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FURTHER GAINS MADE BY BOTH THE RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN FORCES

Russians in Galicia Have Crossed the Koropice River, and Occupied Two Towns.

DRIVING TOWARD LEMBERG

Berlin Reports Check to Russians in Carpathians With Capture of 700 Prisoners.

ITALIANS NEARING GORIZIA

Situation on the Western Front Remains Unchanged.

New advances for the armies of the Entente Allies on the eastern and Italian fronts are reported, but on the western front there has been little change. The Germans claim to have repulsed French and British attacks north and south of the Somme and the French and British announce the checking of German offensive movements in the same sectors.

In Galicia, Petrograd says, the Russians are making progress along the middle Sereth, having crossed the Koropice river and occupied two towns. Further south, in the Monasterzyska region, the Russians have gained ground, while the advance from Stanislaw toward Halicz and Lemberg continues.

Berlin says the re-grouping of the Austro-German forces in the Stanislaw region is being carried out "in accordance with our plans."

Russians Checked, Says Berlin.

The Russians have been checked in the Zabie region in the Carpathians with the loss of 700 prisoners, according to Berlin. German troops are now aiding the Austrians in the defense of the Carpathian passes, while unofficially it is reported large bodies of Turks are being thrown into the same district.

The Duke of Aosta Continues to Advance South of Gorizia in the Direction of Trieste and His Troops Have Occupied Oppachiasella, six miles southwest of Gorizia.

The Austrians are putting up a strong defense against the attempted Italian advance east of Gorizia.

Heavy Attacks by Germans.

Heavy attacks have been delivered by the Germans in the Somme region. French artillery stopped attacks against French positions north and south of the river, while the attack against the British near Pozieres resulted in a repulse.

A sustained attack over a front of three and three-quarters miles by the French against the third German line north of the Somme resulted in the capture of all the trenches to a depth of from a third to two-thirds of a mile. The line of the victorious French advance extends from Hardecourt to the Somme river at Bescourt.

French Take 1,000 Prisoners.

The village of Maurepas, which has been the center of much severe fighting during the last few weeks, was partly occupied by the French in the same assault. German prisoners to the number of 1,000 and thirty machine guns were captured.

The French and British, according to Berlin, also have been active and have secured numerous attacks north and south of the Somme. The Germans, however, claim to have thrown back the Anglo-French forces at all points.

Fighting continues around the Thiaumont work in the Verdun region. French attacks there being checked by the Germans. Paris claims the repulse of German attacks near Fleury.

Russians Driven Further Back.

Russian forces in the Mush-Bitlis district of Turkish Armenia have been driven back further by the Turks and the Turkish advance into Persia also is making progress. Constantinople asserts Petrograd says obstinate fighting continues north of Bitlis and that the Turks are retreating in the region of Bokana. Persia.

Two German aeroplanes have made a raid on the British port of Dover. An four bombs were dropped, inflicting serious damage, but doing little material damage.

GERMANS REPULSE ATTACKS BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 12.—Attacks by British and French forces at various points both north and south of the Somme in northern France have been and artillery fire, says the official statement given out by the war office today. French infantry attack against the Thiaumont work, Verdun region, was thrown back, with severe loss to the attackers, the communication concerning operations in the western theater follows: "From British forces attacked between Thiepval and the Foreaux wood near Guillemont. North of Ovillers, and near Pozieres they were repulsed by hand-to-hand fighting and by counter-attacks." (Continued on Page Two.)

PLOT OF MEXICAN REBELS BROKEN UP

Planned Seizure of Chihuahua City—Plot Exposed by Canuto Reyes, Former Outlaw.

100 LEADERS ARE ARRESTED

Most of Them Are Former Bandit Chieftains—Will Be Court Martialed and If Found Guilty Will Be Executed.

Chihuahua City, Mex., Aug. 12.—A revolutionary plot to seize Chihuahua City has been frustrated by the arrest of the leaders, composed largely of former bandit chieftains, General Jacinto Trevino announced. Among the one hundred held are Jose Ynes Salazar, recently arrested; Felix Terrazas, N. Ramos Ricardo, former adherents of Pascual Orozco; General Fulgencio Ortiz, and Colonel Ventura Rodriguez.

Others under arrest are Lieutenant Colonel Felix F. Delgado and Captain A. Galo, Villistas recently arrested, and Pedro Beltran, Jose J. Virgilio, Dominguez Bernal and Joaquin Duran, all leading civilians.

General Trevino asserted that the movement has been known to government officials for some time, but that the arrests were not made until as many men implicated as possible had been identified. Canuto Reyes, former outlaw, now holding a defacto command, who was approached, gave military authorities the first intimation of the plot. Investigation in the hope of identifying other of the plotters is being continued, it was announced, and it was stated also that the prisoners now held will be tried by court martial and if found guilty, will be executed.

UNREST THROUGHOUT STATE OF CHIHUAHUA BEING FELT.

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 12.—An undercurrent of unrest is manifesting itself in various cities in Chihuahua, according to reports here tonight. These reports, emanating from several apparently reliable sources, indicated that there has been no concerted movement in the state to overthrow the de facto government, but that numbers of agitators, apparently under central organization, have been attempting to foment revolution. The revolutionary plots have centered in Chihuahua City and Juarez, although private dispatches say plotters have been taken into custody in Jimenez and other small cities. In Juarez today orders were issued that all persons other than the military, the customs and municipal authorities must surrender their arms before 8 o'clock tonight because of the presence of persons attempting to incite a revolt. Hundreds of weapons were collected. It was generally believed tonight that the 1,300 troops, recently brought to Juarez, and the recent arrival there of General Gavira, inspector general of the Carranza army, and Jose Gutierrez, military director of the Mexican National railways, were the result of the rebellious plots and counter plots reported here. (Continued on Page Two.)

EMPEROR VISITS HIS TROOPS AT THE FRONT

Appears Unexpectedly Behind the German Lines in Somme Region.

Reviews Hastily Improvised Parade and Decorates Number of Officers and Soldiers—Given Enthusiastic Welcome.

With the German Army in France (undated, via Berlin, Aug. 12, to London.—East of the Somme, with the French guns roaring a morning salute and the German cannon thundering their reply, the German emperor today unexpectedly appeared in a little village just behind the front, reviewed a hastily improvised parade and decorated a number of officers and soldiers. He addressed the men briefly and was then whisked on to the most advanced position.

The emperor's visit was known to only a few high officers the previous evening and came as a complete surprise to the troops, who were only too obviously overjoyed at seeing the emperor. The visit, in addition surprised a small group of correspondents who had just returned from an inspection of the advanced positions and who had an opportunity to see the Emperor at Novogeorgievsk, a few miles north-west of Warsaw, almost precisely a year ago. Notwithstanding the heavy fog that usually prevails in the morning hours in this section, the emperor's visit had something brilliant and dramatic in it. Upon a broad, level, plain flanked by a picturesque French chateau all the troops of the immediate neighborhood were lined up. (Continued on Page Two.)

RUMORS THAT THE DEUTSCHLAND WAS SUNK ARE DENIED

French Commander Says No Such Message Was Received From British Patrol by His Ship.

FRENCH CRUISER IN PORT

Put in at Pensacola to Get Some Papers From French Consul, the Captain Asserts.

Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 12.—Captain Leskivt, of the French armored cruiser Amiral Aube, which arrived here this afternoon, denied street rumors which were credited to one of his orderlies, to the effect that the Amiral Aube had received a wireless message Tuesday from a British patrol boat on the Atlantic coast, stating that the patrol boat had sunk the German merchant submarine Deutschland on August 8. The captain asserted he had received no information whatever that the Deutschland had been sunk and that all such reports were absolutely false.

Excites Much Curiosity.

The Amiral Aube, an imposing looking four-funnelled craft, is the first Allied warship to enter an American port since the war began when she steamed into the Pensacola harbor today and dropped anchor it caused a flurry of excited curiosity along the water front. Captain Leskivt, commander of the cruiser, informed the collector of the port that he had come solely to get some important documents from the French consul here, and that he would go to sea tomorrow morning. Until the captain visited the custom house it was believed he had run short of fuel and supplies. To the collector's suggestion that he might take on coal and supplies sufficient to make his nearest home port, the captain replied that his stores were ample. He assured the collector that the warship would leave port early tomorrow.

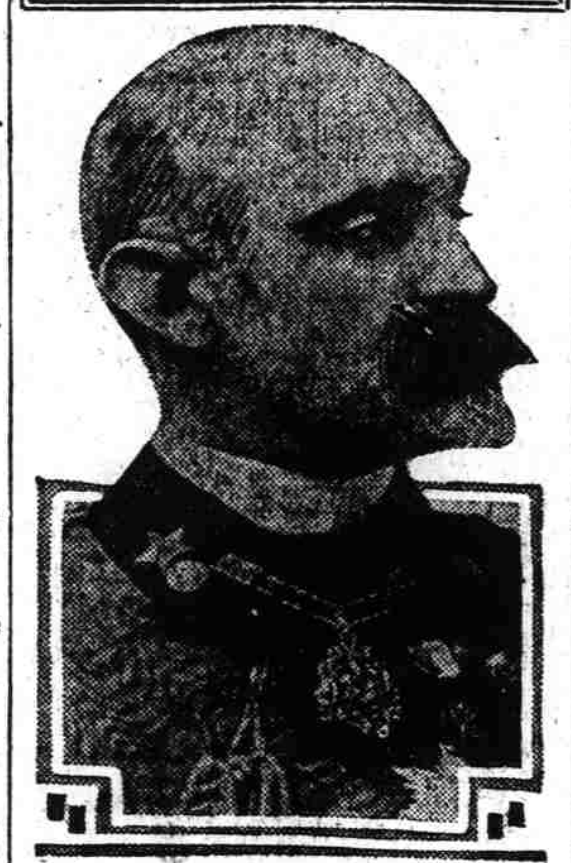
Wanted Important Papers.

To the Associated Press Captain Leskivt said: "The French consul had some very important papers which I desired. I came up from Martinique and inasmuch as I had been cruising in the gulf for the past ten days, I decided to come into Pensacola and get them."

That the warship is on patrol duty off the gulf coast and has been examining harbor entrances to ascertain if any German submarines could enter any of the gulf ports is the belief of local shipping men. Crews of German and Austrian merchant ships laid up here have spread reports that the merchant submarine Bremen has selected Pensacola as her port of entry.

Shortly after the Amiral Aube dropped anchor close to the Austrian steamer Lucia, French Consul Howe spent a few minutes aboard the warship and until the nature of the documents. American Officers Visit Ship. Lieutenant Barnes, of the United States destroyer Roe, went aboard the warship late in the afternoon and later in the afternoon was joined by officers from the United States aviation corps. (Continued on Page Two.)

VICTOR OF GORIZIA.



THE DUKE OF AOSTA

TWO TROLLEY CARS COLLIDE; 25 KILLED

Fourteen Meet Death Instantly, and Eleven Others Die, After Being Taken from Wreckage.

SIXTY-THREE ARE INJURED

Cause of Fatal Accident Near Johnstown, Pa., Not Determined—One of the Cars Said to Have Been Standing Still.

Johnstown, Pa., Aug. 12.—Twenty-five persons, including nine women and four children, were killed and sixty-three injured in a head-on collision between two trolley cars on the line of the Southern Cambria Traction company between Echo and Brookview 7 miles from here here today. Fourteen were instantly killed, while eleven others died after being removed from the wreckage. Several more are in a critical condition and will probably die.

The cause of the accident has not been determined, but Coroner Fitzgerald has started an investigation. The company in a statement tonight said it was absolutely without data on which to base a report as to how the accident occurred.

According to persons in the vicinity at the time of the wreck, one car was standing still near the car barn at Echo when the other car crashed down a steep grade and into it. Both cars were demolished by the impact. Shortly before the accident, the rear car was seen to rush past the station at Brookview with the motorman frantically waving his arms. Believing the car which, according to employees of the company, was going at the rate of 30 miles an hour, was not under control, the current was shut off at the power plant, but this action was taken too late to avoid a crash.

A majority of the victims were members of the Dishong and Ribblett families en route to a reunion at Woodlawn Park.

HUGHES CONTINUES HIS ATTACK ON ADMINISTRATION.

Reviews Declaration of Convictions at Butte, Mont.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 12.—Charles E. Hughes, addressing an audience in the ball park here late today, reviewed his declaration of convictions and continued his attack on the administration for its foreign and Mexican policy, its appointments and its tariff views. The nominee scored the administration for what he called failure to carry out its party platform, notably the plank declaring for the maintenance of American rights abroad.

"This administration, in the first instance, organized his State Department," Mr. Hughes said, "so as to reduce its potency 25 per cent in the eyes of the world."

He reiterated his declaration that he was against "porke barrel" methods and characterized the last rivers and harbors bill as a "spectacle of shocking waste."

Mr. Hughes left here at 7:35 P. M. for Spokane, where he will rest tomorrow. Reviewing the first week of his campaign, the nominee issued a statement saying that he was much gratified by the reception given him and expected strong support in the Northwest.

Before leaving Butte, Mr. Hughes spent an hour 3,000 feet underground at the second level of one of the big copper mines here.

PRESIDENT WILSON MAY TAKE PART IN RAILROAD DISPUTE

He is Seriously Considering Making a Trip to New York to Use His Influence.

TALKS WITH MEDIATORS

Believes There is Some Common Ground on Which Employers and Employees Can Meet.

Washington, Aug. 12.—General conferences will be sought by President Wilson with representatives of the railroads and their employees if all other efforts fail to avert the threatened strike of the four great railroad union brotherhoods. He is seriously considering making a trip to New York for the purpose.

The President talked over the long distance telephone today with members of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation in New York and told them if they were unable to bring about an agreement and a break seemed imminent, he was to be notified immediately. He hopes it would not be necessary, but as a last resort desires personally to urge upon parties to the controversy the disastrous effect upon themselves and upon the country which would follow tugging up 225 railroads by a strike.

Although the President was told early in the day that the situation was critical, word came tonight that prospects for an agreement were more favorable and that further conferences would be held in New York tomorrow.

Mr. Wilson remained in his office at the White House throughout the day in order to keep in close touch with the situation. He has taken no stand on the merits of the arguments presented by either side, but is understood to believe that there must be some common ground on which the employers and employees can meet.

During the day the President received a petition from representatives of unorganized railroad employees, urging that Congress pass legislation which would prevent the railroads being paralyzed by a strike of the members of the brotherhoods, who, it is claimed, represent only 20 per cent of the employees. The first petition contained 6,000 names, and it was said that other larger petitions would come within the next few days.

YOUNG SUFFRAGISTS "BROKEN IN" AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

Under Direction of Tar Heel Woman. Conventions Comes to End.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 12.—A three day conference of the National Women's party was concluded here today and leaders departed to carry out in 12 suffrage states campaign plans outlined at the final session. Active opposition to the National administration, for failure to pass the National suffrage amendment, was the chief task assigned to the workers.

Late today the veteran equal suffrage campaigners were "breaking in" young and inexperienced workers at street meetings. Under the direction of Mrs. St. Clair Thompson, of North Carolina, a number of young women made their debut as public speakers. For the most part the addresses were delivered fluently and with considerable oratorical effect.

BATTLESHIPS FOR THE ALL REMAINING UNITS ORDERED TO BORDER

Will Add 20,000 to 25,000 Guardsmen to the Force.

The New Movement Will Bring the Total of National Guard Troops Along the Mexican Frontier Up to 125,000.

Washington, August 12.—All the National Guard units included in President Wilson's call on June 18, not yet on the Mexican border, were ordered there today by the War Department. Between 20,000 and 25,000 additional troops will thus be added to the border force. National Guard troops there will number approximately 125,000, and the total of all troops on the border or in Mexico will be 175,000.

Secretary Daniels declared that most ships in the Atlantic fleet ordinarily would be put into the Roads for the Christmas holidays and it probably would be easy for them to gather there a little early. In addition to affording a spectacle for those attending the Commercial Congress meeting, it is pointed out, a naval display would be of interest to the entire country.

Secretary Daniels will discuss plans for the fleet assembly with Rear Admiral Benson, chief of the bureau of naval operations, early next week.

Mr. Daniels stated that at least 10 or 12 vessels of the first class probably would be available for the naval assembly, together with a greater number of minor craft.

A gathering of the entire fleet would bring together twice that number. The last parade of the Atlantic fleet was in New York, May 17, 1915, when President Wilson reviewed it.

ARBITRATION MAY BE MEANS OF AVERTING STRIKE OF TRAINMEN

THINKS DEMOCRATS WILL MAKE GAINS

Predicts Not Only a Majority in Senate, But Several Additional Seats in the House.

34 SENATORS TO BE NAMED

Senator Saulsbury, Who is to Help Direct Senatorial Elections in the Several States, Analyzes the Situation.

Chicago, August 13.—In a statement issued from the Western headquarters of the Democratic National committee today, Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, chairman of the committee which will direct the contest for the various senatorial elections in the different states, expresses the opinion that the Democrats will not only retain their present majority in the Senate, but may gain at least four seats in the upper house of Congress.

This year 34 United States senators will be elected, two each in Maine and Indiana, and one each in Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, West Virginia, Minnesota, Wyoming, Texas, Delaware, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Maryland, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Connecticut, New Jersey, Montana, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Nevada, Washington, Ohio, Missouri, Utah, Virginia, Michigan, Mississippi and California.

The Democratic senatorial campaigns in the various states will be directed from Chicago by a committee composed of Senator Saulsbury, Senator Walsh, of Montana, manager of the Western Democratic headquarters, and Senator Stone of Missouri.

Interest in the fight to control the next Congress promises to arouse public interest second to that of the campaign for president.

Senator Saulsbury, in analyzing the Senatorial situation in the different states, said: "The Democrats now have a majority of sixteen in the Senate, and the Republicans must gain nine Democratic seats and lose none to have a majority in the next Senate. At the last election, although the Republicans reduced the Democratic majority in the House, the Democrats gained three additional seats in the Senate, and increased their majority from 16 to 19."

"Thirty-four United States Senators are to be elected. Eighteen vacancies occur in Democratic seats and 16 in Republican seats. No intelligent observer would claim that a Republican landslide would cause the Democrats to lose more than 10 of the Senatorial elections in the states now represented by Democrats. Should they lose ten, there are just about ten Republican seats out of the sixteen which the Democrats have reasonable hope of winning. My belief is that the Democrats in the next Senate will number from 60 to 64, that is, our majority will be increased from 40 to 48."

"As a result of the conditions in the (Continued on Page Sixteen.)"

It is Predicted That an Agreement to This Effect May be Entered Into Today.

MEDIATION UNSUCCESSFUL

Several Times Yesterday it Seemed as If Trainmen Would Withdraw From Parley.

STATEMENT BY GARRETSON

Says Double Compensation Feature Was Stumbling Block.

New York, August 12.—Notwithstanding the failure of mediation to bring together the representatives of the railroads of the country and their 400,000 employees on the demand for an 8-hour day and time and a half overtime, the threatened strike that would tie up 225 railroad systems and throw 1,800,000 railroad workers out of employment, may be averted by arbitration. An agreement to this effect may be entered into tomorrow, it was predicted here tonight.

A Day of Confusion.

At the end of a day of confusing situations and contradictory reports the leaders of the four railroad brotherhoods and the members of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, which is striving to effect a peaceful settlement at the special request of President Wilson, viewed the situation optimistically.

It has been virtually conceded that arbitration under the present provisions of the Newlands Act would not be satisfactory to the men, but an expansion of the board provided for may be accepted by them with the proviso that only their present demands are to be arbitrated. The railroads have maintained that in the event of arbitration not only the demands of their employees but the roads "contingent proposition," which is based on the 8-hour day but eliminates the double compensation features, should be arbitrated.

Several times during the day's negotiations between the mediators and the trainmen it seemed as if the men were on the point of withdrawing from further parley. When the situation reached a point where it was reported President Wilson had intervened, A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, authorized a statement clearly indicating the brotherhoods would not oppose such action.

"An invitation from the President of the United States," said Mr. Garretson, "is tantamount to a command. If he summons us to Washington we will go. But it must be understood that the President has no more power in this matter than the mediators."

Although the mediators and the railroad managers refused to discuss the events of the day, Mr. Garretson had no hesitation in doing so, saying that mediation, having failed, he was under no further obligations to maintain secrecy about the negotiations. He said the double compensation feature was the stumbling block.

Mr. Garretson declared double compensation agreements are in effect on virtually every railroad in the country, and that they were won by the men after serious effort extending over a period of 30 years.

Because the mediators could not give the trainmen assurance that the railroads would give the "contingent proposition," the men adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock when the mediators will again report. If the mediators met the railroad managers only for a brief period during the afternoon, but said they had satisfactory sessions with both sides. A high railroad official declared, however, that there would be no backdown on their part until the other side showed a disposition to meet them half way.

The next move is up to the railroads, Mr. Garretson said, in view of the fact that they had requested the services of the mediators.

FIVE HUNDRED TELEGRAPH OPERATORS IN MEXICO STRIKE.

Threatened With Execution if They Do Not Return to Work.

Laredo, Texas, Aug. 12.—Five hundred de facto government telegraph operators in the state of Sonora went on strike today, according to word reaching here.

The de facto government is said to have branded the strike as unpatriotic and to have informed the strikers that they will be executed if they do not return to work. It was said the strike is due to the dissatisfaction of the government operators who are compelled to accept currency declared to be worthless, while railroad operators are paid in gold.