

Partly Cloudy and Colder Today; Thursday Fair.

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MAJORITY REPORT IS UNFAVORABLE TO THE CAUSE OF SUFFRAGE

Minority Report Will Carry Fight to the Legislature.

OUTLOOK IS NOT BRIGHT

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Pleads The Cause of "Votes For Women."

PRESENTS STRONG LOGIC

Dr. Archibald Henderson Introduces Distinguished Lady—Mrs. Fairbrother, Mrs. Goodno, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Lingle are Heard.

(By W. T. BOST.) Raleigh, Feb. 2. The joint committee on elections and constitutional amendments, which heard the equal suffragists today without a voice to talk back at them, reported the bill to submit the suffrage issue to referendum unfavorably and a minority report will carry the war to the enemy's country the floor of the houses.

The senate voted four to three and the house six to three against the suffrage amendment. Since the proposition was simply a submission of that issue and may have carried a vote or two not entirely sympathetic with the "cause" the outlook for early victory isn't rosy. The suffragists are undismayed, however. They will educate first and corporate next.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Speaks. Before a crowd that had no half-sized chance to hear what she said, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the most noted of women suffrage orators spoke to a joint committee of house and senate this afternoon.

The bill under consideration was the suffrage amendment which went last week into the house by introduction of Representative Roberts, of Ansonville, and into the senate by Senator Holcomb of Guilford. No such interest, whether curious or concerned, was attached to any hearing of the body thus far.

The crowd that heard Mrs. Shaw was larger than that which struggled doubtfully for opportunity to listen to Bryan. The little woman whose work has made internationally famous spoke in tones whose charm has rarely been heard here. She spoke without effort greater than a clerk who reads the long but simple annuals of the biennial sessions. A humor that hurls no grouch against a half of the world that has drawn the line and left her out, breaks out into every argument which, somehow is stronger logic than men think women have.

The committee would not trust itself to immediate action, had as members tried to get a vote while the spell lasted. It looked like a favorable count when the speaking was over. Of course, nobody expects the bill to go far.

Mrs. Archibald Henderson, president of the state suffrage league, made the opening address, Senator McKee presiding.

Man's Argument is Slaughtered. Mrs. Henderson spoke first. She slaughtered the argument that a man is the natural representative of a woman by showing that the man and the woman, being of such dissimilar tastes, it is impossible for men to represent women truly.

She went into the moral effect of the ballot. She drew an amusing picture of the burglar who has intruded himself upon her home. She ventured the opinion that if she appealed to the burglar's chivalric instincts, he would hardly best her request to leave. But re-enforced by a revolver she had no idea he would stand on the order of his going.

She dealt in satire cleverly. Discussing the indifference of men to many measures of sanitation, she played amusingly upon the milk bottle. "Do you think that women like to wash milk bottles?" she asked during a perfect titter. "We are willing to admit that under some conditions men may be the chief cooks, but they rarely make the best bottle washers," she declared. "Some characters of the youthful senators said in unison:

"She struck the 'woman's place' in the home" argument a fearful blow. There was a world of distress, there was Belgium. "All mothers are sisters in method, and all mothers are the mothers of all babies in the world," she said with splendid effect.

Mrs. T. W. Lingle was next presented by Chairman Holcomb. "This is my first suffrage speech," Mrs. Lingle said. She represents many clubs. If they have not spoken on suffrage she had been preparing others for the use of the ballot.

"I feel the need of the vote," Mrs. Lingle said, "and I suppose if there is any woman in North Carolina whose husband could represent me in a vote, if one man could vote for two persons, I have."

She told the story of her little eight-year-old boy who wanted to come to Raleigh with Mrs. Lingle said, "I feel he would do me good. But he was in school getting ready for the duties of citizenship. She spoke of her little girl, just as bright, just as strong a child. "But I wish it would make it so that I do not have to tell her that there is a difference between them and the relation that they bear to the government. My husband and our son will go out in their protection, the ballot, our rights and myself have nothing. And we simply ask you to give us a chance to submit this issue to the people of North Carolina."

Mrs. F. Adelaide Goodno spoke as president.

Storm Takes Away House; Negro Was Sleeping Within

Sheets of Tin From Distillery in Cumberland Wrapped Around Trees Like Tinfoil; Bayboro Storm-Swept.

(Special to Daily News.) Fayetteville, Feb. 2. A storm of cyclone proportions swept a path 100 feet wide through Seventy First township, this county, last night, carrying the roof of a turpentine distillery more than two miles, mowing down trees and telephone poles, demolishing stables and blowing one house off its foundation with its negro owner sleeping within. Sheets of tin from the roof of the distillery were wrapped around trees like tinfoil. Capt. A. D. McGill's stable was blown from above his miles which were left unharmed. The cyclone missed Captain McGill's house only about 30 feet.

Bayboro is Storm-Swept. Raleigh, Feb. 2. One woman, a negro, was killed and several other persons injured, when several houses at Battleboro were unroofed by a windstorm last night, according to reports reaching here today. Telegraph and telephone communication with Battleboro is severed. A heavy rain fell over eastern North Carolina yesterday afternoon and last night and flood stages of the rivers in that section are forecast. The heaviest rainfall was at Neuse, where 2.52 inches fell and at Randleman, where 2.51 fell.

Storm Sweeps Goldsboro Results in Much Damage

Several Houses Are Unroofed; Later Fire Breaks Out Causing Several Thousand Dollars Loss.

(Special to Daily News.) Goldsboro, Feb. 2. A severe hail, rain and wind storm swept over this city about 1 o'clock this morning doing great damage. Telephone poles, trees and fences were blown down, while the roofs of several houses were blown away and many houses otherwise considerably damaged, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars.

About 2:30 a. m. when the storm had ceased somebody turned in a false fire alarm in the northern part of the city, which was promptly responded to by the fire company and they had only returned to the station a few minutes before another alarm was sounded from box 19, which proved to be a fire that originated in the store of M. N. Epstein. Good work saved the building but the entire stock of goods was ruined, entailing a loss estimated at \$10,000, covered by insurance. The Christian church, which is located over the Epstein store, was also greatly damaged by smoke and water, all the fixtures being ruined, with a loss estimated at \$1,500, with no insurance.

Trade Balance Greatest in the Nation's History

Exports for Four Weeks in January Total Nearly Quarter Billion Dollars, or Double the Imports.

Washington, Feb. 2. The balance of trade in favor of the United States during January was the greatest for any month in the nation's history. Figures today from 13 ports which handle 80 per cent of the country's total imports and exports, show a favorable advance from January 2 to January 20 of \$11,133,888. Officials pointed out that a complete report probably would materially increase that figure.

Exports for the four weeks through the 13 ports reporting were \$328,574,066, an increase of \$50,644,525 a week. Imports were \$167,440,208, an average of \$26,860,032 a week. The week ended January 20 produced a favorable balance of \$53,903,535, the largest for any one week in more than 10 years. Exports totaled \$63,668,139 and imports \$27,764,604.

Cotton exported during the week ended January 30 amounted to 387,774 bales, making a total of 2,259,899 bales for the last eight weeks.

MRS. JOHN W. FRIES, OF WINSTON-SALEM, IS DEAD

(Special to Daily News.) Winston-Salem, Feb. 2. Mrs. John W. Fries, wife of the president of the People's National bank, died here late this evening after an illness lasting several months.

Her condition for the past week had been regarded serious so her death was not unexpected. Mrs. Fries was 66 years old.

The deceased was a daughter of the Rt. Rev. Emil De Schweinitz, who for many years was prominent in the administration of the Moravian church. She was a consecrated Christian, a devoted wife and mother and was the possessor of many noble traits which will make her loss keenly felt in the community. Besides a husband she leaves two daughters, Mrs. William A. Blair and Miss Adelaide L. Fries, president of the State Federation of Women's clubs, and a number of other relatives to mourn her death.

May Call Italians to Colors. London, Feb. 2. 6 p. m. The Italian reservists living in England have been warned to prepare to respond to a call to the colors.

DESPERATE EFFORTS BY GERMANS TO PUSH THROUGH THE ALLIES

Smashing Attacks Delivered in East and West Zones.

USING THEIR ARTILLERY

In These Attacks, According to French and German Reports, Germans Lose Heavily.

WARSAW SEEMS THE GOAL

Faced by Flanking Movement North and South Von Hindenburg is Trying To Hack His Way Through the Russian Lines.

London, Feb. 2, 10:45 p. m. The Germans have been making desperate efforts the last few days to break the extended deadlock on the eastern and western fronts. They have delivered a series of attacks, always preceded by artillery activity on the allied lines in Flanders and France and, while in almost every case they have thus won a preliminary advantage, before the fighting was concluded the French, British or Belgians have regained the trenches temporarily lost, and in some cases have occupied the German positions.

In these attacks, according to British and French official reports, the Germans have suffered severe losses. The German artillery has suggested the Belgian positions in Flanders to a severe bombardment, which suggests that the moment has arrived for another effort to get across the Yser, and thence to the French coast ports.

In return the French have bombarded the railway station at Nuyon, one of the German military centers behind their advanced lines. Heavy attacks have been made against the Russian lines in Central Poland. Faced by flanking movements, both north and south Field Marshal von Hindenburg made a desperate effort, which apparently is to be renewed to break through to Warsaw and thus not only gain a great military and political advantage for Germany, but at the same time release the pressure on Hungary and East Prussia, in each of which regions the Russian troops are slowly pushing forward.

The fighting west and southwest of the Polish capital has been of a desperate character and the Germans at first were successful, but the Russian official report declares that the Russians by a counter-attack regained most of the lost ground. The report adds that the German losses were "heavy."

The German official account simply says of the fighting there: "We are progressing." A German submarine was still at large in the English channel yesterday and the French officially report an attempt to torpedo the British hospital ship Asturias. The German submarine U-21, which recently sank three steamers in the Irish sea, has not been seen since Sunday, and it is presumed she has withdrawn. Traffic in those waters, however, continues somewhat restricted, ship owners preferring to keep in port all but the fast steamers, which, it is believed, can elude the submarines.

The Germans have issued a warning that an attempt will be made to sink their transports and have advised neutral shipping to keep away from the North and West coast of France.

Reports reaching Holland say the new broad regulations in Germany have caused so much unrest that 12,000 special constables have been appointed to guard Berlin bakeries. It is also said that following the action of the government in commandeering cereals, the military authorities are confiscating all utensils containing metals useful for their purposes. It is recognized that these are precautionary measures and are not due to any immediate shortage of copper and brass. The German newspapers have a constant report that the Anglo-French fleet has destroyed four Dardanelles forts and that there is a panic in the Turkish capital, where defeats suffered by the Turks in the Caucasus and Azerbaijan are just becoming known.

With the opening of the British parliament today the political truce was renewed. The government while assuming all responsibility for the war, welcomed the opposition support and the

GREAT BRITAIN WILL SEIZE WILHELMINA AND BUZ CARGO

Washington, Feb. 2. Ambassador Page at London called the state department today that the British fleet had been ordered to treat grain and flour cargoes destined for Germany or Austria, as conditional contraband, subject to seizure and confiscation. This step, the ambassador explained, was taken because Germany had destroyed confiscation of all grain and flour to conserve the nation's food supply.

Ambassador Page said Great Britain had agreed that an exception would be made in the case of the steamship Wilhelmina now bound from New York for Hamburg with grain and other food because she had sailed before the German decree was issued. The vessel would be seized, it was said, but she would be released and her cargo purchased at invoice price by the British government. Warning was given, however, that hereafter similar shipments as well as the vessels, would be seized and confiscated.

Nineteen New Banks. Washington, Feb. 2. Nineteen new national banks, with capital aggregating \$737,000, were authorized to begin business during January, the comptroller of the currency reported today. On January 31, 7,665 national banks were doing business, with a capital of \$1,074,959,175 and outstanding circulation of \$982,206,133.

VIOLENT ATTACKS BY THE GERMANS FORCE CZAR'S TROOPS BACK

Russian Units Thrown Back on The Road to Warsaw.

FIGHTING WITH BAYONET

Petrograd Says Russians Resisted Attack After Attack And Then Retreated.

GERMANS LOSE HEAVILY

Russian Official Report Claims Success on the Left Bank of the Vistula—German Offensive Described as Fiercest of the War.

Petrograd, Feb. 2. Renewal of a fierce offensive by the Germans in the region of Sudeczew and Bolimova on the road to Warsaw is admitted in an official statement issued here today. The violence of the German attack, the statement says, compelled some of the Russian units to retire to the second line of trenches. The communication was as follows: "On the right bank of the lower Vistula on January 31 our cavalry made a sudden and successful assault upon the German line along the front between Rezin and Lake Drezewo 15 versts (10 miles) north of Sierpe, capturing many officers and soldiers.

"The attempt of the Germans on the 30th to open an offensive movement in the direction of Lipno and Dobryzn, supported by artillery fire, was checked.

"On the left bank of the Vistula front at the villages of Makow and Dyblin the enemy was thrown back on the line of the villages of Welcor and Nasznewo, northwest of Wloclawek. The Germans in retreating abandoned at Makow many of their dead.

"In the course of the day of January 31 the enemy, after having concentrated in the region of Sudeczew, Bolimova and south of Bolimova, a large force of artillery developed active operations against our positions with very considerable forces. The German offensive was distinguished by great tenacity, advancing in close ranks strongly supported from the rear.

"After having concentrated a violent fire in the morning upon that region, the fierceness of the German offensive compelled some of our units to retire to the second line of trenches.

"In the meanwhile a counter-attack from another detachment of our forces drove the enemy from all the trenches occupied by him, inflicting upon him enormous losses.

"Simultaneously with this attack on Borjow the Germans delivered a series of ferocious assaults against our front between the villages of Gommue, Bourgade and Moghly. These attacks were supported by very heavy artillery fire. Up to midday of January 31 every one of the assaults was driven back by us, some by our rifle fire and some with the bayonet. But between day and 2 p. m. on the 31st the Germans were successful in occupying a part of our trenches. In this they were helped largely by an energetic and sustained artillery fire. A little after 2 o'clock we undertook a general counter-attack. This was successful, and as a result of it the enemy, the evening of January 31, retained but a little portion of our first line trenches, together with a certain chalet in the country. It can be said that the successes of the Germans the day of January 31 in the vicinity of Borjow were relatively insignificant compared to the losses we inflicted on the enemy with our artillery fire, our counter-attack and our bayonet charges. According to reports from our artillery chiefs the Russian artillery inflicted immense damage on the Germans. Our guns dispersed dense gatherings of German infantry and it reduced their batteries to silence; it made it possible for us to recast their fire.

"The fighting in the Carpathians continues. In spite of the reported participation of fresh Austrian troops which up to the present time have not actually appeared on our front, we were successful in repelling every endeavor of the enemy to assume the offensive in the vicinity of Mount Biskid and Mount Wyszow and we are continuing to advance with success along the front from Nijnia Polanska to Lupa (Sisk).

"It should be related that during the night of January 30-31 at a point near Molomova a Russian detachment advanced upon the enemy and dislodged them from certain positions which threatened the heads of our trenches. In this encounter our men used the bayonet freely and captured some machine guns.

"Local inhabitants relate that the enemy after the Lupa-Borzow fight used 400 wagons to remove their wounded. German prisoners captured in the region of Borjow are authority for the statement that between January 24 and January 30, the Germans on a front near Borjow one and a half versts long (a little less than one mile) lost over 6,000 men in killed. The wounded were numerous.

"In the Carpathians between January 26 and January 29 on the front between Nijnia Polanska and Lupa (Sisk) we captured 78 officers, 4,965 soldiers, four pieces of artillery and ten machine guns.

Virginia Legislator Found Dead. Richmond, Va., Feb. 2. S. P. Clement, member of the Virginia house of delegates from Pittsylvania county, was found dead in his bed here this morning.

Death was due to heart failure.

SOCIETY BELLE WHO TOOK A THIRD HUSBAND.



MRS. GUSTAV J. S. WHITE. Photo from January 26.

Mrs. Frances Coster Little, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, of Newport, R. I., and Miami, Fla., was married in New York to Gustav John Schirmer White. While among the friends of the couple their engagement had been reported, their marriage was a surprise. The marriage is Mrs. White's third. An Miss Frances Coster Jones she was a favorite in Newport.

NO CHARGES AGAINST SHELBY TO CASAR TO GATLING PRESENTED HAVE NEW RAILROAD

After Settling the Raleigh Controversy Mr. Pou Gets Good Night's Rest. Contract Awarded to Clement And Hawley to Build 21 Miles of Road.

MR. CRAIG CANCELS CALL TO OPERATE IN 18 MONTHS

(By PARKER R. ANDERSON.) Washington, Feb. 2. Every one connected with the Raleigh postoffice fight breathed easier today. Representative Pou, it is said, got the first good night's sleep he has had for many weeks. He took advantage of the dull day in Congress to rest at his hotel and did not come to his office until late in the day.

Mr. Pou made public the letter which he sent to Postmaster General Burleson recommending Earl M. Gatling for the job. About the only information contained in the communication not already carried in these dispatches is that the letter dispenses to the public the full name of Mr. Gatling. "I have the honor to recommend for appointment as postmaster of the city of Raleigh," says the fourth district congressman, "Earl M. Gatling," continuing the letter says: "Mr. Gatling is a lawyer by profession, is 45 years of age and the father of a large family. For 16 years he has held the position of chairman of the board of elections of Wake county. For two years he was attorney for the board of commissioners of the same county. For two years he was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the county. He has lived his entire life in Wake county and is a man of exemplary personal habits. In the opinion of the nomination he was an active supporter of the President. His name has been presented by both senators from North Carolina, neither of whom offers an objection to his appointment.

Raleigh is the most important postoffice in the state. Its administration through its large number of employees of course requires a postmaster of education and business experience. Mr. Gatling's re-nomination indicates that he possesses the necessary qualifications. He is induced by petition signed by 702 citizens of Wake county and by more than 100 personal letters.

"I believe he will give efficient administration to the government and respectfully request his appointment.

If any charges against Mr. Gatling have reached Washington neither Senator Simmons nor Representative Pender have heard anything about them. As a matter of fact, the necessary qualifications, he is induced by petition signed by 702 citizens of Wake county and by more than 100 personal letters.

"I believe he will give efficient administration to the government and respectfully request his appointment.

Many German Jurists Slain. Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 2. Von Pariz, vice president of the Swiss government, in Berlin today says 126 German jurists have been killed in the war. The total is made up of six professors, 274 judges, 210 lawyers, 234 assessors and 424 baristers.

Italian Expeditionary Corps. Paris, Feb. 2. 5:30 p. m.—An Athens dispatch to the Balkan agency says an Italian expeditionary corps, composed of 20,000 men, destined to occupy the Albanian seaport of Durazzo and vicinity is being concentrated at Bari, an Italian city on the Adriatic near Brindisi.

REPUBLICANS CLAIM FIGHT WON AGAINST SHIP PURCHASE BILL

Smoot, Lodge and Weeks Declare the Bill is Dpad.

DEMOCRATS ARE ACTIVE

They Are Putting Forth Extraordinary Efforts to Save The Measure.

MANY CONFERENCES HELD

Progressive Republicans Talk With the President and Amendments Designed to Attract Votes May Be Submitted Today.

Washington, Feb. 2. A plan guarded with the utmost secrecy was adopted by administration Democrats of the senate to caucus tonight to break down opposition to the government ship purchase bill. The program includes parliamentary maneuvers which will be actuated tomorrow afternoon in the senate and, according to leaders of the party, is calculated to bring support for the measure to offset Monday's Democratic revolt.

After reaching an agreement the caucus adopted a resolution pledging every member to secrecy. Speaker Kern, chairman of the caucus, announced that secrecy was necessary for the obvious reason that to make the plans public might mean their frustration. It was reported later that included in the plan was an agreement to amend the bill to conform with suggestions from various sources made within the last few strenuous days.

"We will get into the bill in the senate again tomorrow," said Senator Kern. "That positively is not that can be said. The opposition did not confide to us what they intended to do last Monday. For the same reason we cannot divulge our plans."

"Does the plan contemplate winning votes for the bill?" "We expect to hold all the votes that we had for the bill," said Senator Kern. "Do you mean the 42 votes which stood last Monday afternoon?" "That wouldn't be enough," Senator Kern replied.

"Is there hope for the bill?" the senator was asked. "Hope? Well," the senator replied, "it is a combination of expectancy and desire."

One plan suggested following the conference was that an effort might be made to amend Senator Clarke's motion to recommend the bill by adding instructions to the committee to return to the senate immediately with amendments. These amendments are said to be on lines to safeguard neutrality with regard to purchase of belligerent ships and the length of time in which the government would engage in ocean transportation business.

Later it was learned that when the Clarke motion to recommend comes up Senator Fletcher will move an amendment that the committee report back within 48 hours and that an amendment be included which will not commit the government to a permanent policy in the proposed shipping enterprise and that a time limit for the undertaking be fixed.

This, it was said, would be fixed either at 18 months or two years. Upon these amendments, it was said, administration Democrats pin their hopes of winning back Democratic rather than in winning over Progressive Republican support.

Preliminary skirmishes in the capitol and White House were begun early in the day. President Wilson conferred with several progressive Republican senators regarding the bill. The Democratic majority considered methods of procedure to regain its lost ground and the so-called recalcitrant Democrats conferred among themselves with the avowed purpose of standing firm until satisfactory terms should be presented to them.

The majority conference appointed a special committee of three, Senators Fletcher, Simmons and Austin, to conduct negotiations with senators of both parties with a view to ascertaining what support could be gained for the bill and upon what points of revision. This committee, after a day of conferences, told the second caucus tonight that some progress had been made and that they hoped to ultimate success.

Revealing their contact Senators Bankhead, Clark, Camden, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Otis, and Vandeman, in their interviews with the caucus committee were asked for a stipulation upon which they might reconsider their attitude. With a reservation that it might first be used to recommend the bill, the committee was given to understand there would be no change in the attitude of the senators unless the measure was stripped of government ownership features and presented purely as an emergency undertaking with positive limitations. This suggestion offered was that provision be made to the government to retire from the proposed operation of ships after two years. Another was that the government should purchase or appropriate none of the ships of belligerent nations.

Prohibition of purchase of foreign ships would lead up in that matter, also was proposed by some progressive Democratic senators. The majority, it is not clear the government shipping corporation as a temporary measure and suggested amendments, thanks to a permanent tenure.

After Senators Vance and Kenyon, Progressive Republicans, had talked with President Wilson, it was understood the President had looked with favor on some amendment that might satisfy the caucus regarding permanency of the project. It was said, however, he did not receive with favor the suggestion of a direct stipulation that the government be prohibited from acquiring ships from belligerents, although it was intimated there might be

(Continued on Page Three.)