

NELLIE G. RICE.

BERRY'S LICENSE REVOKED

Captain of the Nantucket Found Guilty of Negligence.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—Captain Osmyn Berry, of the Merchants' and Miners' packet Nantucket, which rammed and sunk the Old Dominion liner Monroe, with a loss of forty-one lives, off the Virginia Capes in January, has been found guilty of negligence, and his license has been revoked.

A board of steamboat inspectors at Philadelphia divided responsibility for the disaster between Captain Berry and Captain Johnson, of the Monroe. On appeal to Captain Seely, the inspector commanding, Captain Berry has been held alone guilty. Captain Seely's decision holds that the Nantucket might have seen the Monroe nearly a mile away; that the Nantucket heard the Monroe's whistles, and that the collision could have been avoided.

NEWS OF SOUTH RICHMOND

WATER TURNED ON

Southside Gets Supply from Settling Basin When Main Is Connected.

After a wait of more than two years, Southsiders were given their first supply of water from the Settling Basin yesterday, when the big main across James River was connected with the pipes on this side. Owing to a leak in the connections, the water was turned on only temporarily, but officials said that a permanent supply would be furnished by the end of the week.

The old Manchester plant will be abandoned, but it is said that it will be kept in reserve for at least six months until the new system is working smoothly. Employes there will be given positions in other city departments.

Insurance rates will be lessened by about 10 per cent with the operation of the new water system. The Underwriters' Association some time ago promised the South Richmond and Chesterfield Business Men's Association that this would be done, and Secretary A. N. Pettigrew will request that the lower rates go into effect immediately.

Recovering From Accident.

E. D. Hankins, a lineman of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who was severely, but not dangerously injured on Tuesday afternoon, was reported yesterday to be improving, at his home, 1123 Decatur Street. He was in the top of a tree trimming the limbs for the stringing of wires in Ginter Park, when his ax slipped, and he fell. A deep gash was cut on his knee, but injuries from the fall were slight. He was brought to his home and treated by Dr. E. G. Hill.

Death of Mrs. Cournow.

Mrs. Caroline Cournow, of Oak Grove, died yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Redford, 1329 Delaware Avenue. She is survived by two daughter, Mrs. Redford and Mrs. Walter Cottrell, of Sadler, Ga., and three sons—Henry Cournow, of Pennsylvania; Jack Cournow, of Greensboro, N. C., and Willie Cournow, of Richmond. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Fined for Annoying Woman.

Hosiah Booker, colored, was fined $10 by Justice Maurice yesterday in Police Court, Part II., on the charge of annoying Mrs. Margaret Totty. Attorney C. T. Morris, his counsel, appealed the case on the ground that the negro was the wrong party, as his identity was not clearly established. Booker will be tried on May 15 in Hustings Court, Part II.

Mourn Loss of Clothing.

Many Southsiders are bemoaning the loss of their best clothes, which were left to be renovated in the pressing shop of Laws & Sampson. About twenty-five suits were stolen from the place on Tuesday night.

Funeral of Miss Wright.

The funeral services of Miss Fannie E. Wright, nineteen years old, who died on Tuesday night in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Wright, 3013 Albany Avenue, Oak Grove, will be held this morning at 10 o'clock from Cowardin Avenue Christian Church. Lily Council No. 3, Daughters of Liberty, of which she was a member, will send a delegation to the funeral. The burial will be in Maury Cemetery.

Personal and General.

A meeting of the Girls' Tennis Club, of the Southside, was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Miss Margaret Brooks, when plans were discussed for the games to be played this season. A league will be formed, and the courts put in order.

Mrs. A. H. Jackson is visiting friends in Baltimore and Washington.

A meeting of the St. Francis Guild of Meade Memorial Episcopal Church will be held this afternoon with Miss Florence Gill, on McDonough Street.

Mrs. Mary Owens is able to be out, after an attack of illness.

Mrs. Tatum has returned home from Washington, where she visited Mrs. John Z. Walker.

Mrs. Jackson, of Midlothian, is visiting her son, W. C. Jackson, of 1018 Porter Street.

Miss Annie Johnson, of Chester, who has been the guest of Mrs. J. W. Fisher, has returned home.

The Right Rev. A. M. Randolph, D. D., Bishop of Southern Virginia, last night preached and administered the rites of confirmation to a large class in the Church of the Good Shepherd.

A meeting of Joseph E. Johnston Camp, United Confederate Veterans, will be held to-night at 8:15 o'clock in the courtroom of Hustings Court, Part II.

News of Petersburg

The Times-Dispatch Bureau,
5 Bollingbrook Street,
(Phone 1485),
Petersburg, Va., April 22.

At the adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen last night concurrence was voted in the appropriation of $25,000 made by the Council for the erection of a new public school building in the Sixth Ward. The building will be located on Halifax Street, the site selected for it was approved by the Board.

While the Board concurred in the Council resolution to establish a new grade for River Street it was decided to defer final action on the improvement of this street until the next meeting. In the meantime City Engineer Budd was instructed to confer with the Chief Engineer of the Norfolk and Western Railway in regard to the proposed improvement, and was further directed to furnish an estimate of the cost of paving the street with granite block instead of vitrified block.

Would Have Industrial Exhibits.

The board of governors at an important meeting last night took action on several matters. Resolutions were adopted, protesting against the expenditure of the money appropriated by the Legislature for the Virginia Exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco for a reproduction of Mount Vernon or any other historical display, and favoring instead an exhibit of the industrial, commercial, agricultural, social and civic achievements and opportunities of the State—not for the reason that less pride is felt in the historic greatness of Virginia, but for the reason that reliable information concerning the opportunities which Virginia of to-day has to offer settlers and investors.

The resolution call the Governor of Virginia, the press and all civic and commercial organizations to join with the Chamber of Commerce of Petersburg in protesting against the reproduction of Mount Vernon at San Francisco, and in urging a State exhibit that will be a representation of Virginia of to-day—one that will assist in building up the Virginia of to-morrow.

The board of governors decided to appoint four special committees—the members to be named by President E. C. Kent; one to collect data and investigate every phase of municipal government by commission; one to aid in securing a building and plumbing inspector for Petersburg; one on publicity of Petersburg's advantages, and one to be known as a highway committee. These several subjects have been suggested and discussed at recent meetings of the chamber, as matters of importance for consideration in connection with the enlarged plan laid out for Petersburg development.

Brought From Philippines.

The body of Asa Rogers, Jr., son of Colonel and Mrs. Asa Rogers, of this city, who was killed in an automobile accident in the Philippines in September last, reached Petersburg this morning over the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and was buried in Blandford Cemetery this afternoon, with final services at the grave. He was connected with the medical department of the United States Army in the Philippines, and had many friends in Petersburg.

Assaulted and Robbed.

William Hollowway, colored, was found last night lying in an unconscious condition in an alley in the southern part of the city. Examination showed that he had an ugly gash on the head, and it was at first thought that his skull was fractured. He was taken to the police station, where he was given medical attention. When he revived he stated that he had been assaulted and robbed of $20 by four negro men early in the night. It was near midnight when he was found.

Death of Venerable Citizen.

Richard Selby Sanaxy, a venerable and highly esteemed citizen, died this morning at his residence on Byrne Street, after a very brief illness. A week ago Mr. Sanaxy passed his eighty-fifth birthday anniversary, and two or three days later was suddenly stricken with illness, which resulted in his death. Mr. Sanaxy was a native of Richmond. During the early years of the war he was a lieutenant of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, serving until 1863, when he was assigned to the Confederate States engineer department in Richmond, where he was engaged in photographing military maps by a process of his own invention. In the latter part of 1863 he was appointed an officer in the Confederate States navy and assigned to duty as professor of military tactics on the schoolship Patrick Henry.

He was a man of high character, and was in good health up to the time of his fatal illness. He is survived by two sisters, Miss R. M. Sanaxy, of this city, and Mrs. A. Gohmert, of San Antonio, Texas, and a number of nieces and nephews residing in this city. He was a brother of the late Mrs. Robert Gilliam, of Petersburg. The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Episcopal Church Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

Death of Former Petersburger.

W. E. Bass, a former well-known resident of Petersburg, and for some time a member of the police corps, died yesterday at his home in Chesterfield County, aged fifty-eight years. He was a successful farmer, and a man of fine character, and had many friends in Petersburg. E. C. Bass, a brother of the deceased, and a former member of the City Council, died about a year ago.

Miss Anne E. Hawks, a venerable and esteemed resident of Sussex County, died yesterday morning at her home a few miles from Carson. She had been in feeble health for some time, but her death came unexpectedly, after a brief illness. She is survived by a brother and sister—Miss Ella Hawks and J. A. Hawks, of Graysburg, N. C.

Supper to General Bolling.

General Sith Bolling, the retiring postmaster of this city, will be entertained at supper at the Chesterfield Hotel to-morrow evening by a number of his personal friends, and a pleasant occasion is expected.

Hand Torn Off.

A special to this afternoon's Progress, from Waverly, states that Wilbur Richardson, a youth of thirteen years, while at work in the stave mill of A. B. Hartz, near that place, this morning had his left hand caught in the rapidly-revolving belting and torn from the arm several inches above the wrist. The boy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Richardson, of Sussex.

Motion for New Trial.

Judge West went down to Prince George Courthouse to-day to hear argument for a new trial in the case of Sydney Smith, colored, recently convicted of the murder of a colored woman in that city. The jury's verdict fixed his punishment as eighteen years in the penitentiary.

Personal and Otherwise.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond, will deliver the address before the graduating class of the Petersburg High School at the exercises to be held in the Academy of Music on the evening of June 11.

The funeral of L. A. Aldridge, a veteran of this city, who died in the Soldiers' Home on Monday night, took place this afternoon.

The awning in front the store occupied by B. Blank, at the foot of Sycamore Street, caught fire and was burned last night. No other damage was done.

It is reported that arrangements are being made for the establishment of another large plant in this city for the manufacture of trunks, bags and traveling goods. Petersburg is already the centre of the greatest trunk manufacturing business in the country.

C. F. Williamson, of this city, to-day shipped to the Bellwood Farm, in Chesterfield County, a doe and buck, which he had raised in his yard. He was paid $50 for the pair.

PEARY AWARDED GOLD MEDAL

Washington, April 22.—Rear-Admiral Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole, has been notified that the grand gold medal of the French Geographic Society has been awarded him.

The medal will be given to Admiral Peary during his European trip this year.

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