

BRITISH CHANCELLOR SPRINGS A SURPRISE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

David Lloyd-George Makes Public Some Figures as to Munitions and Men.

FIGHTING IN THE WEST Russian Advance in the Carpathians Appears to Have Reached Full Stop.

Operations Against Dardanelles Being Renewed.

London, April 21.—The British expeditionary force in France, which at the beginning of the war consisted of six divisions, has been increased to more than 36, or roughly speaking, 750,000 men, according to a statement by David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, in the house of commons today.

The chancellor added that the place of every man who had fallen in battle had been filled and that the army was adequately equipped. But he reiterated the need for munitions, declaring that during the battle of Neuve Chapelle more ammunition was used than in the whole of the South African war, which lasted nearly three years.

The interesting information also was given that the output of the munition factories had been increased more than 10 fold since the outbreak of the war, but the call was still for more, and as Mr. Lloyd-George contended that liquor is interfering with the work, he promised legislation to deal with this matter.

The figures made public by the chancellor as to the size of the British army in France and the expenditure of ammunition has caused great surprise in England where the opinion has been general that about half that number of men has reached the front, especially as there has been no sign of any retreat in the number of khaki-clad men training in this country.

New Men Under Fire. It is likely that many of the new men already have been used in the German offensive in the latter part of the month, and it is expected that attempts to re-capture Hill No. 60 near Ypres, which the British took Sunday, and have, according to Field Marshal French's report, been repulsed with great loss.

There has been activity at many other points in the West and Berlin, which is more communicative than Paris, says that the Germans have made progress in the forest of Le Pretre, near St. Mihiel, and reports that repulse of French attacks in other sections from Champagne to Alsace.

The Russian advance in the Carpathians apparently has come to a full stop for the moment, but the region speak only of attempted attacks which were repulsed, both in the mountains and in the direction of Stry. The Austro-Germans have made an outflanking effort to support this latter movement. It is stated from neutral sources that the Austrians have virtually evacuated Bukovina.

Berlin supplies details heretofore lacking of a British reverse in German East Africa in January, when a British force was defeated near Jassini and lost heavily in men and ammunition. The other colonial wars are reported to be going well for the Allies, progress being steadily maintained in Kamerun and German Southwest Africa.

The British also have had to deal with a raid against Indian territory on the northern border of the Peshawar valley, undertaken by 4000 men in command of a Vantical Mullah. After a few hours fighting in which the British suffered 70 casualties, the raiders were dispersed.

In Mesopotamia the British are pursuing the defeated Turks and have occupied Nakhilah, from which place the Turks fled last week. The Turks also are being attacked from the Black Sea, as a Russian fleet again having been sent out to destroy the Turkish supply vessels and bombard Arkhava.

From every side comes news of the activity of the air fleets which have been attacking towns and military stations between the lines of the front, and the British claim to have damaged the German airship harbor at Ghent.

NEW BOMB IN USE. Berlin Statement Says French Use One That Makes Men Vomit.

Berlin, April 21, via London.—German headquarters today gave out this report: "On the Western arena, a battery observed not far from the cathedral of Rheims was taken under our fire.

"On the Argentine the French employed a bomb, the effect of which was to cause men to vomit.

"An attack of the enemy to the north of Four de Paris resulted in failure. The French extended over a large front was repulsed at Fivry yesterday with heavy losses to the French. In the forest of Le Pretre we gained further ground.

DR. EDWARD K. GRAHAM 10TH MAN TO HEAD OLDEST STATE UNIVERSITY IN THE COUNTRY

Ninety-Eight Institutions and Learned Societies are Represented

AT HIS INAUGURATION

Many Educators, Scientists and Alumni Present From Many States.

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 21.—Dr. Edward Kidder Graham today was inaugurated President of the University of North Carolina. He is the tenth man to be at the head of the oldest state supported university in the United States. Governor Craig presided over the exercises and Chief Justice Clark administered the oath of office.

The retiring president, Dr. Francis Preston Venable, presented Dr. Graham. A large number of educators, scientists and alumni attended.

The exercises, which were held in Memorial hall, were simple and shortly after 10:30 o'clock the academic procession formed and proceeded to Memorial hall, where at 11 o'clock the exercises began. Bishop Edward Rondthaler, of Winston-Salem, offered the invocation.

Addresses were delivered by Frank J. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Edwin Anderson Alberman, president of the University of Virginia; and Dr. John H. Finley, commissioner of education of the State of New York.

Then followed the presentation of the president, the administration of the oath of office, the induction into office of Governor Craig and the reading of the president's inaugural address. Greetings to the university were extended by Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama, on the part of the state universities, and Dr. William J. Martin, president of Davidson College, on the part of the colleges of the State.

Later a luncheon in the University dining hall followed and a reception tonight ended the inaugural exercises. In the academic procession were delegates from 98 institutions and learned societies, the Governor of North Carolina, members of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, State officers, members of the board of the trustees, members of the General Assembly, hundreds of visitors and alumni and the student body.

President Graham is 38 years old. He was born in Charlotte, the son of Archibald and Eliza Owen (Barry) Graham. He graduated from the university in 1898 with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. Mr. Graham spent one year as teacher in the Charlotte graded schools and two years pursuing graduate studies in Columbia university.

Dr. Graham's Address. In his inaugural address Dr. Graham declared the life of the University of North Carolina began with the life of the nation itself, and the period since its founding in 1776 is a period of growth and unbuilding of the North and West. The next great expansion will be in the South, where will be made once more the experiment of translating prosperity in terms of a great civilization. It is to leadership in this that state universities are called.

State universities originated in the South, but they failed to develop there as democratic institutions because the section was aristocratic. They came into full strength in the West.

The state university is more than an aggregate, however, of institutions that express the culture ideals of culture as learning, culture as research and as vocation, as a university "it is a living unity, an organism at the heart of the living democratic state, interesting its life, not by parts, nor a summary of parts, but wholly using them as the organic instrument for realizing the highest aspirations of the living state one inevitable quality the state university must have: it must be alive! consistently and robustly alive in every vital part of it to the time and needs and place of the people it serves. Not that it would not illustrate in its life the traditions that have made its past nobly useful and beautiful, and seek guidance in the experience of the great of its kind; but that the need of every institution is to assert its original genius that it alone has and can have and that alone gives it value in the world.

President Alderman's Speech. President Alderman of the University of Virginia, took as his theme democracy, especially in its relation to education, and in its relation to democracy. He thus defined democracy, after tracing briefly its progress in the nineteenth century: "Conceived of as an individual, democracy means, according to the American point of view, faith in the ultimate rectitude of public impulse and the ultimate

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Dr. Edward Kidder Graham.

MANY LIVES LOST WHEN WALLS FALL

Two Stores Wrecked Under Debris at Birmingham.

FEW BODIES RECOVERED

Falling Wall of Five Story Building Destroyed by Fire Last December Buried Scores of People Who Were in Stores.

Birmingham, Ala., April 21.—More than a dozen persons were believed to have lost their lives and a score were known to have been injured in the wrecking of two stores here late today by the falling of a five story wall of the Steel-Smith building, on Second avenue.

Late tonight the bodies of A. E. McLeod, manager of the wrecked Atlantic and Pacific Tea Store and three unidentified bodies had been recovered from the debris. Many other are known to be buried in the ruins, but there seemed little prospect of reaching them tonight despite the feverish efforts of large forces of workmen.

Among the known missing are J. H. Whitlock, traveling auditor of the Tea Company and Mr. Harding and J. E. Ray, employees of the same company, and Misses Malia Eddinger, Madeline Dedman and Ruth Johnson and Irving Melbrant, employes of the wrecked Hann shoe store.

The Steel-Smith building was burned last December and the single wall has been standing since that time. It fell during a heavy rain and wind storm. The store buildings—three-story structures—were crushed and employes and shoppers were caught in the wreck.

PROTEST AGAINST HUERTA VISITING UNITED STATES. Former Officers of Mexican Federal Army File Protests to Consul.

Washington, April 21.—A dispatch to the Villa agency from Aguas Calientes tonight said that officers of Villa's army, formerly in the Mexican Federal army, appeared before the American consul there today and protested against the stay of former Provisional President Victoriano Huerta in the United States.

"All the generals and officers of the ex-Federal army who were not implicated in the uprising of February 18, 1913, (when Madero was deposed), appeared before the American Consul in this city today and protested against the stay of Victoriano Huerta, the assassin, in the United States.

"The consul endeavored to convince them that there was no disrespect to the people of Mexico on the part of the United States in permitting Huerta to remain in its territory and after some conversation in which the ex-Federal generals stated their reasons in support of the protest they asserted that the United States must be convinced of the guilt of Huerta since it had never recognized him. They declared that tomorrow they would present their formal protest in writing."

Release of Leon C. Worcester, an American imprisoned by Villa authorities at Chihuahua, was announced today by the State Department. Worcester is charged with a civil offense in connection with a mining deal.

General Funston reported to the War Department today the firing on a United States aeroplane at Brownsville yesterday by Carranza troops and added that the machine had not been beyond the border. A full apology was made by the Carranza consul at Brownsville who assured Colonel Blockson there would be no recurrence of the firing.

The aeroplane made another flight today.

ROOSEVELT CONCLUDES TESTIMONY: DECLARES CRITICISMS JUSTIFIED

For Five Hours, Former President Reviewed the Inside Workings of Machine.

CROSS-EXAMINED TODAY

Colonel Will Submit to Questioning by Ivins, Counsel for Barnes.

Explained the Connection Between Two Bosses.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 11.—Theodore Roosevelt spent five hours on the witness stand in the Supreme Court here today, telling what he said he believed was the inside history of machine politics and boss rule in New York State. By so doing the former President hoped to convey to the jury, trying the suit William Barnes brought against him for alleged libel, the impression that he was justified in criticizing Mr. Barnes.

Col. Roosevelt swore he had been reliably informed that the "Murphy Democrats" and the "Barnes Republicans," and the "Barnes Democrats," were united on more than one occasion to defeat the plans of independent men of both parties in the state legislature. And Mr. Barnes told William Loeb, the witness, that he had declared, that he had an "understanding" with Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany Hall to allow Murphy a free hand to select a United States senator. Mr. Loeb was private secretary to Col. Roosevelt when he was President and later was collector of the port of New York.

The witness told in detail of his dealings with the late Senator Platt, whom he had described as the "easy boss." Platt, the colonel ascertained, attempted to dictate the man he, as Governor of the state of New York, should appoint to be superintendent of public works. But, said Colonel Roosevelt, when he told Mr. Barnes of the conversation he added that he did not intend any man should say who he should appoint to office. Mr. Barnes, however, sided with Mr. Platt, the witness swore.

The colonel related the information former Governor Sulzer and his investigation, John A. Heintz, gave him regarding alleged corruption in certain state departments. And, as a conclusion he denied that he held any malice toward Mr. Barnes and added that he considered he was championing the cause of good government against bi-partisan boss rule, when he caused the publication of the offending statement.

Tomorrow Col. Roosevelt will submit to cross examination at the hands of William M. Ivins, chief of the Barnes counsel.

During his stay on the stand today the colonel seemed to be even more at his ease than yesterday.

Argued With Attorneys. He argued with Mr. Barnes' attorneys who constantly interrupted him with objections. He pounded on the judge's bench with his fist. He brought the palms of his hands together with resounding slaps.

One instant the expression on his face was solemn and then the next it was jovial. Once he smilingly engaged in a discussion with Judge Andrews, presiding.

And while the opposing lawyers themselves were engaged in arguing legal points with Justice Andrews, the colonel, patient and calm, toyed with the marble gavel watch chain stretched across his chest and drummed with the tips of his fingers on the bench beside him. When the arguments were over he invariably would turn to Justice Andrews, smile broadly and after addressing him as "Judge," ask whether he might proceed.

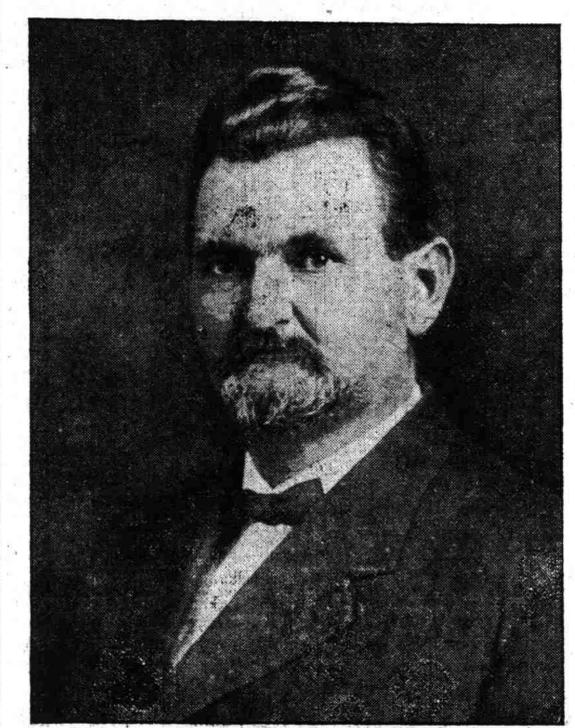
Mr. Barnes paid particular attention to his opponent during this session of court. Several times during the day he left his seat and walked to the other end of the table to whisper to Mr. Ivins. Usually these whispered conferences resulted in the attorney jumping to his feet and offering an objection. Mr. Ivins fought all day to keep the colonel from getting into the records things counsel for the plaintiff apparently wanted to keep out. With but a few exceptions, however, the court ruled in a manner which permitted the colonel to tell the better part of the story he was trying to relate.

Roosevelt Back on Stand. When the testimony of the Colonel Roosevelt was resumed, Mr. Bowers questioned the witness, who said: "I had conversations with Mr. Barnes regarding the gubernatorial election in 1907. Those conversations were in Washington and possibly in Oyster Bay, too."

"What were the conversations?" Mr. Ivins for Mr. Barnes objected but was overruled.

"The conversations I had were in regard to Mr. Barnes' domination of the party. Now, Judge they were continued conversations. I talked over a letter I wrote in 1907 to Senator Platt. I repeatedly referred to the domination of the party by Senator Platt and Mr. Barnes. I discussed the righteousness of 'boss' rule. I told Mr. Barnes that prior to my becoming Governor I had asked me to come to see him in New York. It was between the time I was elected and the time I assumed office.

DR. J. M. FAISON DEAD; REPORTS OF CAUSE VARY



EX-CONGRESSMAN J. M. FAISON IS FOUND DEAD IN HIS HOME

Element of Mystery Attaches to Death of Beloved Duplin County Physician.

SHOT HIMSELF, REPORT

That Dr. Faison "Died Suddenly" is Only Statement Made by the Family.

Faison, N. C., April 21.—Dr. John M. Faison, former congressman from the Third North Carolina district, was found dead in the bath room of his home here early today. An element of mystery attaches to his death by reason of the fact that members of his family have declined to state the cause, declaring that "all the information we have for publication is that Mr. Faison died suddenly."

Persistent reports here today were that the former congressman shot himself in the head with a shotgun. It was reported here that relatives of Faison in several North Carolina cities had received messages which purported to have been sent by members of the family, stating that Dr. Faison shot himself.

No inquest has been held as yet and no official statement has been made as to the cause of death.

BODY FOUND BY COOK. Had Been Out and Attended Some "Farm" Duties. (Special Star Telegram.)

Warsaw, N. C., April 21.—News reached here at an early hour today of the death presumably by suicide of Dr. John M. Faison, ex-congressman from this district. The unfortunate death occurred at the home of the deceased about 8 o'clock this morning. Shortly before 8 o'clock Dr. Faison, who was a very strong man until his health began to decline while in Congress about one year ago, had been out transacting some business connected with his farm and had talked to a Mr. Bland concerning some fertilizer. He then went into the house and, entering a small room adjoining his bedroom, took his life evidently by placing the muzzle of a shotgun into his mouth and setting the charge with his foot, it is supposed.

The face was not disfigured but the whole back of the head was blown away by the charge. No one seems to have heard the noise of the explosion and his death, which was instant, was discovered by the cook who entered his room to summon him to breakfast. Mrs. Faison was away at the time attending commencement exercises at Wallace, N. C., where a daughter teaches in the graded school.

Dr. Faison was about 55 years old and since early manhood has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at Faison, his home town. He was of a prominent family and had held several positions of trust in his county, including county commissioner for a number of years. He was a man much esteemed and admired by a host of friends in this section.

In 1910 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket and elected to Congress from the Third North Carolina district, which position he held until his health having failed last year he refused to make efforts for re-nomination.

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FOREST FIRES SWEEPING BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS

Much Damage Reported Being Done—Thousands Fight

Summer Hotel and Many Smaller Buildings Have Been Destroyed—Twelve Men Seriously Hurt Fighting the Flames—No Check.

Richmond, Va., April 21.—Forest fires which had been raging for several days on the western slopes of the Blue Ridge mountains in the southern portion of Clark county and on the eastern side of the Shenandoah river, broke out afresh this morning and tonight thousands of men are desperately fighting the flames.

Several residences and a large summer hotel were burned today in the vicinity of Ashby's Gap and scores of other buildings are said to be threatened. In New Kent county forest fires have been raging since Monday, many people have been driven from their homes and millions of feet of standing timber have been destroyed. Tonight the flames are being driven forward by a stiff wind.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE. Twelve Men Badly Hurt Fighting the Flames at Carlisle, Pa.

Carlisle, Pa., April 21.—Damage approximating \$125,000 has been caused by mountain fires in Cumberland county. Late tonight the flames menaced the villages of Pine Grove, Hunters Run and Mount Holly. The entire state forest reserve of 20,000 acres near Pine Grove has been burned over. A big log house and 20 cottages at Laurel have been destroyed.

Twelve men have been seriously hurt fighting the fires.

APPEAL FOR AID. Governor of Pennsylvania May Send National Guard.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 21.—Governor Brunbaugh was called upon tonight by the Wild Life League of Pennsylvania to take emergency action to extinguish fires raging in the forests of the state. A statement sent to him said young timber, nests of birds and much game are being burned.

The league suggests that the state police be called to aid the fire fighters and, if necessary, the National Guard.

DESPERATE COUNTER ATTACKS. Germans Attempt to Retake Hill No. 60 From the British Troops.

London, April 21.—The British war office tonight gave out an official statement dealing with the military operations in the vicinity of Ypres, Belgium, where British troops recently captured Hill No. 60 from the Germans. The statement said: "Violent and continual counter-attacks are being made on Hill No. 60. Yesterday afternoon the enemy's activity was renewed and between 6 and 8 o'clock two heavy attacks made on the enemy's position were repulsed. A bold and successful attack was made on the enemy's airship harbor and shed at Ghent. The extent of the damage must have been considerable."

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VON BERNSTORFF GETS REPLY TO MEMORANDUM TO STATE DEPARTMENT

American Note Dated at State Department, But Finally Penned by Wilson.

AS TO U. S. NEUTRALITY

Language of German Ambassador Susceptible of Being Wrongly Construed.

As Impugning the Good Faith of United States.

Washington, April 21.—The United States replied today to a recent memorandum in which Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, declared that "if the American people desire to observe true neutrality they will find means to stop the exclusive exportation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in food-stuffs."

The American note signed by Secretary Bryan was dated at the State Department, but finally was penned by President Wilson himself. In pointing out that the language used by Count Von Bernstorff "is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral," the note takes issue with the correspondence between the United States and the Allies as has been published shows "the steadfast refusal" of the American government "to acknowledge the rights of any belligerent to alter the accepted rules of war in so far as they affect the rights and interests of neutrals."

The attitude of the United States on the question of exportations of arms is re-stated—namely that to place any embargo on arms during the progress of the neutrality of the United States. The note declares that "in so far as they affect the rights and interests of neutrals."

The communication was delivered by messenger to Count Von Bernstorff late today and by arrangement with the German embassy the State Department made it public tonight.

Text of American Note. "I have given thoughtful consideration to Your Excellency's note of the 4th of April, 1915, enclosing a memorandum of the same date, in which Your Excellency discusses the action of this government with regard to the German embargo on the State Department makes it public tonight.

"I must admit that I am somewhat at a loss how to interpret Your Excellency's treatment of these matters. There are many circumstances connected with these important subjects to which I would have expected Your Excellency to advert, but of which you make no mention, and there are other circumstances to which you do refer which I would have supposed to be hardly appropriate for a statement between the government of the United States and the government of Germany."

"I shall take the liberty, therefore, of regarding Your Excellency's references to a frank statement of the government of the United States with regard to interferences with trade from this country such as the government of Great Britain have attempted as intended merely to state the facts of the situation to which you desire to call our attention and not as an invitation to discuss that course. Your Excellency's long experience in international affairs will have suggested to you that the relations of the two governments with one another cannot wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third government, which cannot be fully informed as to the facts and which cannot be fully cognizant of the reasons for the course pursued. I believe, however, that I am justified in assuming that what you desire to say is a frank statement of the position of this government in regard to its obligations as a neutral power. The general attitude and course of policy of this government, in the maintenance of its neutrality, is particularly anxious that Your Excellency should see in their true light.

"It had hoped that this government's position in these matters would be made abundantly clear, but I am, of course, perfectly willing to state it again. This seems to me the more necessary and desirable because, I regret to say, the language which Your Excellency employs in your memorandum is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral. I take it for granted that no such implication was intended, but it is so evident that Your Excellency is laboring under certain false impressions that I cannot be too explicit in setting forth the facts as (Continued on Page Two)