

CONTENTS OF NOTE
NOT YET SETTLED

May Require Further Consideration by President and His Cabinet.

NO UNNECESSARY DELAY

Wilson Anxious That Words Be So Explicit There Can Be No Misunderstanding.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—President Wilson let it be known to-day that the note the United States is to send to Germany with respect to submarine warfare had been prepared with the utmost expedition, and had not been subjected to an hour's unnecessary delay since it was first drafted.

The President's desire to have the document state explicitly the position of the United States so that it cannot possibly be misunderstood abroad or invite protracted discussion is clearly responsible for the fact that the note has not gone forward.

Legal officers of the government examined the note to-day and sent it back to the President with some changes. It may require further consideration by the President and his Cabinet to-morrow, and high officials did not know to-night just when it would be cable.

Questions of such serious moment are involved that the President is anxious that the communication not only shall meet his own wishes, but be unimpeachable from the point of view of international law.

While the President has been at work on the document emphasizing the statement of the first American note that the Lusitania was unarmed, at the same time Meyer Gerhard, personal envoy of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has been voyaging to Germany carrying important messages from the German embassy concerning the American point of view on submarine warfare.

GERHARD'S TRIP DECLARED TO BE MERELY INCIDENT
Gerhard's trip, however, was declared in high official quarters to have been merely a coincident, and in no way to have interfered with the progress of the note.

When the document is made public, officials said, it not only would satisfy American public opinion, but would place squarely before Germany the issue whether the imperial government intends to adhere to hitherto accepted principles of international law on maritime warfare.

The President has been displeased by numerous detailed accounts that have been published of what the note would contain when he himself had not yet settled finally on its contents. He is anxious that misinterpretations of the position of the United States shall not be cable abroad, and that the American people shall suspend judgment until they read the text.

The general view in German quarters here is that the recent trend of events gives hopes of a friendly adjustment. This is based, not alone on the probable course of the German side of the negotiations, but also on the American course, which is regarded as developing along lines which will permit of a satisfactory conclusion.

The most promising formula for a solution, according to the German viewpoint, is one which would combine an agreement on the status of the Lusitania as an armed or unarmed ship, and also a general agreement guaranteeing immunity from attack hereafter to all unarmed ships carrying passengers.

IN POSITION TO ACCEPT POSITIVE ASSURANCE

As to the Lusitania, the German position thus far has been that she was an armed ship. But when the United States government states definitely that its official information shows the ship was unarmed, then it is suggested that the Berlin authorities will be in a position to accept this positive assurance from a friendly government, notwithstanding any report Germany may have to the contrary.

The recent Von Jagow note, it is pointed out, is predicated on the view that the Lusitania was an armed ship, but did not assert the principle that unarmed passenger ships could be similarly sunk. It is maintained, therefore, that the principle of immunity to unarmed passenger ships is one which could be accepted by Germany as consistent with her attitude up to this time, and would give the largest measure of protection to Americans in the future. Such an agreement on the status of the Lusitania and the principle to govern unarmed passenger ships, it is generally admitted, would pave the way for a much wider adjustment of the various conflicts which have arisen over American ships and the safety of the seas, and the hope is expressed that this larger adjustment might even in turn lead to the supreme question of bringing the warring nations to peace.

CAN SAY ONLY FIVE WORDS

Peculiar Condition of Girl Found on Elevated Railway Platform.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch] NEW YORK, June 7.—"Hello! Yes, this is central," are the only words a girl found unconscious on an elevated railway platform at One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Columbus Avenue to-day can utter. She fell as a train had pulled out from the station and was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital. Physicians here declare her malady is syncope. She is unconscious, but can utter no other words than those quoted, and works her hands continually as though she were sticking "plugs" into a switch-board.

President Invited
'to Visit Richmond

Promises to Attend Negro Exposition Here in July, if Possible.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch]

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A Virginia delegation, headed by Governor Stuart and including John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, to-day called by appointment upon President Wilson at the White House and invited the President to visit Richmond during the negro exposition, which is to be held there July 27, and deliver an address to the negroes. The President assured his visitors that he would make every effort to comply with their desires, should affairs of state not interfere.

The appointment at the White House was made through the efforts of Senator Martin. The delegation of Virginians, most of whom came from Richmond, was received by the President at 12:30 o'clock and accorded a most gracious welcome. Among those in the delegation were Congressman Hal D. Flood, John Stewart Bryan, Harry M. Smith, Jr., L. H. Kemp, Henry Fairfax and William M. Habliston. The delegation was accompanied by Giles B. Jackson, president of the negro exposition, who delivered a short address. Remarks were also made in advocacy of the President's visit to Richmond by Harry M. Smith, John Stewart Bryan, John Skelton Williams, Congressman Flood and Governor Stuart.

The President replied to the delegation by assuring its members that he would make all efforts to visit Richmond during July if this was in any way possible. He expressed his thanks for the invitation to visit the capital of Virginia, and said it would afford him pleasure to address the negroes of the State.

PINDELL BACK IN AMERICA

Predicts War Will Continue for Three More Years.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch] NEW YORK, June 7.—Henry M. Pindell, newspaper publisher of Peoria, Ill., returning to-day on the American liner St. Louis, declared that the European war will continue for three more years.

"There is no victory near for either side," said Mr. Pindell. "It will be two or three years before conflict ends, and millions more men will be slain. I am not a peace propagandist, but if all Americans could see what I have seen in the trenches they would never go to extreme measures except as a last resort."

"I talked to a man near Carey, a member of a regiment which started out with 4,000 men. He was one of 200 that were left. He described a certain battle as a mingling of terrific noises, a shaking and trembling of the earth, blinding, choking smoke, hiding all sight of both friend and foe, the screams of the wounded and dying, and then the confusion of retreat. Neither he nor his comrades had any idea what they were accomplishing."

KNAPP SUCCEEDS BENSON

Designated as Commandant of Philadelphia Navy-Yard.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Captain John J. Knapp, of the naval examining and retiring board, formerly commander of the battleship Connecticut, was designated by Secretary Daniels to-day as commandant of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, to succeed Rear-Admiral William S. Benson, now serving as chief of operations.

"We propose making the Philadelphia Navy-Yard one of the most important," said Secretary Daniels in announcing the appointment. "We already are building a supply ship there, and we expect in a few years to be able to build a Dreadnought there."

ROOSEVELT IN MISSISSIPPI

Will Make Trip Among Federal and State Game Preserves.

PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS. June 7.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived here to-day for a brief visit with John M. Parker. Tomorrow the Colonel and a party of men will board the Louisiana Conservation Commission's yacht Daisy for a trip among the Federal and State game preserves on the lower coast, which comprise about 30,000 acres. It is said that it was at Colonel Roosevelt's suggestion that the first Federal preserve was established in Louisiana, but he never has seen it.

NO REPORT ON NEBRASKAN

German Admiralty Still Investigating, Says Gerard.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Ambassador Gerard reported to-day that the German admiralty as yet had no report on the recent torpedoing of the American steamer Nebraskan, but was investigating. Ambassador Gerard's message was in answer to the State Department inquiry whether any report had been received from German sources. Meanwhile, the department also awaits a full report of the inquiry by American naval attaches sent to Liverpool from London.

HISTORIC WARSHIP SOLD

Old Sloop of War Portsmouth Disposed of for \$35,000.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The old sloop of war Portsmouth, which took possession of San Francisco Bay for the United States in 1846, destroyed the Chinese fortifications in Canton in 1856, and later fought with Admiral Farragut, was sold to-day for \$35,000 to John H. Gregory, of Perth Amboy, N. J. The old ship lies sunk at her berth in the Norfolk Navy-Yard, and is good only for the material in her hull. Since the Civil War she has been used as a training ship.

DARING AIR FEAT
WITHOUT PARALLEL

Zeppelin, Nearly 6,000 Feet Up, Destroyed by Aviator in Aeroplane.

CREW OF 28 DROPS TO DEATH

Wreckage of Machine Falls on Orphan Asylum, Killing Several Occupants.

LONDON, June 7.—For the first time on record probably a Zeppelin in the air was destroyed by an aviator in an aeroplane. Reginald A. J. Wrenford, a young Canadian sublieutenant in the Royal Navy, who mastered aeroplaning this summer, has performed the feat, and to-night is within the British lines, while the Zeppelin wreckage sprawls on the roof and grounds of an orphanage near Ghent.

Falling there a blazing mass, after being struck by the young aviator's bombs, its crew of twenty-eight men were killed, as also were several occupants of the orphanage building. Some say this Zeppelin is the craft that raided the east coast of England last night, for since it was in the air over Belgium, between Ghent and Brussels, at 3 o'clock in the morning, it possibly was returning from an expedition, not starting dawn breaks early these days, and the huge Zeppelin could be sighted far off, and it is presumed the craft was headed for its home hangar when Wrenford came winging swiftly under the gray skies.

The Zeppelin, which was flying comparatively low, began to mount immediately, but the British airship was speedier and climbed into the air in long spirals, reaching a position at length over the German's vast bulk. From this vantage point, Wrenford pierced the Zeppelin's shell repeatedly with his incendiary bombs.

STORY OF YOUNG AVIATOR WILL BE UNPARALLELED

Without parallel in this war or any other is the story which the young aviator will have to relate, for details of the fight have not yet been told. First came the long pursuit, for, according to the admiralty report, the aeroplane was 6,000 feet up. To reach this altitude would require nearly twenty minutes, and the Zeppelin, steadily turned forward, finally followed the maneuvering for position, and finally the dropping of the bombs, from which the dirigible tried vainly to escape. Minor explosions occurred, and at last one of terrific force, and the Zeppelin burst into flames. At that moment Wrenford must have been at close range over the dirigible, for almost simultaneously with the outbreak his machine turned completely over, and for a moment he hung head down, his monoplane pitching and tossing in the swift currents of air which rushed up to fill the vacuum created.

Then, by a desperate effort, Wrenford righted his machine far above the earth and planned a landing behind the German lines. He alighted unhurt, set his propeller going again and flew off to the west.

Whether the Zeppelin's machine guns or rifles were turned on the aviator is not disclosed, but to attain such an advantageous position the British lieutenant must have handled his machine skillfully, for this is an extremely difficult feat.

HOPE THAT AIRSHIP BASES WILL BE MOVED EASTWARD

As the fight in midair occurred over the part of Belgium held by the Germans, hopes are raised in London that the Germans will be forced to move their Zeppelin bases eastward, thus making raids on England more hazardous. Some reports say the non-combatant victims were two nuns and two orphans, and that others were injured, but a Reuter dispatch to-night says two nuns and two children were killed, and many others injured. All versions agree that the Zeppelin crew perished, and this seems certain, as the German craft was struck while more than a mile in the air, and must have been a roaring torch before it struck the earth.

In the raid on the east coast of England last night, the Zeppelin dropped incendiary and explosive bombs, killing five persons, injuring forty and causing two fires, according to an official announcement by the admiralty to-day.

The admiralty also announced an attack upon the airship shed at Evere, north of Brussels, by Flight Lieutenant J. P. Wilson, S. R. N., and J. S. Mills, R. N. Bombs were dropped, and the shed was observed to be in flames.

"It is not known whether a Zeppelin was inside, but the flames reached a great height, coming out from both sides of the shed. Both pilots returned safely."

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT ON RECENT AIR RAID

Berlin, June 7. (By wireless to Stuyville, N. Y.)—An official statement issued to-day says:

"On the night of June 4-5 German naval dirigibles attacked the fortified mouth of the Humber (on the east coast of England), the naval port of Harwich (in Essex), England, and the harbor of Harwich. They were conspicuously successful. Many bombs were dropped, and there was a large number of explosions. One particular violent explosion was that of a gas tank, or oil tank, which was hit. Bombs were dropped on the depot. German airships were shot at vigorously by guns on land and on (Continued on Second Page.)

DR. LEE W. STATION
KILLED BY FALL

Buggy Wheel Comes Off, and Physician Is Hurlled Against Pavement.

HAD JUST LEFT HIS HOME

Widely Known Doctor Meets Death While Making Round of Professional Visits.

Dr. Lee Whitfield Station, fifty-eight years old, of 418 West Grace Street, was almost instantly killed about 7:20 o'clock last night when thrown from his buggy on Jefferson Street, between Broad and Grace Streets. Dr. Station was found lying on the paving of the street by I. E. Harris, 200 West Grace Street, who at once carried him into the residence of Dr. C. C. Coleman, of the same address. Several surgeons and physicians living in the neighborhood rendered all possible assistance in an effort to save his life, but he expired a few minutes after his wife and son reached him, and without having regained consciousness.

The accident resulted from one of the front wheels of the buggy coming off, and allowing that end of the axle to drop to the ground. At the moment the axle swayed toward the ground, Dr. Station's horse sprang forward. The lurch and the start of the horse threw the physician over the corner of the dashboard and the buggy was an unusually high one, and as Dr. Station struck upon his head his skull is thought to have been fractured.

HAD JUST LEFT HIS HOME TO MAKE PROFESSIONAL CALL

Dr. Station had left his home to make a professional visit but a few moments before the accident occurred. He was killed within three blocks of his home, and news of the accident was telephoned his residence in a few minutes after he had been carried into Dr. Coleman's office. Mrs. Station and Dr. Station, the injured man's son, hurried to his side. They found Dr. Station unconscious and evidently dying. His death occurred in a few minutes, fifteen minutes being given as the length of time he lived after the accident.

Dr. Station was a well-known physician and surgeon of this city, and had been practicing here since 1887. He was a native of Scottsville, Va., and received his early education in the Lynchburg schools. He spent several years in a Baltimore college after completing his medical course, and then entered a medical school course, and after one year in this school he went to the Kentucky School of Medicine, of Louisville, where he graduated.

He returned to Virginia after his graduation and practiced in Albemarle County for several years, later removing to Lynchburg. He then came to Richmond, where he spent one year. During that time he married Miss Mary Powers, of this city, in 1886, and then removed to Kansas, where he spent a year. Dr. Station then returned to Richmond, where he settled, and where he has resided since.

WAS SURGEON FOR UNITED STATES MARINE OFFICE

His widow, a daughter, Miss Janie Louise Station, and a son, Dr. Louis E. Station, of this city, survive him. He is survived also by three brothers, Joseph, of Richmond; E. Coley, of Detroit, and George, of Brunswick, N. J., and one sister, Mrs. Emma Boyd, of Detroit.

Dr. Station was surgeon to the Richmond Industrial Home, Dixie Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and to the marine corps for the part of Richmond. He was a United States pension examiner, a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the Association of Military Surgeons and of St. Mary's Church.

A short time after the death of Dr. Station last night Coroner Taylor was notified and viewed the body. He deemed an inquest unnecessary, and turned the body over to the family at once. Undertaker Biley has charge of the funeral, but announced early this morning that no arrangements had been made.

OTTO HUMBERT ARRIVES

Becomes Voluntary Exile From Great Britain.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Otto Humbert, owner of the Queen's Hotel, at Queens-town, where many survivors of the Lusitania were sheltered and cared for, reached New York to-day, a voluntary exile from Great Britain.

Mr. Humbert, although a naturalized British citizen, is of German birth, and the fact aroused so much criticism from the friends of the Lusitania's survivors, it is said that he found it almost impossible to remain in Queens-town.

KLEIN'S WILL IS FILED

Lusitania Victim Leaves Bulk of Estate to Wife.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch] NEW YORK, June 7.—The will of Charles Klein, playwright, who died in the Lusitania disaster, was filed to-day in the Surrogate's Court. He left the bulk of his estate to Lillian Klein, his wife. To his son, Philip, he gave \$30,000 outright, and to John Victor, another son, he bequeathed \$20,000. The will will receive the residue.

Rates Held Reasonable.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Freight rates on carload lots of cast-iron pipe from East Radford and Lynchburg, Va., and Anniston, Ala., to Charlotte, N. C., and Rock Hill, S. C., were held reasonable to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission Rock Hill that the rates violated the long and short haul clause.

Physician Killed in Accident



DR. LEE WHITFIELD STATION.

WANTS COMMITTEE ON CHANGES IN CHARTER

Councillman Carter C. Jones Prepares Joint Resolution Launching Movement.

TO BE CONSIDERED THURSDAY

Building-Line Hearing in Common Council Prevented Action Last Night—Resolution Would Submit New Charter to Popular Vote.

Bringing to a head the movement for a change in the form of city government, which has been gaining momentum for several months, Councillman Carter C. Jones, of Madison Ward, last night attempted to introduce in the Common Council a joint resolution appointing a special joint committee of seven members to draft a new charter for the city of Richmond.

Unforeseen delays incident to the special hearing given opponents and advocates of the ordinance fixing the Grace Street building line between Shafer and Harrison Streets prevented consideration of the paper last night. When the debate on the building-line ordinance was completed, it was 11:30 o'clock, and the Council was in no humor to sit any longer. Councillman P. B. Pilcher moved an adjournment until 8 o'clock Thursday night. Councillman Jones asked that the body remain in session long enough to receive his charter-change resolution, but the members declined to remain in session longer, and adopted the Pilcher motion for adjournment. The resolution will be introduced by Mr. Jones at the meeting of the Common Council Thursday night.

Authority to change the local form of government is conferred upon the Councils of cities and towns by an act passed by the General Assembly on March 13, 1914. Under this act the Council may, by ordinance, propose a form of city government to supersede the existing charter and any and all statutes concerning the government of cities and towns applicable to it, such ordinance to be submitted to the qualified voters of Richmond at a special election.

PROPOSED CHARTER MUST BE SUBMITTED TO PEOPLE

If, at submission, a majority of the voters should approve the proposed new charter, the Council is directed by the act, in that event, to request the General Assembly at its next session to abolish the existing government of the city of Richmond.

The resolution which Mr. Jones will present, if duly approved by both branches, will pave the way for a concrete effort having for its aim the drawing up of a revised scheme of local government in which there will probably be no room for the Administrative Board. In some quarters the resolution is regarded as the first step in a movement to abolish the board and substitute for it a form of administration meeting more accurately the governmental ideas which have gained currency in the last few months.

PROMISES TO BRING UP HEATED CONTROVERSY

The resolution promises to bring to the front a problem which will be the center of heated controversy. Friends of the Administrative Board, both within and without the Council, will naturally make war upon it as threatening the extinction of that body. On the other hand, it will receive (Continued on Second Page.)

VOTES UNANIMOUSLY TO REJECT GAS LEASE OFFER

Public Utilities Committee Receives Board's Report and Adopts Its Recommendation.

BOARD RECITES ITS REASONS

Says City Can Furnish Gas at 80 Cents Profitably, and Will Give as Good Service as Anybody If Given Full Authority.

The Administrative Board yesterday afternoon returned its complete answer to the Council Committee on Public Buildings, Properties and Utilities, giving all its reasons for recommending the rejection of the application of the Southern Gas and Electric Corporation to lease the Gas Works. The committee, after hearing the report, recommended to the Council the rejection of the leasing offer.

REPORT GOES INTO ARGUMENT AT LENGTH

In its report the Administrative Board goes into the proposition of the Southern Gas and Electric Corporation at length, and answers each of the company's arguments. The board declares that the city can furnish gas at 80 cents, readily and profitably, if it is deemed a wise policy to do so, and that gas can be furnished even for 70 cents. To the argument that the lease of the Gas Works would furnish revenue to the city, it is replied that the city can make the same revenue, and would receive both the direct revenue and the profits which the company would pocket. As to the proposition that the company would furnish better gas, it is answered that it cannot, by any known method, make any better gas than the city is now making.

"Recently, however," the report continues, "the parties who proposed the lease of the Gas Works have abandoned their assertion that they would make cheaper gas, and based their claims for possession of the Gas Works on a promise to give better service."

CAN FURNISH GOOD SERVICE IF GIVEN AUTHORITY

"This proposition is unworthy of consideration, because the city officials, provided the Council invest them with sufficient authority, can and will furnish as good service as any city in this country now receives. The only justification for the lease of the Gas Works to the Southern Gas and Electric Corporation is their desire to possess a plant of undoubted, stable and constant value, which has been a profitable success for about sixty years. Any established business with an absolutely secure patronage, yielding such a satisfactory and continuous profit, would be readily and promptly leased or bought by any capitalist who ascertained that the possessors were foolish enough to part with it."

HEAVY LOSSES OF BOTH SIDES OCCUR IN WEST

Hard fighting and heavy losses on both sides, notably north of Arras, where the French seem determined to nibble their way forward, continue in the west, but the contests are hardly more than trench warfare contrasted with the fighting in Galicia. Repeated Zeppelin raids on England have aroused British airmen to extraordinary actions, a raid on a Zeppelin shed in the Baltic provinces, the bringing down of a Zeppelin with its crew near Ghent being carried out at about the same time. The British official account does not state whether the hangar attacked held a Zeppelin, but a message reaching London asserts that it did.

NO INTERRUPTION TO GERMAN DRIVE TOWARD LEMBERG

Encircling Movement on City Duplicating That at Przemysl.

POSITION OF CAPITAL APPEARS PERILOUS

At One Point Teutonic Forces Are Only Sixty Miles From Russian Frontier.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING IN WEST

Contests Hardly More Than Trench Warfare, However, Contrasted With Galician Battles.

Gains of Positions Claimed by French

Violent engagements are in progress near Arras, Neuville, north of the Aisne and several other sectors, with gains of positions and trenches for the allies, according to the French; while in the east the Teutons are still driving the Russians before them.

Unofficial advices from Berlin say that in Northwestern Russia the Russian offensive has shifted to a weak defensive, and the Germans are making headway.

North of the Aisne 2,000 Germans have been killed in an endeavor to recapture the French two lines of trenches captured on Sunday.

Progress also is reported for the allies between Soissons and Rheims and in Champagne. The French report mentions the use by their troops of a flaming liquid, which was sprayed on the German trenches "by way of reprisal."

Since June 1, in the vicinity of Przemysl, the Austrians claim that in their advances they have captured more than 30,000 Russian prisoners.

The Italians, according to Vienna, seem to be pushing forward strong forces against the Isonzo River front. In this southern theater the Austrians declare their troops have been successful in several minor engagements.

The British and Italian Finance Ministers, at a meeting at Nice, have resolved to make use of the financial resources of the two countries during the war "in the same ungrudging spirit as in the employment of their naval and military forces."

LONDON, June 7.—If the Germans have transferred troops to the west, as reported, they have held sufficient men in the east to continue without relaxation the offensive that has carried them with the Austrians almost across Galicia.

The forces that pinched Przemysl into surrender are battering their way eastward, and, according to both the German and Austrian official communications, at one point in the southeast are hardly more than sixty miles from the Russian frontier. The troops which swept through Strzyhow continued further east until they are thirty miles beyond that town, and equally beyond Lemberg, the position of which appears perilous.

Further north they are eighteen miles to the east of Przemysl. So that, roughly speaking, the encircling movement on Lemberg is duplicating that at Przemysl.

The Germans also are on the offensive in the Baltic provinces. Their official statement records the crossing of the River Windau, southeast of Libau. A Petrograd dispatch received in London to-night says: "Telegrams from Riga report the Germans active to the north, northeast and east of Libau. The military authorities expect heavy fighting at Mostitz, where the Russians will make a determined stand."

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Italy has been taken into the financial circle of the nations warring against Germany. At a recent meeting of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Italian Minister of the Treasury an agreement was reached to pool resources, just as Great Britain, France and Russia had previously agreed.

Cotton Exchange Officers.

NEW YORK, June 7.—At the annual election to-day of officers of the Cotton Exchange, Henry H. Keyce was chosen president, A. B. Gwathmey was elected vice-president, and James F. Maury was re-elected treasurer.

Seventeen shot as spies. (Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) ROTTERDAM, June 7.—Seventeen persons including three women, have been shot at Liege as spies.