

67th YEAR

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PESSIMISTIC OVER PEACE PROSPECTS

Lokalanzeiger Once More Attacks Former Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg.

WAR IS FOUGHT IN VAIN

Even if Germany Remains Victor, Empire Is Bound Hand and Foot.

BERLIN, September 8.—The Lokalanzeiger, in a pessimistic editorial on the peace prospects, once more attacks the former Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who has become forgotten since he had to leave the political stage several weeks ago.

DIFFICULTIES OF MICHAELIS ALMOST INSURMOUNTABLE

"The almost insurmountable difficulties which confront Dr. Michaelis are the result of the countless blunders committed by his predecessor," the paper says. "From the first day of the war to the time of his dismissal, Bethmann-Hollweg has displayed an incredible lack of statesmanship and diplomacy. Many of his acts were more than stupid, and if he had been permitted to remain at the helm a few months longer, disaster would have been inevitable."

"Bethmann-Hollweg should have been removed during the first week of the war," the Lokalanzeiger continues. "He proved his unfitness when he took the initiative in the declaration of war, instead of forcing France and Russia to assume the responsibility for this step. His faith in the peaceful intentions of England was as foolish as his frank confession that the invasion of Belgium was a breach of international law."

"The ex-Chancellor did not want war with the United States any more than with England, Italy and Rumania, but he brought it by his foolish actions. When he sanctioned the childish offer made by Dr. Zimmermann to Mexico and Japan, he furnished President Wilson a cause to bring America, with its enormous resources, into the struggle. The results of this blunder are already gigantic."

PEACE MADE IMPOSSIBLE

BY BETHMANN-HOLLWEG "When the ex-Czar and the former Russian Premier Stuermer were ready for a separate peace which would have ended the war quickly, Bethmann-Hollweg proclaimed the resurrection of the kingdom of Poland. This step was, of course, resented by Russia, and made peace impossible. The next chance for an understanding with Russia was likewise destroyed by the Chancellor. Instead of making direct and definite offers to the provisional government in Petrograd after the revolution, he tried to work through the Socialists. The mission of Scheidemann and his associates to Stockholm was a dismal failure, as every man of ordinary intelligence could have foreseen."

"The greatest blunder of the ex-Chancellor was that he encouraged the Socialist agitation for a peace without annexations and indemnities, and the passing of the disastrous Reichstag resolution by which the empire has been bound hand and foot. All victories won by our armies in the field have practically been nullified by this piece of stupidity. As things stand now, we will not be able to repudiate the solemn declaration of the Reichstag. This means that the war will be fought in vain, even if we remain the victors."

ENVIROUS OF ENGLAND

Curious Document Which Tells How Michaelis Feels Toward Enemy.

LONDON, September 8.—A curious document, indicating what Dr. Michaelis, now German Imperial Chancellor, thinks of England, is printed by the Berlin Tagliche Rundschau. It is in the form of lectures which Dr. Michaelis delivered in Germany on returning from Tokyo twenty-five years ago. Dr. Michaelis then said: "When a German travels round the world he cannot help being terribly envious of England. It is already a great gain that we are able to travel about in German ships, but everywhere we cast anchor—at Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai—we find it is the Englishman who has established himself there."

"We have only one rival in the world—the Englishman. World wars are generally waged only for economic reasons, and the Englishman stands opposed to our economic development. We are overflowing in Germany; we must get out; but everywhere we go the Englishman is sitting with stretched legs and typical 'cheek' before the house door, wishing to bolt the door against us. There was only one door open. That was in Kiauchau. We may be pleased that we have the doorknob in our hand."

GIRLS DEPORTED TO ENEMY HAREMS

They Are Sent to Constantinople and Other Centers of "Civilization."

TRAFFIC ON GIGANTIC SCALE

Almost Impossible to Rescue Victims From Turks and Bulgarians.

LONDON, September 8.—"Our young girls, who would have been the mothers of our race in a new world of peace, are being taken by force by the enemy in great numbers and sent to the Turkish harems."

In these words M. Pasich, Prime Minister of Serbia, told while here recently of the culminating horror perpetrated on the Serbian people. "It is impossible," he said, "to estimate with any exactitude the number of our young women thus sent to slavery, but we have plenty of evidence that it has been going on for about sixteen months, and that it has been done on a wholesale scale."

"Some girls thus torn from our Serbian villages are taken first to Bulgaria and then sent to the harems of Constantinople. Others are sent to various centers of 'civilization' in Asia Minor. Abduction, rapine and pillage have been carried out with such thoroughness that whole villages no longer exist."

"We have received some of our information from prisoners whom we have captured on the Saloniki front. They give horrible evidence of the traffic in girls which is being carried on by the Turks and Bulgarians. We have obtained further information, including that of a schoolmaster living in one of the villages occupied by the enemy, who has managed to get some evidence through in spite of the Bulgarians. "It is most difficult to do anything effective to rescue any of these girls from the clutches of the Bulgarians and Turks, and certain that Great Britain, champion of the tortured and the oppressed, will do all she can after the war to restore to freedom and home as many as possible of these victims of cruelty and aggression."

MAKES MUCH NOISE

But Minority Faction of German Social Democracy Opposition Grows Weaker.

BERLIN, September 8.—The minority faction of the German Social Democracy continues to make much noise in its opposition to the war and the political situation of the government, but it is getting weaker instead of stronger. Three of the twenty-two Deputies in the Reichstag who joined the faction when it was founded have returned to the majority group, and the radicals controlling the party organization in only thirty of the 37 districts of the empire. In some of the districts their control is so shaky that they may be overthrown any moment.

Considerable strength the followers of Dr. Liebknecht show only in Berlin, Hamburg and certain industrial centers, especially in Saxony. In Southern Germany they have been turned down everywhere, because the Socialists of Bavaria, Wurttemberg and Baden are loyal to the government almost as a unit, and even condemn the majority faction for its stand for peace without annexations and indemnities.

ANARCHY IS RAMPANT

In Many Districts of Russia It Is Impossible to Restore Order.

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—Many districts of Russia are still in a state of anarchy. The peasants in the region of Tzaritsyn are driving away all representatives of the intellectual classes, and will not tolerate any educated persons in their villages. Several large land owners in this district have been killed and their estates plundered or burned.

Representatives of the Don Cossacks have arrived in Petrograd to demand protection for their villages, inhabited only by old men, women and children, against bands of soldiers who are roaming through the rural districts, committing all kinds of outrages.

A reign of terror exists in Jönissisk, Siberia. In the last two months the town has been attacked repeatedly by hordes of robbers, who set many houses on fire and carried off great quantities of plunder.

DEALING WITH SOCIALISTS

Orators Against Existing Regime in Germany Receive Short Shift.

AMSTERDAM, September 8.—The Berlin Tageblatt publishes an account of how Socialist orators, even if minors, are dealt with.

A workman at Elberfeld, who is undecided, established a sort of debating society, which combined amusement and politics. He was first amused forming a society without military approval. He was then sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for participation in a food demonstration.

He was not actually sent to prison, but on the ground of the two convictions proceedings were brought to put him under reformatory control. These proceedings were at first successful, but the decision was reversed on appeal. The chief burgo-master of Barmer then took the case to a higher court, which not only decided against the young workman, but set up the principle that "the state has a right to exert compulsion in regard to the political views of its subjects who are under age."

FRENCH BREAKFAST STRANGE TO SAMMY

Not Yet Accustomed to Starting Day on Chocolate and Bread.

BUT, OH, THAT DINNER!

Plenty to Eat, With Wine Thrown In and Champagne at \$1.50 a Bottle.

BY DANIEL DILLON. AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, August 15 (by mail).—The hour-long pleasant sates with which the French literally celebrate their noon-day and evening meals is a custom to which Sammy in France has not been able as yet to accustom himself.

The habitual French breakfast of coffee or chocolate and bread strikes him as exquisitely funny. "Can you imagine a good healthy guy putting no more coal than that in his furnace and expecting to get up much steam in the morning?" he murmurs. "It looks to me like he is always figuring on the afternoon game and doesn't worry much who pitches in the morning."

FRANCE APPARENTLY HAS PLENTY TO EAT

But the daily "dejeuner" and "diner" visibly affect him. He stands rather in awe of them, in fact. And the quantity and quality of the menus have served to impress upon him the fact that France right now apparently has plenty to eat, and that America need not grow hysterical over the job of feeding her ancient ally.

Every opportunity an American soldier finds to get away from his own company "mess chow" he joyously embraces and comes tumbling into town eager to investigate every French culinary mystery he can encounter.

The slowness of the service irritates him. He frets and growls and opines volubly: "I could get five meals at Child's while they serve you soup here." However, his great consolation is that he obtains white and red wine with every meal, and as much as he wants of it to drink, all for the regular price of the meal, which usually amounts to about 50 cents in our money.

But what fills his lordly cup of satisfaction to the brim and overflowing is to lean back nonchalantly in his chair and in his best imitation of "movie" opulence to draw out "Garon, bring me a bottle of champagne." Then, as he sips it at his ease and draws a mental picture of the gang in the old town gazing at him in awed amazement, he is content to let the meal drag along at its own sweet pace. A bottle of champagne can be bought for \$1.50.

The first time he encounters the usual French breakfast, always the opening course at the noon day meal, consisting usually of snails, clams in the shell, olives, cold potatoes in oil, tomatoes and cucumbers, he falls to with a ready vigor, half believing this is the meal itself.

A bowl of soup, untouched by meat, encourages him through in the idea that he is still "at the pot," and the race is still before him. A fish course next tempts him, and as his funny end begins to understand the home-like alder of china that he hears on all sides; every dish is served on a clean platter. But it takes him some little time to get the rule that he is allowed but one knife and fork for the entire performance and must hang on to it after every course—uncapped by the other entries at the table while Antoinette finds him another set in the recesses of the kitchen.

OMLETTE FOLLOWS

ON MEATLESS DAYS An omelette follows on the meatless days of Monday and Tuesday, but during the rest of the week he gets his meat. Again he is surprised. He will wait patiently for his vegetables to be served at the same time, and unless he is wary will have his plate snatched before he has even sampled it. His indignation protests things him the information that the "legumes" are served, shortly thereafter on another fresh plate.

"Very good, Eddy," chirps Sammy, "but they sure do hang on some dog over giving you a spoonful of peas."

The assortment of cheese that flanks him before the dessert of fruits has him guessing. Their names and pedigrees are not even listed in his "dope book." He looks them up in his "dope" and then, like the lady turf follower, plays one by its color.

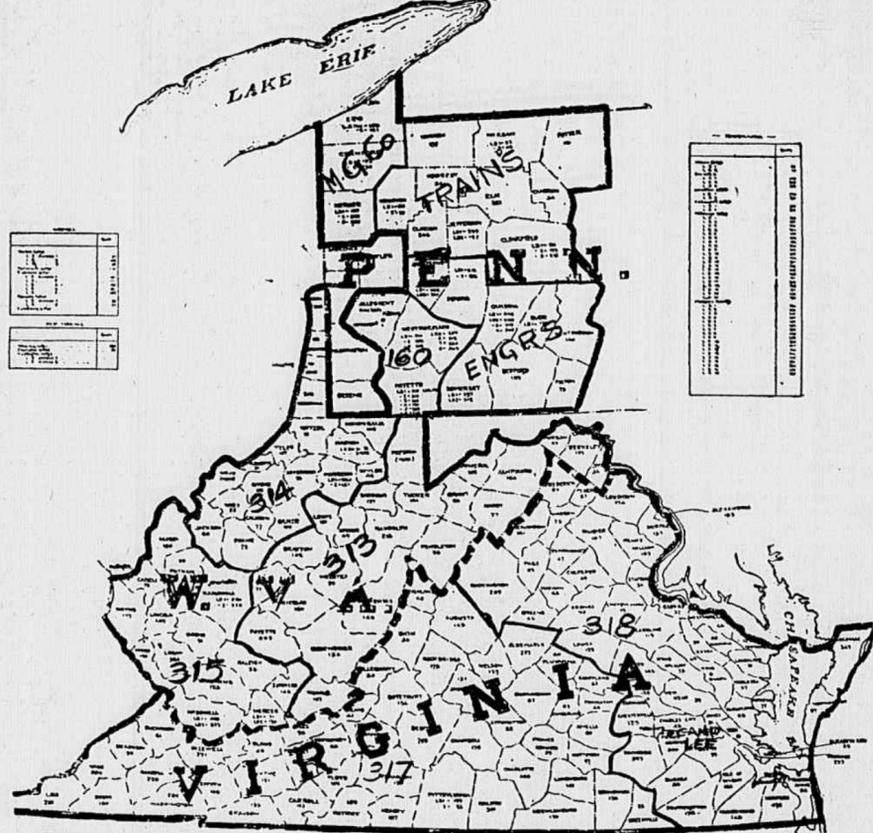
Peaches, grape and apple look like "back in the State" to him, and he greets them like long lost playmates, but the green almonds and camouflaged colored gooseberries hold him at arm's length until he has met them a number of times. After his demi-tasse and hand-made cigarette (he stoops to the French) he brand only when necessity compels, he walks out into daylight, convinced that Berlin will soon be his for the taking, and that the French people after all do know "a little something about cooking."

LILUOKALANI SENDS \$100

Says Contribution to Red Cross Will Be Renewed Monthly to End of War.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8.—Lilukalani, former Queen of Hawaii, has sent to the American Red Cross, through Governor Pinkham, a contribution of \$100. In a letter to the Governor she said the contribution would be renewed monthly to the end of the war.

Official Map Showing Territory From Which Drafted Men Are Called for Training in New Army at Camp Lee, Petersburg



Lieutenant-Colonel Waldron, Chief of Staff, representing Major-General Cronkhite, who has not yet arrived from Panama to assume command, furnishes the above map, showing assignments to Camp Lee.

Romance of Arctic in MacMillan Trip to Top of the Globe

One of Most Remarkable Stays in Ice Recorded in Annals of Exploration.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The return to civilization of Donald B. MacMillan, American explorer, brings to the globe recorded in the annals of Arctic exploration.

Unusual good and unusual bad luck marked the expedition's history. No less than five ships were used to get the party into Northern Greenland, and on the two unsuccessful and one successful attempt to bring MacMillan back home again, but not a single person involved lost his life, and there were no more serious casualties than the loss of frozen toes. This is a unique record for an Arctic expedition lasting four years.

Although the enterprise cost about \$250,000, and was one of the most, if not the most, costly every known, scientists of the American Museum of Natural History here are frankly delighted to-day with the wealth of new information and the specimens of minerals and the fauna and flora of the frozen North, which MacMillan brings back.

WORKED ALL THE TIME DURING EXPEDITION

Most of the uninitiated persons think an Arctic expedition consists of periods of intense labor interspersed with long, aggravating waits in absolute idleness while the weather prevents traveling far.

But this is a mistake. MacMillan was working all the time. Even when forced to stay near his main base at Etah, he kept busy, very busy. That is why, says MacMillan, he found the last four years the shortest of his life. Many times he went thirty-six to forty hours without sleep, pursuing his scientific studies. And he had considerable time to devote to these studies, for actual exploring can only be done in three months out of the twelve.

MacMillan is eager to return to this bleak, but interesting region of the North Pole, and will undoubtedly do so as soon as he can find sufficient financial backing.

His next trip will be something entirely novel in Arctic exploration, for he proposes to use an airplane to widen his radius of action. "I expect to do as much in a day with an airplane as I can do in twenty days with a dog," he explained.

MacMillan was greatly pleased to learn of the progress in aviation which has taken place in his stay away from the world. He thinks aeroplane construction has now been carried to a point of perfection where he can rely on certain types of flyers as fully as he does on his "huskies" and his snowshoes.

MacMillan left Sydney, Nova Scotia, aboard the Diana in July, 1913. The ship was wrecked off Barge Point, Labrador, but was finally pulled off and taken to St. Johns, where the supplies were transferred to the Erik. In the second ship the party reached

LITTLE LICHTENSTEIN IS IN PITIFUL PLIGHT

Suffers More From Terrors of War Than Any Other Neutral State.

POPULATION GOES HUNGRY

Wedge In Between Austria and Switzerland, Diminutive Country Is Practically Cut Off From Supply of Foodstuffs for Its People.

ZURICH, September 8.—The little principality of Lichtenstein is in a pitiful plight, and suffers probably more from the war than any other neutral state. Wedged in between Austria and Switzerland, who finds it increasingly difficult to feed their own population, the diminutive country is practically cut off from all imports of foodstuffs. During the last six months the 12,000 inhabitants of the unfortunate principality only received one pound of bread and half a pound of meat per head and less from Switzerland. While other neutral countries have meatless days, Lichtenstein has meatless weeks, and even meatless months. Coffee has become unknown, even in Vaduz, the capital, and cake cannot be obtained at any price.

The population, which consists mostly of farmers, bears the privations with stoical fortitude, and makes heroic efforts to ward off starvation. Weak from hunger, men and women worked almost day and night since last spring tilling every square yard of available soil to raise sufficient food for next winter. These efforts have been successful. According to reports received here, the harvest of wheat, corn, potatoes, barley and vegetables of all kinds is larger than ever before, but the crops will only reach until May. If peace does not come before that time desperate times it was this year. To prevent any waste the government has decided to confiscate all grain and to divide them equally at fixed prices. A number of farmers who tried to hide parts of their crops have been arrested and severely punished.

SOME GO BLIND

Optic Nerves Break Under Strain, But One Man's Sight Is Restored.

LONDON, September 8.—Several instances have occurred where frightened men, terrified by bombs during an air raid by Germans over London, have gone blind, their optic nerves breaking under the strain. One raid, however, had an opposite effect on one man here who had been blind for four years. He was stricken with terror when the explosions of bombs began and complained of fearful pains in his head. Suddenly something within his skull snapped and he shouted: "Mother, I can see again!" The restoration of sight seems to be permanent.

CONDUCTRESSES OBJECT

LONDON, September 8.—Conductresses employed on the tramcars at Leeds refused to acknowledge six women who had been appointed ticket inspectors. They contended that these appointments were unnecessary, and stated that if more inspectors were needed they should have been chosen from old carmen or from the men who had returned from the army.

JEWS RETURNING TO OLD RELIGION

Repudiate Their Conversion Since Yoke of Czarism Is Thrown Off.

MANY APPLY TO RABBIS

Heretofore Unable to Live With in Pale and Submit to Tyranny.

PARIS, August 29 (by mail).—Very large numbers of Russian Israelites who forsook their ancient religion under the old regime are now returning to Judaism, writes J. W. Bienstock, the well-known authority on Russian affairs, in the Mercure de France. Several thousands of baptized Jews who were unable to live within the pale and submit to the tyranny of Czarist times have fled with the rabbis of Petrograd and Moscow applications for the annulment of the conversion of themselves and their families. Two professors of Moscow University and many prominent officials are among the number.

Russia's population of 175,000,000, says Mr. Bienstock, can be classified as follows: peasants, 77 per cent; Cossacks, 9 per cent; lower middle classes, 10 per cent; nobility, 1.5 per cent; officials, merchants, clergy, 2 per cent. The lower middle classes are for the most part of peasant origin; they are people living in villages and small towns who have managed to rise above the lower peasant classes. But in view of their origin and sympathies, it can be said that 95 per cent of the population of Russia are agricultural people.

ONLY 1,500,000 WORKMEN FOR WHOLE OF RUSSIA

For the whole of Russia there are only 1,500,000 workmen, or less than 1 per cent of the population.

With regard to the future Constitution of Russia, Mr. Bienstock says that opinion in the former boy empire is crystallizing in favor of the adoption of the American Federal plan. In any case, there can be no question of the continued centralization of power. Of all countries in the world, Russia most needs local legislation.

"Perhaps we shall not want so many stars on our flag as the Americans have," says Mr. Bienstock, "but the American system of local law making is best suited to Russia's needs. Even the existence of territories or 'provisional states' which do not possess full self-governing rights, has its analog in those Russian provinces which are inhabited by semisavage nomad populations."

"The right to live one's own life, to pray to God in one's own way, to speak and print in one's own language will conciliate every state with the central power, whose role will be to defend the natural rights of every citizen. The revocation of caste privileges and possessions will remove the possibility of the predominance of one Russian nationality over another; the natural link will be the Russian tongue, which, however, will be nowhere imposed by force, but will be the symbol of unity for the peoples of the Russian state."

FIRST EMERGENCY CALL

American Red Cross Commission in France Gets Touch of Real Service.

PARIS, September 8.—The new American Red Cross Commission in France handled its first emergency call from the French government the other day.

Late one afternoon word was received that a large number of children, many of them helpless babies, were being assembled in one or two towns behind the firing line. As the Prussians were using poison gas bombs, and as it is impossible to supply children with gas masks, they had to be removed from the firing zone immediately. At one place as many as 400 children under eight years were assembled.

The following morning the American Red Cross sent doctors, nurses, a carload of condensed milk, clothing and drugs, and by the middle of the next day had set up a temporary organization, obtained a milk supply, cleaned the children and cleaned a large building for their reception. Within four days all cases of illness were well in hand.

Homer Folks has arrived in Paris to take charge of the Department of Civil Affairs in the Red Cross. He is an expert on the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis, and was for twenty-five years secretary of the State Charities Aid Association of New York. He is assisting in this work of caring for homeless and suffering French children.

SANCTIONED AS AIR RECORD

Caleb Bragg Makes 12,000-Foot Altitude Flight in Hydroairplane With Two Passengers.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, September 8.—The 12,000-foot altitude flight made by Caleb Bragg in a hydroairplane with two passengers at Port Washington, N. Y., on August 25 has been sanctioned as the American record for that class of flying by the Aero Club of America, it was announced here yesterday.

The passengers were Harry Guggenheim and K. A. Crake. The previous record was 9,524 feet, made at North Island, Cal., by Floyd Smith, February 11, 1916.

BRITISH PRISONER ESCAPES

BASLE, September 8.—A British prisoner who was interned at a Swiss camp just escaped, and, by swimming the Rhine, reached Swiss territory near Rheinfelden.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)