

65th YEAR

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1915.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

PARIS IS QUITE ITS NORMAL SELF

No Healthier Place in Whole World Than French Capital.

SICKNESS ALMOST UNKNOWN

Well That It Is So, for There Is Famine in Many Kinds of Drugs.

BY GEORGE DUPRESNE.

PARIS, August 21.—Paris has never been in better health nor in better spirits than to-day.

During the first weeks of the war when the city was threatened with a German invasion and when a long siege appeared inevitable, all the patients suffering from chronic diseases were sent away and the hospitals were cleared.

The Parisians who remained were naturally a little nervous, and cases of insomnia became very frequent, with the result that the sale of drugs like veronal, antipyrine and bromides increased enormously. After the victory of the Marne, however, we became quite our normal selves again, and during the winter we suffered from nothing more serious than colds and rheumatism, and the drug stores were besieged by people asking for aspirin.

With the advent of summer these maladies in their turn disappeared, and to-day I am sure there is no healthier community in all the world than Paris. Contagious diseases and epidemics are unknown, and our few remaining doctors whom old age has kept from joining the army, have no patients to attend, except an occasional stomachic caused by overindulgence in fruit.

It is rather fortunate that it should be so, for the doctors cannot prescribe any drugs but bicarbonate of soda, magnesia and various charcoal tablets. These are the only drugs left in the drug stores.

The war has revealed the fact that practically all our drugs came from Germany or from branches of German firms established here to avoid the customs duties, all of which have now been closed. Aspirin, which before the war cost six francs a kilo, is now worth nearly 100 francs. Salicylates cost thirty-six francs, benzoin-naphthol cannot be had for love or money, and we are forced to import large quantities of bromide of potassium from America. It is rather humiliating to think that all these drugs of which we have now run short are derived from coal tar and were first made useful by a Lyons chemist thirty-five years ago.

GAYETY HAS DEPARTED FROM FRENCH CAPITAL

Gayety has departed from Paris since the war broke out, but never has such beautiful music been heard in our streets as at present. Members of all our most famous orchestras, having straggled together, and are to be heard everywhere, and concerts that would delight the ear of the most fastidious lover of music may be heard in Paris courtyards any day between 12 and 2, when these artists are playing to our little middinets.

Perhaps the most beautiful music may be heard in Rue Richelieu, where a certain courtyard surrounded by arcades of Oric columns is always filled by a music-loving crowd listening to a famous band of instrumentalists and several well-known singers from the two great opera houses.

The large amount of gold which patriotic French citizens poured into the French treasury as soon as it became known that it was needed by the government surprised the whole world, but the surprise would have been greater still had it been known what you had to go through in order to be allowed to get rid of your gold.

French government officials are justly known as the worst bureaucracy in the world, and they have evidently learned nothing and forgotten nothing during the war. At first there were in all Paris only two places where you might get rid of your precious metal, the Bank of France and its branch office in Place Vendouor. Patriotic citizens were obliged to form lines more than a kilometer long and waste half a day in order to be allowed to get rid of their gold.

But bad as it was, it was not all, for in some cases the gold was not even accepted. One man, an American by the way, tells me that he brought 15,000 francs in French and English gold to the office of the Bank of France in Place Vendouor and after waiting patiently for nearly three hours he had to carry it all away again after an employee told him he was not authorized to receive such a large amount from one individual!

CHILDREN REJOICE THAT THEY ARE FRENCH

M. Adrien Mithonard, president of the Paris municipal council, has just received the following letter signed by all the pupils of the public school in Seppois-le-Bas, a village in German Alsace, captured by the French.

Messieurs.—We wish to write you to express our joy at having become French as were our ancestors, and we are going to devote our entire energies to learning the beautiful French language. We are especially happy because our parents had taught us enough French beforehand to enable us to answer correctly all the questions asked by our new French teacher, who told us that we spoke almost without any foreign accent.

We wish to thank the beautiful and generous city of Paris for the beautiful book sent us, and which we shall keep forever in sacred memory of the first distribution of prizes in Alsace.

"Vive l'Alsace française!" "Vive Paris!" "Vive la France!" Then follow the signatures of all the pupils.

Wealth of Iron Drawn From France

Newspapers Are Bitter in Their Comment on Von Bethmann-Hollweg's Speech.

PARIS, August 21.—The speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg before the German Reichstag is printed verbatim in the French newspapers and commented upon with a wealth of irony.

The Petit Parisien draws a parallel between the Chancellor's speech and Lady Macbeth's cry: "Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand?"

"He is haunted by the memory of a crime," says the paper. "His speech is a repetition of those made at previous sessions. We hoped to learn something about Poland. He confined himself to vague allusion. We expected a definite statement about annexation. He avoided that subject altogether."

"The liberty he promises the universe," says the Matin, "which already has been so happily experienced by Alsace, Lorraine, Schleswig and Posen, will be assured by the immediate domination of the chosen people since, according to Von Bethmann-Hollweg, if the Germanic empires are victorious the policy of the balance of power must disappear. With Bismarck, his great predecessor, the Chancellor evidently thinks that 'liberty consists in being the master.' This is the only sincere phrase in the 'scrap of paper man's' long harangue.

"Like the German manufacturers, speech is for the home market. It is a tissue of deceptions and gratuitous affirmations. It will be for other countries but a monument of what its masters expect of the well-drilled credulity of the German people."

THEIR CONDITION SERIOUS

Jews Are in Sorry Plight as Result of German Occupation.

PETRAGRAD, August 21 (Via London).—Owing to the occupation by the Germans of a great part of the pale of Jewish settlements and the inclusion of the remainder in the sphere of military operations, the condition of the Jews is critical. Five hundred thousand Jewish residents have been deported and a probably greater number have taken refuge in the interior provinces.

Prince Cherbatoff, the Minister of the Interior, brought the question of their status before the council of the empire and that body has decided temporarily to permit Jews to settle in the cities of the empire with the exception of Moscow and Petrograd and the suburban residences of Emperor Nicholas.

ELECTION WILL BE HELD

South Carolina Court en Banc So Decides on State-Wide.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 21.—A court en banc, in which all the Supreme Court Justices and Circuit Court Judges of the State were called upon to participate, to-day unanimously decided that the State-wide prohibition election called for September 14 shall be held. The act of the Legislature providing for the election was attacked on the grounds that the Legislature did not have the right to pass a measure and refer it to the voters to decide whether it should become a law. A South Carolina statute gives the Legislature that right.

Of the forty-four counties in the State, thirty are "dry," and dispensaries are maintained in others. Among attorneys opposing the election was former Governor Cole L. Blease.

HAS HIS HOUSE ON WHEELS

Conklin Making Transcontinental Tour in Gypsy Motor.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A party of ten persons, headed by Rowland R. Conklin, owner of sugar and railway interests in Cuba, left Mr. Conklin's home in Huntington, Long Island, to-day for a transcontinental tour in what is described as the largest and most completely equipped gypsy motor van in the world.

Mr. Conklin calls the vehicle his land yacht. It is twenty-five feet long, weighs thirteen seven and eight tons, and is virtually a house on wheels. It contains berths for eight persons, in addition to sleeping quarters on an upper deck. A gallery contains an electric stove, and the shower bath is supplied with hot and cold water. The party will go to San Francisco by the way of Buffalo, Chicago and Denver.

TOY IMPORTERS HOPEFUL

England Will Let Shipment of Playthings Come Through.

NEW YORK, August 21.—American importers of German toys regarded the prospect of obtaining them from Germany is more hopeful to-day, owing to a recent announcement from London that a shipment of \$600,000 worth would be allowed to come through from Rotterdam. The only difficulty, the importers said, had been the British order in council, which restricted trade between Germany and the United States.

American buyers who have visited the German toy manufacturers this year say that Germany is still making enough toys to supply the American demand. Only enough German dolls to supply one year's demand are kept in stock in this country, and it was said to-day that unless the British government allows new dolls to be brought from Germany, American girls will have to be satisfied with American dolls next Christmas.

BALKANS' BURDEN IS ON DIPLOMATS

They Are Working feverishly to Draw Little States Into War.

DECISIVE MOMENT NEAR

Roumania Must Decide Soon on Which Side She Will Fight.

LONDON, August 21.—While the progress England and France are making the Gallipoli Peninsula is falling far short of the expectations of the general public in both countries, who had expected a quick and spectacular penetration of the Dardanelles by the allied fleets, followed by the immediate fall of Constantinople, the best proof of the importance of the operations in this part of the war theater is to be found in the feverish diplomatic activity of the German diplomats in the Balkans and particularly in Bucharest.

When, last month, Roumania definitely refused to comply with Germany's request to permit the passage of German arms and ammunition through the country to Constantinople, the German press made no attempt to conceal its bitter disappointment, and it was plainly hinted that unless some way was found to supply Turkey with munitions the fall of Constantinople was merely a question of time.

Since then the diplomats have worked incessantly at Bucharest and there are signs tending to show that the moment has almost arrived when Roumania must give up her neutrality. When she does so she will enter the war on the side of the quadruple entente.

What is delaying the decision of Roumania is the fact that while the people are strongly in favor of joining hands with England, France and Russia the court and certain high military officials are undoubtedly pro-German. Besides, it must be remembered that the decision is of the most vital interest to the future of the kingdom, and the very existence of the nation is at stake. Roumania, the greatest of all Balkan states, sees her position as a semi-great power threatened by Bulgaria as well as by Russia, but in case she should join hands with Germany she runs an even greater risk. The efforts of the English, French and Russian diplomats have mainly been directed towards creating harmony between Bulgaria and Roumania, which is by no means an easy task.

These diplomatic negotiations form a chapter of the secret history of the war, which will become known only when Roumania reaches her final decision and issues the usual green or yellow or red or pink book containing the conventional collection of diplomatic dispatches carefully chosen to place the country in the most favorable light in the eyes of the few remaining neutral powers.

Roumania's territorial ambitions which she is now trying to realize by astute bargaining, lie in two, or rather three, directions. She wants Russian Bessarabia, which is not purely Roumanian, but which is nevertheless the home of some hundred thousand Roumanians. Greater is her desire for Austro-Hungarian Bukovina, which Germany, generous with the property of her neighbors, is already said to have offered Roumania, and Hungarian Transylvania.

What is probably one of the principal reasons why Roumania has not yet joined the allies is that she is loath to see Constantinople falling into the hands of Russia, as this would constitute a danger to her future existence. It is true, however, that France and England have given binding guarantees that Russia will not retain Constantinople, Roumania stands to gain only by the fall of the Dardanelles and Constantinople, because this will open a new and important export route for stores of wheat.

MORE MEN ARE NEEDED

Not Enough Now By Far to Man Coast Defences.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., August 21.—Captain Charles E. Kilburne, of the general staff of the army, said in an address to the regiment of business men at the military instruction camp that three of the army's ablest officers are working out a system of efficient support for the coast fortifications.

"There is just one place in our scheme of coast defense that would not need the entire mobile army of the United States to support in the event of a crisis," he said. "That is the Long Island approach to New York City, where the three fortifications, Forts Michle, Terry and Wright are on islands."

Captain Kilburne said that unless there was an adequate coast artillery armament on Sandy Hook an enemy's fleet could lie at the mouth of the Ambrose Channel, the entrance to New York harbor, and concentrate their fire on each vessel attempting to leave the harbor to engage them.

The fortifications in the Philippines and Hawaii, Captain Kilburne said, could not be re-enforced in war times, and it was very doubtful if the Panama fortifications could be re-enforced under present conditions. In some coast fortifications, he said, twenty-five companies of coast artillery are needed to man them properly, but they now have not more than ten companies. Captain Kilburne said there were no better mortars in the world than those in American forts.

"All that we ask of Congress," said the captain, "is that they give us enough men to man one-half of the guns." Asserting that a frontal attack by a fleet upon land fortifications had never been successful, the captain said: "A great many of us think that if troops had been landed in the Dardanelles at the time of the first attack from the sea, the allies would be a lot further along than they are now."

ROYALTY NURSING IN ENGLISH HOSPITAL



Princess Margaret (left), Grand Duchess George (seated). The royal families of the warring nations, and even of neutral countries, have been highly active in various phases of the war. The members of the gentler sex have invariably devoted themselves to hospital relief work. This picture, taken at Harrogate, an English health resort, shows Princess Margaret of Denmark (on left) and the Grand Duchess George of Russia (sitting), sitting with wounded soldiers at one of the hospitals organized at Harrogate by the Grand Duchess and personally supervised by herself. The men are very proud to have their wounds dressed by the Danish princess.

CERTAIN LONDON WOMEN ADOPT KHAKI UNIFORMS

They May Be Seen Everywhere on Streets Saluting in True Military Style.

THEIR 'T' AIDS DISCIPLINE

Good Work Is Being Accomplished by These Uniformed Fairies, and Their Worth Is Recognized by Officers as Well as Common Soldiers.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, August 21.—The social upheaval caused by the great war has reached in the fact that certain women have adopted khaki uniforms—of course, strictly from a working point of view—and are now to be seen saluting military officers in uniform in the streets—for all the world like a simple soldier of less strenuous times. Officers, at a loss what to do under such novel circumstances, sometimes look the other way, but the saucy subaltern, seeing an opportunity for a lark, sometimes "Tommy" as to her regiment, etc., suggesting as a means of completing the conversation that they should meet somewhere "after dark."

It appears that these fair soldiers are members of different sections of the Women's Volunteer Ambulance Corps, Hospital and Yeomanry Corps, and that they all adopted khaki as it had so much to do with defying the atmosphere of dirt. They also claim that the wearing of a military uniform is so useful as an aid to discipline and efficiency. Anyhow, these fairies in uniforms are doing good work, which is so far recognized by French and Belgian soldiers who know what they have done at the front that they in their turn are paid the tribute of a salute by French and Belgian officers as well as by the common soldiers.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF WOMEN WORKERS

On October 4 the annual conference of the National Union of Women Workers will open under the presidency of Mrs. Creighton, widow of Dr. Creighton, Bishop of London, and herself a famous authoress and lecturer.

Owing to the fact that no meeting was held last year on account of the outbreak of war, a number of very important questions were left over from 1913, to say nothing of the subjects of vast importance which will arise on the close of hostilities. The conference will occupy the attention of the union for at least a week, when "Industrial and Health Problems," "What Women Patrols Are Doing for Girls" and "Naval and Military Penalties and Grants" will be among the chief topics to be discussed. The problem of the future of women's work under the altered circumstances which must arise after the war will be taken from the educational standpoint by Miss Burstall, woman principal of Manchester High School, followed by Miss de Selincourt, of Westfield College. "Legislation After the War" will be handled by Miss Catherine Marshall, while Miss Adler, of the London County Council, and Miss Anderson, chief female inspector of factories, will give addresses on industrial problems. Maternity questions and the welfare of infants have also a place on the program.

Ruef Is Paroled

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.—Abraham Ruef, serving a fourteen-year sentence for offering a bribe to a San Francisco supervisor, was paroled to-day from San Quentin Penitentiary.

LONDON HAS AMAZING VARIETY OF BADGES

Every Man Who Belongs to One of Innumerable Organizations Wears Its Insignia.

EMBLEM MANIA IS WIDESPREAD

Women of France Are Proving Glory and Salvation of Their Country. Writers Pronounce Them Most Glorious Examples of Their Sex.

LONDON, August 21.—One of the developments of the war craze in Belgium is the amazing number and variety of badges, buttons and medallions to be seen as one walks through the streets.

A stranger arriving in London for the first time would imagine that nearly every second man and woman had been decorated for some act of valor on the field of action. The truth is that every organization, however trivial and unimportant, as soon as it is formed at once starts a distinctive badge, and its members parade the streets proudly crying aloud, as it were, "Please note I am a member of a new brigade." Thus we have members of the Belgian Relief Committee wearing one kind of badge, interpreters who are out to aid distressed Belgian and Flemish refugees, ignorant of the language, another, and any number of strange and fantastic devices, such as hares leaping from German "fightfulness" stamps with antlers proudly spread to depict God knows what, and a collection of military medals and insignia to show the fitness or unfitness of men who may be gathered into the net of the ubiquitous enlistment sergeant.

There is a great deal that is very confusing and unbusinesslike in this widespread mania for emblems of some form of service, real and imaginary. As an American now in London put it to the writer, "Guess you are overdoing your patriotism over here just a little. If you had two badges, one for men who are fit to enlist, and the other for men who are not, recognized by government, you could throw the rest into the rubbish heap, and nobody would be the loser."

WOMEN OF FRANCE MOST WONDERFUL

Every one who knows his France is perfectly aware that the women of France are the most wonderful in the world. They have been said with truth to be at once the glory and the salvation of their country.

Whenever occasion has demanded, the women of France have thrown themselves into the breach. We have a striking example of their courage and independence in the situation to-day. While British narrow-mindedness is holding back the women of this country, as in a leash, the French women are forging ahead in the manufacture of munitions and a thousand and one other useful works in order to release their male kind for fighting at the front.

Rev. Hugh R. Chapman, of the Royal Chapel of the Savoy, has just returned from France, and has been worked up to a pitch of enthusiasm by what he has seen of the spirit and go displayed by the women of France, and the use to which they had been put in all directions. He says: "There is a wave of female enthusiasm and of consecrated passion which the state recognizes as well-nigh its chief asset in the termination of the war. Their sacrifice and their courage are beyond all praise, and they constitute a driving force which sends men to the trenches with a song upon their lips and a smile upon their face pour in patrie."

Without a moment's hesitation they (Continued on Sixth Page.)

'NEW ITALY' DESCRIBED BY POET D'ANNUNZIO

Lord of War and Death Now Rules, and Nation's Spirit Revealed in Every Soldier.

SUPREME HUMAN EXPRESSION

"No Other Country Possesses So Perfect Accord With the Moral and Mental Structure of Her Great Men."

BY LIEUTENANT GABRIEL D'ANNUNZIO.

VENICE, August 21.—Pushing toward the war, going to join the line of fire, I have traversed the center of Italy, from the Tyrranean to the Adriatic, from Latium into the land of the Venetians, the land where I was born, that molded me to its image, into the deep land whose picture shall remain impressed upon my mortal eye even if my eyelids should be sealed forever.

In order to comprehend to-day the Italian miracle, it is necessary to hold before the eye of the mind, as in a clear vision, the image of Italy, from which harvests, artists and heroes were born. Verily, no other country possesses so perfect an accord with the moral and mental structure of her people. All her strength and all her beauty appears to be constantly tending toward a supreme human expression.

There was a moment in Italy's history when the harmony existing between her substance and her progeny appeared to be marvelously complete, living work of her sons combined in an indissolubly perfect equilibrium.

The ruggedness of her mountains, the course of her rivers, the shape of her valleys are recognizable in the pulsations of her civil life. This harmony, which was too long interrupted, has to-day reaffirmed herself and widened its sphere. The sons of Italy suddenly resemble once more their bearing her imprint; they prove themselves once more worthy of her.

He who looks our young soldiers in the face is struck by the ancient characteristics of a sudden beauty molded, from the inner depths to the surface, by energy and by love. The spectacle is so wonderful that I do not remember to have thrilled with deeper emotion before any other human picture. It appears that Italy, with all her famous heroes, reveals herself in each of our soldiers. Are not their raw wounds the deepest scars of the race, which appear anew in their flesh; shining forth with fresh splendor even as revealed signs. I am inclined to believe it when I behold the features of wounded soldiers suddenly light up with a smile similar to that which in the first springtime of our renaissance itself in the beatitude of angels and virgins.

The Italian Fighting Man. An ardent but perspicacious courage, a steady and ever-ready endurance, a sobriety which recalls to the mind the three dried olives and the drink of Greece, a natural promptness in undertaking enterprises single-handed, in silently offering up the sacrifice of their lives, in immolating themselves without vain-glory; an ingenious and practical mind in the art of trenching and encamping; a gaiety as keen as a javelin; a brotherly feeling based on charity, ready for every sacrifice to (Continued on Sixth Page.)

STARVING NATION MAY HAVE TO YIELD

If Germany Loses War, It Will Be Because of British Blockade.

EFFECTS ALREADY FELT

Travelers See No Difference, but Actual Suffering Is There.

BY FREDERICK WERNER.

BERLIN, August 21.—Time and again I have heard from the lips of men in nearly all walks of life expressions such as this:

"If we lose this war, we shall have been conquered, not by the millions of soldiers who have surrounded us on all sides, but who have never been able to pierce the walls of our living defiance, but by the inhuman British blockade and the refusal of America to heed our protests against the starving of an entire nation."

As a matter of fact, there is no absolute lack of anything here, if you have money enough, you may still get any luxury your palate may desire, but the time is drawing closer when the great masses of the German people will not have money enough to buy even the necessities of life. Neutral travelers who pay an occasional visit to Berlin, stopping at hotels like the "Adlon" or the "Kaiserhof," find the tables there as well provided as ever and the prices about the same as before the war, but neutral visitors see but the surface of things, and they do not know that these hotels, which made enormous profits before the war, are being run almost at a loss.

FIGHTING AGAINST INCREASING PRICES

Below the surface, in the hundreds of thousands of middle-class homes, thrifty and experienced housewives are fighting as desperately against the increasing prices as their husbands or some are fighting the enemies east and west.

Figures published by the Reichsstatistik give a vivid impression of the enemy the German housewives have to fight.

Statistics gathered in fifty of Germany's largest cities and showing the upward movement of prices during the past twelve months prove that butter has gone up 43 per cent; potatoes, 96 per cent; rice, 151 per cent; barley meal (used here much as oatmeal in America), 165 per cent; eggs, 61 per cent; rye meal, 65 per cent, and peas, 20 per cent. The figures show prices on 31 May 1, and prices which have gone up in price since then.

During the same period (May, 1914, to May, 1915) meat prices rose as follows: beef, 35 per cent; veal, 38 per cent; mutton and lamb, 46 per cent; pork, 109 per cent.

Maximum prices were placed on pork, the principal meat food of the middle and working classes, but these prices were soon found impossible to maintain, and pork began soaring, until it is now an absolute luxury. Time and again the Vorwarts has pointed out how the high prices of meat tempt the farmers to disobey the government order not to give potatoes and grain to pigs, because they get much more for their grain using it in this way than by selling it.

It is just the same with milk. Prices of butter and cheese have gone up so enormously that farmers make their milk into butter and cheese and milk is increasingly difficult to get. This, of course, is fatal to tens of thousands of babies. It is useless to keep the price of milk down while permitting the prices of butter and cheese to soar. The time is approaching when the making of dairy products will have to be forbidden at least in part to save the future generations.

In some places, as in Bavaria and Wuertemberg, the military command has been stepped in and meted out severe punishments to the usurers in foodstuffs, but in Prussia, the government hesitation to interfere with the Junkers and large landed proprietors, whose support it cannot do without.

We are now being told that bread will be dearer yet during the coming year owing to the drought and the resulting partial failure of the harvest and housewives of the working classes are in despair. They do not see how they are going to get through another winter of war and blockade.

INCREASING FLEMISH MOVEMENT IN BELGIUM

No matter to whom will fall the task of regulating the fate of Belgium after the war, the increasing Flemish movement in Belgium must be taken into consideration, for the population of the northern provinces appear more and more determined to emerge from the war an independent state, preferably a republic. It would be wrong to say that they are satisfied with the present German regime, but it would be even further from the truth to imagine that they have any desire to revert to their condition before the war.

Six months ago it would have been absurd to have spoken of any independent Flemish movement, for the Flemish population of Belgium had separated into two camps. One faction, the leaders of which are at present residing in Holland, had a purely Belgian program, and their aim was first of all the liberation of Belgium, while the other party, whose leaders are at Ghent and who have repeatedly been accused of playing the hand of the Germans before the war, are now openly fighting under the device: "Flanders for the Flemish." These people consider Belgium a mere geographical name, and maintain that the historical moment has come to liberate Flanders from the foreign yoke. No matter what be the outcome of the war, they desire to create a Flemish state which shall be neither French nor German, but absolutely independent.

At present, Flanders, like the old (Continued on Sixth Page.)