

WOMENS STATUS IN MANN CASES

To Be Tested by Case Carried to Supreme Court—Black-mallers Have Had Very Easy Picking.

GOVERNMENT ARGUES WOMAN CAN BE LIABLE

Contends That She Is Guilty if Knowingly Participating in Transportation for Immoral Purposes.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Women blackmailers who find easy prey through the severe penalties of the Mann act are affected by a case carried to Supreme Court of the United States by the department of justice.

Blackmailing because of the fact that the law provides these heavy penalties is said to be widespread. Women and men, holding the threat of exposure over the head of violators, have been collecting big sums of money for the suppression of the facts. In some cases the victims have been deliberately made guilty of violating the law.

The case before the Supreme court is one in error from the District court of the United States for the eastern district of Wisconsin. It is to test the responsibility of a woman who was involved in a violation of the law. The title of the case is the United States against Clara Holto.

It is alleged by the government that the woman knowingly participated in her transportation in interstate commerce for immoral purposes, and therefore is liable to conviction with a man named Laudenschlager for violation of the penal code of the United States prohibiting conspiracy.

According to the brief filed by William Wallace, jr., assistant attorney general, Laudenschlager transported the woman from Barrington, Ill., to Milwaukee, Wis., in interstate commerce for immoral purposes. He bought her railroad ticket, according to the evidence. Both were arrested and indicted for the unlawful transportation of the woman. Laudenschlager in the court entered a plea of guilty.

At the trial, however, the court held that the woman, being merely the object of the unlawful transportation, could not be indicted and punished for aiding and assisting the man in transporting her. The court based its action on the doctrine that where the commission of an offense requires concert of action between two or more persons such persons cannot be indicted for conspiracy to commit the offense.

In direct contrast to this position, the government takes the view that the doctrine is restricted to offenses the commission of which requires guilty complicity of two or more persons—that is, each of the persons must knowingly join in doing the prohibited acts.

By the provisions of the Mann act a woman may be transported by a man for an immoral purpose without any guilty complicity on her part. In brief, she may be entirely ignorant of the man's motive in transporting her. That being so, according to the government contention, if she knowingly participates with him in bringing about her transportation for an immoral purpose, then under the circumstances the two may be indicted and punished for conspiracy.

BRITISH PUBLIC AIDS OFFICIALS

Criticism of the Government Which Was Rampant at Beginning of War Has Almost Ceased.

EVIDENTLY BELIEVE THINGS GOING WELL

Labor Unions Volunteer to Watch Execution of War Contracts—Business Men Are Also Employed.

London, Jan. 2.—Criticism of the government's war preparations which was rampant during early stages of the war has largely ceased, indicating that the general public has either settled down to the belief that everything is being done about as well as possible, or has tired of writing letters to the press.

The war office has now enlisted the services of business men with experience in carrying out big enterprises to take part in the work of supplying the army, and the labor unions have volunteered to watch the execution of government contracts, not only to see that proper equipment and rations are supplied to the soldiers, but to prevent swindling.

Arnold White, a prominent writer and former colonial official has been making a thorough inspection of the training camps for the purpose of detecting any scandals and mismanagement. Having been a bitter enemy of the liberal government his point of view was not prejudiced in its favor. He writes:

"Having visited 36 camps in various parts of the country, I am thoroughly cheered. In the majority of cases business men are handling the difficult problems of war. Dwellers inland have no conception of the thoroughness, efficiency and silence with which the war office and the admiralty have co-operated for the business of preventing a German raid or invasion.

"The alarm that is still felt in some parts of these islands is wholly unjustified, because, firstly, the business efficiency of the fleet under Jellicoe has increased since war began; and, secondly, because the practical measures adopted by our military engineers, if generally known, would enable the timid to sleep quietly in their beds. If I were out to pick holes in our administration it would not be in the general management of the war."

SPORADIC RENEWAL OF OFFENSIVE BY GERMANS

ALLIES PLAYING WAITING GAME

Invaders Evidently Not Weakening Strength in the West Appreciably by Sending Troops East.

AUSTRIANS AGAIN ARE ATTACKING BELGRADE

Russians Pouring Over Carpathians to Invade Hungary—Sultan Preparing to Flee, Is Report.

London, Jan. 2.—The latest news from the western field of European war operations tell of little progress by the allies and seem to indicate a sporadic renewal of the German offensive with resultant slight gains in the Argonne and in Flanders. The operations can scarcely be classed as a general German offensive such as still continues in Poland, but the strength the Germans are showing seems to make it plain that they are not weakening appreciably their forces in the west by the transfer of reinforcements to the eastern front, nor has the pressure which is being exerted by the allies yet broken the grip of the invaders in Belgium and France, from the North Sea to Metz.

General Joffre, the commander of the allied forces, is apparently avoiding a general attack. Except for the tactics of feeling out the German line here and there the allies are evidently playing a waiting game pending the time when with the assistance of reinforcements from the new British army they can deliver a concerted attack at some strategic point.

The Germans are still engaged in their attempt to press forward in Poland, but in the south the Russians have driven back the Austrian forces about 60 miles in all. It is again reported that the Russians are pouring over the Carpathians for the purpose of invading Hungary and that Hungarians near the border are fleeing.

Driven out of Serbia, the Austrians are nevertheless again attacking Belgrade, according to dispatches from that city.

It is still difficult to obtain a clear idea of the Turkish operations, but Athens dispatches declare that the Sultan and his court are preparing to leave Constantinople, fearing the fall of the Turkish capital.

The Turkish attack on Egypt seems to have been abandoned indefinitely.

Various stories concerning the condition of Emperor William's throat are in circulation. One is that he will soon have to undergo an operation.

With a full knowledge of the vast army that is being trained in England, the Germans must be making preparations to meet this reinforcement. It is agreed in London that much depends on the fresh troops on both sides. The English view of the

situation is that Great Britain is just now preparing to put the cream of her fighting resources in the field, while, they contend, the Germans, having sent their finest forces to battle at the beginning of the war, must perforce have to depend on those less physically fit for the rigors of war.

Again there come reports of German movements to the east from the west. Amsterdam tells of 200,000 Germans passing through Cologne for the east and suggests that they are being sent for the support of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg in preparation for another great movement toward Warsaw.

Still Fighting.

Amsterdam, Jan. 2.—(Via London)—The following official communication from Vienna was received here last night:

"Fighting in the Carpathians and in Bukovina continues, but the situation is changed.

"The enemy's attacks both day and night at Blala and south of Tarnow (both in Galicia) has been repulsed, our troops inflicting heavy losses and taking 2,000 prisoners and six machine guns.

"North of the Vistula fog hinders the operations, but slight progress has been made there.

"In the southern war theater nothing has happened."

German Report.

Berlin, Jan. 2.—(By Wireless to London)—The following official communication was given out yesterday at the German army headquarters:

"In the western theater of war, nothing of importance has happened near Neuport. The idea of retaking the hamlet of St. Georges, which has been completely demolished by the enemy's artillery fire was abandoned in view of the high level of the water there.

"East of Bethune to the south of the canal we captured an English trench.

"In the Argonne our attacks made further progress. Another 400 prisoners, six machine guns, four mine throwers and numerous other arms and quantities of ammunition fell into our hands. A French camp north of St. Mihiel was set on fire by our artillery. Attacks at Flibrey and west of Senneneim, which were repeated yesterday were repulsed.

"In the eastern theater, the situation on the east Prussian frontier and in Poland remains unchanged. A heavy mist is preventing all operations."

VILLA DECLARES HE WILL OBEY GUTIERREZ

Washington, Jan. 2.—General Villa in a telegram dated Friday night in Mexico City to his agency here, denied he has questioned the amnesty proclamations of General Gutierrez.

"I obey and respect the orders of President Gutierrez," Villa telegraphed. "I am his subordinate."

Further details of fighting between troops of General Carranza and Villa near Tampico were received today in official dispatches to the Carranza agency.

"General Pablo Gonzales yesterday administered a decisive defeat to the Villalistas at Rodriguez, a few hours ride from San Luis Potosi," one message said. "Several hundred were killed and wounded. He now is pursuing the enemy toward San Luis Potosi."

U. S. SUPREME COURT MARSHAL PASSES AWAY

Washington, Jan. 2.—J. M. Wright of Kentucky, marshal of the Supreme court of the United States since 1888, died today after a long illness.

Sanguine Report Issued By The Russian Staff

Petrograd, Jan. 1.—(Delayed)—An official communication of the Russian general staff issued today recounts the war situation in the various fields of the Russian front. It is as follows:

"In East Prussia and in the region of Miawa (in Russian Poland) our troops have defeated an attempt to deliver a partial offensive on the part of the enemy.

"On the Vistula, opposite Wycogrod, our armed steamer has cannonaded the infantry of the enemy with success.

"Between the Vistula and the lower Pilica rivers, the Germans delivered a series of attacks, supported by their heavy artillery fire. Our troops on the left bank of the Baura river have repulsed two night attacks near Witkoctse, and near Rawka we repulsed an attack directed against Zoletak.

"On December 31, the enemy manifested activity particularly intense

NO IMMUNITY FOR THREE DIRECTORS

Elton, Skinner and Billiard of N. Y., N. H. & H. Must Answer Charges.

New York, Jan. 2.—The Federal District court here has overruled the plea for immunity interposed by John L. Billard, James S. Elton and William Skinner to indictments charging the criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law in connection with their actions as directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway. Messrs. Elton, Skinner and Billard claimed entire immunity from prosecution because of testimony given before the interstate commerce commission prior to the return of the indictments. The decision means that the three defendants will have to plead to the indictments, which include 18 other directors and former directors of the railroad.

REPUBLICANS PLAN THOROUGH CAMPAIGN

Secretary Grissom Says Meeting at Raleigh Will Be Largely Attended.

Special to The Gazette-News.

Greensboro, Jan. 2.—Gilliam Grissom, secretary in charge of republican headquarters here, said yesterday that the number of acceptances for the meeting of the state executive committee to be held in Raleigh on Tuesday, January 12, at 1 o'clock p. m., runs higher than in any other campaign he has had knowledge of. With the acceptance he said had come expressions of a desire to get together thoroughly for the 1916 campaign.

He stated that one man had written that, although he could not come, he wanted to urge that the leaders of the party be properly informed as to the true conditions, believing that the voters will get together.

The letter urged that the leaders show the proper progressive spirit and vouched that the people then would follow.

A letter has been sent from headquarters to all parts of the state urging that organization begin at once. The letter and the object it is endeavoring to secure indicates the meaning recently announced that the republicans are going to make excessive efforts to carry North Carolina. The letter asks that the campaign be waged strongly in each precinct, the unit of political effort.

The letter in one part states that in many sections of the state certain "gangs" of Democrats have resorted to desperate and dishonorable means, and urges this as a reason for concerted action, by which may be secured payment of poll taxes and registrations. A memorandum book has been sent to a large number of people to assist them in a systematic campaign.

'NOTE AS FROM CANDID FRIEND'

London Review Thinks It Possible England and the U. S. Can Reconcile Points of View.

'NATION' FEELS REGRET AT THE FORM OF NOTE

Ambassador Page Describes British Public's General Attitude Toward Note as Entirely Friendly.

London, Jan. 2.—The Saturday Review describes President Wilson's note protesting against the British attitude toward American shipping "as a document from a candid friend, who, just because he is a friend, can say things which between strangers would be regarded as having too rough an edge." The Review does not think it should be impossible for two governments, who have no wish to find causes for taking the offensive, to reconcile their points of view.

The position of a belligerent with respect to command of the sea, says this paper, is different, even when neutral governments are friends. But this position is determined absolutely by the fact that England has that command of the sea and "cannot surrender her right to use it for defeat of the enemy by any means sanctioned under international law."

"Unfortunately, the Review continues, the custom of neutral countries of selling in the dearest market, but there is evidence that British will 'struggle to meet every reasonable complaint and make the yoke of the trident as light as is compatible with the objects of the British navy."

The Nation says:

"We confess the feeling some regret as to the form of America's note. We wish it had been somewhat differently expressed and dispatched in accordance with the accustomed way—we will not say of diplomacy, but of a friendly correspondence.

"There are two ways of conducting a controversy of public interest. A man may give his correspondent the sole benefit of his mind, or he may turn a missile into a missile by dispatching one copy of it to the press at or before the hour of its receipt by the person immediately concerned. It appears the American state department chose the latter course, but there is no call to turn an error of fact into one of substance.

"For the rest there is no deeply serious cause for complaint. It was inevitable that a nation not at war should fail to understand the difficulties of one that is, especially when the interests of belligerent and neutral conflict."

The Nation says the war, to some extent is one of economic exhaustion, but more one of ammunition, which it declares already is approaching the period of deterioration. The allies, it adds, think it essential to prevent neutral powers, especially copper and antimony, from reaching the German army, but the right of search is not the perfect instrument for this, as it implies the overhauling of cargoes, the detention, delay and deterioration of perishable goods. It adds that if the United States is hostile on the merits of the war the process must appear to be an unmitigated nuisance, but if the United States sympathizes with the allies, she must be conscious of a divided mind. She has her own trade interests to consider, it declares, and also is interested in bringing the war to an end and to a right end.

The Nation says each party owes a duty to the other. It expresses doubt if a serious attempt has been made to curtail Germany's food supplies and says it hopes that no food will be stopped unless it is destined for the army. The newspaper considers the enormous

BROWN RASCALS NOT DESPISED

German Officer Says Indian Troops Were at First Underrated But It Is Not Now So.

GERMANS GET SURPRISE IN ATTACK OF INDIANS

Men Who Stormed Lines Were Drunk or Possessed of the Evil Spirit, Officer Declares.

Amsterdam, Jan. 2.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes the following letter from a German officer, commenting on the prowess of Britain's Indian troops:

"Today for the first time we had to fight against the Indians, and the devil knows those brown rascals are not to be underrated. At first we spoke with contempt of the Indians. Today we learned to look at them in a different light. For three days we were shelled continuously; the British thought we were pounded into a jelly, so they sent us a little surprise in the shape of a visit from their brown allies.

"Satan only knows what the English had put into those fellows! Those who stormed our lines were either drunk or possessed with an evil spirit. With fearful shouting, in comparison with which our hurrahs were like the whining of a baby, thousands of these brown fiends rushed upon us as suddenly as if they were shot out of a fog.

"We opened a destructive fire at a hundred yards. It mowed down hundreds, but in spite of that the others advanced springing forward like cats and surmounting our obstacles with unexampled agility. In no time they were in our trenches, and truly these brown enemies were not to be despised. With butt-end, bayonets, swords, and daggers we fought each other and we had bitter hard work until our reinforcements arrived and we drove them out of the trenches."

Trouble Likely.

London, Jan. 2.—Absurd stories about the caste habits of the Indian soldiers will make trouble at the front, says General O'Moore Greagh.

One correspondent wrote that the Gurkhas had been given a special dispensation to eat beef and drink porter, like the British soldiers. Nothing could be a worse insult to the Gurkha, says General Greagh.

The British press has lavished its praise almost entirely on the Gurkhas and Sikhs, to the neglect of other fighting castes. There are, for instance, three regiments of Dogras, who, although of poor physique, are the coolest under fire of any of the native soldiery. Some of the best fighting Indians are the Punjab Mohammedans.

A popular mistake is that the Gurkhas throw their kukri or curved knife, at the enemy. They do not throw it, but use it so skillfully that they can bend a buffalo calf at a single blow.

POINCARÉ THINKS WAR WILL END DURING YEAR

President of France Addresses Foreign Diplomats—British Ambassador Speaks.

Paris, Jan. 2.—Prediction that 1915 would see the end of the war was made by President Poincaré in an address yesterday to foreign diplomats who went to the palace of the Elysee to present New Year's congratulations.

The British ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie, as dean of the diplomatic corps, presented the congratulations of his colleagues and himself. In his address Sir Francis remarked that the diplomats present comprised "representatives of the nations fighting at the side of France, and of other nations where neutrality imposes special duties on this grave crisis."

American Ambassador Sharp was among those present. He was accompanied by three former ministers who are adding him at the embassy during the war—John W. Garrett, H. Percival Dodge and John G. Coedige.

President Poincaré exchanged New Year's greetings by telegraph with General Joffre and Kings of Great Britain, Belgium and Serbia and the Emperor of Russia.

COX IS NEW PRESIDENT OF PHI DELTA THETAS

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 2.—Frederick J. Cox of Wadesboro was chosen president of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity at the concluding session of the convention Friday. To succeed him as secretary, John E. Ellis of Cincinnati was elected.

There were no other changes in the general council of the fraternity. The next biennial convention will be held in Atlanta, according to a statement made here last night.

BRINDILLA INTERCEPTED FOR THE SECOND TIME

Hullfax, N. S., Jan. 2.—Word that the American tank steamer Brindilla, whose arrest by a British cruiser and detention by the British government early in October caused diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Great Britain which resulted in the release of the vessel, has again been intercepted off the coast of Scotland and has been taken to Aberdeen.

NEW YORK UNEMPLOYED COMBAT WITH POLICE

Outdoor New Year's Meeting Ends in Trouble—Parade Interrupted.

New York, Jan. 2.—New York's unemployed began the New Year with an outdoor demonstration that ended in a fight with policemen, when they made an attempt to hold a parade displaying objectionably worded banners.

About 500 idle men and women gathered in Union square to listen to discussion of their welfare. The police did not interrupt the meeting, but later ordered the dispersal of marchers who apparently intended to parade Harlem headquarters of the "League of the Unemployed." The inscription on one banner read: "Homeless men, Revolt." Another announced: "To h— with Charity." This banner, George Druser, 32 years old, a cook, was told to haul down.

The police said Druser obeyed reluctantly. Witnesses declared the police clubbed Druser. He was arrested, charged with assault and disorderly conduct. Men and women who attacked the police to liberate Druser were driven off by reserves.

FIGHT TO DRAW

Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 2.—Gunboat Smith and Battling Levinsky, heavyweights, fought twelve featureless rounds to a draw here last night. Smith was the aggressor, but was unable to land an effective blow. The crowd hissed the men frequently.

AS TO NEW TERRITORY.

Amsterdam, Jan. 2.—(By way of London)—According to a statement published in a German newspaper summarizing information given out by the German official press bureau, Germany will no longer bind its quarters of consulate in any of the territory occupied by the Germans since the beginning of the war.