

65th YEAR RICHMOND VA., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1915. PRICE FIVE CENTS

KING FINDS TIME FOR RACING STUD

Maintains Establishment in Fine Form, Despite Duties Brought by War.

FAMOUS CLUBS MAY CLOSE

Membership Dwindling, and Many Are Compelled to Raise Their Prices.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, February 27.—In spite of the manifold new duties which the war has imposed upon him, King George finds time to look after many details connected with things in which he is personally interested. He has thus never lost sight of his racing stud, which is being maintained in splendid form, although the King is not attending any races or running any horses during the war.

WAR MAY FORCE CLUBS TO CLOSE THEIR DOORS

Unless something happens very soon to put an end to the war, several of London's most famous clubs will probably be forced to close their doors, as their list of members is steadily dwindling, and, with the daily attendance growing smaller, many of them are already being forced to put up their prices for meals. This, for instance, is the case with both the Carlton and the Constitutional.

ALCOHOL SUPPLY DECLINES

Sharp Limit on Deliveries of Brandy and Spirits in Germany.

BERLIN, February 27 (via London).—Germany's alcohol supply is so far below the demand that the so-called "Spirits Central" organizations, which primarily supply the army's needs, has announced it will limit sharply deliveries of brandy and spirits for other purposes, especially for drinking. About 40 per cent of the former amount will be allowed the larger industries for use in March, and slightly more to smaller concerns. Use of denatured alcohol for fuel and lights also must be curtailed.

LOSSES AMONG OFFICERS

Great Britain Has Had 1,394 Killed and 2,629 Wounded During War.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.] LONDON, February 16.—From January 26 to February 15, twenty-one days, the British forces in France and Belgium had eighty-four officers killed and 141 wounded, while twenty-five were reported missing.

ATTACK ON GERMAN TRADE

British and French Merchants Plan Voyage to Latin-America.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.] LONDON, February 16.—Another attack on German trade by British and French merchants is about to be made through a business men's voyage to Latin-America. A French liner, named the Argonaut, will sail from Southampton at a date not yet announced, for reasons of caution, bearing fifty French merchants, representing the silk, cotton, wine and other industries of France, and 100 leading business men from Great Britain's manufacturing districts.

NEWSPAPER MEN TO FRONT

Party of Six Will Leave London on Monday for British Lines.

LONDON, February 27.—Six newspaper correspondents are to leave London next Monday for the British front. They are going under auspices of the British War Office. Among them is one American.

CARGO FROM GERMANY

American Steamer Arrives With 900 Tons of Assorted Merchandise.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The American steamer City of Memphis brought into New York to-day from Bremen 900 tons of assorted German merchandise.

ENGLAND IS FACING DIFFICULT PROBLEM

One of the many difficult tasks facing England when the war is over is what to do for the soldier whose health has been broken in the war, and who is unable to return to his former employment. Some idea of the magnitude of this problem may be obtained from the fact that experts at the present moment estimate that, even if the

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TO STOP CLASHES IN ITALY

Prefects Must Prohibit Meetings if Disorder is Threatened.

ROME, February 27.—Vehement attacks on the government were made yesterday by extremists in the Chamber of Deputies because of instructions given prefects to prohibit meetings, even when described as private, if there is reason to believe they would result in disorders. The order was designed to prevent clashes between those who favor Italy's intervention in the war and those who advocate strict neutrality.

A tumult arose yesterday when the extremists declared prohibition of such meetings was a suppression of liberty and in violation of law. Premier Salandra replied that the instructions to prefects were designed to protect liberty which was threatened by violence, raise the dignity of the country, which had been injured by dissensions, and cement a moral unity which would lead to triumph.

As the extremists shouted that it was a plan to prevent Italy's intervention in the war, the Premier declared, amid applause:

"I do not know whether our nation is destined to march to war, but if this shall be the case, we must all unanimously obey the orders of the fatherland and the King."

EAT POTATOES, NOT BREAD

Department of Agriculture Advises Substitution, to Fight High Prices.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—"If wheat remains at its present high figure, or continues to rise in price, and if there is a corresponding increase in the price of bread, scientists in the Department of Agriculture suggests that the ordinary household will find it advantageous to eat more potatoes and less bread," says a statement issued today at the department. "With potatoes at 60 cents a bushel, 10 cents worth—or ten pounds—will give the consumer a little more actual nourishment than two one-pound loaves of bread at 7 cents each. If prices change sufficiently to make it desirable from a financial point of view, there is no scientific reason why potatoes should not be substituted to a great extent for bread."

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PLUCK OF TEUTONS STILL UNCHANGED

Determined to See War Through, Despite Ring of Enemies.

FAITH ALMOST SUBLIME

From Royalty Down Through Childlike Masses, All Expect Victory.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] BERLIN, February 27.—While the failure of the efforts of German diplomats to create friendly feelings towards Germany in neutral countries, and particularly in America, have certainly resulted in a feeling of deep disappointment and considerable bitterness against the unsuccessful diplomats, the determination of the nation to see the war through at any cost is absolutely unchanged, and the feelings are remarkably uniform from the exclusive circles through the middle classes and down through the childlike masses.

I have talked with several leaders of the Social Democratic party. Without a single exception, they all showed the same calm, deliberate and sufficient strength as officers, Privy Counsellors and financiers.

With considerable pride they point to the fact that the percentage of unemployed among organized workers, which during the second month of the war was 22, has now decreased to 8. They told me how many industrial establishments during the war had changed their entire production, in order to accord with their present needs, working now partly to make up for stopped imports of luxuries, partly to support army and navy.

ALL ARE AGREED ON ENORMOUS MORAL GAIN

One thing they all maintained—that the war would mean an enormous moral gain to Germany, which would greatly benefit social conditions. Many a narrow prejudice has already been crushed and broken by the war.

"No living being knows," writes a chief mouthpiece of Socialist opinion, "if we are now at the middle of the war, if we are approaching its end, or if we have years of war ahead of us. One thing only we know, that we shall and must endure, that no superiority of numbers or arms, no attempts at starting us into surrender, shall crush us. We have full confidence in the strength of our army, its organization, training and discipline, but first of all in the patriotism which unites all Germans without exception."

"Let war last a month or years, it will only weld the people together and promote the strength of the nation in a manner that will surprise the world. All enemies may as well now give up the hope that Germany will finally succumb in the struggle."

Later, the paper deals with conditions after the war, and says:

"Of course, we shall then, as before, never be able to avoid strikes and lock-outs, but we dare hope that they will be more easily and justly settled."

At present, of course, the government is doing everything to keep the Socialists in good humor and make them forget the suppression of certain Socialist organs.

A curious instance of this policy has just occurred with reference to a certain reading book for soldiers, "The Good Comrade," by Major von Kluss, which is being circulated in all barracks and military depots. In this book the Social Democrats are represented as the "inner enemy" as a "plague" wanting to divide all property and aspiring to the overthrow of the Kaiser and all other legal authorities.

Poor Major von Kluss, who has before been highly praised for his book, has now become persona non grata, all copies of his book have been confiscated and destroyed, and a new edition has been published, in which, by the order of the war lord, all these offensive passages have been stricken out.

DOES NOT ADMIT PREVIOUS OPINIONS ARE WRONG

The government, however, does not go so far as to admit that its previous opinions of Socialists have been wrong, but hints the particular God who looks after the welfare of Germany, in some miraculous manner, has brought about a change of heart among these misguided citizens, and has guided them back to the path of righteousness.

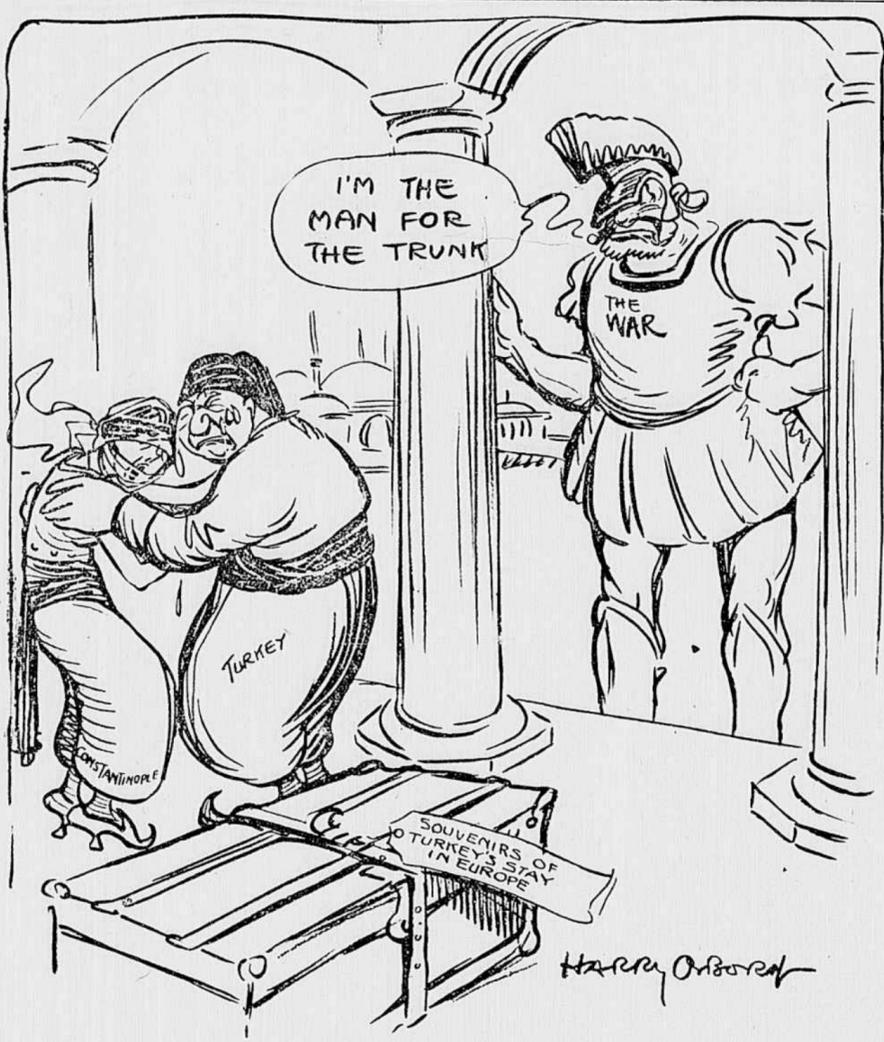
The army order mentioning the new expurgated edition of "The Good Comrade" says:

"The Social Democrats have, like everybody else, done in this great war their duty in complete loyalty to the Fatherland and the needs of faithful service. In consequence of this, it may be firmly hoped that the reproaches and warnings contained in certain passages in the original edition may lose their validity and need for all time."

GERMANY'S FUTURE POLICY DISCUSSED

The well-known Berlin professor, (Continued on Seventh Page.)

HIS PASSAGE IS BOOKED



DISTINCTION IS WON BY ENTIRE REGIMENT

Nineteenth Infantry is Mentioned in Order of the Day for Heroic Service.

DELIVERS PERILOUS ATTACK

Private Soldier, Single-Handed, Assaults Blockhouse, and is Followed by His Comrades, Who Hurl German Invaders From Trenches.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, February 27.—The Nineteenth Infantry Regiment has just achieved the distinction of being mentioned in its entirety in the Order of the Day. At a certain point on the front, not publicly specified, it became desirable for the French troops to gain possession of a village which was held in some strength by the enemy. The move was a particularly desperate one, for the approaches to the village afforded little or no cover, and the Germans held the ground to the right and left in such a way that they were able to reinforce the direct fire from the village itself with a cross-fire from infantry and artillery. Moreover, the attacking force had to tackle a stiff

EMPLOYED JEWELERS DRAFTED INTO SERVICE

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, February 27.—An experiment in drafting unemployed jewelers from Birmingham to Elswick, so that they might reinforce the makers of guns and other munitions of war, has proved so satisfactory that other drafts are being arranged.

At first sight the idea that men skilled in the manipulation of the finer metals would be useful in an armament factory does not seem very promising, but the Birmingham jewelers, who have been having a bad time since the outbreak of the war, have the first essential qualification—they know how to handle tools. They have quickly adapted themselves to an entirely new occupation. The success of the experiment is something to the credit of the labor exchange system, without which agency the transference of the Birmingham jewelers to Tyneside in considerable numbers could not have been effected.

KHAKI GIRL LEADS IN SPRING FASHIONS

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, February 27.—The khaki girl is to be a leading figure in the spring fashion in London. The winter season, curiously enough, saw little demand for khaki for feminine wear, women of all classes garbing themselves in dark colors, but the advance spring displays indicate that there is to be a riot in khaki, in silk, cotton and, in a lesser degree, wool. Spring coats, gowns, hats, blouses, and even shoes—the latter in the multitude of leather "substitutes" which have been put on the market to make up for the shortage of the genuine article—all bear testimony to the coming reign of khaki.

Usually a new vogue starts its career in Mayfair, and finally filters through to the East End, but the khaki note in spring fashion seems to be the reverse.

A third hero of the action was Corporal Coak, who fell wounded when within 100 yards of the enemy's lines. It was impossible for him to move out of danger, yet Coak had no mind to be killed. He took from his knapsack his mess tin and spoon, and with these implements actually succeeded in digging himself a shelter, behind which he remained, under fire, for two days and a night before being removed to the rear.

WAR OFFICE SUPPLYING PAPER VESTS TO TROOPS

No Taint of Scandal, as in Brown-Paper Boots, With Which French Were Equipped.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, February 27.—The War Office is now supplying paper vests to the British troops in Flanders. People who have heard of the brown-paper boots which were served out to the French soldiers in the Franco-German War may think this points to another scandal. But this would be wrong. These vests, which are made of cream-colored paper, are a Canadian invention. Though not exactly to be worn next to the skin, they have only the single underneath them. They can be crumpled up without injury. They are cheap. Paper is, of course, a poor conductor of heat, and a soldier wearing one of these vests need have no fear of losing the natural heat of the body.

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THE INVENTION OF CANADIAN

New Garment Keeps Men Warm, and May Be Crumpled Up Without Injury—Their Cheapness is Added Quality—Khaki Leads Fashions.

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AEROPLANE WRECKED IN MIDST OF DESERT

Captain Stirling and French Air Pilot Have Unpleasant Experience on Sinai Peninsula.

NARROWLY ESCAPE TRKKS

Missing Death in Fall From Sky. They Are Forced to Walk Through Hostile Country to Coast, Where They Are Rescued.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] CAIRO, February 27.—To be wrecked in a hydroaeroplane in the midst of the Sinai Peninsula Desert, was the unpleasant experience of Captain Stirling and a French air pilot. Stirling and Seaman Grall, of the French navy, left a British warship in a seaplane to make a reconnaissance up the Wadi Arab, a broad valley running between precipitous mountains, from the Gulf of Akaba up to the Dead Sea.

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STIRLING IMPRISONED BENEATH HIS MACHINE

Captain Stirling found himself imprisoned immovably under the wreckage in such a position that his face and chest were resting on the ground and his legs bent back over his head; the petrol reservoir was above him, and was leaking petrol into his mouth and eyes. As soon as he had cleared his mouth of sand, he called out to Grall, but received no answer, and jumped to the conclusion that he was dead. The prospect of lingering on, pinned under the machine, was not pleasant, when, to his great relief, he heard some one, and Grall answered his call and helped him out. Grall had been shot a long way away, and, tucking his head forward, had pitched on the back of his shoulders; he was safe and shaken, though very much bruised.

By rough calculation, they reckoned that they were eighteen or twenty miles from Akaba and well in the enemy's country. They set off to walk. Grall was soon in considerable pain, and had to lean on Captain Stirling's shoulder. Finally Grall collapsed completely. In three and a half hours the had advanced only five miles. Captain Stirling, though shaken, was able to go on, and they decided that he should push forward to the ship and fetch help, while Grall was to remain hidden, or, if he felt well enough to move, to do so along certain lines, so that the search party might not miss him. A stick of chocolate which Captain Stirling had in his pocket, was divided between them. Grall kept the water bottle, and Captain Stirling started out for the coast as fast as he could.

Captain Stirling's progress at first was interrupted only by his having to avoid Arab herdsmen. Soon after 4 P. M. he heard heavy guns fired from the ship, and realized that they were shelling the western side of the valley.

LIMIT ON BARS IN PARIS

Chamber of Deputies Adopts Bill Making New Liquor Regulations.

PARIS, February 27.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the principal paragraph of the bill limiting the number of new bars which may be opened, and approved others making more stringent the regulations governing sale of liquors. The bill, in its completed form, probably will be passed next week.

GERMAN ARMEN RESCUED

For Two Days Had Clung to Their Machines in North Sea.

LOWESTOFT, ENGLAND, February 27 (via London).—Two German aviators, who for two days had clung to their machines in the North Sea, were landed here to-day by the British trawler which rescued them. The Germans fell while attempting to fly from Ostend to England last Sunday. They were handed over to naval authorities.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

FRANCE EXPECTS ITALY TO FIGHT

When Time Comes, Garibaldi's Dream Will Have Been Nearly Realized.

NEUTRALITY IS IMPOSSIBLE

Equilibrium in Mediterranean, Hegemony in Adriatic, Is Necessary to Nation.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, February 27.—While everybody here realizes that France has no right to ask Italy to give up her neutral position, and while we all feel grateful towards Italy, because she has, in spirit as well as literally, kept the solemn promise she gave M. Delcasse more than ten years ago, no one doubts that the moment is rapidly approaching—unless Austria should suddenly defy the Kaiser and conclude peace separately with Russia and Serbia—when French and Italian soldiers shall be fighting side by side, and when Garibaldi's dream shall be on the point of being realized.

The certainty came to us when Italy occupied the Albanian port of Valona. When, in 1911, Italian soldiers departed for Tripoli, they said to M. Albert Dauzat, author of "The New Italy," "To-day it is Turkey, and to-morrow it will be Austria," and when the Italian marines landed on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, they might, with the same right, have said, "To-day, Valona; to-morrow, Trieste and Trieste."

SENTIMENT OF ITALY CANNOT BE CHANGED

Skillful diplomat though he be, Prince von Buelow will never be able to change this all-important fact on the one side Austria can never consent to give up her plans on the Adriatic coast, and on the other it will be equally impossible for Italy to limit her expansion to Valona.

Equilibrium in the Mediterranean, hegemony in the Adriatic, is an absolutely necessary program to Italy to-day; it is the only one which properly responds to the demands of her people and her commerce, the only actual sequel to her evolution.

The first feeling of anxiety which the Italian occupation of Valona provoked in Serbia very quickly disappeared, because it was seen that this occupation was not permanent, but merely an introduction to her war with Austria, which must not have any ally left west of the Balkans. The trade of Greece and Serbia means very much more to Italy than the possession of Albania.

An exceedingly interesting new exhibition will very soon be opened in the well-known building devoted to art at the end of the boulevard. It will consist of thousands of sketches and a number of finished paintings made at the front by the host of Parisian artists now serving with the colors at the front. These will be added a large number of water paintings by older artists who were remained here at work seeking variations in the daily paper. As told in the daily paper, these are from their young friends at the front.

HE DIDN'T KNOW GALLIENI SERVES FIVE DAYS IN JAIL

An amusing story was heard in a Paris court the other day, when a man named Dellone, who has a very vigorous vocabulary, was charged with insulting a soldier on duty. Dellone, who lives in a suburb of Paris, arrived one morning at the Porte de Billancourt pushing a cart containing about half a ton of merchandise. He was hot and tired and very cross. At the gate he was stopped by the sentry, who told him he could not pass.

"You would not say that to the Germans, my fine fellow," cried exasperated Dellone.

The sentinel did not lose his temper, but explained that the order was that of General Gallieni, Governor of Paris, and that he was there to enforce it.

"Gallieni!" said Dellone, contemptuously. "Never heard of him. I only know General Joffre."

The soldier promptly arrested the man who did not know Gallieni.

In court Dellone's advocate explained that the whole thing was rather unfortunate than criminal, and that, though his client's tongue was flitting, his heart was in the right place.

"I have since explained to him," said the advocate, "that General Gallieni is the man who saved Paris, and the man is now the hero of the war." So it was he who stopped the soldier. Well, then, if any one says any evil of him in my presence, I'll break his face for him."

"Erro," argued the advocate, "Dellone's sentiments are really quite sound, and you ought to deal mercifully with him."

The court seems to have appreciated this plea, but it inflicted on Dellone a sentence of five days' imprisonment.

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