

MANY OFFICERS FALL IN DEFENSE OF LIEGE

Their Number Is Disproportionately Large in Comparison With Privates Slain.

UNIFORMS ARE BLAMED

Conspicuous Dress of Rank Held Responsible for Slaughter—Surgeons Have Been Particularly Unfortunate in Stopping Enemy's Bullets.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) BRUSSELS, August 9.—(10:20 A. M.)—It is a noteworthy fact that during the fierce fighting of the past few days a disproportionately large number of officers, compared with privates, have been disabled owing to their distinctive uniform. Among the officers a disproportionately large percentage of surgeons, whose uniform is still more conspicuous, have been disabled. The War Minister's attention has been drawn to the advisability of rendering the outward marks of rank less noticeable.

The Belgian government is not excelling in civilian German, although the country is infested with spies, who make desperate efforts to reveal and frustrate Belgian military plans. In the German consulate and a German school wireless telegraph apparatus has been discovered. Two sons of the principal of the school, who are members of a German firm in Antwerp, established over twenty years ago, were arrested. At a school of aviation the care-taker, who is of German nationality, was discovered on Friday working the wireless. He was arrested, and a confession was obtained.

Nowhere in Belgium were the Germans more at home than in Antwerp; nowhere have they proved such relentless enemies to the French as here. On Friday, some of the officers exclaimed: "We are going now, but we will return shortly, and escorted by troops."

The bitterness against Germany in Antwerp is intense, but the German prisoners and the wounded are treated with the utmost consideration. The Flemish population of Belgium is making heroic sacrifices in the smiling suburbs of Antwerp the gardens and luxuriant villas are being destroyed. The owners look on with grim approval at the destruction of their cherished property or its use as hospitals.

The Handiesblad learned that six spies have been shot at Antwerp and three at Louvain. An automobile was stopped in the main street of Antwerp containing four men in Belgian uniforms, who proved to be spies. The uniforms had been taken from the dead in battle.

Jealous priests' suspicions were aroused by the false beard of a man posing as a missionary. The priest questioned the man in Latin, and as he was unable to respond the priest gave him a hearty slap on the face.

A report that the forts around Liege had been captured by the Germans arrived here last night. The British and French troops are also near Valois. A further battle may occur at any moment.

Switzerland is apparently satisfied that Germany will not violate her neutrality. Strategically, this would not suit Germany. Several weeks, the frontiers are strongly guarded.

Many Germans called for military service have left their women and children in Switzerland, and some are in the state of great misery. The German government has requested the Swiss not to expel them, promising that Germany will see that reimbursement for all expenses incurred incident to their maintenance.

The Swiss government intends to assist all foreigners in Switzerland, provided the belligerents observe the most scrupulous neutrality. A dignified appeal has been issued by President Hoffman to the people of Switzerland, enjoining complete neutrality and stating that the army will protect the country against attacks and will repel the invader, no matter who he may be.

A newspaper man, who has just returned from the front, says: "The whole of Lombardy is enthusiastic in its support of France. Everywhere are heard cries of 'Vive la France.' Had the Italian government yielded to the German appeal there would have been a revolt, I believe."

MINISTER QUILTS POST TO SERVE IN VOLUNTEER (Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) SOFIA, August 9.—General Ranko Dimitrieff, Bulgarian minister of St. Petersburg, to-day resigned his post by telegraph in order that he may serve as a volunteer in the Russian army against Germany and Austria. General Dimitrieff was commander-in-chief of the Bulgarian army in the war against Turkey.

TROOPS OF EMPEROR REPORTED STARVING LONDON, August 9.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Brussels says: "Refugees from Namur, who have just arrived here report that the German troops are starving, few arrangements having been made for feeding the army including Belgium. The Kaiser is said to have announced that his legions would be marching through a countryside where they could obtain their own subsistence."

This condition is said to have been the secret of the German request for an armistice.

LINER OLYMPIC POINTS PROW TOWARD ENGLAND

Leaves Under Cover of Darkness, Portholes Plastered and Upper Works Painted Gray.

HEADING FOR LIVERPOOL

"We Are Going Home," Only Word Officers and Crew Leave—Carries No Passengers or Cargo, but Has Double Supply of Coal.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, August 9.—The White Star liner Olympic, whose purpose has for a week been an enigma, slipped on Friday morning when she slipped out of her dock and pointed her prow toward Liverpool.

She left under cover of darkness, with every porthole plastered over, decks closed with heavy canvas and her upper works painted a dull gray. She carried no passengers and no cargo. Her coal, however, was nearly twice the amount required to take her across the Atlantic.

"We are going home," was the only word which the officers and crew left at their dock. She will be put to her utmost speed, which should bring her to Liverpool on Friday night or Saturday morning. The crew, massed on the deck, cheered as the boat sailed down the Hudson, giving a big ovation to the liner. She stopped her engines to look at her clearance papers, and the whereabouts of the three feet German cruisers, which are known to be in North Atlantic waters, is causing considerable interest among American shipping and naval men.

The last heard of either the Strassburg, Karlsruhe or Dresden, was when they were applied for coal at Havana over a week ago, and was refused. These vessels, especially when they are apt to be called upon to battle at any moment, must have coal. Where they will get it and how is the question that is being asked generally. Many would not be surprised to hear of either one or all three of the cruisers pouncing down upon one of the liner's convoys in the Atlantic.

The sailing of the Olympic on Saturday into the gauntlet of three feet German cruisers has also caused considerable interest in the Atlantic. The three hostile cruisers, should they come upon her on the ocean. Neither are the British cruisers, Berwick and Essex, which have been conveying such a large number of British liners as have ventured across the ocean.

It may be that the extraordinary speed that the Germans can command has kept them out of the reach of the British boats. Steamship men, however, do not entertain the fear that any of the German cruisers would care to make a prize of any vessel on this side of the Atlantic.

"Where would they take the prizes," they ask. There is no German port on this continent to which they could go with a prize of any vessel on this side of the Atlantic.

As the Olympic steamed down the bay she met the American liner New York coming in. Cheers were exchanged by passengers on the New York and sailors on the British vessel, which carried no passengers, and it is assumed is recalled to British waters to serve as an auxiliary war vessel or transport.

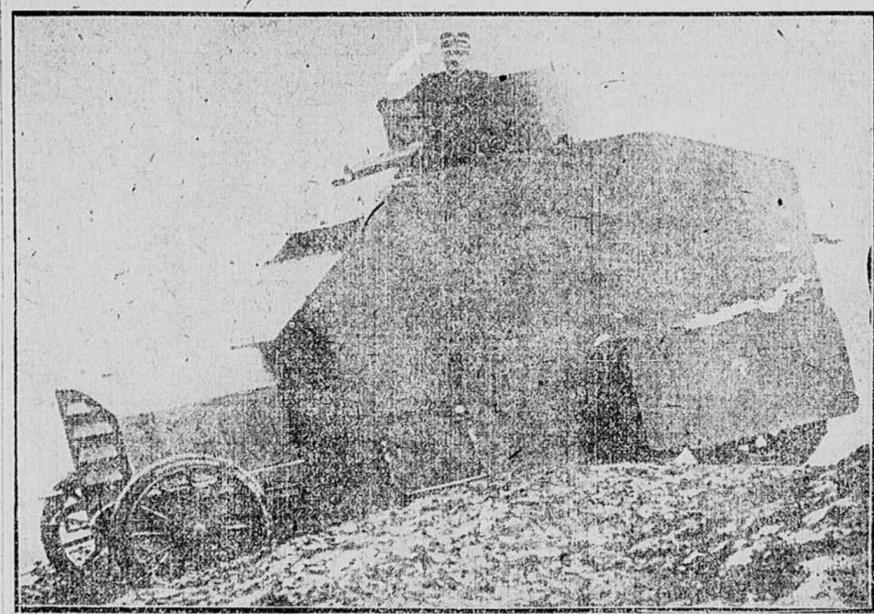
The New York, considerably less speedy than more modern ocean liners, sailed from Cherbourg and Southampton August 1, when only Austria and Serbia were at war. The rush of Americans home from Europe because of the war scare already had set in, however, and the American liner had a capacity list. There were 270 passengers on board all told, of whom 42 were cabin passengers. Captain Roberts said the steamer communicated by wireless with the British cruiser Drake on Tuesday, but no war vessels had been sighted. Being an American vessel, she was in no danger of capture.

The only other passenger-carrying steamer from Europe to reach port today was the Italian liner Caserta, which left Genoa July 23 and Naples on July 26, before any hint of war was in the air. She had forty-five cabin and 175 steerage passengers. An arriving vessel, which feared such an encounter, however, was the German oil tank steamer Meppen, from Oporto. To avoid French and British warships, she took a southerly course, painting her funnel black and taking all possible precautions.

Something of an air of mystery surrounded the sailing in ballast to-day of the French steamer Venezia, of the Fabre Line, whose destination ordinarily is Marseilles. According to an official of the line, she cleared this time for Montreal. No explanation as to why she made for the Canadian port was forthcoming. Shipping men thought, however, that she either might be destined to carry French reservists abroad from the Dominion or to take on a cargo of Canadian grain for France.

Sails With Refugees. (Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) PLYMOUTH, August 6.—The Holland-American Line steamer Nieuw Amsterdam sailed to-day for New York with more than 1,500 passengers, chiefly American refugees. Hundreds are sleeping on mattresses on the decks, and many have paid first-cabin rates for steerage accommodations.

"IRONCLAD" ON WHEELS USED IN WAR



The "Ironclad" on wheels, which is attached to the Italian army, is considered to be the most perfect war machine made. It is only one of many which will be mobilized by the Italian army as a "reticte defense against the Germans, should they attempt to invade Italy.

ALL GERMAN PORTS HAVE BEEN MINED

United States is Officially Notified of Grave Danger to Neutral Shipping.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, August 9.—Germany has officially notified the United States that all German ports have been mined. The information was received from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, formal notice that "all ports which may be made the base of hostilities" have mines in them. This is understood to include ports of the enemy in which Germany has been able to lay mines.

From another official source not made public the State Department received information that the Germans have placed mines in the English Channel. Navigation through the channel is, therefore, perilous by either the northern or southern route.

The State Department said assurances were received from the German government that no Americans are held in prisons within German territory, and that the orders issued concerning Americans simply prohibited them from using the ordinary means of communication which the German forces were being mobilized.

Secretary Bryan paid a short visit to the White House to-day, after which the announcement concerning the German mines was made.

PARIS FEELING EFFECTS OF STATE OF SIEGE

Gates Closed Each Evening at 6, and No One Can Enter Without Daily Pass.

Paris, August 9.—The special regulations imposed upon the people of Paris by the state of siege are beginning to take effect. The first large batch of Germans from the southwest and most of the other foreigners have provided themselves with permits. The possession of these documents is now absolutely necessary. The gates of Paris are now closed at 6 o'clock, and it is impossible to enter without a permit, which must be renewed daily.

The last train between Paris and the suburbs, which leaves before 6, is crowded to the extreme. Citizens returning home late at night through the streets are liable to be challenged by mounted guards or police, who keep out unwelcome upon the unsuspecting. Unless the arrested citizen's papers are perfect he spends the night in the police station.

The food supplies in Paris are excellent. The only difficulty is in getting the food delivered. The householders must fetch their own bread and milk. Fresh milk is scarce. Only a few articles of food have increased in price. Fresh vegetables and fruit are cheap. The only important articles the shops have any difficulty in supplying are sugar, condensed milk and cereals.

Flats are flying from the business

RED STAR LINER SAILS

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) LONDON, August 9.—The Red Star liner Finland sailed from Dover at 4 o'clock this afternoon for New York. The Finland has aboard many Americans.

LONDON WILL ENLIST 30,000 SPECIAL POLICE

LONDON, August 9.—The enlistment of 30,000 special policemen for London will begin to-morrow. University men, bank clerks, clerks, actors, men of all classes, will join.

Cyril Maude, Sir Herbert Beerhohn Tree and Sir George Alexander are organizing the actors, while Viscount London heads the bankers. They will guard water works, railways and tunnels, relieving the territorial for most important work. Each man will be on duty four hours a day. A special patrol of motorbikes, which have been loaned by owners, will police the Thames.

Home Secretary Reginald McKenna to-day issued the following statement: "During the last two days a considerable number of Germans, chiefly reservists, have been arrested in various parts of the country."

This has been done as a precautionary measure, as is usual in the early stages of war. It is not probable that the detention of these prisoners will be prolonged. Every consideration will be shown them. Aliens known to be spies were arrested early last week. Though there is every necessity for taking precautionary measures, the House may rest assured that a great majority of Germans residing in this country are peaceful persons from whom no danger is to be feared.

The International Women's Suffrage Alliance has arranged to look after German women and girls in England. The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is prepared for active service in relieving English women.

Lord Jolexy Missing

LONDON, August 9.—Friends here of Lord Jolexy, deputy chairman of the Northern Railway, who was in Germany when war was declared, cannot learn his whereabouts.

JEWIS FIGHTING LOYALLY UNDER ENGLISH COLORS

LONDON, August 9.—The Daily Telegraph to-day says: "The Jewish community has been stirred to its depths by the outbreak of war. There is abundant evidence of its earnest desire to associate itself in every way with the steps taken for the success of our arms and the safety of the empire. Jews are represented in every branch of His Majesty's forces. It is difficult to arrive at the exact number of Jews in the British military service, for religious belief is not stated in all cases of enlistment. The Rev. Michael Adler, a Jewish chaplain, compiles figures from time to time, and the numbers always show a large proportion to the total number of Jews in the country. On Wednesday when the recruiting station opened at Whitechapel many hundreds of eager young Jews came forward to offer their services, as was the case in South Africa."

BEIJING CIVILIANS ACCUSED OF OUTRAGES

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) BERLIN, August 9.—The accusation against Belgian civilians that they fired on the Germans before Liege is contained in a semi-official statement published to-day. The statement adds that the civilians even fired on surgeons who were attending the wounded, some of the firing being done from ambulances. Similar acts are reported from the French frontier opposite Metz. The statement concludes: "Our adversaries themselves will be responsible if war with inexorable strength is extended to the guilty populations."

HAD NO SIGNAL FLAGS; VESSEL IS FIRED ON

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) QUEENSTOWN, August 9.—A small Welsh coal steamer tried to enter Queenstown harbor last night during a dense fog, when the forts challenged her. The captain was unable to answer owing to the absence of signal flags aboard. The forts immediately fired, and the vessel fled to Voughal before a fusillade of shots to buy the necessary bunting. Luckily the vessel escaped being damaged. The incident shows the vigilance of the British guards.

WASHINGTON IN TOUCH WITH ALL EMBASSIES

(Continued From First Page.) In a railroad station yesterday by false agents and their suspicious were aroused by the lodgings to which they were recommended. The police to-day assigned detectives to arrest suspicious characters.

GERMANS ARE RELEASED

NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND, August 9.—Forty Germans who were arrested here recently were released from custody to-day.

GERMAN U-BOAT CAPTURED BY BELGIANS

BRUSSELS (via London), August 9.—From the southern part of the Province of Namur comes news of the capture of a patrol of German U-boats by Belgian gendarmes, who took them to a strongly fortified town in the Department of Ardennes, some twenty-five miles south of the town of Namur.

FIRST GERMAN VICTIMS

HARWICH, August 9.—The first German victims of the great conflict who died here, were buried here today with the full honors of war. As a result of the sinking of the Koenigsberg and the Amphion, eight sailors were brought to the barracks. Four British and four German sailors died from their wounds, and were buried together in the afternoon. Three volleys were fired over their graves. Eight coffins, four covered by the Union Jack and four by the German ensign, were interred to the strains of solemn music.

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ALSACE INVASION "WORK OF REVENGE"

(Continued from First Page.) Muelhaugen. Later it was learned the Germans had retired in the direction of Neu-Breisach. The spirit of the troops was excellent. General Joffre, who has received congratulations of the War Department, addressed a proclamation to Alsace, saying the French soldiers were the first workers in a great task of revenge.

TOO MUCH WINE OFFERED THIS AMERICAN OFFICER

PARIS, August 9.—An American army officer, who has been acting as military attaché with the French army, was in a town near the German frontier when the mobilization order was posted. His American military uniform attracted attention, and the townspeople asked him: "Are you English or Russian?" The officer many times, and his response that he was an American always was followed by an invitation to see a bottle of wine. At last, fearing so many refusals to accept the proffered hospitality might cause offense, the American went to the commandant and asked that he be allowed to change his uniform for plain clothes so he would not attract attention. His request was granted.

ATTITUDE OF JAPAN IS CAUSING CONCERN

PEKING, August 9.—Whether Japan will participate in an attack on the German colony of Tsing Tau is a question gravely concerning British, Dutch and other foreign powers in China. It is believed here that "serious conversations" are proceeding between Tokyo and London, and will lead to the future status of Japan.

AUSTRIANS BRING DOWN RUSSIAN AEROPLANE

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) VIENNA, August 9.—A party of English women who have just come through Galicia tell thrilling stories of an incident on the Austro-Russian frontier near Cracow, Galicia, when a Russian aeroplane began dropping bombs on a small town near Cracow. Two Russian officers were in the aeroplane which was built for three persons. The vacant space was filled with bombs. After the aviators had done considerable damage with their missiles, the Austrians succeeded in bringing down the aeroplane with a well-aimed shot. The two officers who were wounded severely, but not seriously, were taken prisoners.

CHOLERA BREAKS OUT AMONG AUSTRIAN AND SERBIANS

ROME, August 9.—It is reported here that cholera has broken out among both Austrians and Serbians. The German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which recently were forced to leave Messina, Sicily, are reported to have passed through the Straits of Otranto into the Adriatic Sea. Forty-eight trainloads of Austrian troops from the Tyrol arrived to-day at Leopoldsdorf, in Baden, northwest of Basle, Switzerland. They were on their way to assist the Germans.

AUSTRIA SENDS CORPS TO FRONTIER OF FRANCE

PARIS, August 9.—It was reported to-day that Austria was sending her Fifteenth Army Corps across Germany to the French frontier. This corps is composed principally of Silesian soldiers, who, it was thought, might not be dependable in an action against Russia. When the report reached the Foreign Office here, the Austrian ambassador was requested to make a declaration of Austria's intentions toward France.

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French Women Aviators Act as Scouts During the War



Helene Dutrien, one of a number of French women aviators who are acting as scouts during the war.