

66th YEAR

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1916.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

BRAVE DEEDS DONE BY FRENCH AIRMAN

Nungesser Loops the Loop Over Heads of Germans, Who Marvel at His Daring.

JOINED ARMY AS CHAUFFEUR

Awarded Military Medal for Capturing Motor Car Full of Teutons.

PARIS, July 1.—Among all the aviators of France, none is more daring than the young Nungesser, of whose exploits the most marvelous tales are told, some of which would be hard to believe were it not for the fact that the official report of how this French dare-devil brought down his first "Taube" justifies you in expecting him to set a new record in accomplishing the impossible.

Nungesser, in the early days of the war, while he was still a chauffeur, was awarded the military medal for capturing a motor car full of German officers single-handed.

Shortly afterwards he was transferred to the flying corps at his own request. Nungesser was attached to a flying squadron stationed near Nancy. He was merely a gunner, and never was allowed to steer a machine, but he was constantly dreaming of chasing the Germans in the air, of matching his skill against theirs and of flights in which victory went to the best man.

One day there arrived in camp a brand-new Voisin armed with a mitrailleuse. Nungesser could not take his eyes away from it until it was put into its hangar for the night.

The following morning he was to go on sentry duty at dawn. For two hours he was to guard the safety of the camp. When dawn came Nungesser was nowhere to be found. They searched for him everywhere in vain. Another man took his place, and then it was discovered that the new Voisin, too, had disappeared.

What had happened? The telephone rang. It was the commander of a front trench who wanted the other in command of the flying camp.

ROYALTY VISITS SOLDIERS

King and Queen of the Belgians Receive Hearty Greeting.

FRENCH FRONT IN FLANDERS, July 1.—The soldiers on this front are cheered by frequent visits of the King and the Queen of the Belgians. On their last visit King Albert was in a general's uniform of khaki and Queen Elizabeth looked charming in a smart tailor-made suit of the same hue. Instead of the usual toque, she wore a Belgian soldier's steel helmet as a protection from stray bullets.

After examining the various front-line positions, the King and Queen passed in review of infantry and sailors, who were delighted to see the royal couple, especially the Queen, who displayed on her jacket the French War Cross awarded her by President Poincaré for bravery at the front.

While in one of the second-line trenches the Queen expressed the desire to photograph the soldiers, and they were ranged before her. Some of them who had been asleep in their dugouts asked for time to give themselves a "wash and brush-up," but Her Majesty said: "No, no! You look more picturesque the way you are." They were taken as they stood.

The Queen chatted with the soldiers for a few minutes, and promised to send their families signed copies of the photographs she had just taken.

WILL TAKE CHURCH BELLS

Austrian Government, as War Measure, to appropriate Two-Thirds in Each Building.

VIENNA, July 1.—An arrangement has been reached whereby the authorities will take, in return for payment, two-thirds of the church bells within the monarchy for military purposes.

The agreement issued provides that no bells antedating 1800 will be taken. In the case of churches equipped with a number of bells, care will be exercised that the one-third retained by the church shall be in harmony, so they still can be used—in other words, that the two-thirds share of the authorities will not be selected indiscriminately.

This method of obtaining a vast amount of raw material has been decided on after the completion of a "church bell list" of the empire, showing just how many bells are on hand and what their approximate weight is.

DUMA FOR PROHIBITION

Stringent Measure Must Be Passed by Upper House and Signed by Emperor Before Becoming Law.

PETROGRAD, July 1.—The Duma yesterday passed the bill permanently prohibiting the sale of drink containing more than 1 1/2 per cent of alcohol. The measure must be passed by the upper house and signed by the Emperor before becoming a law.

According to the terms of the bill, strong drink means any liquor containing more than 1 1/2 per cent alcohol, and, therefore, includes light wines and beer. Amendments proposing a change in the definition of "strong drink" to liquor containing more than 8 and even 12 per cent of alcohol were summarily rejected by the Duma, and the bill was passed in its exact form as drawn up by the committee.

Passage of the bill by the upper house and its approval by the Emperor would mean that all Russia will become a strict prohibition country.

Find Petroleum and Gas.

BERLIN, July 1.—Petroleum and natural gas have been discovered near Boerssen, in the duchy of Lauenburg. Experts who have examined the wells believe that they are as rich as those discovered some time ago near Stornorschen in the same district. The government has taken hold of the wells, and will exploit them at once.

50,000 Educators to Meet in New York

Annual Convention of National Education Association This Week.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, July 1.—The vanguard of 50,000 educators who will attend the annual convention of the National Education Association here next week arrived to-day, and were entertained by the local committee and escorted to selected hotels. Guides took boxes of pretty schoolbags in hand and showed them the sights. A 259-page book about New York has been especially edited and published for their benefit.

This will be the biggest convention in New York this year. The speakers will include William C. McAdoo, Thomas M. Osborne, Samuel Gompers, Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, Anna Howard Shaw, and probably President Wilson and ex-President Roosevelt.

Besides questions of exclusive educational interest, the convention will discuss many public topics. Military training, its advantages and disadvantages, will be threshed out.

The general session of the convention will be held in Madison Square Garden on Monday afternoon, and every evening of the week until Friday, and also on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. Besides the main meetings there will be many divisional meetings in hotels and other buildings.

Last year there was a great rumour over the presidency, and Miss Grace Strachan, defeated by David Bradford Johnson, president of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, Rock Hill, N. C., threatened to "boycott" this year the election is expected to be calmer, for, according to custom, the state entertaining the convention does not offer a candidate for the chief office of the association.

WEATHER CLASSES

LIVE HIGH IN BERLIN

The government control of all food has revealed the fact that while poor people everywhere have been starving, many of the wealthier classes who have proclaimed "most loudly the duty of every patriotic citizen to sacrifice everything for his country, have been living high on secret stores of food hidden in their houses in defiance of the law.

Instances of shameless hoarding of food have been brought to light everywhere, but Frankfurt am Main has led all other cities in this respect.

The police authorities of Frankfurt have abstained from making a search of houses in the part of the city inhabited by the millionaires, but a house-to-house search in other parts of the city has revealed a scandalous state of affairs.

"In ninety households," the Leipzig Volkzeitung says, "hidden stores of from 50 to 250 kilos (125 to 350 pounds) of sugar were found. Four families were found to have put away no less than 220 kilos (795 pounds) each. Among these latter we note the well-known feminist, Henriette —, who, in her writings has always been preaching resistance to death and who has declared that any one who is not ready to make any sacrifice for his country is a traitor and should be treated as such."

Then follows a long list of names of prominent citizens at whose homes large quantities of sugar were found and confiscated. Everywhere large stores of ham, sausage, lard, butter, eggs and flour were found.

STATE TO BUY BREWERIES

British Government Also Will Purchase Public Houses in Carlisle.

LONDON, July 1.—A turning point in the history of the liquor traffic in the United Kingdom is marked by the decision of the government to purchase, through the Liquor Traffic Control Board, all of the public houses and public houses in the city of Carlisle and its immediate neighborhood. Some 200 public houses alone are involved, and the negotiations will be completed within a short time. The state thus will become not only publican, but brewer.

It is the intention of the board to close practically all once about 100 drinking houses as unnecessary to the demand of the district. It also is proposed to build two or three model refreshment houses, on the plan used successfully elsewhere, and to adapt others not now equipped for the sale of food and nonintoxicants.

DYE TRUST IN GERMANY

Combination Will Attempt to Re-establish Nation's Monopoly in This Line.

BERLIN, July 1.—Seven of the largest aniline dye factories of Germany have formed a combine, or trust. They intend to work their plants throughout the war in order to pile up large stocks, which are to be exported as soon as peace is restored.

At home the trust intends to sell its products at the highest prices permitted by the government, while in foreign countries the prices are to be reduced to the lowest possible level until the dye industries which have been started during the war in the belligerent and neutral countries and are still in their infancy shall be destroyed everywhere. The trust is willing to spend \$10,000,000 to re-establish the German dye monopoly.

GERMANY PREPARES FOR DECISIVE TEST

Efforts Are Being Made to Fit Young Men Physically for Final Struggle.

STUDENT REGIMENTS FORMED

Instances of Shameless Hoarding of Food in Berlin Homes Brought to Light.

BERLIN, July 1.—Germany at present is making unprecedented efforts to prepare her young men physically for the great decisive struggle which must follow the long trench war. The illustrated papers are full of snapshots showing school boys and young college students in the ages between fifteen and twenty who have been formed into Landsturm regiments engaged in military drills. The "Vorwaerts" says: "The school board of the city of Bonn has decreed compulsory military drill for all young men and boys attending educational courses in the city as soon as they reach the age of fifteen. Failure to comply with the order is punishable by fines and imprisonment."

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger states that the sporting societies throughout Germany unanimously demand a uniform law for the empire introducing compulsory military training for young boys.

They further suggest that the law should contain one paragraph providing that "every German belonging to the Landsturm (between the ages of seventeen and twenty) shall be obliged to take part in regular military physical training until the day when he actually enters the service of the army or navy. Dispensation should be given only to those who are obviously unfit for military service."

It is thought that a law of this kind will be passed by the Reichstag shortly, but in the meantime practically all boys approaching military age are being regularly trained several times weekly by officers and non-commissioned officers who have been wounded and rendered unfit to return to the front.

In return, all boys who have particular zeal are to be rewarded by the shortening of their term of military service by one year after the war is over.

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"The Spirit of 1916"

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All English Classes Unite in Observing Strictest Economy

Part Being Played by Working People Stands Out Prominently in Everyday Life.

LONDON, July 1.—Now that England is putting all of herself into the war, the serious effort of all classes to aid by the strictest economy may be observed on every hand.

In the words of an expert at the Treasury: "Englishmen, especially the working classes, ordinarily regard strict economy as a mean thing to practice, but the belief gradually is taking hold of them that victory cannot be attained unless the civilians left behind carry out the dull duty of saving their money and placing it at the disposal of the government for the prosecution of the conflict."

The part being played by the working classes in this national economy stands out prominently in the everyday life. During the first twelve weeks of the sale of the government's war-saving certificates, working people paid into the Treasury \$11,655,000, or an average of \$970,000 weekly. The purchasers ranged from munition workers and farm hands to servant girls and tea-shop waitresses. The certificates yield interest at 5 per cent, compounded for five years, being purchased at about \$3.75 (about 15 shillings and 6 pence) and entitling the owner at the expiration of the five years to \$4.87 (a pound).

In addition to that sum the working classes are responsible for a large share of the total of \$200,565,000 that has been paid through the post-office and Trustee Savings Banks for portions of the 4-1-2 per cent war loan. Then again they have had a share in the \$100,000,000 worth of post-office executive bonds purchased during eighteen weeks up to May 13 last.

Yet conditions here are paradoxical. Perhaps no such situation ever existed in any country before. While large numbers of people, either through depreciation in their trades or

PREFER TRENCHES TO REST CAMPS

British in Mesopotamia Grumble When They Have to Leave Front.

MAKE PETS OF TORTOISES

One Animal That Died Solemnly Laid to Rest With Identification Disc.

LONDON, July 1.—Writing from Abu Romman, Mesopotamia, Edmund Candler says that the British in Mesopotamia prefer the trenches to their rest camps and grumble when they have to leave the front.

"The battle of El Orah, otherwise known as El Hannah, or the Suwaicha March, on January 21, when we found the Turks too strongly entrenched to be dislodged by an attack in the open was the beginning of trench warfare," he says.

"The conditions of France were repeated in Mesopotamia, and there were constant affairs of patrols, listening posts, and pickets in No Man's Land. This phase was continued on the left bank for two and one-half months, from January 21, the day of the battle, till we captured the position on the morning of April 5.

"But the area covered by our trenches was deeper than anything on the same line of front in Flanders. When our firing line was within seventy yards of the enemy's wire entanglements, the whole labyrinth of parallels and communication trenches on a 1,200-yard front was made up of about sixteen miles of trench and sap work.

"In France one was glad to be out of the trenches into billets, but here there were no resources to fall back on in camp—no luncheon parties. I heard a regiment that was going to be relieved by another grumble at having to pack up and move.

"In the trenches there was always the mild excitement of a little sniping, and the Turks never bothered us much with their shells. When it rained, of course, one was glad to be back in camp. On our left was the river, on our right the marsh. On the river side one was a little cramped in the trenches, but by the marsh there were open spaces, dead ground where one could breathe the air and stretch one's legs.

"By the end of March the lake had encroached on the Turkish position, flooding out 200 yards or more of trenches and leaving their wire entanglements in the water. One could sit on the parapet here and enjoy the view almost within hail of the enemy. We were screened from frontal fire, and the ground on our right between us and the water had become too dangerous for snipers.

AMUSE THEMSELVES

CATCHING TORTOISES

"There were pools on the marsh side of the trenches in which the men used to bathe and catch tortoises. There was little to do in the hours of duty when they were not digging or manning loopholes, and on active service the British soldier amuses himself with strange pets. He will catch and train anything that comes to hand, from a bear cub to a cockchafer, and he does not bother his head about the natural history of the beast.

"In Mesopotamia the tortoise is the companion of his exile. When captured a string is tied to his leg, and he is put over the parapet to graze. An animal who died under this diet, the pensioner of a Scot, was buried solemnly with an identification disc.

"There is nothing frivolous in the nomenclature of the trenches, which begin with the designation of regiments and brigades and as they approach nearer the Turkish lines end in a climax of patriotism with 'King Street,' 'Queen Street,' 'Prince Street' and 'Empire Street.'

"In the neighborhood of the marsh there is a finger post, 'To Kut' another makes it 'two miles to Dundee.' The cutting to an ambulance is named 'Harley Street.'

"All this network of streets and habitation is empty, now, deserted as Pompeii or Babylon. The men who made them are digging other mansions underground. The humors they have written on the wall remain, but there are none to read them save the inquisitive Arab."

GOOD CROPS IN GERMANY

Prospects Are Said to Be Excellent Throughout the Empire.

BERLIN, July 1.—Official reports just published show that the harvest prospects are excellent throughout the empire, and especially in the southern states, Baden, Alsace, Wuerttemberg and Bavaria, which will have at least 50 per cent more barley, rye and wheat than last year, and in Prussia, Saxony, Hesse and the other northern states the crops also promise to be above the average.

As a result of the rainy weather during May there will be an abundance of hay. The condition of the orchards and vineyards is satisfactory, and experts calculate that the apple harvest will exceed that of last year by 2,000,000 barrels. The Black Forest and the Odenwald will furnish enormous quantities of berries.

Roumania Adopts New Uniform.

BURKHEST, July 1.—Following the example of every nation now at war, Roumania is to introduce new uniforms for its army, uniforms that from a color standpoint will be more practical than the present ones, and that will be far simpler and more sparing of material. Roumania's present dearth of material is one of the reasons for the change, which will go into effect in April, 1918.

DRESS OF INDIANS

LIKE THAT OF PEONS

The Indians dress as do the peons, denim shirt and trousers of faded blue denim or khaki, usually the latter, as it is more easily procurable, for many Yaquis have served in the revolutionary armies. A large straw hat, not unlike

TROOPS FEAR TO OPERATE AGAINST YAQUI INDIANS

Fighting Ability of Blood-Thirsty Savages Is Known Throughout Mexico.

COMMIT FIENDISH ATROCITIES

Generally Operate in Bands of 50 to 100 and Make Swift and Unexpected Raids Upon Outlying Villages and Ranches.

GUAYMAS, SONORA, MEXICO, July 1.

Reports from outlying districts indicate renewed activity on the part of the Yaqui Indians. This has been anticipated by those familiar with conditions in Sonora because the campaign inaugurated by the de facto government in January for the purpose of ridding the country of the Yaquis has not as yet been a success.

Approximately 7,000 troops were mobilized under General Dieguez to drive the Indians from their strongholds in the Bacatebe Mountains, but the soldiers were poorly equipped for the undertaking. They lacked discipline, organization and spirit, and although the Mexican government may have desired an aggressive campaign the local leaders and men had no intention of taking the offensive against the savages, whose fighting ability is well known throughout the republic. Like the Apache tribes of Arizona, the Yaquis have committed the most fiendish atrocities. For this reason the troops fear to operate against the warriors.

The strength of the Indians is not accurately known, but is estimated as being about 10,000, of which approximately 4,000 are well armed fighting men. This force generally operates in bands of fifty to one hundred or more, which make swift and unexpected raids during the harvest supply happens to be low, as is the case at the present time, the spies are maintained throughout the farming districts, who keep the tribe well informed and insist in the raids.

DOING BETTER THAN IN YEARS

That is why the shops in London are, in many instances, doing better than for many years. These include the diamond and jewelry mart in Hatton Gardens, where a big boom is in progress as a result of the new custom of the munition workers in investing their surplus incomes in such adornments. It is a new ratio of the distribution of wealth that England is now enjoying, and thousands of homes are enjoying comforts and even slight luxuries that they never before possessed or hoped to possess.

The working classes seem to have more pleasure in life and more pride. The world-war has brought them their opportunity, and it is as a result of this unexpected chance that they are able to hand over such liberal sums toward paying for the war.

The totals mentioned as showing the participation of the working classes, though reflecting their spirit to aid, give but the slightest idea of how the war has revealed another thing—the tremendous investing reserve of the population. The latter point is illustrated by the fact that the English have raised since the beginning of the war by loans of various kinds in the United Kingdom alone a total of \$9,265,000,000.

The war's cost to Britain during the current year alone is reckoned at almost as large a sum as that total, or at \$8,000,000,000. The problem of grasping the significance of so vast a sum is, of course, almost impossible for the average man. A faint idea of its (Continued on Tenth Page.)

FLY TO LONDON AND BACK

British Officers Enjoy Turkish Baths, Take Lunch and Return to Trenches.

LONDON, July 1.—Flying from the trenches in France to London and back again in the same day is becoming a not uncommon experience for officers of the British army. Recently an officer left the trenches early one morning, crossed the English Channel in an aeroplane, and was in a London Turkish bath in a few minutes under four hours from the time he left the battle field.

Later another soldier did the trip in even shorter time, leaving the trenches in the early morning, Turkish bathing three and a half hours later in London, lunching at one of the leading hotels, and flying back "somewhere in France" the same evening.

TO SCATTER WAR WIDOWS

Salvation Army Has Plan to Send English Women to Overseas Dominions to Remarry.

LONDON, July 1.—Women now outnumber men by more than 1,250,000 in the British Isles, while in some of the empire's overseas dominions men are in large majority. To redistribute these women, who are war widows, when the conflict is over, the Salvation Army has a scheme to send them to the dominions to remarry, and is raising a fund of \$1,000,000 to defray the expense of their emigration and that of their children.

It is estimated that the cost of emigration would average about \$75 for a single woman and \$200 for a family of three, and that by means of the \$1,000,000 fund at least 5,000 widows, with 10,000 children, could be emigrated.