

65th YEAR

RICHMOND VA., SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1915.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

PARIS IGNORES ZEPPELIN DANGER

Only Feeling Toward German Menace Is One of Curiosity.

EYES TURN HEAVENWARD

All Are Disappointed When Much-Heralded Craft Fails to Appear.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, March 6.—Parisians absolutely refuse to take the Zeppelin danger seriously, and their only feeling towards the German cruisers of the air is one of curiosity.

The night, in question, a soldier was run down by a street car in Avenue Jean Jaures, which, like all the rest of Paris, was wrapped in impenetrable darkness as a precaution against the expected Zeppelin attack.

Now in the regulations concerning the Zeppelin it is expressly stipulated that the first warning of the approach of one of these will be given by the tooting of the horns of the fire engines.

The good people of Avenue Jean Jaures did nothing of the kind. They believed that the long-heralded Zeppelin had at last arrived, but nobody showed the slightest inclination to hide.

This is undoubtedly what will happen all over Paris if a Zeppelin ever does come, so what is the use of rules and regulations that no one thinks of obeying.

WORKS RISE TO GET RID OF HIS COSTLY CHAMPAGNE

No patriotic Frenchman would, of course, ever think of drinking a single drop of "Mumm," which has fallen into disgrace, because made by a German.

This hitherto quite unknown vintage had been for some time listed on the wine card at a rather fancy price.

Frenchmen hailed with satisfaction the new "Croix de la Guerre" instituted by President Poincaré at the suggestion of M. Maurice Barres, of the French Academy.

The new ornament for itching coat lapels, which will consist of an absolutely plain bronze cross suspended by a green silk ribbon, is to be given away to every officer, soldier or sailor who has been mentioned in dispatches.

It will be second in value only to the much-coveted military medal, a silver head of the republic on a yellow ribbon, which is given only to non-commissioned officers or privates for conspicuous bravery on the battlefield.

Only about fifty military medals have been given to Frenchmen during the present war, countless, though, are the deeds of heroism that have been performed.

WAR CAUSES NEW FORM OF RIDICULED DUEL

The war has been the cause of a new form of the much-ridiculed French duel. A few days before the war broke out a famous Parisian boulevardier and an equally famous artist quarreled, and the usual thing happened.

Months passed, but would-be duellists won a commission, and then one day they met in a trench, looked at each other stiffly for a brief moment and then shook hands.

That night they began to talk of the duel, and decided that it should be fought in a novel way. New seconds were engaged, conditions drawn up, and the next day after darkness both officers left the trench, and one going left, the other going right, cautiously approached the trenches of the Germans opposite.

"How many did you bag?" asked the artist. "Four," replied the boulevardier. "And I only three," said the artist. "I acknowledge you were right, please accept my apologies."

ROBERTS TRIAL ON MONDAY

Mayor of Terre Haute and Others Charged With Election Frauds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—Deputy United States marshals were busy to-day rounding up the more than 400 witnesses to appear for the government in the trial of Mayor Donn M. Roberts, of Terre Haute, and twenty-seven others, charged with conspiring to corrupt the last November election in Terre Haute.

The December indictments named only Democrats and Progressives, but other bills making similar charges against five Republicans have been handed down since.

EARL CADOGAN DEAD

Was One of Wealthiest of London Landlords and Great Entertainer of Royalty.

LONDON, March 6.—George Henry Cadogan, 5th Earl of Cadogan, died here to-day, aged seventy-five. He was one of the wealthiest London landlords, and a great entertainer of royalty.

Five years ago the aged earl caused considerable surprise in London by marrying his cousin, the Countess Palagi, at Florence.

Earl Cadogan's son, Viscount Chelsea, will succeed to the title.

SEARCH FOR HIDDEN LOOT

Detectives Think Part of \$317,000 Robbery Is Secreted in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Search for the hiding place of a sum supposed to be \$120,000, part of the loot in the \$317,000 robbery of the branch bank of Montreal, at New Westminster, B. C., in September, 1911, was begun here to-day by a score of detectives.

AD TO SICK FISHERMEN

Captain of Coast Guard Hospital Cutter Makes His Report.

BOSTON, March 6.—Medical aid was extended to twenty-four sick fishermen and three vessels were assisted by the coast guard hospital cutter Androscoquin during her cruise of 3,560 miles on the fishing banks in January and February.

DECREASE IN MINE DEATHS

Fatal Accidents in Pennsylvania Fields 32 Per Cent Lower Than in 1914.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 6.—Fatal accidents in Pennsylvania soft coal mines decreased 32 per cent in 1914. A summary issued to-day by the State Department of Mines gives the number killed last year as 413, compared with 611 in 1913.

BIG GAIN IN IMPORTS

Increase of \$16,075,000 for Great Britain During Month of February.

LONDON, March 6.—Board of Trade figures show Great Britain's imports increased \$16,075,000 during February, while exports decreased \$75,425,000.

NO REPORT ON STRIKE

House Committee Makes This Decision After Trouble Is Settled.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—No report on its investigation of the Michigan copper strike will be made by the House committee which held extended hearings on the subject during the spring and summer of last year.

MEMBERSHIP COMPLETED

President Gives Recess Appointment to Hubble on New Trade Board.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Wilson to-day gave a recess appointment to George Hubble, of Cornish, N. H., as a member of the new Federal Trade Commission.

LOSS OF COLONIES FELT BY GERMANY

With One Blow, Plans for Mighty World-Empire Are Shattered.

FUTURE POLICY IS DISCUSSED

Optimistic Already See Vast Colonial Fruits When War Is Ended.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] BERLIN, March 6.—When Germany almost with one blow was deprived of her colonies, it cannot be denied that the loss of these "places in the sun," on which all the hopes of a mighty German world-empire were founded, was very keenly felt by the German nation.

Now that all these places have fallen into British or Japanese hands, Germans are beginning to discuss the colonial policy of the empire after the war.

These hopes are founded on the supposition that Germany will emerge victorious from the war. Baron von Zedlitz insists that it is by no means too early to form some preliminary idea of what Germany must demand in the way of colonies in return for the great sacrifices in blood and money she has been forced to make.

Another imperialistic writer, George Kleinow, says: "Although a small portion of our overseas possessions may fall into the enemies' hands, a successful war will create for us, out of the Belgian and French colonies, and—should Portugal further translate her unfriendly sentiments into practice—the Portuguese colonies on the east and west coasts of Africa, a German colonial empire such as our forefathers never dreamed of."

"Our own country's interests," he writes, "must be our sole guide in drawing up the terms of peace. Any thing else would be high treason. We must make up our minds what colonial territories Germany needs, and must not allow any outside influence to affect us."

Others sternly raise their voices in warning. Professor Ferdinand Tönnies has the courage to tell his readers that Germany may not find herself in a position to dictate the terms of peace.

OTHERS STERNLY RAISE VOICES IN WARNING

A very strong element of more liberal Germans, however, sternly raise their voices in warning. Professor Ferdinand Tönnies has the courage to tell his readers that Germany may not find herself in a position to dictate the terms of peace.

The work of peace will be far more difficult than most of us imagine," he says, "and the wise statesman will have to fight a hard battle against private and public opinion, and not least with the passions of excited patriots. He will have to put his foot down hard against the agitation of those who apparently hold the gospel of hatred to be the true religion of a world nation."

It points out that the feeding of these hungry people would be done at the cost of thousands of hungry Germans at home. The duty of looking after the material needs of these people who relied on their assistance rests on England and France, which are responsible for their present deplorable position.

Rather than cut down the rations of a single German soldier, Germany should leave the inhabitants of the occupied territories to hunger typhus.

HOW LONG WILL IT LAST? TAGELBLATT MAKES ANSWER

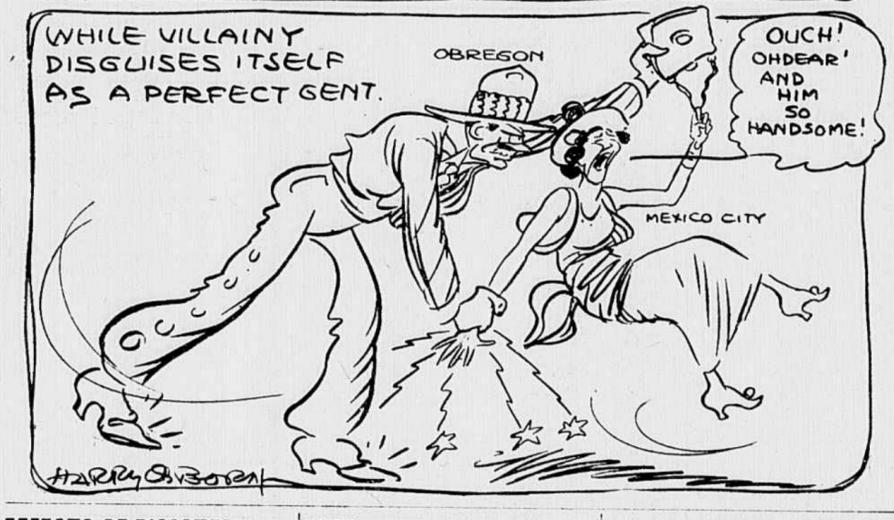
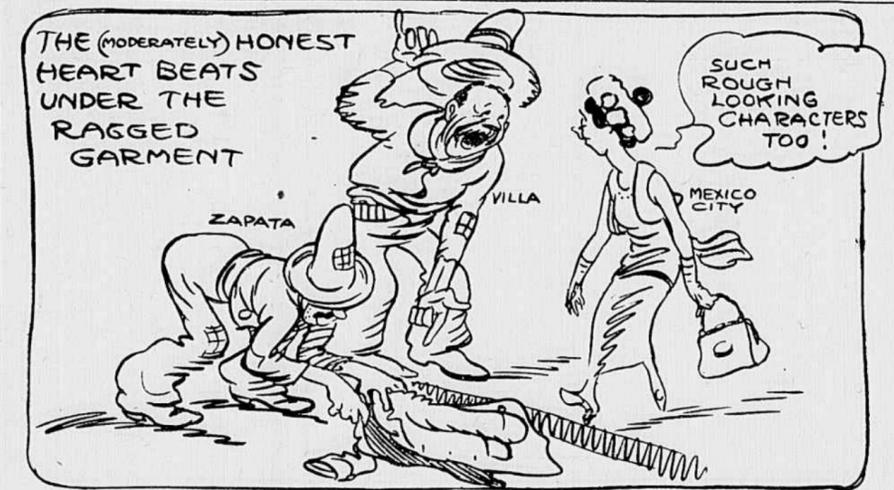
For the information of many who are continually asking how long the present war is likely to last, the Berliner Tagelblatt says, editorially: "This question was answered some time ago by General von Falkenhayn in the following manner: 'Until the enemies are so thoroughly beaten that the possibility of a repetition of this unprovoked attack upon us is eliminated forever.' We need not discuss whether it will be possible to attain this object to the full extent, since we only know how strong our opponents are now, not how strong they may become in the future."

NAVAL SEAPLANE FALLS

Pilot and Two Drowned in Accident at Yokosuka.

TOKYO, March 6.—The pilot and two officers were drowned when a navy seaplane fell to-day at Yokosuka.

'T WAS EVER THUS



EFFECTS OF DISASTER STILL ARE BEING FELT

Oceanic Navigation Company Decides Not to Proceed With Appeals in Titanic Case.

STEEERAGE TRAFFIC AFFECTED

Passenger-Carrying Companies Will Have to Change Wording of Tickets to Accord With Law—\$3,500,000 for Distribution to Claimants.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, March 6.—Even in the stress of war times, the far-reaching effects of the Titanic disaster of April, 1912, still are being felt.

The decision of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company not to proceed with the appeals to the House of Lords in the Titanic case affects the whole of the steamer traffic between the United Kingdom and America.

Shipowners commonly incorporate, in the tickets issued to passengers, a clause exempting the owners from liability for loss caused by the negligence of their servants. This, however, is not part of the Board of Trade form under Section 520 of the merchant shipping act, 1894, which imposes on the shipping companies an obligation to carry the passenger safely to a named destination, and the courts uphold the unofficial view.

Passenger-carrying companies will now have to alter the wording of their tickets to accord with the law. The judgment of the courts will also make nothing more available from the sum of about \$3,500,000 available for distribution among the various claimants—an amount calculated at \$75 a ton of the gross register of the Titanic.

Already the Supreme Court at Washington has ruled that the liability of the Oceanic Company, in respect of the claims brought against it in the United States, is confined by the American limited liability law of 1851 to the value of the salvage and the freight and passage money received on the voyage in which the vessel was lost, or about \$90,000 altogether.

A royal code of etiquette on table decoration has just been formulated by R. F. Felton, florist to King George. First, says Mr. Felton, the common and objectionable habit of putting a kind of barricade of flowers in the middle of the table should be avoided.

Secondly, flowers with heavy scents should not be used, as many people cannot bear them. Thirdly, the scheme of decoration should never be carried out on stiff and mathematical lines, and the color scheme must harmonize.

A life guardsman just arrived at the front was told by the officer in charge to find out if a barricade a short distance up a winding road was occupied. The trooper did not know much about Germans, but he knew about barricades, so, instead of scouting along the side, he marched up with regulation pace to the barricade. He looked over. It was occupied, and the puzzled Ger-

AUTHORESS SPOTS SPY AND CAUSES CAPTURE

Madame de Bovet Well Satisfied With Her Share in Bagging Fake English Officer.

GREAT FRENCH ARTIST COMING

M. Camille Saint-Saens Will Brave Ocean Dangers to Visit San Francisco Exposition, and Will Direct Orchestra Playing "California."

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, March 6.—Madame Marie-Anne de Bovet, in time of peace a well-known authoress, and Marquis de Bois-Herbert, now acting as nurse in a hospital, not so many leagues from Paris, very cleverly spotted a spy several days ago.

M. Camille Saint-Saens intends, in spite of submarine menaces, to make the voyage over to America in June, when a new orchestral piece, specially composed by him for the occasion, and called "California," will be executed at three concerts, which the "maître" will himself direct.

The Municipal Council of Surinnes has decided to call one of the streets of the commune "la rue Bruno et Costante Garibaldi" in honor of the heroic brothers fallen for France.

France, as you know, is to have its pavilion at the San Francisco Exhibition, the hospitality of which it has extended to Belgium. We learn now that France is going to lend to America not only great works of art, but a very great artist.

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So stationary has been the warfare on certain sectors of the front that on certain trenches as their trenches, and could find their way to their niches or dug-outs blindfolded. By this hangs an amusing story, told by a French officer in a letter home.

It must be premised, the French had been delivering a series of attacks, with the result that they had won several hundred yards of the enemy's trenches. Now to the letter, "Yesterday," writes the officer, "we made two officers and two orderlies prisoners. These good gentlemen had just come back from Metz. But, unfortunately for them, they had not leaped of certain little

SWITZERLAND SUFFERS, BUT IS GOOD-TEMPERED

Almost Surrounded by Warring Nations, Little Republic Feels Effects of Conflict.

BUSINESS ALMOST PARALYZED

Mountain Hotels Still Open, but Tourist Trade Is Disappearing Rapidly—If Italy Takes Up Arms, Position Will Be Precarious.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] BERNE, SWITZERLAND, March 6.—Though Switzerland suffers as much as if she were at war, she bears it good-temperedly. Life at Berne goes on much as before. There are no tourists, but then Berne was never a popular tourist center, as the absence of a creek's ice facilities. The young persons one meets in the street carrying skis and alpenstocks are Swiss—sign that the Swiss have begun to cultivate their mountains in the winter time.

They are no longer in the plain to occupy them this year, professional men and merchants, untouched by the mobilization, have betaken themselves to the heights. This the season has not been a pure disaster to those who live by it. "Sport hotels" are still open, for whilst the train panted through the falling snow, to Berne one saw the gleam of lights from hotels placed far above. None the less the crisis is real. If it continues those pleasant summer touring grounds frequented by the Anglo-Saxon and the German will feel the pinch of famine.

What is another matter of prime importance. The war has stopped supplies by way of Amsterdam and the Rhine, Russia and Roumania. And now Italy, the Swiss will tell you, is stopping cargoes at Genoa—a clear gloom of lights from hotels placed far above. None the less the crisis is real. If it continues those pleasant summer touring grounds frequented by the Anglo-Saxon and the German will feel the pinch of famine.

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WORK FOR WARRING NATIONS

Great Secrecy Surrounds Manufacture of Material in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 6.—Workmen disapproving of warfare, for humanitarian reasons, are not compelled to join crews making shrapnel shells for European armies in a majority of the Pittsburgh steel plants, company officials announced to-day. Thus far, it is said, only a comparatively small number have expressed aversion to be transferred to shellmaking departments.

At one concern employees are forbidden to leave the plant at the noon hour, and even relatives are not allowed to carry their lunches to them as formerly.

PRINCE OF WALES LEADS MAN'S LIFE

No Longer Is He Led Around by Apron Strings of Mother.

HE EVEN SMOKES PIPE

Improves Wonderfully, and Is Popular With Men and Officers.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, March 6.—Every new snapshot of the Prince of Wales that arrives here shows how well life at the front agrees with him, and his facial expression leaves no doubt how greatly he enjoys leading a man's life after having been led around by the apron strings of his well-meaning mother far too long. He left London in a pale, amiable and bashful boy, but everybody who has met him lately agrees that he will return "a man" in the best sense of the word.

He drives his own car everywhere, and lets it go, too, and though the Queen would probably have a fit if she knew it, he is rarely seen without his pipe in his mouth. He was never allowed to take one before he left England.

At the front he takes his duty as an officer very seriously, and is ever on the alert for a chance to see life in the firing line with his own eyes, often taking risks that General French never hears about until too late to stop him. He is equally popular with men and officers, and all agree that his war experiences will make him better fit for his future duties than anything else could possibly have done.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HEALTH IS NOT GOOD

From a very reliable source I hear that Queen Alexandra's health has not been good lately. Not that her condition gives any cause of anxiety or that she is suffering from any particular ailment, but she has been in London constantly for more than a year (except for one short visit to Sandringham), and London air never agreed with her. Until quite recently she had hoped to be able to take her usual cruise in the Mediterranean this year, but she has now been forced to give up this idea, and has made it known she intends to stay at Marlborough House until the war is over.

There will be no entertaining at Queen Alexandra's town residence, principally because the Queen has induced every man of military age in her service to enlist, and as a result her present staff of servants is very small.

One of the most frequent visitors to Queen Alexandra is her young niece, Princess Marguerite, of Denmark, who is working as an ordinary nurse at a military hospital, but who spends practically all leisure hours with her aunt.

It is almost certain that no courts will be held at Buckingham Palace this year, and certainly none before Easter. To stimulate the dressmaking trade, drawing-rooms, as London knew them during the Victorian era, may be held later on, but at best these will only be a sorry substitute for the far more brilliant evening functions instituted by King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

FEAR OF AIRRAID ATTACKS IS RUINING RESORTS

The fear of aerial attacks has had an almost fatal effect on our seaside resorts. It was told by the manager of one of the largest hotels at Margate the other day that since the first German attack on the English coast, hundreds of people have moved inland, and there was a further general exodus from the town the day before the Kaiser's birthday, which, it was thought, would be celebrated by a Zeppelin raid.

Nearly all the large hotels are closed, as Londoners refuse to spend their week-ends in places which are even darker than London. At Margate I found that not a single street lamp is lit in the evening, and no lights are to be seen through the black shades which private house owners have been required to put up. But, in order that Germans might not be robbed of every sporting chance to hit the town, three lightships, the lights of which were plainly visible from the town's position to any one approaching it from the sea.

The war has brought a new era of prosperity to Ireland. Irish agriculture is enjoying to the full the benefits of its unique advantages in the English markets. Butter and eggs are easily disposed of at prices hitherto unheard of in the Irish Channel. Irish industries, too, are doing exceedingly well, with the exception of the linen trade, which is suffering because the usual great supplies of flax from Belgium and Holland have been cut off. On the other side, practically every woollen mill is working night and day, turning out khaki for the War Department.

Under this wave of prosperity crime has almost disappeared in Ireland, and the consumption of whisky has decreased very materially. The lines of political parties have been obliterated, and it is doubtful if the controversy about Ulster will reappear after the war. If it does, it will be entirely due to the professional politicians.

LOSSES OF 3,000,000 MEN

Calculation of German Casualties by French Press Bureau.

PARIS, March 6.—An official note issued by the French press bureau declares German losses since the beginning of hostilities in killed, wounded, sick and prisoners total 3,000,000 men. This calculation is based on the known casualties in ten German regiments.

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