WEA[illegible]!
Read in [illegible]y's Times-Dispatch [illegible]ut Plans for Jackson Monument.

# The Times Dispatch

HONOR JACKSON!
To-Morrow's TIMES-DISPATCH will tell of Success of Flag Day.

64TH YEAR | NUMBER, 19,702 | RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1914.—TWELVE PAGES | TO-DAY'S WEATHER FAIR | PRICE, 2 CENTS

## HUERTA ACCEPTS ARMISTICE PLAN

### No Further Hostilities Pending Efforts of Envoys to Settle Difficulties.

### UNITED STATES ALSO AGREES

### On Carranza's Reply Depends Largely Scope of Mediators' Undertaking.

Washington, April 30.—General Huerta to-night accepted the proposal that there be no further hostilities between the United States and Mexico, pending the efforts of the envoys of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to bring about an amicable settlement of difficulties between the countries.

This was announced late to-night by Secretary Bryan, after he had been in conference for two hours with the three Southern diplomats at the Argentine legation. At the same time, Mr. Bryan said he already formally had notified the mediators that the American government "took it for granted that there would be no hostilities during the mediation proceedings, and had intended no further acts of aggression while the conferences were being held."

With these replies before them, the envoys were prepared to go ahead with their peace plans so far as the United States and the Huerta government are concerned.

**No Word From Carranza.**

No word had come from General Carranza, however, concerning a proposed armistice between the Constitutionalists and Federals in Mexico. On the rebel chief's answer depends largely the plans of the mediators for undertaking a peaceful settlement of the whole Mexican problem, internal strife as well as differences between the United States and the Huerta regime.

News from Mexico that General Carranza and General Villa were pushing ahead their southward movement and preparing for a general attack on Tampico threw a damper upon hopes for peace between the warring Mexican factions.

Secretary Bryan left the legation shortly before midnight, and the three mediators continued their conference.

Restrained, but none the less steady, preparations for any military eventualities that may become necessary, and the quiet but definite progress of the mediation program being worked out behind closed doors, were the two outstanding features of the Mexican situation here to-day.

**Continue Private Sittings.**

The three mediation envoys of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, continued their private sittings. Their first move for an armistice was succeeded by a virtual suspension of hostilities, or a truce, between the forces of the United States and the Huerta regime, although there were still ominous sounds of conflict between the Huerta and C[illegible]anza forces.

Secretary Bryan formally notified the three South American envoys that the American government took it for granted there would be no hostilities during the mediation proceedings, and had intended no further acts of aggression while the conferences were being held. But the attitude of Huerta and Carranza on cessation of hostilities still was unknown to-day.

While there has been no period set within which the negotiations must be concluded, Secretary Bryan said today he believed they would move forward "as rapidly as possible." A report that they might be prolonged by the mediators going to Mexico was met by the statement by one of the mediators that in these days of the telegraph and cable, such a journey [illegible]necessary.

**Interesting Phases.**

[illegible]e the envoys were not ready to [illegible]n an announcement, several interesting phases of what has come up [illegible] the discussion were learned [illegible]thoritative sources. It appears [illegible]ile the attitude of General [illegible] was definite in accepting inter[illegible]on as between the United States [illegible] Huerta government, it has not [illegible]n made clear that his acceptance [illegible]ply also to intermediation that [illegible]s Carranza. It is expected that [illegible]uestion will be cleared up by [illegible]es now under way, so that it [illegible]e definitely established that [illegible] not only accepts intermediation [illegible]he United States, but also with [illegible]nza.

[illegible]ther outgrowth of the discussion [illegible] intimation that both the Huerta [illegible]arranza elements would send representatives to deal directly with the [illegible]tors, and that Francisco de la [illegible] now at Paris, as ambassador for [illegible], probably would be designated [illegible] for Huerta. It was known that [illegible]diators themselves had made no [illegible] for a personal representative from [illegible] party. But there was reason to [illegible]e De La Barra's coming was [illegible] considered at Mexico City, and [illegible] a representative of Carranza, who [illegible] his way here, may be authorized [illegible]ct in that direct capacity.

[illegible]uring the day the intermediaries [illegible]ived word of the encouraging at[illegible]de of some of the foremost European powers, notably Great Britain, [illegible]ile the mediators have not appealed [illegible]ectly for the friendly influence of [illegible]ropean powers, their home govern[illegible]nts have enlisted their ambassadors [illegible] ministers at European capitals to [illegible]ure friendly co-operation. The re[illegible]nses are in general encouraging, [illegible] the difficulties still in the way of a [illegible]ttlement are recognized.

**Difficulties Increase.**

One Continental diplomatist pointed [illegible]t that the difficulties increased as [illegible] scope of intermediation was broad[illegible] He compared the situation to [illegible]so-called concert of Europe, which [illegible]om could be brought to agreement [illegible]use of the number of parleys and [illegible]rsity of interests.

[illegible]ocal Constitutionalists drew atten[illegible] to the language of the note from [illegible]ral Carranza as not accepting any [illegible] to solve the differences between [illegible]elf and General Huerta, but mere[illegible] listen to proposals which would [illegible] differences between the United [illegible] and Mexico. In the note from [illegible]envoys to Carranza they extended [illegible] offer of our good offices to all [illegible]ies at interest in the problem of [illegible]pacification of Mexico and the [illegible]stment of the differences between [illegible]ico and the United States."

[illegible]e Carranza reply thanked the [illegible]iators for their effort to solve "the [illegible]rences between Mexico and the [illegible]ed States."

[illegible]ked what differences existed be[illegible]en the United States and Mexico [illegible]hich General Carranza could have [illegible]part, local Constitutionalists re[illegible]ed Carranza's recent note to the [illegible]erican government, in which he [illegible]ted out that demands for repara-

(Continued on Second Page.)

Jacksonville and Return—$13.75
Via Southern Railway.
[illegible], by Atlanta or Columbia. Stop-[illegible]E. Main Street.

## HUGH HARRISON SUES MRS. RAMSEY

### Charges Owner of Westover With Writing Insulting and Abusive Letter.

### ASKS COURT FOR $10,000

### Charles City County Greatly Excited by Charges and Countercharges.

Suit has been instituted in the Charles City County Circuit Court by Hugh T. Harrison, scion of one of the oldest families of Virginia, against Mrs. Clarise H. Ramsey, owner of Westover, a famous James River plantation, established by William Byrd, founder of Richmond, and formerly the home of the Drewrys. The action is for alleged slander, brought under a special statute covering insulting words. Damages are sought by the plaintiff in the sum of $10,000.

The basis of the suit is a letter alleged to have been written by Mrs. Ramsey to Mr. Harrison, in which it is charged by the plaintiff that she used language calculated to bring about a breach of the peace, and that she wrote and published malicious and insulting statements to several county officials and others. All of the written words, the plaintiff avers, are such as, from their usual construction and common acceptance, are construed as insults, and tend to violence and a breach of the peace, and by their means, he asserts, he was greatly injured in his name, fame and credit, and his feelings were outraged, and he has been humiliated in the eyes of the public.

**Mrs. Ramsey's Letter.**

The letter which is alleged to have been written by Mrs. Ramsey is quoted in full in the declaration as follows:

Westover, Va., August 12, 1913.

H. T. Harrison,—I am informed upon reliable authority that for some time past you have frequently, publicly and vehemently declared your intention to break up the post-office at Westover, and that you have also told residents of the county that same breaking up would occur. Furthermore, I have no knowledge as to what violent means you may propose to effect this end; whether by fire, explosives, etc.

Therefore, you are hereby notified by me, in my official capacity as postmaster of said office, that your presence or appearance at or near said office, wharf or road, will be viewed with suspicion, and in the light of a menace to my personal safety, and to the safety of the post-office building, its patrons or the employes, or the contents of said building, some of which are the property of the United States government. And that you may have no good reason to appear near said office or wharf, owing to the fact that you are on the line of a new rural route for mail delivery, you are also notified that no freight of any kind whatsoever from or for you or members of your household will be received or handled by me or by my employes.

You have already been warned by the Commonwealth's attorney in public court to refrain from trespassing upon Westover plantation or annoying its owners; and a copy of this notice is being sent to him, two justices of the peace, to the Virginia Navigation Company, the Post-Office Department, and to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, the Hon. R. E. Byrd.

Signed) C. H. RAMSEY, P. M.

**Able Counsel on Both Sides.**

The suit will come up for trial early next month before Judge D. Gardiner Tyler, in the Charles City County Circuit Court. It is expected that the case will be hard fought, and well-known counsel have been employed by both sides. For the plaintiff, H. M. Smith, Jr., and Irving E. Campbell will appear, and the defense will be conducted by Richard Evelyn Byrd and Charles V. Meredith.

Charles City society is aroused over the case, and it is the chief topic of conversation on account of the prominence of the parties involved. It is expected that the courtroom will be crowded when the case is called for trial. A large number of persons prominent socially and politically throughout the State will be called as witnesses.

Hugh T. Harrison, the plaintiff, is a descendant of the family which has furnished two Presidents of the United States, William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison. He is related to many prominent families either by blood or descent. His sister married Major Clay Drewry, by whom Westover was sold to Mrs. Ramsey after having been in the possession of the family for several generations.

Mrs. Ramsey is practically a newcomer in this section of the country, having purchased the famous James River plantation about seven years ago. She is a native Californian, and before her marriage to Mr. Ramsey, was the widow of John Harrald, owner of an immense Western ranch. She has been divorced from her second husband for a number of years.

**Has Modernized Estate.**

Mrs. Ramsey is recognized as a woman of strong personality, and the estate under her management has made wonderful progress. The homestead, a fine old Colonial mansion, was erected by Colonel William Byrd early in the eighteenth century, and is one of the best examples of Colonial architecture in America. The house overlooks the James River, and is pointed out to every traveler on the river.

The house has been thoroughly overhauled and modernized, and is one of the most famous homes in the Old Dominion. Within a few miles of the plantation is Lower Brandon, Upper Brandon, Berkeley and other famous estates.

Just what has caused the breach between Mrs. Ramsay and Mr. Harrison is not known, but it is said to be of long standing. Mrs. Ramsey has installed a private post-office on the plantation and has a private wharf, which is used by the Virginia Navigation Company and Old Dominion Steamship Company for landing passengers and freight for near-by points. Mrs. Ramsey had herself appointed postmistress, and the office is operated by her employes.

Since coming here seven years ago, Mrs. Ramsey has done considerable entertaining at Westover. She has three children, one of which recently made her debut, and it was made the occasion of a large house-party.

Richard Evelyn Byrd, who represents Mrs. Ramsey, is a lineal descendant of Colonel William Byrd, the builder of Westover.

## WEAR A FLAG TO-DAY FOR JACKSON

**A hundred patriotic women will stand in the city's marts of trade and public buildings to-day to remind Richmond of a duty unperformed. They will offer for sale a tiny Confederate flag—starred and barred and in every respect like the battle flag, under which "Stonewall" Jackson fought for two years to keep the enemy away from Richmond. Buy a flag and wear it in honor of "Stonewall" Jackson Day. It will never again be offered for sale in this cause.**

**Richmond has honored the memory of Lee and Stuart with noble monuments, and has erected a stately shaft to Jefferson Davis. Jackson, alone, of Virginia's great war leaders, is without visible memorial in the Confederacy's capital. The Commonwealth has decreed that it will no longer reproach itself with the charge of "benefits forgot," and has set aside $10,000 as its contribution to a fund with which to erect in Richmond a monument to "Stonewall" Jackson.**

"STONEWALL" JACKSON

**The Council of the City of Richmond will follow the State's example and give $10,000 with which to construct a suitable pedestal. Thousands of citizens from Maryland to the Gulf have contributed their mites to the monument fund. It remains for the people of the city in which the magnificent statue will be erected to honor the soldier's memory with a contribution which will make speedy construction possible.**

**The appeal for help is made to-day and to-day only. The buyer of a flag will reduce by his purchase price the unpaid debt of gratitude that the city owes the Confederacy's greatest strategist. Pay what you please for it, but don't fail to wear a Confederate flag on this, "Stonewall" Jackson's Day.**

## CONTROL OF VERA CRUZ TRANSFERRED TO ARMY

### Taking Over of City From Navy Is Purposely Made Impressive Spectacle.

### REFUGEES CHEER SOLDIERS

### Amiable Feeling Engendered by Sociable Seamen Supplemented by Stern Impression of Infantry Forces.

BY CHARLES MICHELSON.

Vera Cruz, April 30.—The taking over of Vera Cruz by the army today was purposely impressive. Every detachment of troops had its own band; every movement was a full parade through the important sections of the city. By the time General Funston had briefly accepted Admiral Fletcher's: "General, I turn over to you the government of Vera Cruz,' the inhabitants were in a state of awe. Their comments indicated a belief that all the soldiers in the world had been turned loose in Vera Cruz.

More impressive than the long lines of khaki-dressed men of the navy and army with the general, and the admiral walking between, formally transferring the dominion of the city that through 400 years has been accustomed to fire, loot and slaughter on such occasions, was the presence of hundreds of American refugees who have been coming to the city ever since the landing of the marines.

**Americans Cheer Soldiers.**

These folks of ours, some in the finest of tropical linen, some in misfit garment, gathered anywhere to take care of the destitute and nearly naked people who had been robbed of everything—men, women and children—gathered on corners, at the Plaza Del Armas, and on the roofs, to cheer the soldiers. Patriotism is a very real thing to people who have been exposed to insult, abuse and danger from a hostile population and the flag being carried up the narrow streets between low walls of whitewashed houses meant more to them than to anybody else.

Some were weak from their privations, but weak or not, the spectacle broke down the stoical reserve of the North and made these people as sentimental as the people among whom they had suffered so much. Every woman alternately wiped away tears and waved to the soldiers; and the men were hardly more composed.

There is a grimness about the soldier that the marines and the bluejacket do not suggest. The tall, lean infantrymen, though they marched under a blistering sun, with a heavy equipment on their backs, gave a very different impression from the smiling naval forces, who seemed to people here to shoot or play with equal willingness.

**Time for Leniency Past.**

It is, perhaps, as well that the amiable feeling engendered by the sociable seamen should be supplemented by the implacable impression given by the soldiers. There will be no diminution of the helpful-hand spirit that has so surprised the Vera Cruzians, but there is a permanency and a finality indicated by the heavy regiments that is not lost on the unreconciled here. It is of a sort of "snipers, take notice; the time for leniency is past."

From early morning the streets were filled with marching men getting to the stations prepared for them. There they got a chance to drop the blanket rolls, wash the sweat away and get something to eat, and be spruced up for the reviewing and the saluting that were scheduled for a later hour.

In the meantime the navy people had been doing the same thing in re-

(Continued On Ninth Page.)

## FEDERAL TROOPS PATROL COLORADO STRIKE ZONE

### State Militia Being Relieved by Regulars, and Strikers Are Dispersing.

### CONDITIONS QUIET DURING DAY

### Mine Leaders Going Among Hills of Troubled District Urging Miners to Return to Their Homes.

Denver, Col., April 30.—With Federal troops on the ground, conditions were quiet to-day in the Colorado strike zone. State troops are being relieved by the regulars, and the strikers are said to be dispersing. The Federal soldiers now are patrolling the Fremont County district, and regular troops superseded the militiamen at Walsenburg to-night.

Regulars will occupy the Ludlow district to-morrow, and the national guardsmen from both Walsenburg and Ludlow are expected to reach Denver by to-morrow night.

The strikers have surrendered no arms, either to the militia or to the Federal troops. Leaders to-night were going among the hills of Southern Colorado, urging the men to disperse and return to their homes, but, according to John Lawson, international board member of the United Mine Workers of America, they have not been told to give up their weapons.

**Will Not Oppose Troops.**

"Men in all walks of life fought with the miners," said Mr. Lawson to-night, "but they will not oppose the Federal troops. They would not have opposed the militia, but for the gunmen affiliated with them. Now they are returning to their homes. The tent colonies at Ludlow and Forbes will be rebuilt.

"The guns are property of our men," he added, "and, so far as I know, they will keep them."

The immediate withdrawal of State troops from the strike zone and the speedy disarmament of mine guards are among the conditions named by the union leaders.

At the Governor's office it was said an appeal for help had been received from Sheriff McAfee, of Weld County, who feared an attack by strikers on the mines in the vicinity of Frederick. A detail of 120 militiamen still is at Louisville.

Three miners from Routt County reported to Governor Ammons to-day that every man employed at the Oakdale Mine, near Steamboat Springs, had received a threatening letter. No troops are stationed there.

**High Time to Act.**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, April 30.—When Senator Kenyon read to the Senate to-day a telegram from his State urging action on behalf of the Colorado mine strikers, Senator Martine, of New Jersey, declared that it was high time to act.

"This is a monstrous proposition, this shooting down of men and women like cats and dogs," he shouted.

"As I understand it," observed Senator Warren, "Federal troops are now in the coal strike field in Colorado for the purpose of restoring peace."

"Yes," retorted Mr. Martine, "but action has been tardy almost to the point of sluggishness."

Continuing, Mr. Martine said:

"I am opposed to employing armed thugs as mine guards. Ever since I was on a committee to make an investigation in the coal fields of West Virginia I have considered such practice a disgrace to this country. I have introduced a bill providing a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for one year for anybody who employs such thugs as mine guards.

"But that bill sleeps the sleep of the righteous and just. If it had been passed I believe the shameful tragedies now being enacted in Colorado would have been avoided. To-day in

(Continued On Ninth Page.)

## WILLIAM HILL CLAYTON IS KILLED BY TRAIN

### Roxboro Man Run Down in Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Yards.

### J. H. COBB SERIOUSLY INJURED

### Rushed to St. Luke's Hospital, Where Right Leg Is Amputated—Two Others Have Narrow Escape.

William Hill Clayton, twenty-seven years old, of Roxboro, N. C., was fatally hurt; J. H. Cobb, of 1606 Park Avenue, was terribly mangled, but may live, and two other men were slightly hurt yesterday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock when they were run down by a freight train in the yards of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad at Lombardy and Marshall Streets. All four were removed to St. Luke's Hospital, but efforts to save the life of Clayton were vain, and he died at 4:15 o'clock. It was found necessary to amputate the right leg of Cobb, which had been badly crushed. He had sustained other injuries, but late last night it was said that he would recover.

F. W. Bell, of 1419 Grove Avenue, and S. T. White, of 309 East Grace Street, had remarkable escapes from death or injury beneath the wheels. White was knocked down, and he fell, face downward, between the rails, and six cars passed over him before the train was stopped. He escaped with slight bruises and scratches. Bell was successful in grabbing a hand rail as the cars approached him, and he clung to it until he was able to alight in safety.

**Miraculous Escape.**

"I did not see Clayton and Cobb when they were struck," Mr. Bell told a reporter for The Times-Dispatch, "but I did see White when he went down, and never expected to see him again alive. Both of our escapes were little short of miraculous."

The four men were office employes of the Export Leaf Tobacco Company, 900 North Lombardy Street. They were enjoying a stroll after luncheon, and were walking south on Lombardy Street. As they were crossing the tracks they noticed a string of probably a dozen freight cars. Mr. Bell afterward explained that they thought they were "dead cars," for there was no sign of the presence of a locomotive.

They walked leisurely before the train when it suddenly plunged forward, and the four men were trapped. Clayton and Cobb were caught beneath the wheels. The former was instantly rendered unconscious and never fully recovered. Coroner Taylor said his death was due to shock. His legs were crushed and he was otherwise hurt.

Just how the accident occurred was not fully explained. It appeared that a yard engine, in charge of Engineer W. H Harrison and Fireman J. W. Johnson, was making up a train. It was the purpose to add two cars to the train which struck the four men, and to do this they were "kicked" by the engine across a switch and into the end of the train which was the farthest from the crossing. This accounted for the fact that the engine was not seen.

**Coroner Begins Investigation.**

As soon as he sufficiently recovered, Bell managed to climb to the top of the car to which he had clung and applied the brakes. The train was halted after moving about six car lengths.

Coroner Taylor began an investigation immediately after Clayton's death. He empanneled a jury, which viewed the body, after which Dr. Taylor adjourned the inquest until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. "I want to al-

(Continued On Ninth Page.)

*The Times-Dispatch's Great Record in April*

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS IN ADVERTISING AND CIRCULATION

This record drives home the fact that the people believe in the Advertising Power and Pull, as well as in the News Value, of THE TIMES-DISPATCH.

ADVERTISING

April, 1914, paid.....472,248 lines
April, 1913, paid.....412,132 lines

GAIN OVER LAST YEAR.....60,116

CIRCULATION

April, 1914, net paid.....878,992 copies
April, 1913, net paid.....722,821 copies

GAIN OVER LAST YEAR.....156,171 copies

*Monroe 1* The growth of THE TIMES-DISPATCH shows the growth of Richmond *Monroe 1*

## HONOR JACKSON'S MEMORY TO-DAY

### City Joins Hands to Erect Fitting Equestrian Monument.

### FLAG DAY TO COME BUT ONCE

### First and Only General Call for Contributions to Fund Meets Response.

Miniature Confederate flags adorning the breasts of thousands to-day will attest the esteem and admiration felt by the people of this city for the noble Virginian, "Stonewall" Jackson, who, fifty-one years ago to-morrow, was mortally wounded in defense of Richmond—the capital of the Confederacy. A double purpose will be served by the wearers of the tiny colors—honor will be done to him to whom honor is due, a means will be provided to perpetuate his memory, and a debt Virginia owes will be fittingly acknowledged.

This will be the only general opportunity Richmonders will have to contribute to this cause. Flag Day will come but once. Under the direction of the local chapters, Daughters of the Confederacy, stations will be opened to-day on every prominent corner and in every large office and public building in the city. The flags will be offered at any price the purchaser choses to pay. There is no restriction on the number to be purchased by any one person, and there is no limit to the price. Flags will also be sold in nearly every city in the State. Governor Stuart having proclaimed May 1 as Stonewall Jackson Day.

All of the funds collected will go toward the erection of an equestrian monument to the great Southern chieftain. A site for the memorial has not yet been selected, but it will probably be within a short distance of those which show the gratitude of the people of the South to Lee, Stuart and Davis.

**The First General Call.**

This will be the first and last request for general contributions from this city, and it is hoped that the appeal will not be in vain. Nothing can be added to Jackson's fame or greatness, but the world will be shown by the erection of this monument that Virginians are not insensible to the great sacrifices made by him, as expressed by a speaker at the big mass-meeting on Wednesday night.

"It is not money from the public treasury we want, it is the voluntary gifts of the people, coming with their love and admiration, which will make this monument a lasting memorial."

The sale of the flags was authorized by Mayor George Ainslie, with the expression of his hope that the people of the city over which he presides will respond liberally to the appeal.

Women will be stationed at strategic points all over the city with a supply of flags early this morning to catch the first workers as they set forth to their daily tasks. The stations will not be abandoned until sundown.

In addition to the contributions on the street, those who wish to make larger donations are requested to forward their checks to E. D. Hotchkiss, treasurer of the Stonewall Jackson Monument Fund, Inc., at his office in the First National Bank Building.

**Flag Day Stations.**

Stations will be established at the following places, those in charge being assisted by special committes:

T. A. Miller's—Miss Ellen Bagby.

Murphy's Hotel—Mrs. G. W. Kern, and Grandchildren, Richmond Chapter.

Tyler's clothing store—Mrs. W. J. Peyton and associates.

Sixth Street Market—Mrs. Oscar Swineford and associates.

Hellstern's—Mrs. Drew and Chesterfield Juniors.

"Fannye" millinery—Mrs. Sam Cohen and associates.

City Hall—Mrs. Walter Christian and associates.

Turner's drug store—Miss McCue and Miss Pierce.

Woman's College—Miss Anderson and Miss Bigger.

Life Insurance Company of Virginia—Miss Julia Lee.

Straus Cigar Company—Mrs. A. W. Bennett.

Kaufmann's—Mrs. Bessie Hill and Hollywood Juniors.

Lexington Hotel—Mrs. Harton and Mrs. Teeley.

Branch Allen's — Mrs. Christian Clarke.

Childress's drug store—Mrs. Peyton.

Main Street Station—Mrs. Thomas Bigger.

Elba Station—Mrs. A. P. Wilmer.

Chelf's drug store—Mrs. Moffett.

Richmond Cedar Works—Mrs. Massie.

Eares's drug store—Mrs. W. W. Grasswitt.

Briggs's drug store—Miss Mary Chalmers.

Briggs's drug store, First and Main—Mrs. J. T. Ellyson.

Richmond Pharmacy—Mrs. Cary Washburn.

Galesky's—Mrs. W. H. O'Neil.

R. L. Christian—Mrs. B. O. James.

Mutual Building—Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

American National Bank—Miss Sally A. Anderson.

First National Bank—Mrs. P. J. White.

Planters' National Bank—Mrs. Joseph Hundley.

Merchants' National Bank—Mrs. Milhiser.

Chesapeake and Ohio Station—Mrs. John Lee Davis.

Crenshaw Building—Mrs. John Seaton.

Polk Miller Drug Company—Mrs. B. O. James.

McCoy Cigar Company—Mrs. G. W. Kern.

Post-office—Mrs. F. M. McKenney.

Shenandoah Apartments—Miss Colling.

Monroe Park—Mrs. H. W. Rountree.

Chesterfield Apartment—Mrs. J. D. Crump.

Richmond College caampus—Mrs. C. E. Clarke.

Capitol Square—Boy Scouts.

Woman's Exchange—Miss Munford.

University College of Medicine—Miss Julia Hughes.

Little Theatre—Miss Bell Chamberlain.

Miller & Rhoads (inside)—Miss Mosely.

Miller & Rhoads (outside)—Miss Drewry.

(Continued on Second Page.)

WEEK-END TRIPS TO BALTIMORE
Via York River Line Steamers.
Tickets sold Fridays and Saturdays limited to leave Baltimore following Monday. Only $4.00 round trip. A delightful trip at this season of year.

## JONES REPORTS FOUL CONDITIONS

### Local Abattoirs Unfit Places for Preparation of Human Food, Says Inspector.

### ELEVEN BUTCHERS UNDER FIRE

### State Food Bureau Makes Public Result of Its Investigations.

Conditions of almost unspeakable filth and unhealthiness are disclosed in the following report of inspections of slaughter-houses which supply the Richmond market, made by Inspector L. D. Jones for use by the State Dairy and Food Department in its prosecution of abattoir owners. The eleven abattoir proprietors named in this report have been arrested on warrants issued by Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner B. L. Purcell, and will come to trial this morning before Magistrate T. J. Furyear in Henrico County Courthouse.

Without exception Inspector Jones recommends that these eleven abattoirs be ordered closed and slaughtering of meat discontinued until the houses are entirely rebuilt and the grounds disinfected. Mr. Purcell has issued an ultimatum to the slaughter-houses of the State that they must "clean up or close up," and the arrests in Richmond are to be followed by other arrests in various parts of the State.

**The Official Report.**

Commonwealth's Attorney Sutton, who will conduct the prosecution today for the State, has been furnished with the following report, together with other material, to be used in his plea for the punishment of the proprietors and the closing of the abattoirs:

**J. J. Gravins, 314 Brookland Street**—"Wooden floors and side walls filthy; caked on the lower part of side walls with dried blood. Four quarters of beef unprotected in these unsanitary surroundings. Odor in slaughter-house very bad. Hog scalder was filthy; yard filthy. Hogs fed on offal at slaughter-house. Decomposed offal left uneaten by hogs on the chute used to throw out offal and waste material. The conditions at this place are entirely unsuited for the preparation of meat and meat food products for human consumption. This place as a slaughter-house should be discontinued. There is no way in which the present structure could, in my opinion, be satisfactorily repaired to make the surroundings satisfactory. It is recommended that the place be closed until a new structure is erected."

**E. E. Smith, Brookland Street**—"The whole condition of this place was found to be unsanitary; slaughtering done in ill-constructed house; offal thrown on the outside and carted to a pile located on an incline about twenty-five yards from the slaughter-house. The walls and floors of slaughter-house caked with dried blood; odors emanating from decomposed offal very offensive. Blood and offal drained just outside of the door of the slaughter-house on an earth incline which had become saturated by constant use with the blood and refuse deposited thereon. The conditions at this place were revolting. In my opinion the building and surroundings are entirely unsuited for the purpose for which it is being used—the preparation of carcasses for meat food for human consumption—and it is recommended that this place be closed as a slaughter-house."

**J. R. Grubbs, Brookland Street**—"The general conditions and surroundings of this place were, by comparison with the others viewed, in fair condition. It is not the proper place for the preparation of meat food products for human consumption, and it was found that he was taking his offal to a pile about thirty yards from the slaughter-house, whence it was claimed it was removed daily. This place should be whitened and equipped with wire fly screens. It would not, however, then, in my opinion, be a proper place for the preparation of carcasses for meat food. It was recommended that if this man be permitted to temporarily continue in the present slaughter-house that he be required to give some assurance that more sanitary precautions be taken in the handling of offal obtained from the slaughter of cattle at his slaughter-house. The surroundings are unsanitary, and should be thoroughly cleaned up before he is permitted to continue butchering at this place."

**W. C. Wunsch, Brookland Street**—"The conditions of this place were fair in comparison with the others. Interior of the slaughter-house needed whitening and the side walls cleaned and the floor repaired. The rear of this slaughter-house was not in satisfactory condition, nor do we believe that with its present arrangements it can be made satisfactory. The refuse is not promptly removed as it should be. It is recommended that warning be given to Mr. Wunsch to take the necessary precautions to properly cleanse the rear of his slaughter-house, where his offal and refuse are kept, pending their final disposition, and that a further reasonable time be allowed this party to construct a new slaughter-house. The present building is not the proper place, in my opinion, for the preparation of meat food products for human consumption."

**F. R. Fairlamb, Bacon Street**—"This building is entirely unsuited for the purpose for which it is used—slaughtering of cattle for human food. The building is not ceiled. No protection whatever from dust, dirt, etc. The surroundings of the place were horrible. Blood and decomposed offal, dead dogs and rats were found immediately outside of the slaughter-house, where they had been thrown and left to decompose and drain down to the bottom of a short incline where it accumulated, along with rain water and other drainage, making the conditions in and about this place intolerable. The doors of this slaughter-house were locked, and I could not secure entrance to the same. Looking through cracks and holes in the boards of the house, the interior appeared to be dirty, and very bad odors emanated therefrom. It is recommended that this place be closed as a slaughter-house, as I believe the place is a menace to the surrounding community and entirely unsuited for the purpose for which it is used."

**Jacob Kirsch, owner; W. W. Curry, manager**—"This slaughter-house is entirely unsuited for the purpose for which it is used. It is located immediately next to the slaughter-house of