

ONE KILLED IN PISTOL BATTLE, SEQUEL TO THE CHARLESTON ELECTION

Sidney J. Cohen, Newspaper Man, Hit by Stray Bullet; Four Others Shot.

MILITIA AIDS POLICE

Meeting of Democratic Committee to Canvass Tuesday's Returns Broken Up.

Ballot Boxes, Thrown Out of Window, Are Recovered.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 15.—A pistol battle in which one man was killed and four others shot, broke up a meeting of the Democratic city executive committee here today in which the votes at last Tuesday's primary were to be canvassed.

The man killed was Sidney J. Cohen, a reporter for the Charleston Evening Post. He was shot through the lung. W. A. Turner, an insurance agent, and W. E. Wingate, superintendent of the city chain gang, were seriously wounded.

Culmination of Bitter Campaign. Today's trouble was the culmination of a bitter political campaign, which ended last Tuesday in a primary held while several companies of National Guards were kept in readiness to suppress possible disorders.

One of the six men arrested, Max Goldman, a marine engineer, tonight was in a hospital suffering from a severe blow on the head. Others arrested are: S. J. Brown, ice wagon driver and former policeman; Edward McDonald, stevedore and former policeman; J. J. Healy, former police sergeant; Fred Stender, deputy sheriff, and J. J. Steeken, keeper of a cemetery. No charges were preferred against any of them.

Governor Manning, at Columbia, immediately upon being informed of the shooting, ordered the Washington Light Infantry to the scene. This company with fixed bayonets quickly cleared the streets in the vicinity of the building where the militiamen aided civil authorities in patrolling the streets and remained on duty late tonight.

Second Regiment Held. The entire second regiment located here was held at its armory. Governor Manning also ordered local dispensaries closed.

There were only small groups of men on the streets tonight and no outward evidence of more disorder. The militia is under command of Col. E. M. Blythe, of Greenville, in the absence of Adjutant General Moore, who is attending the rifle matches at Jacksonville.

Charleston had been prepared for trouble since last Monday night when Governor Manning ordered four companies of state guardsmen and three divisions of naval militia held in their armories.

Tuesday, primary day, passed quietly, however, and at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning the guardsmen withdrew. Followers of Mayor John P. Grace, an aspirant for re-nomination, charged that Governor Manning was unnecessarily trying to interfere with the primary.

Had Met to Canvass Returns. Unofficial returns showed that Hyde had been nominated by a majority of 10 votes out of more than 6,000 cast. More than 100 votes were contested by the Grace adherents and the city executive committee met today to canvass the returns.

Bitterness engendered by the campaign, the presence of the militia on primary day, and the closeness of the vote created such a threatening atmosphere that many extra policemen were detailed in and in front of the building where the meeting was to be held today. The building was crowded and a large crowd in front was held in check by the officers.

Just as the meeting was to be called to order a fight started in a hallway among the committee room. During the scuffling, shouting and jamming in the hallway some one in the committee room fired a shot and the fight was on.

Several pistols were brought into play and as the firing continued amid the scramble to escape, yelling and cries of the wounded, some one threw three ballot boxes out of the window.

GERMANS ATTEMPT TO SAIL FOR HOME

Forts of Several Interned Sailors are Frustrated.

ONE IS UNDER ARREST

Try to Secure Passage on Dutch Steamers for Rotterdam—Shore Liberty From Cruisers to be Denied in Future.

Newport News, Va., Oct. 15.—Several sailors from the German auxiliary cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, interned at the Norfolk navy yard, attempted to secure passage today on the Dutch freight steamers Mennikendam and Maartensdijk about to sail from this port for Rotterdam. One of the men was arrested aboard the Maartensdijk at the request of her captain and is being held by the police for the commandant of the navy yard.

The Dutch captains reported the incident to Collector of Customs Hamilton, who issued a statement saying rigid precautions would be taken in the future to prevent the interned Germans from escaping. On account of the disappearance of six members of the crew of the Wilhelm, who recently broke a leave of absence granted them for a cruise in a power yacht they had bought, has resulted in an order from the navy yard against the granting of any further shore liberty to the German sailors.

Collector Hamilton is co-operating in a way with Admiral Beatty, commanding the Norfolk navy yard, in taking steps looking to the prevention of the departure from this port on neutral ships foreign bound of any of the miscreants. Nothing had been heard up to this afternoon from the six officers who left Sunday on a small yacht. It is feared they may attack allied merchant ships.

Leave of Absence Denied. Washington, Oct. 15.—All leave of absence for the men of the German auxiliary cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, interned at the Norfolk navy yard, has been revoked by the Navy Department until the disappearance of six warrant officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm has been sufficiently explained.

The captains of the two cruisers gave pledges for their crews when the ships were sent to the yard and have been permitted to grant their men such shore leave as they thought desirable. (Continued On Page Eight.)

MERCHANT MARINE TO AID THE NAVY URGED

McAdoo Speaks for Navy Equal to Any Nation's.

Plan of the Administration is to Appropriate Forty or Fifty Million Dollars for Merchant Marine as Naval Auxiliary.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 15.—A plea for a navy which would make the United States able to face any other world power, and a \$40,000,000 merchant marine to be used as a naval auxiliary in case of war, was made by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, in an address before the Kansas City Commercial Club today.

The plan of the administration, Mr. McAdoo said, is to appropriate forty, or possibly fifty, million dollars to be put into a merchant marine to be used in extending the commerce of the nation in times of peace but so constructed, equipped and manned as to become immediately the necessary naval auxiliary.

There is one advantage our neglect of ocean commerce in the past now gives us," Mr. McAdoo said, "that is that we can now start fresh and outdo anything ever done by any nation in the same line. The commerce of South America and the Orient is ours for the taking and we must take them or we are likely to experience a period of depression following the close of the war in Europe.

PROBING CONDUCT OF ONE MAX LYMAR

Activity in Behalf of Germany and Austria Alleged.

MADE PLANS OF FORTS

Man Named Lymar, Also Known as London, Indicted for Bigamy, May Prove to be Person Wanted by Government Agents.

New York, Oct. 15.—With the indictment today of Max Lymar, also known as Count Max Lymar London, on a charge of bigamy, United States secret service agents began an investigation of the recent alleged activities of a man who, under the name of Lymar, is said to have done confidential work in this country last June and July, on behalf of the German and Austrian governments.

Their investigation embraced a report that detailed plans of certain fortifications around New York harbor had been sent to Berlin by two secret messengers aboard the steamship which sailed from here for Rotterdam during July. This steamship was searched at Falmouth, England, it was reported, for the messengers, whose presence aboard had been cabled to the British admiralty, but they were not found.

Took Plans to Berlin. At Rotterdam the messengers were reported to have eluded the British consular and proceeded to the German capital with the plans of the forts. The name of one of the alleged messengers, the steamer upon which they are said to have made the trip, the date of its departure from New York and arrival at Rotterdam were in the possession of the secret service. The investigation was conducted with a view to determine just what plans, if any, were carried to Berlin and through what agencies they were obtained.

Max Lymar London made application for an American passport, it was said, after the departure of the vessel from New York. The man known as Lymar remained in New York after the alleged messengers sailed. It is not known whether "Max Lymar London" and the man known as Lymar were relatives nor is there anything to connect them further than the similarity in their names.

The secret service agents have talked with Norbert Fuller, at one time Loudon's chauffeur. Fuller was dressed so much like a member of the National guard he was arrested last Friday. It is said that Fuller at least a report that a chauffeur dressed as a United States soldier had obtained admission to forts about New York harbor and had made secret plans of them.

When Fuller was arrested his employer wrote a letter of protest to the district attorney. This letter, filed today in the district attorney's office, was signed Rochus M. Zu Lymar. The signature suggested the name of Count Rochus Zu Lymar, a resident of Berlin, and well known in diplomatic circles. Count Rochus Zu Lymar is said to be about 50 years of age. The prisoner is 45.

Married Under Another Name. A copy of the application for the marriage license issued to the prisoner, which was used when he married his present wife, shows, the secret service men assert, that the prisoner was married under the name of Albert Marcel Count de Passy, a native of Stauel.

Recognition Likely to be Accorded Carranza Government During Week. Policy of United States Accepted by Other Nations.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Secretary Lansing will call a conference next week of the Pan-American diplomats to arrange the form in which recognition is to be extended to the de facto Mexican government led by General Carranza.

Although formal responses have not been received by the Brazilian and Chilean ambassadors here to the reports sent to their governments last week, informal assurances were given before the conference to United States diplomatic representatives in Santiago and Rio de Janeiro that Chile and Brazil were in accord with the Washington government's policy.

The Argentine minister and the ministers of Uruguay, Bolivia and Guatemala have received instructions to adopt the same form in recognition as the United States does. Although not a member of the conference, the Venezuelan minister, together with other diplomatic representatives, has been instructed to take identical action with the United States.

The formal act of recognition probably will occur next week with the reception of Emilio Arredondo, authorized representative of General Carranza. Reports today of activity by Carranza adherents in fomenting a revolution in Guatemala met with prompt denial at the Carranza agency.

ALLIES MUST HAVE BRITISH APPROVAL FOR WAR SUPPLIES

Not a Dollar Spent in America Without Official Sanction of That Government.

DOMINATES COMMITTEE

Which Has Representatives of All Allied Nations; Prevents Competition.

New York, Oct. 15.—Of the millions of dollars spent daily in this country by the Allies for war supplies, not a dollar, it was learned authoritatively today, can be spent without first obtaining the official sanction of the British government.

This sanction is obtained from a committee sitting in London and holding frequent sessions. Although the committee has been in operation for many months, its existence has not heretofore been generally known outside of governmental circles, only once, so far as can be learned—and then in the case of Russia—has the mandate of this body been disregarded.

The personnel of this committee consists of representatives of each of the Allied nations and controls absolutely the purchase of all war supplies in whatever section of the world they may be sought, acts as a financial check and supervisor over all the war chests of all the Allies, and seeks to eliminate positively competitive bidding on the part of the Allies for war supplies in the few open markets of the world, first of all in the United States.

Keeps Down Competition. The committee is designated by a French title, the English translation of which is "The International War Supplies Committee." Under its guidance Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy are seeking munitions for the United States and other supplies, refrain from competition in bidding.

Instead of coming in the American market when supplies are needed and waging a financial contest for supremacy in obtaining the supplies, the Allies have adopted a system of placing one big order at a time in this country. The contract for this is signed the next day. These contracts are taken up and another contract is placed. Great Britain as banker for the Allies dominates this committee. British members of the committee are made in this country without consulting the committee. One of the chief functions of the British members of the committee is to act as a mouthpiece of the British treasury in advising to the other allied nations the amounts advanced by Great Britain to them for the purchase of war supplies in this country. Each country is financed to a certain extent in the case of Russia, almost wholly by Great Britain. The first time the committee's plan failed of operation was about six months ago and the effects of the failure have not yet been eradicated.

Disregarded Once by Russia. Russia has been notified by the British government that if she does not she might spend a certain sum of money for war supplies in this country. The sum is believed to have been between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000. Whether the amount was fully in the hands of the Russian government is not known, but what Russia did was to spend the sum allotted and in addition, make huge commitments in this country for further supplies. These commitments were said to run into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

When the contracts came due in part, Russia had insufficient funds to meet the amount and the committee authorized the making of the contracts, had to devise quickly some method of paying the bills. This was extremely difficult and the demoralization of the foreign exchange in this country, had to be quickly corrected. The committee, however, has not been able to do this. Since that time Russia has adhered strictly to the wishes of the committee.

Morgan & Co. Agents. A single financial house—J. P. Morgan & Co.—acts as the disbursing agency of the British government in this country. Its disbursements are understood to cover payments of all goods purchased for the Allies here.

The \$500,000,000 Anglo-French credit loan, just negotiated, it is said, will provide payment for a large quantity of goods purchased here for Russia. Some experts estimate that as much as half the loan, or \$250,000,000 may be used in paying for supplies for Russia, chiefly for those for which she contracted without the knowledge of the international committee.

PHILLIES ARE BLAMED

President Lannin of Red Sox Charges Them With Failure to Win Series. Boston, Mass., Oct. 15.—Failure of the proposed continental tour of the world's champion Boston Americans and the Philadelphia Nationals was laid at the doors of the Philadelphia club management by President J. J. Lannin of the Red Sox in a telegram to Robert McRoy, Secretary of the National Commission tonight. Mr. McRoy had wired that the Philadelphia players were not willing to make the trip.

Lannin's telegram said that the Philadelphia management positively stated Wednesday night that the players must attend a banquet Saturday night which they considered more important than the trip, scheduled to open at Chicago Thursday. Lannin said this led the Boston club to believe there would be no trip and the players left for their homes.

TWO FERDINANDS AND THE GREEK



KING FERDINAND OF RUMANIA. KING FERDINAND OF BULGARIA. The two Ferdinands, czar of Bulgaria and king of Rumania, are literally facing each other in another crisis which may mean the extinction of the kingdom of one or the other. Constantine of Greece is in a similar position. He is shown here to be the kind of a strong man who could overrule premier and parliament as he has just done.

GARRISON'S PLAN IS FOR MILITARY FORCE IN TIME OF NEED OF 665,000 MEN

Provides for Creation of Continental Army of 400,000 and for Increasing the Regular Army to 140,000—Would Increase Appropriation \$75,000,000—President Approves Plan and Also Navy Proposal.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—The administration programme for national defense to be recommended to the forthcoming session of Congress, proposing a total expenditure on the army and navy next year of about \$400,000,000, was practically completed tonight. Secretary Garrison's plan approved by the President calls for an increase of \$75,000,000 in the War Department's annual appropriation to be used for augmenting the regular army to 140,000 men and the creation of a new continental army of 400,000 men, which, together with the militia of 125,000, would give the United States a military force in time of need of 665,000.

Navy Proposal Approved. Approval also was given today to the proposal of Secretary Daniels and the General Board of the navy for a five year naval construction programme to cost \$500,000,000 giving the navy ten new deadweight and six battle cruisers, as well as more than 70 new submarines, 60 destroyers, ten scout cruisers and a host of auxiliary ships. Secretary Daniels and members of the General Board were in conference until late tonight discussing the actual number of ships to be recommended for the first year and a scheme for equalizing the expenditures over the five year period.

After the conference of Secretary Daniels, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and the General Board adjourned, at midnight, it became known that the following naval construction programme for the first five years had been decided upon: Two dreadnaughts, two battle cruisers, twenty-five coast submarines, 25 patrol submarines, 12 destroyers, an increase of 8,000 in personnel and an augmentation by 250 of the Naval Academy student body.

Secretary Garrison has carefully guarded his plan for strengthening the military establishment and organizing a great continental army for defense, and practically nothing was known of it until tonight. The programme proposes: First—Regular army 140,000 men, an increase of more than 50,000 men in the present establishment.

Second—Continental army, 400,000 strong, enlisted for six years for aerial service.

Officers From Civil Life. Officers for the new army would be obtained from civil life almost entirely, as the West Point Military Academy would be overtaxed even to supply officers for the increased regular army. For the continental army, the plan contemplates drawing from the nation, at guard and from educational institutions where military training is compulsory, 100,000 men.

TEUTONS PRESSING INTO SERBIA WITH LOSS OF MANY MEN

French General Serrail Takes Charge of the Allied Forces at Saloniki.

RUSSIA ON OFFENSIVE

Line of Germans in Dvinsk Penetrated; British Sink German Torpedo Craft.

London, Oct. 15.—From all the main battle fronts come news of continued fighting, but from none of them has been received any indications of victories or reverses which would make a marked change in the general situation. The Austro-Germans and Bulgarians are proceeding methodically with their invasion of Serbia which, according to neutral reports, is costing them a very heavy price in the lives of their soldiers, as the hardened veterans of Serbia are taking every advantage of the difficult country to inflict the greatest possible loss on the invaders.

Germans Claim Progress. The Germans, however, have been able to occupy Rozarevo southeast of Semendria, and claim that their campaign is proceeding according to their plans. The quadruple Entente Allies are perfecting their preparations to assist the Serbians in every day additional troops are landed at Saloniki where the French General Serrail has arrived to take command of the Allied forces. What steps Russia and Italy have taken to assist have not yet developed.

The political situation remains unchanged, Greece having formally announced that she would not intervene on behalf of Serbia, Rumania and Rumania, although she is being urged by Germany definitely to define her position, not having made any move. Along the western front there has been heavy fighting in the Artois, Champagne and Vosges regions. Attacks were made by both sides, but the gains and losses are described as being of little importance.

In the east the Russians have turned to the offensive in the region of Dvinsk, and although the Germans claim that they have repulsed most of the Muscovite attacks they admit that the Russians penetrated their line at one point. Except for the hostilities in this region, things are somewhat calmer in the east, Lieut. General Ivanoff, the Russian commander, after his victory in Galicia and the subsequent check by the Germans, having for the moment shown himself satisfied with what he achieved.

The Italians again have been on the offensive and claim to have gained some successes against the Austrians. The Austrians, however, deny this statement.

British Submarines Active. Outside the Balkan campaign England is watching with the most interest the operations of her submarines in the Baltic. Here, after having driven the German merchantmen from the sea, they have sunk two, and probably more German torpedo craft—one reported to be a torpedo boat destroyed and the other a torpedo boat—which with other warships had come out to convoy Russian steamers. Activity of the navy also is shown in the North sea. The record shows that 34 German trawlers have been captured and taken into Grimsby during the past month.

BRITISH LOSSES HEAVY. Casualties at Dardanelles Up to October 9, Were 96,500. London, Oct. 15.—The total of British casualties at the Dardanelles up to October 9th, according to official figures given here today, was 96,500. Of this total the number of men killed was 18,957, of whom 185 were officers. Casualties of the Australian contingent were 29,121.

Announcement of the great losses of the British forces at the Dardanelles follows the sensational speech in the House of Lords last night of Lord Milner, who is said to have characterized the expedition as hopeless and suggested the transfer of troops to some other front.

The figures given out today do not tell the full story of what it has cost the Allies to attempt to force the Dardanelles. In addition to the British casualties are the losses of the French, concerning which no reliable information is available.

The British total, however, bears out dispatches from correspondents on this front who have described the loss of life as frightful.

MR. BENJAMIN MILLIKAN DEAD

Former Sheriff of Randolph County Dies in Greensboro. (Special Star Telegraph.) Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 15.—Benjamin Millikan, formerly sheriff of Randolph county, died this morning at the home here of his son, J. M. Millikan, clerk of the Federal Court for the Western district of North Carolina. He was 84 years of age and a native of Randolph county. He had lived in this country for several years and was a member of the Friends church.

The funeral will be held tomorrow at Marborough church, Randolph county.

New York, Oct. 17.—Thousands of girls and women employed in many of the leading local department stores will be given a half holiday to march in the banner suffrage parade on October 23 it was announced here today.