

65th YEAR

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1915.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BURDENS WEIGHING HEAVILY ON KAISER

During Past Eleven Months He Has Grown Twenty Years Old.

GREAT PERSONAL SORROW

He Realizes That Crown Prince Is Not Fit to Succeed to Throne.

BY FREDERICK WERNER.

BERLIN, June 26.—I doubt if many Berliners would recognize the Kaiser now if they were to meet him unexpectedly and in citizen's clothes, for he has greatly changed since last summer. I saw him mounting the steps of his palace the other day and was much impressed by the change.

In eleven months the Kaiser has grown twenty years older. He walks with his head bowed forward, he who a year ago was as straight as any officer in his famous Guards; his hair is almost white, as is also his mustache, though it bristles as fiercely as before.

It is said that he greatly feels the heavy responsibility resting on him, particularly because of the dreadful loss of life. Although no casualty lists have been published for some time, everybody knows that the losses suffered during last month's campaign in Galicia and Poland must have been appalling.

CRUELLY DISAPPOINTED IN THE CROWN PRINCE

To the burdens of the Kaiser comes also the burden of sorrow he has to carry as a man. Although nothing is said in public, of course, it is whispered everywhere that he is cruelly disappointed in the crown prince, who, he realizes, is absolutely unfit to become his successor.

Nobody really knows where the crown prince is, although it has been supposed that she spent some time with her sister, the Queen of Denmark, but it is generally feared that a royal divorce is inevitable. It is said that even the Kaiser sympathizes with her daughter-in-law, although she is, of course, endeavor to persuade her to fulfill her duties to the state, no matter how great a sacrifice this means.

If the crown prince, however, has inherited the headstrong character of her Russian mother, it is feared she will not give in, the more so as her marriage was the result of genuine love of her reckless and impetuous husband, whose profligate tendencies developed only at a late date.

At a time like the present, when the entire German nation stands shoulder to shoulder against a world of enemies, it sounds incredible that the proud and haughty caste, who are to blame for all the calamities that have befallen the country, have lost nothing of their boorish and overbearing manners, but still this is so.

Several papers state that at various health resorts, where the idlers of the Junker ilk have congregated to feel the effects of the war as little as possible, respectability, which they imagine themselves to represent exclusively, sniffs and draws her skirts together when the offensive hospital clothing of the German wounded soldiers is seen in the pumproom, on the terrace, or at the concert.

MANAGERS TAKE ALARM AND PEOPLE ARE ENRAGED

Managers have taken alarm. The Cologne Gazette has denounced this unhallowed spirit, and the Taegliche Rundschau has been asked to pillory those who are thus guilty of dishonoring the proud garment of the men who have bled for Germany.

The Oberbürgermeister of Ballenstedt, in the Harz, is reported to have taken offense at the exclusion of seventy or eighty wounded, who were in the sanatorium of Dr. Rosell, from the grounds of the sanatorium and the surrounding wood. He complained to the military authorities, but, being interrogated by the Taegliche Rundschau on the telephone, confessed that he found the hospital clothing objectionable.

Wiesbaden is not free from the spirit of dislike for wounds and the marks of the hospital. The chief surgeon of a hospital there, where there are 650 sick, writes that the hearts of the good and modest soldiers, who bear their honorable scars without vainglory, are troubled to witness such things and suffer such treatment as is described.

The Taegliche Rundschau declares that foul commercialism is the cause of the hateful growth of these manifestations, and hopes that a general sentiment of public detestation will put an end to such places.

SERBIAN RESERVISTS HELD

Charged With Violating Neutrality of United States.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Twenty-three reservists of the Serbian army, alleged to be United States citizens, either native-born or naturalized, were held by Federal officers here to-day to answer charges of violating the nation's neutrality.

The reservists were taken into custody by fifteen United States deputy marshals as they were leaving with about 400 of their countrymen for London, Ont., last night. Their arrest was effected only after a riot call brought a score of police reserves to the assistance of the Federal officers. When the train was stopped and Federal agents boarded it the reservists began shrieking in their native tongue that German spies had attacked them. They scrambled out of the coaches and fought off the Federal officers. Police were obliged to swing their clubs on the heads of the Serbians before order was restored.

MEMORIAL TO MRS. EDDY

Will Be Erected at Her Grave in Cambridge Cemetery.

BOSTON, June 26.—Announcement of completion of plans for a memorial monument at the grave of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder of the Christian Science Church, in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, was made to-day.

The memorial, designed by Erection Swartwout, of New York, will consist of a circular open colonnade of eight columns, resting on a base of three steps and surrounded on the front by a circular platform, for which a double flight of steps will lead to the edge of a small lake. The material will be white granite, with inscriptions in white bronze. The detail will be formal.

A fund of \$110,000 has been raised for erection and maintenance of the material.

DATE FOR HEARING SET

Men Indicted in Election Conspiracy to Be Arraigned on July 7.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 26.—Wednesday, July 7, was set to-day for arraignment of the 127 men, including Thomas Taggart, Democratic national committeeman for Indiana; Mayor Joseph E. Bell, and Chief of Police Samuel V. Perrot, indicted on Tuesday for alleged conspiracy to commit felonies in elections. The defense counsel and the prosecutor requested that the trial be held as soon as possible.

Mr. Taggart appeared in the Criminal Court room, where a conference was held, to choose a date and urge that the hearing be held at once.

It was announced that the defense has not decided whether separate trials will be asked.

LOCKER CLUB LAW ILLEGAL

Memphis Judge Holds Tennessee Statute is Unconstitutional.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 26.—Tennessee's new locker-club law, prohibiting storage of liquors for individual use in social and fraternal clubs, was held unconstitutional in a decision handed down here to-day by Judge Jesse Edgington in the Criminal Court. The law became effective June 1 last. The ruling was made in a test case brought by a local fraternal organization. The contents were that the act was unjust and discriminatory; that the caption of the bill did not meet the requirements of the State Constitution, and that it was in violation of the Federal Constitution. The State Supreme Court is expected to pass upon the case at its September term.

EXPLOSION FATAL TO THREE

Seven Others Badly Burned in Aetna Chemical Company's Plant.

PITTSBURGH, June 26.—Ten were killed, three fatally, late yesterday by an explosion at the plant of the Aetna Chemical Company, where experiments are being made under government direction of a new process for the manufacture of gasoline.

Local representatives of the company maintained they did not know the cause of the explosion, but, according to officials of the company, the plant was being used in the manufacture of explosives, or of chemicals, but as an experimental station.

George Lobdell, superintendent of the plant; Donald Baker and Stephen Nomer died after being taken to the hospital.

AMERICAN SHIP RELEASED

Cotton Steamer Leelanaw Allowed to Proceed to Archangel.

LONDON, June 26.—The American cotton steamer Leelanaw, under detention at Kirkwall since early June, has been allowed to proceed to Archangel to discharge her cargo, consigned to Russia.

The Leelanaw was detained because her cargo was consigned by way of Gothenberg, Sweden, which country forbids the export of cotton.

It was explained shortly after the Leelanaw's detention that, because of the prohibition by the Swedish government on cotton exports, the British government desired some assurances that the cotton would reach Russia.

FOUR LAKE STEAMERS SOLD

Eric President Announces Purchase by New York Men.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Sale of four of the Erie Railroad Company's fleet of eight steamers now lying on the Great Lakes to New York men was announced in a statement by President Underwood, of the Erie. The ships will be brought to New York, two of them to engage in coastwise trade and two in transatlantic trade. The sale was made necessary by the Interstate Commerce Commission's order that all railroads operating steamships on the Great Lakes must dispose of them by December 1. About fifty vessels in all are affected.

REWARD FOR LOST JEWELS

First Public Hint of Robbery at Southampton.

NEW YORK, June 26.—An advertisement in to-day's paper offering \$10,000 for the return of jewels missed from a residence in Southampton, L. I., gave the first public hint of a robbery there a few days ago. A necklace of seventy-one pearls was among the lost articles. Neither the name of the owner nor the circumstances of the loss was disclosed.

REV. FRANK WESCOTT DEAD

Author Commits Suicide in Hospital at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 26.—The Rev. Frank Wescott, fifty-six, an author of Shanateles, N. Y., was found dead to-day, hanging from a steam pipe at a local hospital, where he had been under treatment for a nervous trouble. It was believed he committed suicide during the night.

FRENCH CONTENT TO AWAIT RESULTS

Their Armies Do Not Depend on Sensational Victories for Ultimate Success.

LIVES BEING CONSERVED

People Convinced That Only Time Is Necessary to Bring Defeat of Germany.

BY GEORGE DUFRESNE.

PARIS, June 26.—German agents abroad are busy telling the people of the few remaining neutral countries that the people of France are beginning to show considerable impatience because the results of the French offensive, of which so much had been expected, do not come up to the general expectation that by July the Germans would have been driven out of France and Belgium, and that the war from now on would be conducted entirely on German soil as far as her western front is concerned.

Nothing could be less in accordance with truth. Every intelligent Frenchman feels that had General Joffre wanted to make the sacrifice of tens of thousands of French lives all along the lines, the Germans might now be on the defensive on the other side of the Rhine, but France would have been weakened by the loss of blood for years to come. There is no necessity of this.

FRENCH DO NOT DEPEND ON SENSATIONAL VICTORIES

It has repeatedly been emphasized that the French military system, unlike the German, does not depend on sensational rapid successes to make final victory certain. This was evident even before the entry of Italy into the war, and it is more than ever evident now, so evident, in fact, that the few pessimists that existed in France have now grown less in number, while the number of German pessimists is rapidly increasing.

The German military leaders know at the present moment that the time is past when they will have a surplus of troops to send from the French to the Russian front and vice versa.

A few weeks ago a dying German officer, who was being treated in a French hospital and whose wife had been prevented by the German military authorities from coming to his bedside before he died, told his nurses that all France had to do was to hold on for three months longer, when Germany would have to sue for peace because she would be short of ammunition.

Nobody here has been inclined to attach too much importance to this testimony of a dying man embittered against the German military authorities because they refused his last wish, but there are other symptoms indicating that Germany is approaching the beginning of the end.

For some time the German government has ceased publishing its official casualty lists, undoubtedly because the losses in Poland and Galicia have been so enormous that the publication of them might create unrest, even in a country as well disciplined as Germany.

LOSSES OF GERMANS HAVE BEEN APPALLING

What the German losses in the last few months have been we are unable to say, but even here on our front where no real big battles have been fought they have been appalling, and it has been necessary for Germany to fill up the gaps in her ranks with men who have had practically no military training.

This is more than mere guesswork. A certain German company opposed to the French in Flanders in less than a week lost 156 of its 170 men, and to take the places of the dead and wounded, seventy-five men were hurriedly sent from the reserve depots in Belgium.

In a subsequent fight the French captured eleven men belonging to this particular company. Ten of these belonged to the recently arrived reinforcements, and all of those were of the untrained Landsturm. One of them was only twenty years of age. The first two were between twenty-six and thirty-two, but they had all previously been found unfit for military service because of various weaknesses.

Called to the colors in March, they had arrived at Ghent in the early part of May, and had very little military training, and this by officers who had no experience in war. Only two of them had ever dug trenches, and the remainder had simply been put through the manual of arms, and while they had a little target practice, they knew nothing about the use of the bayonet.

Only one of them was worthy of being called a soldier. He was a Gefreiter, who had been in Belgium since November last.

Having reached the firing lines these men immediately came under French artillery fire and were completely demoralized.

Among all the prisoners taken by France during the present month not a single private has known anything about Italy's joining the allies, except those who had been told so by the French in the trenches opposite their own. These had been informed by their officers that the news was false and invented by the French merely to discourage them.

NEW ORLEANS SELECTED

To Be Next Meeting Place of American Nurses' Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—New Orleans was selected as the 1916 meeting place of the American Nurses' Association and its allied organizations, the National League of Nursing Education and the national organization for Public Health Nursing, which concluded their convention here to-day. Resolutions were adopted advocating woman suffrage and condemning use of alcoholic beverages.

PICNIC PROBLEMS



RECRUITING IN IRELAND IS FAR BELOW AVERAGE

Men Who Have Enlisted Since August 4, 1914, Number Only 58,200.

EMIGRATION BECOMES HEAVY

Literary Salons of Paris Are Enjoying Story About Maurice Rostand's Medical Examination—German Supply Base Is Discovered.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

DUBLIN, June 26.—Recruiting in Ireland, excluding the Orange section of Ulster, has been far below the average. The number of Irishmen who have enlisted since August 4, 1914, is only 58,200, about 120 to each 10,000 of population. Certain areas in Glasgow and Birmingham have raised nearly seven times the number private.

Of the 53,200, Ulster has raised nearly 38,000, or 249 to each 10,000 of the province's population. Connaught has raised about thirty-three to 10,000, while Belfast has raised 555 per 10,000. There is a large emigration right now from the south and west of Ireland.

HOW YOUNG ROSTAND PASSED HIS REVISION

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

PARIS, June 26.—In the literary salons of Paris, the story which has the success of the moment is that of how young Maurice Rostand came to pass his revision. The revision is the medical examination which each Frenchman has to undergo before he takes his place in the army.

Maurice Rostand is the son of the famous author of "L'Atalga," and is himself a poet.

To the revision all must come—fat and lean, old and young, in Eden-like nakedness.

This in itself must have been a sad blow to Maurice, whose clothes are themselves a poem. However, he resolved to make an ode of what was left to him. So he presented himself to the inspecting officer with eyes blackened with knol, lips rouged, cheeks tinted, his toes pedicured and shining, a rose held delicately in a limp hand.

The medicine-major gave a gasp of astonishment at the apparition, ran his eye from face to feet, took in the rose, then with a wave of disgust, growled out "Reforme!" which means "unfit."

BASE OF GERMAN SUBMARINES FOUND

MADRID, June 26.—A Spanish provincial newspaper has discovered that German submarines are receiving supplies of all kinds from a secret base near Villagarcia. A small steamer belonging to a merchant of that city was recently captured by the Spanish gunboat Dorado, which confiscated its cargo of benzine.

On several occasions scores of barrels of benzine have been seen floating near the coast. The Spanish government is now investigating these discoveries, but the results are being strictly secret.

It is an established fact, however, that not long ago a member of the German legation at Madrid, accompanied by the captain of one of the German steamers interned at Vigo, went to Cape Finisterre for the purpose of erecting a secret German wireless station there. The two men in vain tried to get possession of a small peninsula there, and when they failed they bribed the priest of a neighboring

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TRENCH NEWSPAPERS BECOMING NUMEROUS

Men Who Are Fighting in Field Have Their Own Publications.

SHOW INDOMITABLE SPIRIT

They Will Prove of Immense Value to Historians and Students of War, as They Indicate Real State of Mind of Soldiers.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

PARIS, June 26.—The French trench newspapers have now become so numerous and so interesting that the conservator of printed matter in the National Library has decided to collect them. The idea is welcomed by many Frenchmen, for these unique newspapers are an honor to the French army, and show the indomitable spirit that has manifested itself everywhere throughout this interminable trench war, which goes so very much against the grain of French temperament.

In years to come these journals will be of immense value to historians and students of the war, indicating as they do the real state of mind of the men who are to-day fighting so magnificently for the honor and glory of France.

FORMER AMBASSADOR FIGHTS WITH VOLUNTEERS

At the depot of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry at Troyes there is a volunteer sixty-two years of age—Saint Rene Tallander, a former French ambassador. He is a common sergeant, who, if he wanted to, might cover the breast of his uniform with high orders and decorations from nearly every country.

The local paper writing of him says: "Evidently he does not belong to that class of men who are 'too proud to fight!'"

INCENDIARY BOMBS INVENTED BY BISHOP

A Paris newspaper has discovered that the inventor of incendiary bombs and asphyxiating shells "filled with shot, sulphur, brimstone and powder" was Christopher Bernard von Galen, who in 1440 was Bishop of Munster.

He experimented with his new invention before Calais and Ypres, but seems to have had little success. He came by a miserable end, for, after meeting a violent death, his naked body was thrown on a clay mound, where it remained for three days exposed to insults.

ALEXANDER KENEALY DEAD

Editor of London Daily Mirror Passes Away at Age of Fifty-One.

LONDON, June 26.—Alexander Kenealy, editor of the London Daily Mirror, died to-day, aged fifty-one.

Mr. Kenealy, a native of Sussex, devoted all his life to journalism. He joined the staff of the New York Herald in 1882, and represented that paper on Peary's first Arctic expedition. He became a member of the New York World staff in 1895, and was its correspondent with the American fleet in the Spanish War.

Mr. Kenealy began newspaper work in London as news editor of the Daily Express in 1901. Three years later he joined with the Daily Mirror. Under the pen name of Montague Vernon Pansy, he wrote "The Preposterous Letters of Alphonse le Mouton."

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PEOPLE ARE INSTRUCTED AS TO INCENDIARY BOMBS

Told What They Look Like, What They Are Made Of and How to Deal With Them.

INFORMATION ON PLACARDS

Fierce Fire Is Started on Explosion, but It Is Small and Can Be Easily Extinguished—Training Women as Policemen.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, June 26.—A description of incendiary bombs and how to deal with them has been prepared by the British fire prevention committee. It has been printed as a placard for posting in public institutions or private houses alongside instructions for using fire extinguishers.

A sketch shows what an incendiary bomb looks like and a diagram shows its exact construction when the bomb is inside it. The usual fire bomb dropped by a Zeppelin is conical in shape, the diameter at the base being about ten inches. It is wrapped round with inflammable cord, which gives it rather a nautical appearance, enhanced by a handle at the apex for lowering it

over the gunwale of the airship—if airships have gunwales.

The base is a flat cup, and from this to the handle runs a hollow metal funnel, forming the center and business part of the bomb. This central funnel is filled with thermite. Thermite is the preparation which on ignition produces a heat so intense as to melt steel.

The ignition of thermite creates a tremendous glare of light, and the heat melts the metal funnel. The molten metal spreads when the bomb strikes. It sets up at once a fierce fire if it strikes anything combustible, but at the beginning it is only a small fire, and if it is tackled at once with water it can be put out before it does much damage.

RACING STUD EMPLOYEES ARE URGED TO GO TO FRONT

King George has caused instructions to be sent to his trainer at Newmarket that no one employed about his stables should be discharged in consequence of the new arrangements concerning the continuance of racing. Some time ago His Majesty placed every facility in the way of those employed with his racing stud to join the army if they were suitable, and then promised that their places should be kept open for them and their wages paid to those dependent upon them while they were away, and this offer is now repeated.

It is expected that King George's lead in this direction will be greatly followed, especially by the larger owners, but with the end of racing for the remainder of the year many of the smaller owners will be compelled to break up their studs, owing to their inability to bear the expense of maintaining their stables in idleness.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN POLICE

It is proposed to establish in the west of England a training school where women police can be trained for work outside London. So far, all the 150 policemen in England have been trained in London, but work in London differs from that in other towns.

Miss Damer Dawson, who is in charge of the new movement, states that women police have been especially useful in the large military camps under either civil or military officials. At present Southampton and Hull are

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MEN IN TRENCHES NOW HATE GERMANS

Sentiment Has Changed Since Use of Barbarous Methods Began.

OFFICERS ARE TO BLAME

Average Soldier of Kaiser Is Kind-Hearted and Honorable Individual.

BY PHILLIP EVERETT.

LONDON, June 26.—Officers returning from the front state that the feelings of the ordinary British soldier towards his enemies in the trenches opposite have undergone a great change since the Germans began to make use first of poisonous gases and then of explosive machine-gun bullets.

The British soldier originally entered the fight with the idea that it was to be fought in an honorable manner, according to the once-accepted military Marquis of Queensberry rules, and he fought accordingly, and when he happened to make German prisoners he was invariably willing to shake hands with them and try to cheer them up if they were downhearted. But, since all this hitting below the belt began, his blood is up, and "no quarter" would suit him better.

AVERAGE GERMAN PRIVATE KIND-HEARTED INDIVIDUAL

Still, it is becoming more and more evident that the average German private is really a rather kind-hearted individual, who only reluctantly becomes cruel and brutal. It is the officers alone who are to blame for all the stains on Germany's escutcheon, and the iron discipline of the German army has made the soldiers, who have all been going through a three-years' course of bullying, into mere tools in the hands of their officers, who do not hesitate in shooting them down on the spot if they do not obey quickly enough.

All the Belgian refugees with whom I have talked who they were housed at Alexander Palace have confirmed this, and many of them have added that the German soldiers, when not under the eyes of the officers, often even surprised them by deeds of real kindness that showed their good heart.

The attitude of the Quakers towards war is well known, so it is rather surprising to hear that the number of those who have enlisted in the British army is quite large. They do not take part in the actual fighting, but have joined the Royal Army Medical Corps, and, acting as stretcher-bearers in Flanders, they have time and again given practical proof that they are not cowards.

As a matter of fact, British wounded soldiers are full of praise of them, and say that the coolness with which they have behaved under the most violent fire is astonishing. An old colonel who saw them working at Neuve Chapelle says that among those who came under his personal notice during the battle there were at least four who deserved the Victoria Cross.

ITALIAN KING WARNS

A story is being told here that Germany had the King of Italy to blame for the fact that at the moment she invaded Belgium she found the British navy fully mobilized. Shortly before the war King George reviewed the British fleet at Spithead. The immense gathering was to have been dispersed immediately afterwards, the home squadron alone remaining in English waters.

Then came the assassination of the Austrian heir presumptive and his consort at Serajevo, and after that stirring event followed in quick succession until the general conflagration broke out.

When England declared war against Germany the British fleet was mobilized, and the German fleet dared not come out. It is now said that immediately after the Serajevo murders King Victor Emmanuel sent an autograph letter to King George, in which he informed him that something mysterious and highly dangerous to England was happening in Germany, and asked him to keep the British fleet concentrated and ready for any emergency.

This warning was, of course, immediately communicated to the admiralty, and Churchill immediately made all necessary preparations, but the numerous German spies in England, the naval units assembled at Spithead were ordered to disperse as originally arranged. The home fleet alone remained in English waters, while the Mediterranean and high-sea squadrons departed ostensibly for their regular destinations, and the German spies were enabled to cable home that the British fleet had dispersed.

It was only a feint, however, on the part of the admiralty, for all the British ships, after steaming a short distance, turned to around and assembled in the North Sea, passing north of Ireland and Scotland.

What, then, was the danger that threatened England?

On the very day when war was declared a number of transports, flat-bottomed vessels and steamers carrying 250,000 German soldiers intended for an invasion of England left Hamburg, where they had been assembled during the month of July. When the declaration of war came this quarter of a million of troops was already on board the vessels, where for weeks they had been awaiting the signal of departure.

The great day arrived, and the great fleet of invasion, preceded by the German warships, left Hamburg. In the North Sea they suddenly sighted the whole British fleet. There was no fight, but the German vessels returned to Hamburg at greater speed than when they left.