

THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; possibly showers near the coast.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1915

ADVERTISING.

The man who does not advertise because he doesn't know how to write an advertisement should quit eating because he can't cook.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 123.

WHOLE NUMBER 39,269

NOW FOR GERMANY TO SAY WHAT FUTURE RELATIONS WITH AMERICA SHALL BE

Final Word on How Uncle Sam Will Regard Further Violation of Rights.

NOTE GONE TO BERLIN

Next Step Depends Upon the Reception Accorded to Ultimatum in Germany.

Washington, July 22.—The United States government, before determining the next step in its general diplomatic policy, will for a brief period await indications from official quarters in Berlin as to the reception of the new note warning Germany that the loss of American lives through further violation of neutral rights would be regarded as "unfriendly."

The note, started on its way to Berlin late last night, possibly will be delivered by Ambassador Gerard tomorrow. It will be given out by the State Department for publication in Saturday morning newspapers.

Everywhere in official quarters it was pointed out today that this document speaks the final word on how the United States government would regard further transgressions of its rights.

The general trend of comment was that the repetition of such a disaster as befell the Lusitania would mean the convening of Congress by President Wilson for consideration of the action to be taken.

In the event that the status quo is maintained, however, and there are indications through official or unofficial channels that German submarines in future will conform to the rules of international law in saving the lives of American unresisting merchantmen, President Wilson will take up again soon the situation that has arisen with Great Britain over interference with American commerce by the Allies.

Note to Britain Next. For several weeks a note has been practically completed almost ready to be sent to the British government reiterating the protest against deviations from the international law in the operations of the order in council against commerce with Germany.

The note has not been sent because President Wilson has been unwilling to give the impression in Berlin that the controversy between the United States and Germany in any way could be conditioned on the progress of the American government's negotiations with other nations. No evidence is known today, however, that if there are indications that the new American note to Germany is received in a friendly spirit and there appears no intention on the part of Germany to come to the high seas, the new protest to Great Britain would be despatched possibly within the next fortnight.

Data is being gathered at the State Department, but a note possibly will not deal to any extent with specific instances, contending chiefly for the general principles involved with renewed insistence on modifications in the order in council to conform with what the United States regards as the accepted rules of international law. The recent filing of a legal caveat announcing that orders in council affecting municipal rights of the citizens of American citizens under international law was the first step in the policy which the United States is pursuing to obtain acquiescence in its point of view.

Interest centered for the most part today in official and diplomatic quarters on the nature of the new note to Germany. Sufficiently known to cause widespread comment on the apparently determined position taken by the United States.

Nothing More as to Orduna. No progress has been made to the investigation of the case of the British liner Orduna, at which a German submarine is alleged to have fired a torpedo without warning. No evidence has been received to establish beyond doubt that the torpedo was fired, and until this is available it was said in official quarters the case possibly would not be pressed.

None of the American passengers were awake at the time the attack was made and the State Department, it is understood, is reluctant to act on what might be construed as partisan testimony, such as the statements of the officers and crew of a British vessel. As yet no report has been asked from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin because a prima facie case has not been established.

MISS ADDAMS IS GIVEN A WARM WELCOME HOME. Tells Crowd That Spirit of Hate Still Rules in Europe.

Chicago, July 22.—Jane Addams was welcomed here tonight by 3,000 friends and acquaintances. She told them from the stage of the auditorium that the spirit of hate still rules the warring nations of Europe, but that there are evidences of a softening influence. She detailed efforts made by women who attended the peace gathering at The Hague to pave the way for ending the great war.

Durban, Africa, July 22 (via London).—The crew of the Peninsular and Oriental Line steamship Bonella recently reported a fire in the Indian ocean, but succeeded in getting the flames under control, according to a message received here today.

AERONAUTIC EXPERTS FORM ORGANIZATION

Will Co-Operate in Projects of New Navy Board.

Society Was Organized at the Request of Edision—Foremost Aeronautic Engineers of Country Compose Membership.

New York, July 22.—The American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, composed of the foremost aeronautic experts and engineers in the country, has just been organized at the request of Thomas A. Edision, chairman of the advisory board of the navy, it was announced here tonight. The new society will co-operate with the navy board in many new projects that are soon to be taken up.

Officers selected were: President, Henry A. Wise Wood; vice presidents, Orville Wright, Glenn H. Curtiss, W. Verling Burgess, Elmer Sperry, Peter Cooper Hewitt and John Hays Hammond, Jr.; treasurer, Clarke Thompson, and secretary, Lawrence B. Sperry. The directors include Thomas S. Baldwin, Henry Woodhouse, Joseph A. Steinmetz and Bion J. Arnold.

"Four additional directors," an announcement says, "will be army and navy aeronautic engineers, to be selected and appointed by the Army and Navy departments. The Smithsonian Institution, the Weather Bureau and the Bureau of Standards, each are invited to appoint one director, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Michigan are invited to do the same."

The society was not among the leading eight scientific societies asked by Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department, earlier in the week to select two members each to become members of the navy advisory board.

WALIK FACES TRIAL. Austrian Who Wrote Threatening Letter to President Wilson.

New York, July 22.—The trial of Rudolf Malik, an Austrian salesman, on the charge of having written a letter to President Wilson, began today in Federal court here.

The technical charge in the indictment, operating a scheme to defraud by means of the mails, is based on the fact that in the letter to the President, there was demanded an indemnity of \$200,000 because of Malik's enforced detention in the United States and he threatened if the money was not forthcoming he would commit "a political crime."

A second indictment charges that in a postcard, mailed to the consul general of Austro-Hungary, Malik threatened to shoot everybody in the consul's office. The government claims this is the "political crime" which the defendant referred to in the Wilson letter.

Malik denied writing the letter and the postcard.

AN AERIAL TORPEDO BOAT PROJECTED FOR U. S. NAVY

For Delivering Air Attacks on Ships in Protected Harbors.

Washington, July 22.—An aerial torpedo boat for attack on ships in protected harbors is projected in patents just ended. It was learned today, to Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, now attached to the Navy War College, but formerly aid for operations to Secretary Daniels.

The plan contemplates equipping a monster aeroplane similar to a number now under construction in this country for the British government with a Whitehead torpedo of regulation type.

Swooping down at a distance of five sea miles from the object of attack, the air craft would drop its deadly passenger into the water just as it would have been launched from a destroyer. The impact sets the torpedo's machinery in motion and it is off at a speed of more than 40 knots an hour toward the enemy ship.

Admiral Fiske believes that the flying torpedo boat would make it possible to attack a fleet even without a land-locked harbor. The range of the newest navy torpedoes is 10,000 yards and even the older types will be effective at 7,000 yards.

Carried on a huge aeroplane, the 2,000 pound weapon would be taken over harbor at an altitude safe from gunfire. Once over the bay the machine would glide down to within ten or twenty feet of the water, the torpedo rudders would be set and it would be dropped to do its work while the aeroplane rose and sped away.

COTTON POOL FOR HANDLING EXPORTS

Has Been Informally Proposed to State Department.

FOR AN EQUAL TRADE

Agreement Would be Made With British Government—Purpose is to Distribute Proportionately Among Producers.

Washington, July 22.—Formation of a great American cotton pool to handle exports to Europe, under an agreement with the British government, has been proposed informally to the State Department as a means of equally distributing among the producers such cotton as Great Britain and her allies permit to be carried on with neutral countries.

Any arrangement of this kind would have to be made directly between the British government and the cotton interests without participation or approval by the State Department. Officials point out that to accede to any restrictions upon trade between neutral countries in non-contraband would mean abandonment of the principle of freedom of the seas laid down in notes entered into an agreement not interfering with cargoes of cotton for neutral countries provided no more was shipped to each country than the normal amount consumed there.

The British embassy here has been active in negotiating for an agreement which would relieve the cotton trade, and embassy officials express confidence that some practical scheme will be worked out.

POSED AS FLAGLER'S WIDOW. Woman Accused of Obtaining Money by False Pretenses.

New York, July 22.—A woman who described herself as Mrs. Zora Emma Flagler, 50 years old, is held here in \$5,000 bail for examination Friday by Magistrate McQuade on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

The complainant, Frank J. Mahoney, swore to an affidavit that he had paid \$800 to the woman after she had represented that she was the widow, was soon to receive \$15,000,000 from the estate of the late Henry M. Flagler, millionaire railroad builder.

Mrs. Flagler asked that the date for her examination be fixed for Friday as her lawyer, who is now in Chicago, is expected back at that time.

Lawrence C. Haines, of Brooklyn, representing the Flagler estate, had an affidavit corroborating that of Mahoney. He swore that the woman was not the widow of the deceased financier.

BRIDGEPORT TROUBLE ABOUT TO BE SETTLED

All Strikers May Return to Work Monday.

It is Said Remington Official Has Promised to Write Provisions for an Eight-Hour Day—Gompers to Be Questioned.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 22.—J. J. Keppeler, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, announced here tonight that a settlement of the labor troubles in Bridgeport, where thousands of men and women are engaged night and day in the manufacture of munitions of war for the use of Great Britain and her allies, was about to be made. He stated that unless the plans miscarried, every person now on strike would be at work Monday.

An official of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company was said to have promised to place in writing provisions for an eight-hour day, stable wages and future employment. The announcement caused labor men to proclaim a victory, which, they said, would be the first in the campaign to secure an eight-hour working day throughout New England.

John A. Johnston, international vice-president of the Structural Iron Workers, speaking of Samuel Gompers coming here tomorrow, intimated that the president of the American Federation of Labor would be questioned about the published report that "German influences" were back of the strike movement.

VERY NEAR WARSAW BUT NOT GETTING NEARER VERY FAST

Teutons Have Made No Serious Breach in Well-Fortified Inner Lines.

RESISTANCE STUBBORN

Argonne and Vosges Still the Scenes of Severe Fighting in the West.

London, July 22.—Though the Austro-German armies pressing the Russian forces defending Warsaw have made progress at some points, they have not as yet made any serious breach in the well-fortified inner-lines defending that city.

The Russians, it is true, have been pressed back to the bridgehead positions directly west of Warsaw and into the fortress of Ivangorod, further to the southeast on the Vistula, but at these points they possibly are in a better position to offer stubborn resistance to their opponents.

The attacks from the north, along the Narew river by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and that which Field Marshal Von Mackensen is directing from the southeast, between the Vistula and Bug rivers, either have been held up or the Germans are waiting for an opportune moment to move forward and catch the Russian armies, should they waver at Warsaw. At any rate, the Berlin official statement does not claim any advance for Mackensen and, although it states the Russians have ceased their counter attacks along the Narew, it does not mention any success for Von Hindenburg.

Should the Russians hold Warsaw, however, it would surprise the military critics in the Allied countries who have discounted the loss of the city, attacked from all sides by opponents, composed of superiority of guns and men. Grand Duke Nicholas, although able to deflect larger preparations and more Germans, must consider the safety of his armies, the loss of which would be much more serious than retirement from the Polish capital and surrounding territory.

Around the region of Shavly on the Dnieper river and on the Mariampol-Kovno road the Germans claim a series of successes, but nothing is said of the fighting in the Vosges, which another German army is heading.

The Argonne and the Vosges still are the scenes of severe fighting in the West. The accounts from the opposing sides are conflicting, but it would appear that the French have made some progress in the Vosges and that the Germans have offset this by a partially successful offensive in the Argonne.

The Italians continued their attacks along the Isonzo, the battle for the conquest of Gorizia and the Carso plateau assumed the character of a minor battle being engaged than in any previous battle of the Italian front.

The Italians claim to be making progress, while the Austrians consistently report that all attacks have been repulsed.

A short official account issued tonight of recent fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula indicates that the engagements are continuing with vigor, but have favored the Allies.

Not a single British merchant ship or fishing craft was sunk by German submarines during the week, ending yesterday. This was the first week since the commencement of the war that some loss to British shipping has not been occasioned by either German cruises or submarines.

During the week 1,326 vessels of more than 300 tons each arrived at or departed from ports of the United Kingdom.

After weeks of minor engagements, the Austro-Italian campaign is assuming a degree of ferocity which puts it on a plane with some of the long drawn out and hard fought battles of the older war centers. The Italian offensive movement on the Isonzo front with Georgia as the great objective has developed to large proportions, and heavy casualties are indicated by the fact that both sides have been obliged to bring a reinforcement.

Rome reports that the Austrians attempt to cut off the Italian left, and "a noteworthy advance, by the Italian forces at several points."

On the plateau, along the Isonzo the fighting has continued with undiminished violence for several days. The Austrians in counter attacks succeeded in regaining positions which they had previously lost. In one attack, according to Vienna, the Italian infantry regiments were engaged and for the most part, the fighting was hand to hand. A four days' battle on the Dobrodo plateau has not yet been decided.

GERMANY WELL PROVIDED. Could Manufacture Munitions to Carry on War Indefinitely. Berlin, July 22 (By Wireless to Sayville)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following: "Official investigations have established that Germany is amply provided with all raw materials necessary to continue the war for a long time to come. Good crops are furnishing sufficient quantities of breadstuffs, vegetables and potatoes, even permitting a considerable increase in cattle and swine."

MODIFIES EXPRESS COMPANY RULINGS

Commerce Commission Finds Revenues Inadequate

ALLOWS MORE PROFIT

Readjustment is so Arranged That Substantially No Commodity Rates Will be Affected—Petition From the Companies.

Washington, July 22.—The Interstate Commerce Commission decided today that the revenues of the principal express companies of the United States are inadequate and modified its former orders to provide additional income.

Present express rates are based on three factors: An allowance of 20 cents for collection and delivery of each shipment, which does not vary with weight or distance; a rail terminal allowance of 25 cents per 100 pounds which varies with the weight, but not the distance, and the rail transportation per 100 pounds which varies with the weight, the distance and the zone.

In accordance with the petition of the companies, the commission modified its order so as to increase the collection and delivery allowance five cents for each shipment and to reduce the rail terminal allowance at the rate of one-twentieth of one cent a pound. As the weight increases the five cent increase is gradually reduced, so that on shipments of more than 100 pounds the readjustment will not make any change. Substantially no commodity rates will be affected. With few exceptions, any changed rates will be substantially lower than those prevailing when the commission established the new rates.

"While the financial conditions of certain of the petitioners is more favorable than that of others," says the report, "it clearly appears that as a whole they are operating at a loss."

The commission's report shows that the net revenues of the four big companies have decreased to a deficit of \$1,132,811 in the year 1914-15 and in the same period operating income decreased \$2,449,868.

"Official conditions of certain of the petitioners is more favorable than that of others," says the report, "it clearly appears that as a whole they are operating at a loss."

FRANK'S CONDITION CONTINUES TO IMPROVE. Bulletins Discontinued—Another Prisoner is Stabbed.

Milledgeville, Ga., July 22.—Leo M. Frank's condition has improved so much that further official bulletins will not be issued unless there should be a pronounced change, it was announced tonight by physicians attending him at the Georgia prison farm here.

Inflammation resulting from the knife wound in Frank's throat decreased markedly today, and his temperature was within a degree of normal.

Frank has received scores of letters and telegrams from persons throughout the country, offering sympathy and expressing hope for his recovery from the attack by another convict.

Another prisoner in the prison here was stabbed today by a convict.

Charles Miller, serving a term for burglary, was cut in the stomach by Frank Reid, in prison for murder. No explanation was given as to how Reid obtained his weapon.

MRS. VERNON A SUICIDE. Death of Husband in Lusitania Disaster Believed to Be Cause.

New York, July 22.—Grief over the death of her husband, George L. Vernon, a film manufacturer who lost his life on the Lusitania, is believed to be responsible for the suicide of Mrs. Inez Vernon, whose body was found in her apartment here today. She evidently had shot herself several days ago.

Mrs. Vernon was a sister of Riv Jolyet, the actress, who was saved when the Lusitania sank.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS OF SUPPLIES FOR WAR

Many Millions of Dollars Over Last Year.

Munitions Shipments Show Most Marked Increase—Food and Clothing Exports Also Big Items—Decrease on Few Articles.

Washington, July 22.—Large increases in exports of explosives, iron and steel manufactures, automobiles, leather, cotton and woolen goods, chemicals, all classes of metal goods and in food stuffs, are showing by detailed Department of Commerce statistics for May, issued today.

Exports of explosives increased \$5,500,000 over May, 1914. Iron and steel manufactures for May increased \$6,800,000 over May, 1914. Commercial automobile exports increased \$6,500,000. Flour exports for May aggregated \$9,900,000, an increase of \$5,500,000 over May 1914.

BAYONNE STRIKERS BECOME DESPERATE

New Jersey Militia May be Called Out.

TWO MORE MEN KILLED

Result of Fights Between Strikers and Guards—An Outbreak of Fires Around Oil Plant—Strikers Fight Among Selves.

New York, July 22.—Whether militia would be called out to preserve order was the question tonight in Bayonne, where two more men were killed today in fights between striking employees of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and armed guards, bringing the total deaths up to three since the strike began.

Sheriff Eugene Kinkead, who has worked earnestly to pacify the strikers, called on Governor J. F. Fielder for troops when jeered by crowds after the battle.

Wilbur F. Sadler, Adjutant General of New Jersey, was ordered to Bayonne, and on his report rests the calling out of the militia.

Later Sheriff Kinkead appealed to Washington for Federal mediators, and two were sent by the Department of Labor.

The acceptance tonight by the strikers of an offer of the five city commissioners to act as arbitrators, may have the effect of helping end the strike.

The strikers will present their demand for a fifteen per cent. increase in wages to the commissioners tomorrow, and the latter will lay them before the Standard Oil plant officials.

Lull is Disrupted. The lull which followed the serious disorder of yesterday, in which one youth was killed, was disrupted about noon today, several hundred of the 1,500 strikers attacking the guards within the Standard plant. The guards replied to the showers of bricks, stones and clubs with volleys from their rifles, and three men had been wounded seriously when the crowd retreated.

The next and most serious attack was on the Tidewater Oil Company's barrel works, near the Standard plant. After two of the attacking party had been shot dead and three others injured seriously, the attackers withdrew. It was said that none of the guards were injured.

Later in the day, guards within the Tidewater works fired on a crowd of 150 persons outside, and the latter replied with revolvers. No injuries were reported.

Early tonight persons in the crowd near the plants began fighting among themselves and a man suspected of being a guard was rescued by five policemen. His condition was said to be serious.

There was an outbreak of fires around the plants today, one of which was believed to have been started by the throwing of burning oil-soaked waste over the walls. This menaced the large oil tanks, and the safety of the guards, but was easily extinguished, as were all the other fires.

NO TROOPS NEEDED. Unless Conditions at Bayonne Become Worse, is Report.

Trenton, N. J., July 22.—Adjutant General Wilbur F. Sadler, of the New Jersey National Guard, late today reported to the military department here that no troops would be necessary to maintain order at Bayonne, unless there is a change in the situation of being a guard was rescued by five policemen. His condition was said to be serious.

Mr. Sadler went to Bayonne today at the request of Governor Fielder, and made a thorough investigation of conditions there.

Eight Americans Included in Passenger List—Evidently There Was No Thought of Another Attack by Submarine.

New York, July 22.—With 195 passengers on board, including eight Americans, and 10,000 tons of general cargo, the Orduna, of the Cunard Line, sailed today for Liverpool.

There was no evidence on the part of the passengers or Captain Thomas McCormick Taylor, her commander, believed to have been struck by a German submarine would again occur and also there was no attempt to prevent friends of departing passengers from going on board before the steamship departed.

The Orduna's cargo included 107 automobiles, 100 cases of automobile parts, 60 cases of aeroplanes and parts, 3,800 cases of cartridges, 986 cases of empty shells, 404 cases of infantry equipment, 220 cases of fuses and 17 cases of revolvers.

Newport News, Va., July 22.—The new freight steamer Walter D. Noyes left here this evening for Boston where she will be turned over to her owners, the Crowell & Theriot Steamship Co. The Walter D. Noyes is designed for the coastwise and canal trade.

GARRANZA TO DEAL WITH GOVERNMENTS

RECOGNIZING HIM

No Communications or Business With Those Having No Accredited Agents.

NACO TO BE VACATED

Unofficial Advices Say Chieftains Prepare to Abide by Scott Agreement.

Washington, July 22.—Diplomatic advices reaching Washington from Mexico today said General Carranza had given notice that he would not receive communication from or transact business with foreign governments which have no diplomatic agents accredited to his government at Vera Cruz.

Enforcement of such an order practically would cut off the Carranza government from further communication with all foreign nations which have ministers residing in Mexico City. It would not sever his informal relations with the United States government, as Carranza is understood to regard Consul Stillman at Vera Cruz as a properly accredited agent.

Gen. Carranza's Washington agents tonight said they had no advices of any such action by their leader, nor had they heard it was in contemplation. A report created interest and surprise in official and diplomatic circles, particularly in view of the general understanding that foreign governments were awaiting action by the United States toward Mexico before recognizing any government in the reports. It was announced recently that Great Britain had definitely determined to extend no recognition until a government had been recognized by the United States.

Although the Washington government is giving present conditions in Mexico very serious consideration, it became known that tonight the administration contemplates no decisive action in the immediate future.

Too Uncertain for Action. In official quarters the opinion prevails that the military situation in Mexico is too uncertain for any new step on the part of the United States, and the outcome of approaching conferences between Carranza and forces in central Mexico is awaited with considerable interest.

Mexico City remains cut off from communication with the outside world and there have been no advices concerning the whereabouts of General Gonzalez, who is believed to be seeking battle with a column of Villa troops in the vicinity of Fachuca. Neither has the State Department any convincing news as to conditions in the capital, or whether the Zapata forces as reported two days ago are again in active control of the city.

Prepare to Leave Naco. The State Department today took notice of protests against the occupation of Naco on the Sonora-Arizona border by General Carranza's forces. A message was sent to Carranza at Vera Cruz calling his attention to and asking him to abide by the Scott agreement providing that no military operations should be conducted along the border where lives of Americans would be endangered. Notice was given that the American government regarded the attack upon Naco as a violation of the agreement. Unofficial advices reaching Washington tonight indicated that Carranza's chieftains were preparing to withdraw from Naco.

Refers to Bottle Up Maytorena. Nogales, Ariz., July 22.—General P. Elias Calles, Carranza commander in Sonora, will be content to bottle up Jose Maytorena, his governor, with his 4,000-odd troops in Nogales, rather than endanger existing relations with the United States by an attack on that border town, according to Americans arriving from Calles' headquarters at Cananea.

EVACUATION EXPECTED. Carranza Military Forces Will Withdraw from Naco by Today.

Douglas, Ariz., July 22.—The military evacuation of Naco by Carranza forces was expected yesterday by General Calles at his headquarters at Del Rio, according to R. Garduno, Carranza consul here, who said he received a message today from the Carranza commander. The evacuation, it was understood, would take place by tomorrow at the latest.

"We will leave only civil officers to police the town, preserving order and providing customs and telegraphic service," Garduno said.

VILLA TO THE BORDER. Will Have Conference With Lombardo and Angeles.

El Paso, Tex., July 22.—General Villa will arrive at the border before the end of the week, said an announcement made in Juarez tonight. Villa, it was said, was to confer with Miguel Diaz Lombardo, his minister of foreign affairs, and General Felipe Angeles, on their way here from Washington.

SEGREGATION SOLUTION FOR THE SOCIAL EVIL. Address Before the International Purity Congress.

San Francisco, July 22.—Walter J. Peterson, former chief of police of Oakland, proposed segregation as a solution of the social evil at the International Purity Congress today. B. S. Steadwell, president of the Congress, voiced the feelings of a half dozen delegates clamoring for the floor, when he said that segregation was a solution of the problem.