

nearly come up with the Russian right wing. Meanwhile Mackensen is forcing the Muscovites back through the swamps. The czar's troops are fighting tenaciously, contesting every inch of the ground. The Germans have brought up large forces of horsemen to facilitate their operations in this difficult country.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS INCREASED TO 10,000

VIENNA (via London), August 29.—An official statement issued to-night says the Teutonic successes east of Vladimir-Volynski and on the Zlota Lipa "broke the enemy's resistance on a front of 200 kilometers (124 miles)." "The number of prisoners who have fallen into our hands has increased to 10,000," says the statement.

BULGARIA POSTPONES SIGNING OF TREATY

BERLIN, August 29 (by wireless to Saville).—The Overseas Agency says that Bulgaria, previously reported to have signed a treaty with Turkey, has postponed ratification of the agreement on account of a sharp warning from the entente allies.

NO SIGNS OF SLACKENING OF THE GERMAN PURSUIT

LONDON, August 29.—There are no signs of slackening of the German pursuit of the retreating Russians. Berlin reported progress in all sectors of the eastern line except in Northern Courland, where the Muscovites are offering stubborn resistance.

From southeast of Kovno, where the Germans claim to have broken the Russian resistance and must, therefore, be approaching Vilna to Grodno and thence southward through the forest of Bialowieza and along the borders of the Pripiet marshes, the Russians are falling back to new positions.

Speculation has been aroused again whether the Germans intend to follow the Russians further or prepare fixed positions and attempt an offensive in the Balkans or in France. Military observers here believe that question must be settled soon, arguing that any ventures undertaken before winter must commence now.

Thus far the Germans have made no move toward a great offensive in the west, and the threatened Austrian attack against Serbia has consisted mainly of long-distance artillery engagements.

It is being vaguely hinted in London that mid-October has been chosen as the time for the long-delayed "big push" of the allies in the west, but the point at which an attack is to take place is not being mentioned.

There has been more heavy fighting on Gallipoli Peninsula, according to the Turkish official report, which claims the allies suffered heavily in a series of attacks attempted by them last Friday. Neither the Paris nor London War Offices have made any mention of these engagements.

STILL REJOICING OVER FALL OF BREST-LITOVSK

BERLIN, August 29 (wireless via Saville).—The rejoicing over the fall of Brest-Litovsk continues. All reports from the front agree that the Russians in certain localities are still fighting bravely and tenaciously, but that the backbone of the Russian army is completely broken and impregnable for a long time.

ONSLAUGHT REPEATED WITH BIG LOSSES TO ALLIES

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 29 (via London).—A new attack by land and sea on the Turkish positions at the Dardanelles has resulted in heavy fighting. The Turkish War Office announced today that several onslaughts had been repulsed, with heavy losses to the allies. It also was said a cruiser and a destroyer of the allies had been hit repeatedly by the German guns.

WILSON AWAITING FORMAL DISAVOWAL

(Continued from First Page) obtained by British authorities if consigned to agencies designated by the United States government in Germany for the receipt and distribution of such cargoes to licensed German retailers for distribution solely to the non-combatant population.

GERMANY INDICATED DESIRE TO ACCEPT

Germany indicated her desire to accept the suggestions, but Great Britain rejected them. In its next move, the United States will go considerably farther. The usual method adopted is for the government which offers its good offices to suggest that the belligerents appoint representatives to meet in some neutral city and discuss the entire subject. It is presumed that the United States will take such a course.

In the meantime, everything waits on the receipt of German assurances regarding the sinking of the Arabian. These are expected as soon as Berlin receives the report of the commander of the submarine which sank the vessel. At the State Department it was said to-night that no word had been received all day from Berlin, and it was not known whether the report had been received by the German government.

TWO NEGROES KILLED IN HOPEWELL SHOOTING

PETERSBURG, Va., August 29.—The bodies of two negroes, James Green, of South Carolina, and one unknown, were brought to Petersburg late to-day. Both men were killed at Hopewell last night while attempting to hold up and rob another negro. A coroner's jury acquitted the negro who did the shooting on the grounds of self-defense.

Charged With Threatening Wife. Policeman Riddell yesterday arrested Joseph Trauman on a warrant charging him with assaulting and threatening the life of his wife, Bertha. The man was taken to a hearing in the Police Court to-day.

KAISER'S GREAT EFFORT IN EAST PROVES FAILURE

Sole Object of Mighty Thrust Is to Induce Russia to Accept Peace.

HIS ADVANCES ARE REJECTED

Meantime, Tension of Russia's Position Has Slackened, and in Mind of British "Eyewitness," Crisis Is Passed.

BY PROFESSOR PARES, Official British "eyewitness" with the Russian armies.

LONDON, August 29.—In the last few days the tension of Russia's position has slackened perceptibly. Every one has become more at ease. For myself, who have followed the military and political position very closely, I go so far as to say that the crisis is past.

From the time when the enemy began his great thrust in Southwest Galicia, I am quite certain, he was aiming simply at one thing. He was trying to bring Russia to separate herself from her allies. If he could not do that he could do nothing on the eastern side.

THEIR IDEA OF CONQUEST RIDICULOUS FROM START

The idea of a conquest of Russia or of forcing a peace on Russia was always, from the start, ridiculous. Russia could never be compelled to make peace; she could only be induced to desire it. For this object there was a perfectly clear program, of which every detail soon became apparent.

Of course, the Russian army had to be beaten and driven back with as many losses as possible. But above all, Russia was to be persuaded that her western allies could do nothing for her, Poland was to be won, and then a liberal peace was to be offered Russia.

The Germans have had their successes. They have made their shot; they have failed, and they know it. The turning point in the whole process, to my mind the most important fact of the last week was the announcement made by M. Sazonoff in Petrograd.

M. Sazonoff is a very quiet man, and his simple straightforwardness is one of the greatest reasons for the immense confidence which his country places in him. His announcement amounted to this:

That the German successes had been accompanied by repeated negotiations for peace, which Russia had refused unconditionally; whenever they were renewed they would be refused again.

By this meant the collapse of all that Germany has been playing for; military success was secondary.

We are approaching the time when the Russian roads will break up. The country through which the Germans will have to advance is at first a muddy plain and later on a plateau broken with innumerable cross gullies in which the grand army of Napoleon, in spite of the efforts of men and horses, left practically all of its comparatively light field artillery.

Motor transit, one of the glories of the modern German army, here will be useless; not only that, but the heavy guns will have to be left behind.

MORALE NOT ALTERED BY TERRIBLE ORDEAL. Meanwhile, one thing is clear. I was with the retreating Russian army from the Carpathians to the Russian frontier, and its morale is not altered in the very slightest by the terrible ordeal and artillery fire to which it was subjected day after day.

The Germans, and still more the Austrians, both officers and men, were worn with the fighting in strength and spirit during this interminable advance. The end was to be peace, which is the one great desire I always heard expressed by every prisoner of the enemy. Peace was to come because the Kaiser had promised it, but it was quite recognized that peace could not come if the Russians refused to accept it.

We now had the test; it means failure and any prospect of the endless march now terrorizing the advancing enemy that even the thought of retreat.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA INDULGES IN JOURNALISM. LONDON, August 29.—Even the submarine flotilla finds time to indulge in amateur journalism, and the men of the British underwater craft publish a British submarine flotilla newspaper which compares favorably for breezy optimism with the trench newspapers of the armies in France.

The current number presents itself in a color of pale rose, with the explanation: "This month we should have reverted to our normal green, but, as our craft ship and Lieutenant Paterson had no military significance whatever." The activity of the censors is touched upon in a quoted extract from a letter: "I am sending you a postal order for £10, but you may net as this letter has to pass the censor."

In the department of verse, the following is characteristic: "By a collection called for good or bad, His Majesty's Great Board of State for Admiralty."

GUEST OF U. S. ENVOY

Ambassador Sharp Entertains for Japanese Foreign Minister. PARIS, August 29.—William G. Sharp, the American ambassador, and Mrs. Sharp gave a dinner last night to Baron Kikupido Ishii, the new Japanese minister of foreign affairs, and his wife, and to the staffs of the two embassies.

Ishii, who at the time of his acceptance of a portfolio in the Okuma Cabinet, was Japanese ambassador to France, left with the baroness for Tokyo to-day by a Japanese steamer from Marseilles. Ishii desired to pass through the United States on the way to Japan, but it so happened that no quick connections from a Pacific port were possible at this time.

DISCUSS NEW PLANS AGAINST GERMANS



Lord Balfour-M. Millerand-Gen. Joffre-Gen. Augagneur-Gen. French. Calais was the scene of an auspicious meeting when M. Millerand (second from left), the French minister, met Lord Balfour (on extreme left), First Lord of the British Admiralty, to discuss with Generals Joffre, French and Augagneur a new plan of campaign against the Austro-German forces. General Joffre is in the center foreground. General French, of the British forces, is on right in background conversing with General

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STEPS TO PRESERVE ORDER

Vigorous Measures, in View of Grave Events in Northern Portugal.

LISBON (via Paris), August 29.—Parliament has passed a resolution stating that the government, in view of the grave events in Northern Portugal, will employ most rigorous measures to preserve order.

Newspapers report that the cause of the disturbances is Captain Henrique de Paiva Couceiro, Royalist leader.

On Friday last Minister Silva, of the Interior, announced in the Portuguese National Council that a monarchical movement had broken out in Northern Portugal and that the barracks at Guimaraes, near Braga, had been attacked and many persons wounded.

NEGROES BURNED AT STAKE

Mob Wrecks Speedy Vengeance for Death of Officer. SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEX., August 29.—Joe Richmond, a negro, wounded in a fight with a sheriff's posse near here, was burned at the stake in Buford Park late to-day. With him was burned the body of his brother, King Richmond, killed by the posse.

The negroes were wanted for killing Deputy Sheriff Nathan A. Filpin and probably fatally wounding Sheriff J. B. Butler, earlier in the day while resisting arrest on a minor charge.

A large crowd was awaiting the posse on its arrival here, and insistent demands were heard that the negro be hanged in the public square. Influential men urged that the law be allowed to take its course. A compromise was reached when the wounded man and the shot-torn body of his brother were taken to Buford Park, on the outskirts of the city, and burned at the stake.

CLERGY FOR WAR PRISONERS

Russian and German Jewish Catholic, Jew and Protestant Ministers. MOBILE, Ala., August 29.—The German and Russian governments are carefully observing international agreements with reference to prisoners of war, according to a report received here from A. C. Haris, an international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who is in charge of the work of this organization among the captives.

Mr. Haris, who was formerly secretary of the Mobile Y. M. C. A., reports that in the Y. M. C. A. is providing halls for meetings and for reading and writing classes among illiterate prisoners, and libraries and facilities for athletic recreation are furnished.

GALE HURT LUMBER TRADE

Timber Damage, \$700,000; Mills' Loss, \$100,000 in Texas. HOUSTON, TEXAS, August 29.—Damage to standing timber of approximately \$700,000, loss of mills, \$100,000, smaller output on account of enforced idleness of the mills and poor logging conditions are a result of the recent hurricane in Southeastern Texas, according to the Gulf Coast Lumberman.

It is stated 140,000,000 feet of standing timber was destroyed and that the idleness of the mills has cut down the output about 45,000,000 feet since the storm.

MONEY FOR RURAL DELIVERY

Burleson Plans to Save \$4,000,000 Without Reducing Efficiency. WASHINGTON, August 29.—Postmaster-General Burleson announced to-night he would ask the next Congress for only \$4,000,000 to provide for rural delivery service during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916. The last appropriation for that purpose was \$3,000,000, and the department plans to save the \$4,000,000 without reducing efficiency.

Of the total asked \$1,000,000 will be expended on new routes and improvements. WHEN TIRED, RESTLESS, NERVOUS. Take Burford's Acid Phosphate. To strengthen the nerves, induce refreshing sleep and restore bodily health.

FAMILY LIFE IN CHINA IS RAPIDLY CHANGING

Result of Absorption of Foreign Ideas Clearly Seen in Home Circles.

FATHER IS SUPREME HEAD

His Absolute Power of Control and Punishment Over Sons and Daughters Is Universal Throughout the Land.

PEKING, August 29.—The Peking Gazette gives the following interesting description of family life in China, commenting that these conditions are rapidly changing as a result of the absorption of foreign ideas: "The Chinese family in its old-fashioned organism is a small kingdom, and ruler of all under his roof. Except for the law of the country, his words are law. In certain cases the word of family chief is even greater than the laws of the country. The absolute power of control and punishment of the father over his sons and daughters, the former even after their marriage, is universal throughout the land. As a proverb says: 'If a King wishes his subject to die, he must die; if a father wishes his son to be destroyed, he must be destroyed.' Such is the sovereignty of the family law. A typical case of this sort came under the notice of the writer some ten years ago, even in a modern city as Shanghai. 'A certain Li family and another son between two brothers, and, naturally, he was considered the pearl of the house. At the age of sixteen the boy went to a mission school to study, and in due course he decided to become a Christian. This was strongly opposed by the whole family, especially the grandfather. But at first he smiled at the carefully advanced hint by the boy believing that he would never dare to make such a change. They were mistaken, for the boy not long after announced that he had applied for baptism at the mission, but made it plain to his parents that unless their consent was secured, he would not be baptized. This so aroused the father's wrath that he took the boy to a small room and, for fear that he would escape, took every article of decent clothing from him and clothed him in old rags. Indignant, the boy refused to accept the father's treatment. The missionary, who, of course, counseled him to be patient and told him to return home to be an obedient son. The boy, however, took the Christian literature, which he said he would read and distribute among his relatives at his native place, to which his parents had threatened to send him if he refused to give up his new faith. Finally the boy was sent to his country home in Nippo to receive disciplinary lessons to counteract the Christian doctrine. The boy refused to write after his arrival at the native place, but no word has come since. Although no one will ever know what his parents had received at the hands of his family, it is not to be thought that the father could not have been easy, for it was the custom of the Nippo elders even to bury their sons for crimes unpunishable by state law. This case was an exceptional case, but such exceptions were not by any means rare.

NOT ANYTHING LIKE THE OTHER HAND. On the other hand, it must not be imagined that the sons and daughters of a family live under anything like conditions of slavery; for if the father fails in his duty to look after every detail of his family affairs, he is equally duty-bound to please and obey his children without any feeling of discontent or pain. The plain principle of living between father and son is, therefore, this: The father should see to the needs of his family, raise his children, and direct what they should do, but he should not act, decide how they should be trained and taught, whom to marry or, what, what professions, if sons, to adopt. The son should be obedient and happy, and decide what to do in the face of obedience or insubordination. For the son, as well as the daughter, it is a duty to be obedient and good-humored under all circumstances and do what he or she can to make his father, or mother, as the whole family, happy; the son is not to decide anything without the previous consent of his father or other family member of the household, and, as Confucius has said, he must go far away from home while his father is still living; and if he does, to give the name of the locality to which he journeys. The sacrifice of his father's life is necessary for a dutiful son. Confucius says, 'While the father is living, look at his ambition; when his father is dead, look at his deeds.' As to the duty of a son to his father's death, the sage says, 'A man may be called filial if he does not depart from the principle his late father has laid down for three years' (after the death of the father).

THE principles summarized above can be accepted as typical of a truly Chinese home, although in middle and lower social life it is modified to some extent. The modification, however, is due more to peculiar conditions of life than to lack of principle; for it is obvious that when every member of the house has to do the best he can in the struggle for a living there is very little room for elaborate application of Confucian principles. On the other hand, ever, is universal; that is, the father is supreme in his house and the son must yield unswerving obedience."

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO BITTER AGAINST WALSH. Declares He Spread "Mendacious Statements" Regarding Conditions in That State. DENVER, COL., August 29.—Governor George E. Carlson to-night issued a statement, charging that Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, had spread "mendacious statements" regarding the political and industrial conditions in Colorado.

"Mr. Walsh, with vicious and subtle cunning, is imputing the domination of Rockefeller to an overwhelming majority of Colorado's citizens," ran the Governor's statement. "With the support of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, he has spread 'mendacious statements' regarding the political and industrial conditions in Colorado."

"By nature a mountebank and a sensationalist, he (Walsh) did not tell the truth, because the truth concerning Colorado is not wanted by the yellow press of the nation and their anarchistic elements whom he represents."

Attempts to Kill Himself. Linwood McDowell, 516 Scott Street, attempted to commit suicide about 11 o'clock last night at 208 South Harrison Street by taking several antiseptic tablets. Ambulance Surgeon Doggett was called and treated the young man. He will recover, but the police were unable to learn any cause for the attempted suicide.

ONE STEAMER SINKS ANOTHER. Accident in Seattle Harbor Due to Heavy Smoke From Forest Fire. SEATTLE, WASH., August 29.—The steamer Admiral Watson, of the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company, was rammed here to-day and sunk at her wharf by the steamer Paraiso, which was slightly damaged. The accident was due to heavy smoke from forest fires overhauling the bay.

The vessel can be raised easily according to marine authorities.

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SHIPWRECKED MEN HELD FOR RANSOM ON ISLAND

Anonymous Letter to New Orleans Newspaper Reports Plight of Captain of Liner Marowijne.

VESSEL LOST IN GULF STORM. Officials of United Fruit Company, Owners of Steamer, Put No Credence in Communication—Reported Captives Near Coast of Yucatan.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—An anonymous letter received here by a newspaper says that several members of the crew and two passengers of the liner Marowijne, believed to have gone down in the recent Gulf storm, were being held for ransom on Cozumel Island, near the coast of Yucatan.

Officials of the United Fruit Company, owners of the vessel, declared to-night they put no credence in the communication which was received on Thursday night last and immediately turned over to officials of the company. In addition, in notifying all United Fruit vessels, the company sent a copy of the letter to the Navy Department.

The writer declared that the persons in captivity, one of whom was Captain McLaurin, commander of the Marowijne, would not be released until the United Fruit Company paid ransom for them. As proof that his statements were true, the writer asserted that the official papers of the Marowijne, Captain McLaurin's watch and a note written and signed by the master of the missing steamer had been sent to the New York office of the United Fruit Company. No such proof had come to hand to-night, according to a statement by local officials.

"Will you please communicate to the interested parties the information that the captain, the wireless operator and H. Lebat, of the steamship Marowijne, are safe," the letter read. "The Marowijne went to pieces in latitude 15 degrees, longitude 85 degrees, night of August 15. Besides the above-named persons, two passengers were saved also and an engineer, who said he lived in your city. They are being held for ransom on Cozumel Island. The persons mentioned above will be returned as soon as the United Fruit Steamship Company pays for their release. Several of the survivors said they had relatives in your city and begged that word be sent their people that they are safe."

We are sending the United Fruit Company of New York the Marowijne's ship papers and a message from Captain McLaurin to prove our statements. When the steamship company pays our price, McLaurin and the rest will be released, not before. We are sending McLaurin's watch to the steamship company as a proof."

The letter was unsigned, and according to the postmark was mailed in the general post-office here before midnight August 26, three days later than the date it bore. The Norwegian steamer fell on board which the writer, reached New Orleans from Frontera, Mexico, on August 23, and sailed on the return trip August 25. On the trip to New Orleans the regular course taken by the vessel did not pass within several hundred miles of Cozumel Island, the officials said. The point designated by the writer as the place where the Marowijne went down is twenty miles inland, in Yucatan, directly west of Uvero, a small coast town, according to marine men.

Neither the crew nor the passenger list contained the name of "H. Lebat," but officials believe the name might have been intended for that of H. P. Labatut, the purser.

Although officials thought the anonymous communication might be a "fake" it was considered of sufficient importance to warrant an investigation. No word had been received up to this time from vessels cruising in the vicinity of Cozumel Island and the Yucatan coast to verify the statements in the letter. A full report is expected to-morrow from the company's vessel Suriname.

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HELD IN \$3,000 BAIL EACH

Important Developments Expected in Arrest of Sugar Lighter Men.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Four captains of sugar lighters, a mate and two other men, arrested yesterday on charges of grand larceny in connection with wholesale thefts of sugar from various steamers sailing for foreign ports, were held in \$3,000 bail each by a magistrate to-day for a further hearing next Tuesday. More important developments in the case are expected, according to the police.

The men were arrested after investigation of a suspicious fire on the sugar-liner steamer Devon City last April. Several other steamers carrying sugar shes have been mysteriously set on fire and in two, upon their arrival on the other side, unexploded bombs were found. The police say that in almost every instance a bomb was placed in the hold of the ship timed to go off at sea and damage the cargo, thus concealing the theft.

DISAPPEARS OFF STEAMER

Samuel Zeman, Shoe Manufacturer, Missing When Greelan Docks.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.—Upon the arrival here of the passenger steamship Greelan from Boston it was reported to the police that Samuel Zeman, of the firm of Zeman & Amdur, Boston shoe manufacturer, had disappeared from the boat soon after it entered Delaware Bay yesterday. The police believe he jumped overboard, basing the theory on letters and facts connected with the disappearance.

One letter addressed to Mrs. Zeman at her home in Brookline, Mass., stated that the writer could not sleep because of his sufferings from hay fever. Another letter of similar import was addressed to a lady fever institute at Bethlehem, N. H. In addition there was found among Zeman's effects a bottle of sleep-producing medicine.

Zeman was last seen at 8:30 on Friday night by an officer of the boat. At 3:30 yesterday morning the same officer found Zeman's hat near the rail and search-disclosed that he was not on board.

TEST OF EDISON BATTERY

Inventor Wants Its Worth Proven by Undersea Service.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, August 29.—Despite drastic tests of his new submarine storage battery at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, covering a period of thirteen months, Thomas A. Edison announced to-day that he would not allow the Navy Department to accept it until it had actually proven its worth by undersea service.

The battery was tested on a rolling platform, and its efficiency is put at 29 per cent greater than the original claims. The government has ordered the batteries in the new B-2 and in the L-5, the latter the largest submarine ever built.

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