

BALKAN PLANS OF THE ALLIES ARE CRITICISED

London, Oct. 15.—The military operations in the near east are again holding chief place in the interest of the public here, while press comments indicate that the people are not entirely satisfied with the plans made by the allies for meeting their opponents in their latest offensive. Even papers like the Manchester Guardian, which has been unwaveringly loyal to the government in supporting the foreign office, expresses dissatisfaction with the speech in the house of commons on the Balkan situation made by Foreign Secretary Gray.

Actual military operations in the Balkans show but little change since the capture of Belgrade by the Teutons, except for brief forays by Bulgarians and Serbians.

Defending her action in declaring war, Bulgaria claims that her neutrality was violated by Serbia. It is officially announced that Serbia has declared war on her neighbor. The Serbians are clinging desperately to the heights above Belgrade waiting for aid from their allies. Such aid is expected soon, as General Sarrail, commander of the expeditionary forces, whose defense of the Verdun district contributed greatly to the victory of the allies on the Marne, has landed at Salonik.

On the western front the British have gained considerable ground, some of which they subsequently lost under the shell fire of the Germans. Confronting claims made concerning the possession of Hill No. 70 are ended by the statement of the under secretary of war stating in report to the house of commons that the British official report had been read incorrectly and that in reality the report claimed the capture only of works around the position.

Although admitting that the forces of General Ivanoff have again been hurled back across the Strpa river in eastern Galicia, Petrograd asserts that the advantage is still with the Russians who are eight miles from the eastern bank after an action which virtually separated the Austro-German armies.

LABOR UNION TO DISCUSS BONDS

H. C. Allen and N. Euckner representing the central committee that is working for the High school bond issue this morning visited Montford avenue school, making short talks to the students on the assistance they can render in the campaign. A large number of these students will have the opportunity of entering the High school next September and they are enthusiastic over the plans for a new building. They have perfected an organization and will elect officers among their parents and friends for votes.

On next Wednesday evening the Central labor union will hold a mass meeting for the discussion of plans for making the bond issue a certainty. This organization was one of the first in the city to adopt resolutions in favor of a new high school structure and the union men are among the strongest friends of the measure.

Mr. Stackpole Succumbs to An Attack of Anthrax

New York, Oct. 15.—George F. Stackpole, the lawyer of Riverhead, L. I., who was stricken with anthrax several days ago died in Bellevue hospital early today of heart failure as the result of the poison of the disease in his system. His death came after a rally which caused his physicians to believe that the most serious phases of the disease had passed that that he would recover.

Mr. Stackpole was conscious until five minutes before his death and told his wife that he realized that death was near. The determined struggle made by Mr. Stackpole, who was 71 years of age and the unusual nature

President to Spend Next Summer In New Jersey

Washington, Oct. 15.—President Wilson today decided to spend next summer in New Jersey in the former home of John A. McCall, at Elberon, near Long Branch. The estate, on which there is a magnificent residence, is known as Shadow Lawn.

President Wilson was offered the free use of Shadow Lawn by a committee headed by Representative Scullin, which brought a letter to the president from Governor Fielder. President Wilson, however, insisted on paying rent for the place and said if the committee so pleased it could give the money to charity.

Governor Fielder, in his letter, urged

DUKE GIVE UP RULGAN ORDER

Paris, Oct. 15.—The Duke of Orleans has addressed a letter to King Ferdinand of Bulgaria requesting the monarch to take back the jewels of Bulgarian orders bestowed upon the duke, but the letter was to be published only on the day that Bulgaria entered the war on the side of the central powers. In his communication to the Bulgarian king the duke says:

"The attitude which your majesty has thought it right to take in the present war, contrary to previous policies forces me to the sad duty of praying your majesty to take back the jewels of the Bulgarian orders with which your majesty invested me—first, on the death of your majesty's venerable mother; and second, when your majesty was in Paris, to point out how much Bulgaria owed to France.

"I tell your majesty to take back the jewels, because, alas! I cannot send them; but your majesty has only to apply to his ally, who for more than a year has occupied my chateau in Belgium and from whom my safe can have no secrets.

"In authorizing him to give up your majesty's orders which I can no longer wear, your majesty will understand that I am obliged to warn your majesty that the day you take up arms against my country—France—your majesty's name will be stricken from the Chapter of the Holy Spirit.

"I do not ask your majesty to send back the jewels of the Holy Spirit but wish on the contrary that these souvenirs of France he has betrayed shall keep alive perpetual remorse."

JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY IS EJECTED FROM COURT

Denver, Oct. 15.—Ben B. Lindsey, judge of Denver's juvenile court, was ordered ejected from the criminal division of the District court here yesterday by Judge W. D. Wright. The court's action was taken when Lindsey contradicted statements made by Attorney J. J. Sullivan, using an emphatic term, and grabbed Sullivan by the coat.

Sullivan was presenting arguments for the defense in the case of Frank L. Rose, on trial charged with conspiracy to ruin Lindsey. He declared Lindsey had toured the country delivering lectures in which he malignd Denver.

At this point Lindsey called Sullivan a liar and grabbed him by the coat.

Court bailiffs sprang to each man and under the court's order took Judge Lindsey from the room.

Judge Lindsey subsequently issued a signed explanation of his ejection, criticizing the court's action during the trial and the conduct of the case by the prosecution.

The statement said:

"When Sullivan reached the point charging me with maligning my city and state and the judge sat quietly without interrupting him, I got up and deliberately called him a liar. The judge was entirely responsible for this necessity."

Judge Lindsey further expressed the belief that Judge Wright was prejudiced against him and made "improper rulings."

MISSIONARY LAYMEN START NEW MOVEMENT

Chicago, Oct. 14.—The Laymen's Missionary movement has opened a campaign for increasing interest in missionary affairs in the first of a series of 75 conferences. The convention today was attended by missionaries from all over the world. The campaign according to plans, will culminate in a national missionary congress at Washington, April 26 to 30, 1916.

The missionaries present include Rev. E. B. Partridge, who recently returned from Sivas, Turkey and who has worked in the Armenian field; Rev. Thomas Moody, who crossed Africa on foot; and Bishop L. L. Kinsolving of South America.

THREE SOUTH CAROLINA MEN SHOT FOLLOWING PRIMARY

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 15.—Three men were shot shortly after noon today in the rooms of the city democratic executive committee, where contests over the majority primary of Tuesday were being heard.

PEACE MEETING SEEMS DESIRED

Statement to Such Effect Issued by International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace.

CO-OPERATION OF U. S. ESSENTIAL, HOWEVER

Statement Issued Indicates Beliegers Would Look on Peace Conference With Disfavor—Neutrals Ready.

New York, Oct. 15.—That the nations now engaged in war would look without disfavor upon a conference of the neutral nations as a possible medium for the settlement of the conflict, and that the neutral nations of Europe are prepared for such a conference provided they can get the cooperation of the United States, is declared in a public statement issued here today by the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace. Dr. Aletta Jacobs, of Holland, who called the Women's Peace congress at The Hague, and who sailed from New York on October 5, took with her copies of this declaration to be made public in Amsterdam today.

The International Congress of Women, which met at The Hague last April, appointed two groups of envoys, one to the belligerent governments, and to Holland and Switzerland; the other to Russia and the Scandinavian countries. The reports of these embassies form the basis for the announcement issued today here and in Amsterdam.

The statement is signed by Dr. Jacobs, of Holland; Miss Chrystal Macmillan, of Great Britain; Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, of Austria-Hungary; Prof. Emily Greene Balch, of Wellesley college, and Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago. Miss Addams is president of the international committee; Miss Macmillan, secretary; Dr. Jacobs and Mme. Schwimmer, vice chairmen.

In their joint report the leading members of these two delegations unite in stating that the evidence and assurances given them have convinced them that the belligerents would not consider such a conference unfriendly, and that the neutrals would not be unwilling to act, if first assured of American co-operation. "Reviewing the situation," says the report, "we believe that of the five European neutral nations visited three are ready to join in such a conference, and that two are deliberating the calling of such a conference. Of the intention of the United States we have as yet no evidence."

The delegates were not at liberty to give names or nationality of the foreign offices specifically quoted, but in several instances they quote verbatim: "My country would not find anything unfriendly in such action by the neutrals," are the words credited to the foreign minister of one great belligerent, with respect to the proposed continuous conference. "My government would place no obstacle in the way of its institution," said the minister of an opposing nation. "What are the neutrals waiting for?" asks a third, whose name, it is stated, ranks high, not only in his own country, but all over the world.

The three foreign delegates came to the United States in September, and the executive committee since then has been in conference with the American delegates.

The envoys were received by the following, among others:

Prime Minister Asquith and Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey, in London.

Reichskanzler von Bethmann-Hollweg, and Foreign Minister von Jagow, in Berlin.

Prime Minister Stuerghk, Foreign Minister Burian, in Vienna; Prime Minister Tszia, in Budapest.

Prime Minister Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino, in Rome.

Prime Minister Viviani and Foreign Minister Delcasse, in Paris.

Foreign Minister d'Avignon, in Havre.

Foreign Minister Saasonoff, in Petrograd.

And by the following representatives of neutral governments:

Prime Minister Cort van der Linden and Foreign Minister Louzon, in The Hague.

Prime Minister Zehle and Foreign Minister Scavenius, in Copenhagen.

King Haakon, Prime Minister Knudsen, Foreign Minister Ihlen, and Messrs. Loevlund, Arstad Caastberg and Jahren, the four presidents of the Storting in Christiania.

Foreign Minister Wallenberg, in Stockholm.

President Motta and Foreign Minister Hofman, in Berne.

President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing in Washington.

While in Rome, the delegation went unofficially—that is to say, without a mandate from the congress, to an audience with the pope and the cardinal secretary of state.

The signers of the statement were themselves leading members of the two groups of envoys.

ASHEVILLE COMPANY TO SUPPLY JAIL BUNKS

The Buncombe county commissioners have awarded the contract for new bunks for the jail to the Asheville Supply and Foundry company and the order will be filled in the near future. In connection with the enlargement and improvements planned for the county court house already ordered by the commissioners repairs and painting for the roof have been decided upon.

CONDITIONS IN HAITI ARE QUIET, SAYS REPORT

Washington, Oct. 15.—Reports to the navy department from Admiral Caperton are to the effect that conditions in Haiti are quiet and that the revolutionists are disarming. A detachment of marines are said to have marched through the country from Cape Haitien to Port Liberte and met with no opposition.

Charles Zamor, representing the revolutionists, has conferred with American army officers in regard to the giving up of arms by the revolutionists.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIGHTING IN ARTOIS

Paris, Oct. 15.—There have been particularly violent artillery engagements in the Artois district northwest of Hill No. 140, in which both sides participated, according to the French official statement. There has also been active trench fighting in the vicinity of Lihons, in Champagne. The Germans threw asphyxiating bombs on the rear French lines.

The German attack west of Tahure was repulsed by the French fire.

In the Lorraine district the cannonading between the antagonists is almost continuous.

FULLER MONUMENT WILL BE UNVEILED

(By W. T. Host)

Raleigh, Oct. 15.—The unveiling of the monument to Rev. Bartholomew Fuller and Sarah Cooke Fuller, greater great in their generation among the Baptists of North Carolina will be a big occasion tomorrow, at Youngville and the Fullers of New York and the Fullers and Huskes, the Winstons of North Carolina, most distinguished of their posterity, will be here in large numbers.

The exercises will be attended by W. W. Fuller, former chief counsel for the American Tobacco company; Staples Fuller, both of New York; Judge Charles M. Cooke of Lousburg; Thomas Blount Fuller of Durham; Rev. Messrs. Bartholomew Fuller Huske, Episcopalian, and Marlon Huske, Presbyterian clergyman who, are great grandsons of the couple; District Attorney Francis D. Winston; Judge R. W. Winston, and many of their younger descendants.

The Baptist preacher lived between the years 1769 and 1829 and Mrs. Fuller between 1778 and 1858. They wrought such a spiritual work in their generation that their relatives including great-great grandchildren, have erected the suitable monument to their memory. Francis D. Winston will preside; "Bill" Fuller, Staples Fuller, Tom Fuller, Judge Winston, the two Huskes and perhaps others will make short addresses. Judge Winston has written the inscription for the monument, a tribute of fifty or fewer words, most ingeniously derived from classic and sacred writings. Dr. George T. Winston contributes a poem.

The Winstons and the Fullers, all of whom have become "big" men, decided last year to erect this memorial to the preacher of the elder day when the outspoken and blatant infidelity was met by the Bible without apology. Of those who believed in the plenary inspiration of the scriptures, Bartholomew Fuller was a type as truly as John Wesley, Peter Cartwright and Braxton Craven were.

Mrs. Fuller was as great a maker of preachers as her husband. She was notable in the land. And the "boys" who descended from her and her husband are going to tell them Saturday.

PRESIDENT MAY SPEND NEXT SUMMER IN N. J.

Washington, Oct. 15.—President Wilson will probably not return to Cornish, N. H., next summer, and instead is said to be considering the New Jersey shore. Representative Scully of New Jersey has arranged to see him this afternoon and will urge him to select a summer residence on the New Jersey coast with the political situation in his home state.

SMITH THINKS FUTURES LAW WILL BE UPHOLD

Atlanta, Oct. 15.—Senator Hoke Smith in a statement concerning the decision of Federal Judge Hough holding the Smith-Lever cotton futures bill unconstitutional declared it was hardly probable that "the courts would hold that the bill failed in the requirements of the constitution which provides that all revenue bills must originate in the house of representatives."

"The senate passed a cotton exchange bill," said Senator Smith, "but the house laid it aside and passed a substitute. The tax feature of the law originated entirely in the house."

The cotton exchange will make an inexcusable blunder, Senator Smith said, if it abandons the contracts. If the present law is successfully attacked, Senator Smith said, he was confident congress would pass a law covering those points.

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GARRISON ARMY PLAN APPROVED

President Endorses War Department Program, Calling For Increase of \$75,000,000 in Appropriation.

OVER \$400,000,000 WANTED FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Military Program Will Get Full Support of Administration in Congress—Few Details Given Out.

Washington, Oct. 15.—President Wilson has approved the plans of Secretary Garrison for increasing the United States army which call for an annual expenditure of \$182,000,000, an increase of approximately \$75,000,000. The plans in their approved form are to be presented at the next session of congress with the full backing of the administration.

Much of the increased appropriation will be devoted to coast defenses and to a substantial increase of field artillery. The details as to increases in the army's personnel have not as yet been made public.

If the navy department, which will ask for an increase in appropriations by \$100,000,000, can carry through its plans, making a total of \$248,000,000 for the navy, the appropriations for national defense, including the army's \$182,000,000, would total \$430,000,000. It is probable, however, that in their final form the appropriations will not exceed more than \$400,000,000.

President Wilson spent practically the entire morning going over the plans and estimates of Secretary Garrison, who is understood to have proposed an increase of from 30,000 to 50,000 in the army and a large reserve to be created through inducing men to join the army in short term enlistments. The plan also includes encouragement of the national guards and the increase of army officers by the use of the West Point military academy to its full capacity.

After conferring with Assistant Secretary Breckenridge, President Wilson laid the plans before Chairman Hay of the house committee on military affairs and later will consult with Chairman Chamberlain of the senate committee.

Secretary Daniels, in agreement with the general board of the navy, practically has decided to recommend to congress a five year construction program which will include sixteen capital fighting ships—ten dreadnoughts and six battle cruisers.

Just what number shall be authorized the first year and consecutively thereafter will not be determined until after the secretary and President Wilson confer today. A decision probably will be reached then as to the manner in which the appropriations should be distributed over the five year period.

On this point depends whether or not the combined army and navy estimates for next year will be kept around the \$400,000,000 mark desired by the administration or will aggregate \$432,000,000.

The president indicated yesterday that he favored large increases in both the army and navy in accepting an invitation to speak within the next three weeks before the Manhattan club of New York on the subject of national defense.

FIRST TURKO WINS A LEGION OF HONOR MEDAL

Black Trooper From Algeria Went Through One of Queer Experiences of War.

Paris, Oct. 15.—The first and only trooper of the Turkos, or French black troops from Senegal and Algeria to receive the legion of honor from the French government, is a thick-set, coal-black, middle aged infantry man who went through one of the queer experiences of the war. While operations were active at the front a short time ago, it was determined to fall back from a given point, and this Turk was given the small steel safe containing 50,000 francs in government funds to carry back to the new position. He was given a donkey and started off with the safe and treasure. Suddenly, however, all the plans of removal were interrupted by a German raid, which swept the Turkos and all other troops, with their horses and supplies, into the utmost confusion. Many were killed and the whole force was badly scattered. It was taken for granted that the Turk with the safe and treasure was certainly lost, as even those not burdened with heavy loads had been swept away in the impetuous raid.

Some days later the French outpost were astonished to have the Turk, with the safe on his back, trudge into camp. His donkey had been killed, and for three days he had been inside the German lines carrying a steel safe on his back. He never let go of the safe. When the Turkos lines were swept into confusion by the machine-gun fire, he first lost his donkey, and then with his safe crept under some bushes. The Germans lines rushed past his hiding place and he was left behind the German lines. He kept concealed during the day and at night, with the safe on his back, picked his way forward through the German rear guard to some new hiding place. This way kept up until at last he trudged into the French camp and laid down the safe and treasure before the astonished French colonel.

They gave him the legion of honor, and the whole regiment was drawn up as he received it from the representative of the government, who gave him the accolade or kiss of honor on his coal-black face.

ANTI-TYPHOID CAMPAIGN FIGURES ARE RETURNED

Latest Reports Show Total of 100,000 North Carolinians Have Been Immunized.

Raleigh, Oct. 15.—The complete returns from the anti-typhoid campaigns recently conducted in Warren and Craven counties show that there were 2,314 complete treatments given in Warren and 2,021 in Craven. This makes a total of 51,872 for the twelve counties in which the state board of health in co-operation with the counties gave the typhoid immunizing treatment free.

In addition to the above total for the twelve counties, Guilford, Robeson, Durham, Sampson, Johnson, Lee, Pitt, Nash, Vance, Forsyth, Randolph, and Montgomery, through more or less intensive campaigns conducted by their health officers or county physicians, gave an estimated average of 2,000 complete treatments, which makes a total of something like 75,000 people vaccinated free in one summer against typhoid fever as a result of campaign work.

In the seventy-six remaining counties, probably as many as 25,000 more were vaccinated by county physicians and others, making a total of 100,000 North Carolinians immunized to typhoid fever this autumn.

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