

THE WEATHER

Fair and colder Thursday with fresh to strong west to southwest winds; Friday fair.

WILMINGTON THE MORNING STAR

HOLIDAYS OVER.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1915

WHOLE NUMBER 13,873.

INTEREST IN WAR CENTERS IN DESPERATE BATTLE NOW RAGING IN UPPER ALSACE

Berlin Describes Fight as Most Violent of War—French Hold Ground.

OTHER BATTLES RAGE

Russians Cover All Front and Throw Extra Army Against Germans.

Rain Stops Fighting in Southern Poland.

London, Jan. 6.—Apart from the Russian victory over the Turks in trans-Caucasia, which is described in a dispatch to the Russian embassy from Petrograd as "complete," interest in the war centers in the stubborn fight the French and Germans are carrying on for the roads to Cernay and Muelhausen, in Upper Alsace.

The battle in that region, raging for a week, is described in a Berlin dispatch as the most violent of the war. The Germans regained one trench they had lost, but on the whole the French reports appear to show that the forces of France maintain their advance for every inch of which they had to fight, often with the bayonet.

Along the rest of the western front the tide of battle continues to ebb and flow. On either side of Rheims, according to reports, the French daily press their lines a few yards further, while in the Armonde, where more hard fighting is going on, first the Germans and then the French report the capture of other's entrenchments.

Another region where the French seemingly keep nibbling away at the German lines in the Woeyre, where gains they reported last night and again today must have gone a long way toward rendering the Germans' long occupation of St. Miéhl, on the Meuse, less comfortable.

Russians Again Take Offensive. The Russians, with all their other fronts to cover, have found another army with which to take the offensive against the German positions at Miwa on the East Prussian frontier, and tonight report the capture of a village on the road to that town.

The German line is hammering at the Russian line drawn directly across the roads to Warsaw from the west but it is reported with less force behind them. In West Galicia, however, where they have reinforced the Austrians, they have held up the Russian advance near Golice.

In Southern Poland rain has stopped the fighting. Neither side is able to move there owing to the high water level of the mud.

The Russians continue to drive the Austrians through the snow-covered passes of the Carpathians and out of Bukovina, and simultaneously are dealing in detail with the remnants of the Turkish armies in trans-Caucasia, which are reported either to have been routed or surrounded.

The Turkish dash into this distant province of Russia is described by military men here as having been an unwise maneuver. Military operations in that part of the world would be difficult in this season, at any time, they say, but in a particularly severe winter there was little chance of the poorly equipped Turkish troops succeeding in their efforts.

Altogether the Russians engaged the Turks in ten pitched battles in many cases while knee deep in snow and at an altitude of from 6,000 to 10,000 feet. In the realm of international politics the next move by Roumania is awaited with interest while the arrest of Cardinal Mercier has aroused indignation in a Vatican circles and it is expected Pope Benedict will ask for speedy redress.

KITCHENER TELLS OF WAR'S PROGRESS

British House of Lords Gathers to Listen to Review.

SITUATION FAVORABLE

Secretary for War Goes Into Details of Operations Throughout Europe—Peers Listen With Rapt Attention.

London, Jan. 6.—The House of Lords met today, a month earlier than the House of Commons, chiefly to hear from Lord Kitchener a review of the military operations for the six weeks since Parliament was prorogued. While the speech of the secretary for war contained little not already known, it was listened to with rapt attention by a distinguished gathering.

The peers, as usual, were in their robes of office, but beyond this the scene was lacking in the usual color of the long rows of peeresses in the gallery, virtually every one was in mourning for some relative killed at the front.

Lord Kitchener read his speech and referred briefly to the operations in every sphere, laying particular emphasis on the Turkish defeat in the Caucasus, the Austrian defeat in Galicia and what he considered even more important—the "severe check to German aspirations in Poland."

"Noteworthy Progress." The noteworthy progress made by the French east of Rheims and in Southern Alsace, the "extraordinary achievements of the Serbians, which characterize as one of the 'brightest specks in the military operations during December; General Louis Botha's 'masterly handling' of the situation in South Africa; the advance of the Indian army in Mesopotamia; and the successful campaigns in East Africa and Kamerun, the German colony of West Africa."

He paid tribute to the smallest of the Allies, Montenegro, which, he said, "advanced into Bosnia and captured important positions in the face of considerable Austrian opposition."

"The British line thus resumed has since then been entirely maintained."

General French's army, said the secretary, has been increased in number of territorial units and another division to which is attached "a fine Canadian regiment."

He expressed satisfaction with the progress of recruiting, which, after the anticipated decrease at Christmas has restored almost to its "former satisfactory level."

Speaking of the anxiety felt at the outbreak of the war, he said that at the death of officers, Lord Kitchener declared that all vacancies had been filled and there now was a considerable surplus. Although the training of the men had been carried on under the most favorable conditions, a great deal of extremely good work had been done during the past month, he said.

Before adjournment, several lords brought up the question of enemy aliens now interned in England, whom they considered a menace. The Earl of Crewe, speaking for the government, promised to give the subject further consideration.

graph dispatch from Amsterdam says that the arrest of Cardinal Mercier has caused consternation in Catholic circles. Catholic leaders, it is stated, openly declare the arrest was an unjustifiable interference with the Reichstag were in session the members of the Centrist party would demand an explanation from the chancellor.

Berlin dispatches say that messages from Rome declare the arrest of Cardinal Mercier has aroused indignation in a Vatican circles and it is expected Pope Benedict will ask for speedy redress.

BEELGIAN CONDITIONS.

Chairman of American Relief Commission Reports. London, Jan. 6.—Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Commission for Belgian Relief, returned to London today from a tour of inspection in Belgium and issued this statement: "An appalling situation has been presented to the commission with regard to the French peasantry in the valley of the Meuse, just south of the Belgian frontier, where there are 10,000 persons absolutely without food. Our investigation there showed a large number of deaths already from starvation. 'Despite the shortness of rations in Belgium, our Belgian colleagues agreed that we must share the last crust with these people. We, therefore, sent them food out of our limited Belgian stores.' Mr. Hoover also issued a report of the commission's work in Belgium in which he says the organization for distributing food is well on the road to completion. It is aided by 50,000 volunteers and there are only a few localities to which relief has not been extended.

The destitute comprise about 1,400,000. The cost of supporting them is about \$2,500,000 a month, for which we are depending on the charity of the world," Mr. Hoover says. "There are funds enough to last only until February 15th and unless further aid is given the 'world will be left in a state of destitution.'"

STONE AND LODGE IN BITTER DEBATE

Result of Former's Criticism of President Wilson.

AND MEXICAN POLICY

Senator Stone Brands Attack of Republican Senator Upon President as Purely Partisan Outburst and a Fabrication.

Washington, January 6.—Senator Lodge sharply criticized President Wilson's Mexican policy in the Senate today, and drew a reply from Chairman Stone, of the foreign relations committee, branding the attack as a purely partisan outburst. Senator Stone, however, agreed with a suggestion by Senator Borah that the whole Mexican problem should be discussed fully in the Senate at an early date.

Senator Lodge reviewed incidents in Mexico since the Madero revolt. He declared anarchy existed in Mexico today, and that it was all but certain that the government to adopt any policy other than military occupation. He insisted that personal animosity on the part of President Wilson against General Huerta had directed the administration's course towards Mexico, and that the President's omission of any mention of Mexico in his last annual message to Congress had left it to be presumed that he had no policy to advance, now that Huerta was ousted.

Senator Lodge's exception to Senator Stone's speech at this time, in his opinion, was that it was impossible to expect organization of an orderly government in Mexico. He sharply arraigned the Massachusetts senator for precipitating discussion of foreign relations at this time, in consideration of the religious persecution in Mexico.

Senator Lodge Arraigned. "It is detestable," Senator Stone declared, "that a former President and his coadjutor upon the floor, the senator from Massachusetts, should attempt to inject religious passion in consideration of our foreign affairs. There is too much of that going on now, both by Protestants and Catholics. I can think of nothing more dangerous to our political and civil life. It is time for patriotic senators to arise and do something to check the onward movement of this great religious conflict. This is not the age, and this is not the country, where propaganda of that kind should be encouraged."

Senator Lodge's charge that President Wilson's animosity against Huerta had brought about the present conditions in Mexico, was characterized by Senator Stone as a "bald fabrication." Senator Borah read extracts from Senator Stone's speeches during the Taft administration, and declared the Missouri senator had completely changed his views with the change in party power. The Mexican situation has come to a point, he said, where it must be debated fully in the light of the nation's duty to protect its citizens wherever they might be found. "I should like to see the policy established," he said, "whether Democratic or Republican, that when a man is called out to passers-by in an foreign city that he was an American citizen it would be known that his life and his rights would be fully protected by this government."

DULANEY CLOSES CASE AGAINST THE SOUTHERN

Counsel in Conclusion Makes Specific Charges

Probe of Coal Rates Almost Concluded—Southern Charged With Being Under Control of N. & W. and Pennsylvania.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Counsel for E. L. Dulaney, of Bristol, Va., who brought charges of coal rate discrimination against the Southern Railway, closed their case today before the Senate naval subcommittee, which has been investigating the allegations since last summer.

C. A. Douglas, of Dulaney's counsel, argued that testimony before the committee substantiated these conclusions: That Southern Railway coal rates to South Atlantic ports had been unduly discriminatory against coal operators in Southwest Virginia, Eastern Tennessee and Eastern Kentucky; that the Pennsylvania railroad finds a market in the Southern ports and that Southern railway directors have no real financial interest in that road but are interested heavily in Northern coal deposits carried by other roads.

Mr. Douglas declared the evidence had shown that the Southern Railway as a separate corporation "has no power to control rates on coal to the seaboard without the consent of the Norfolk & Western and Pennsylvania railroads." Officials of the Southern will answer these arguments before the subcommittee takes the matter under advisement.

SUBWAY ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK CITY

Two Hundred Persons Injured—One Fatally

PASSENGERS IN PANIC

Seven Hundred Passengers Fight for Freedom in Underground Passage When Smoke Becomes Unbearable.

New York, Jan. 6.—The worst accident in ten years' history of New York's subway occurred during the morning rush hours today when 700 passengers in two stalled trains were stricken with panic in the darkened tubes, by dense smoke and acrid fumes from a short circuited cable. In the struggle to escape some 20 persons were injured, one a woman, fatally. Others, overcome, were rescued, unconscious, by police and firemen, while scores struggled to the street, unnerved, or hysterical, their clothing torn and faces blackened by the smoke.

The city tonight was in the throes of a transportation blockade without parallel in its history. It was not until late this afternoon that a wheel again turned in the subway and then only a limited local service was maintained. The hundreds of thousands of passengers the subway ordinarily carries were diverted to elevated and surface systems and when the home bound rush began tonight neither system had adequate facilities. There were no subway trains trundling to Brooklyn and dense masses of humanity concentrating at the Brooklyn bridge, prolonged the rush hour period for two hours in a struggle to board trains and cars.

Darkness and Smoke. The accident occurred between the 15th and 59th street stations and called out virtually the entire fire and ambulance service on Manhattan Island. The two trains, an express and a local, both packed, came to a stop midway between the stations and the lights went out. A large feed cable had blown out in its conduit, some 50 yards distance and soon the cars were filled with the fumes of burning rubber. This soon grew unbearable and it took little to start a panic in the darkness.

The demands of some of the passengers for the doors to be opened were refused by guards, it was said. Fights ensued and there was soon in progress on both trains a desperate struggle to get out. Windows were smashed by the scores of others. Dr. McKelway, a Charlotte, N. C., editor, at today's session of the 11th annual conference on child labor.

Some Seriously Injured. Nearly 700 persons and automobiles were commandeered as temporary hospitals, while dozens of ambulances carried away to hospitals those needing skilled attention. Some continued on Page Eight

WHY FIFTH DISTRICT BANK IS AT RICHMOND

Federal Reserve Board Takes Protest Under Advisement

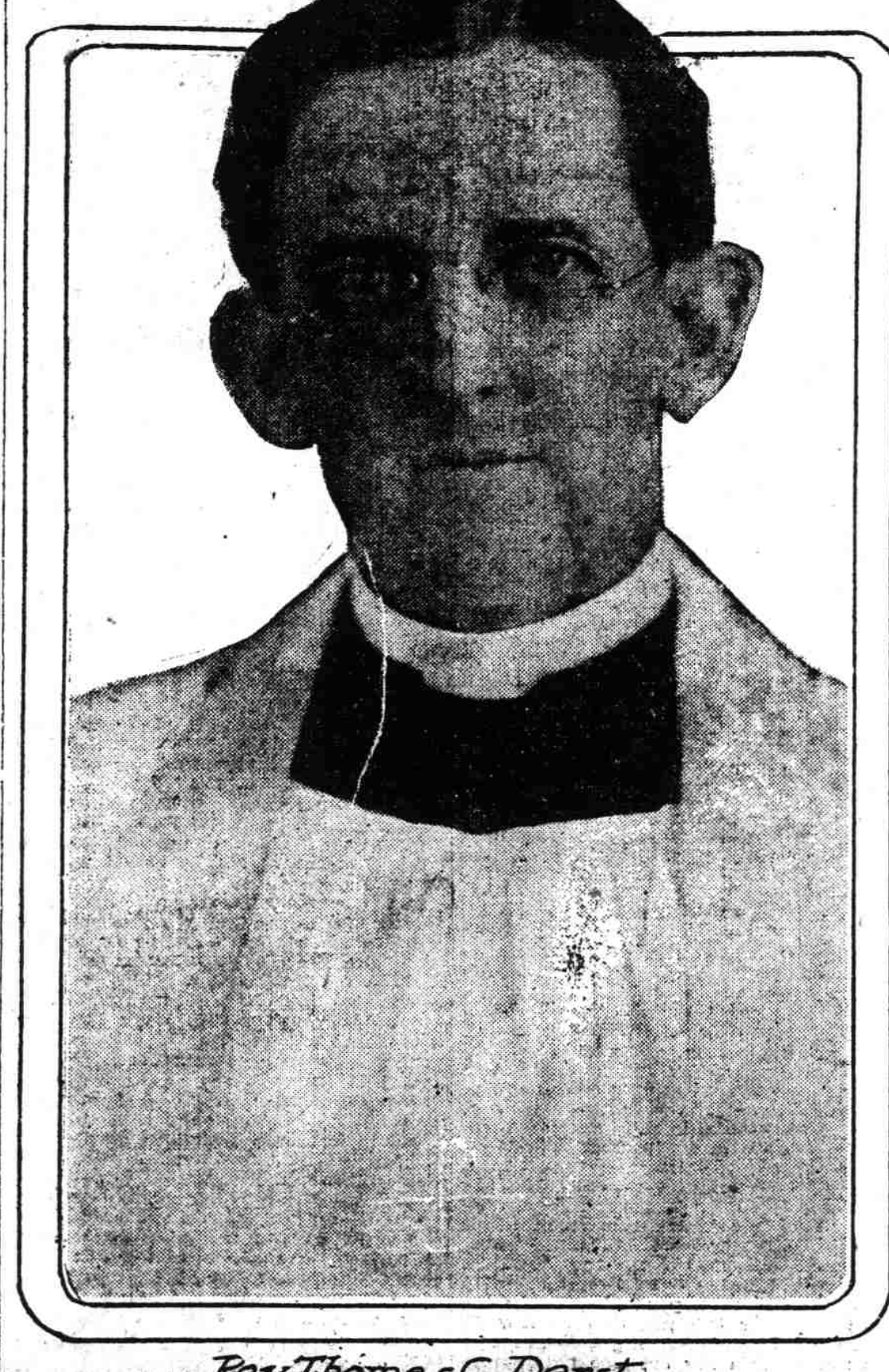
Delegation of Bankers from Baltimore and Richmond Make Fight Before the Board—Decision to be Rendered Later.

Washington, Jan. 6.—After several hours of argument by representatives of Baltimore banks which have protested formally against location of the Fifth District Reserve bank at Richmond instead of Baltimore, the Federal Reserve Board late today took the protest under consideration without comment. It is understood no immediate action will be taken.

Promulgation of detailed regulations for operation of the Reserve System, management of the cotton loan fund, and other pressing matters, it is said, will delay decision on the protest.

Railway while in physical contact with great Southern coal deposits that are seeking a market, maintains rates so high to Southern ports that Northern coal via the Norfolk & Western, Baltimore & Ohio, and Pennsylvania railroad finds a market in the Southern ports and that Southern railway directors have no real financial interest in that road but are interested heavily in Northern coal deposits carried by other roads. Mr. Douglas declared the evidence had shown that the Southern Railway as a separate corporation "has no power to control rates on coal to the seaboard without the consent of the Norfolk & Western and Pennsylvania railroads." Officials of the Southern will answer these arguments before the subcommittee takes the matter under advisement.

REV. THOMAS CAMPBELL DARST, D.D., IS NOW BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF EAST CAROLINA



NORTHERN STATES SHOULD HANDS OFF AMERICAN COTTON STEAMER IS HELD

North Carolinian Declares at Child Labor Conference. Detained by British North of Scotland, is Report.

N. C. MILL CONDITIONS LOADED AT NORFOLK

Son of Justice Clark Assails Report of Children Laboring in North Carolinian Mills and Gets Red Hot Replies.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Reports concerning child labor in North Carolina caused a lively clash between Dr. A. J. McKelway, Southern Secretary of the national committee, and David Clark, a Charlotte, N. C., editor, at today's session of the 11th annual conference on child labor.

Mr. Clark declared that until North Carolina had cleaned up their bars, gambling and vice dens and Sunday theatres, they had no right to complain that children under 13 years of age were permitted to work in cotton mills.

"Plainly speaking, it is none of their business," he said, referring to complaints from Massachusetts and New York. He charged representatives of the committee with misrepresenting facts in the South and declared against national child labor legislation and urged the delegates to clean up affairs in their home states before taking part in the discussion.

Dr. McKelway replied to Mr. Clark. As to national legislation, he said, he had only to quote Mr. Clark's father, Chief Justice Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme court, who held child labor legislation constitutional.

The committee, he said, had not exhibited the public pictures of humanity wrecked by early employment, but he said the next generation would have living pictures of the effects. He denied that the committee had disseminated information that four and five year old children were employed in North Carolina, but he declared Federal investigation had shown 75 per cent of the mill operators there violated the law by child employment.

Employers of child labor, he roundly denounced, and he added that users of child labor products were in fact to an extent the employers.

Lovejoy Defies Charge. Owen J. Lovejoy also vigorously denied the charge and submitted statistics to support his committee's statements. Many delegates were drawn into the discussion. "The Federal government has dealt generously with cotton, extending its protection for many years," said Mrs. Florence Kelly, of the Consumers' League, replying to Mr. Clark. "It seems the idea is that the protection of (Continued on Page Two.)"

Impressive Consecration Service in St. James' Church, Wilmington.

BISHOP GRAVATT HEARD

For Christian Unity and Greater Interest in Missions.

NOTABLE ASSEMBLAGE

Bishop Tuttle Presides Over Services—Distinguished Prelates From Several States, Many Ministers and Laymen Present.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Campbell Darst was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of East Carolina yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in historic St. James' Church in the presence of a congregation that filled every available pew of the large auditorium, according to the simple rites of the Protestant Episcopal church, the venerable Bishop D. S. Tuttle, of Missouri, presiding at the impressive service.

Preceding the consecration Rt. Rev. William Loyall Gravatt, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of West Virginia, preached a powerful sermon in which he made an earnest appeal for greater interest in missions and for Christian unity.

"The bane of the church is its many unhappy divisions," said Bishop Gravatt. "The hearts of men are amazed at a divided and a dividing church. In our own church we are too much concerned over non-essentials."

"There is a distinct feeling in the world," he declared, "that the success of missions depends upon Christian unity. The occasion was ideal for such an utterance from a man of such high position on a subject of vital interest to every follower of the meek and lowly Christ. In the vast assemblage of persons were not only members of every denomination in the city, but there were many from other places, not only in North Carolina, but from Virginia, North Carolina, and West Virginia."

Taking part in the impressive consecration service besides Bishop Tuttle were Bishops Gravatt, East Carolina, Horner and Guerry. There were also in attendance many of the clergy and prominent laymen from the Diocese.

Occupying pews reserved for them near the front were the ministers of Wilmington, who attended the service in a body.

A vested choir of twenty voices under the skilful direction of Mr. William G. Robertson, organist and choir-master at St. James' led in the singing of the hymns and rendered special selections at intervals that added much to the solemnity of the occasion.

Following the morning prayer at 9:30 o'clock, the processional formed in the Parish House and promptly at 11 o'clock marched down Market street and entered the church at the front, passing up the aisle of the west to the following order: crucifer, the choir, vestry of St. James' church, Wilmington, lay representatives of the Diocese of East Carolina, representatives of St. James' church, Wilmington, Va., clergy of the diocese of East Carolina, visiting clergy, clerical members of the standing committee of East Carolina, deputy registrar, master of ceremonies, visiting Bishop, attending Presbyters, the Bishop-elect, the presenting Bishops, the Co-consecrators and the Presiding Bishop.

Occupying seats in the chancel besides the choir were the clerk and lay part in the service while the visiting clergy and the other members of the processional occupied seats in the front pews reserved for them.

The Consecration. Following the sermon by Bishop Gravatt, Bishop Darst, who during the service occupied a chair at the front of the main aisle, was presented to the Presiding Bishop by Bishop Tucker, of the Diocese of Southern Virginia, and Bishop Guerry, of the Diocese of South Carolina.

After the reading of the testimonials and the answering by Bishop-elect Darst of the canonical questions prescribed in the Book of the six Bishops gathered around him as he knelt within the chancel and placed their hands upon his head, while Bishop Tuttle pronounced the words of consecration to his high office.

After the consecration and the robing of the newly made Bishop in the vestments of his office, the Holy Communion was celebrated for those who were in the processional and the members of the new Bishop's flock.

The consecrators for the service were Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, D. D., L.L.D., Bishop of Missouri; Rt. Rev. Joseph Blount Chesire, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina, and Rt. Rev. Horner, D. D., Bishop of the District of Asheville.

The presenters were Rt. Rev. Beverly Dandridge Tucker, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of Southern Virginia, and Rt. Rev. William Alexander Guerry, D. D., Bishop of South Carolina.

The attending Presbyters were Rev. John M. Robeson, of Richmond, Va., and Rev. Charles Aylett Ashby, of Elizabeth City. The Deputy Registrar was Rev. William Edward Cox, rector of St. John's church, Wilmington. Rev. William Hammond Milton, D. D., rector of St. James', Wilmington, was master of ceremonies. Previous to the consecration of Bishop Darst, the testimonials were read as follows: Certificate of election by Rev. W. E. Cox; canonical testimonial by Maj. B. R. Huske, of Fayetteville; ceremonial. (Continued on Page Eight)