

## BUKOWINA NOW THE SCENE OF GREAT ATTACK

**Austrian News Indicates That Russians Are Engaged In A Wide Offensive Near the Bessarabian Border.**

**HEAVY BOMBARDMENTS SUPPORT ASSAULTS**

**Austrian Dispatches Speak of Russians Attacking In Dense Masses—Front Extends 40 Miles.**

London, Dec. 30.—Although Petrograd remains silent on the subject, the public believe the Russians are undertaking a great offensive in Bukovina near the Bessarabian border. Official Austrian reports tell of attacks by dense masses of Russians in a way that in that theater. The fighting is centered at a point near Tokoutz, a small town just within the border north of Bukovina, but a simultaneous attack is proceeding along an extended front reaching from Puth to a position on the Dniester, a distance of about 40 miles.

The latest advices stated that the Russian assault was being continued, accompanied by an unusually heavy bombardment.

Unofficial reports from the extreme north portion of the eastern front state that the Germans have made a serious but futile attack in the region of Lake Babit, while the Russians west of Lake Kanger are threatening Bukovina. These opposing attacks create a critical situation, as a successful advance by either side would endanger considerable forces of the defeated opponent.

Along the western front, with the exception of mining and aerial operations, the chief fighting seems to be confined to the Vosges, where, in the region of Hartmanns-Weilkopf, the French claim to have made a successful advance. Berlin officially minimizes the success, but does not deny it wholly.

Nothing has happened to change the Macedonian position, but the general belief is that any advance into Greek territory must be made by the Bulgarians, the opinion being that the Austro-Germans cannot spare enough troops for a serious attack on Salonika.

Domestic tension in England over the question of compulsory military service is greatly relieved. Speculation continues, however, concerning the methods that may be adopted by the government to reach eligible unmarried men. The majority agrees that the Derby plan of attestation will probably be extended for this purpose.

Paris, Dec. 30.—French troops have occupied the Turkish island of Castelezo in the Aegean sea, between the island of Rhodes and the Gulf of Adalia, according to the Paris morning papers. The position of Castelezo is a naval base characterized as indispensable.

Castelezo is a small island of Asiatic Turkey lying off the coast of Asia Minor, 75 miles east by the south of the island of Rhodes. It has an area of 11 square miles and is inhabited mainly by Greeks.

**Austrian Destroyers Sunk.**

Paris, Dec. 30.—Two Austrian torpedo boat destroyers have been sunk as the result of encounters with sea forces of the allies at a point outside of Cattaro in the Adriatic sea. The purpose of the Austrian warships was to shell Durazzo. The allied squadron was sent to meet them with the result above mentioned.

In addition the remaining Austrian squadron was pursued by the allied vessels and was compelled to flee toward the Austrian base.

**CORRESPONDENCE SENT TO PRESIDENT WILSON**

**President Also Receives Another Long Letter From Sec. of State Lansing.**

Hot Springs, Va., Dec. 30.—Correspondence sent by messenger from the white house engaged the attention of President Wilson this morning. Another long letter from Secretary Lansing was also delivered to the President.

President and Mrs. Wilson expected to play golf this afternoon. They are invited to attend a New Year celebration at the hotel tonight and may be so.

## LAMAR AND TAYLOR HAVE SURRENDERED

**Two of Seven Men Charged With Fomenting Strikes Plead Not Guilty.**

New York, Dec. 29.—Of the seven men indicted yesterday charged with conspiring with the agents of the German government to foment strikes in munition plants, two surrendered today of federal authorities before noon and a third was in town. For the four others warrants were issued which will be sent to Washington for immediate execution unless assurance is received this afternoon that the defendants will come into court voluntarily.

The two men who surrendered were David Lamar, alleged paymaster for Captain Franz von Rintelen, and Jacob Taylor of East Orange, N. J., president of Labor's National Peace council, the medium through which the government charges that Captain von Rintelen sought to cause labor trouble in munition plants. Both pleaded not guilty and were released under bonds of \$5,000 each.

Taylor denied that he knows Lamar and said he had heard of Von Rintelen only through the newspapers.

The third defendant, who has signified his intention of surrendering and who came to New York from Columbia, O., is Frank Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio.

New York, Dec. 30.—Warrants for the arrest of Congressman Frank Buchanan, of Illinois, H. Robert Fowler, former congressman from Illinois, H. B. Martin, and Herman Schulteis, four of the men indicted for conspiracy to foment strikes in American munition factories, were sent to Washington last night.

Three of the remaining defendants, Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio; Jacob C. Taylor, president of Labor's National Peace council, and David Lamar, appeared voluntarily yesterday in the United States district court and were released in \$5,000 bail each. The eighth man, Franz von Rintelen, the German agent, who is said to have financed the alleged conspiracy, is a prisoner of war in England.

Each of the four men for whom warrants were issued, has announced his intention of resisting arrest. Buchanan has asserted that he is protected by his prerogative as congressman, but this is denied by United States Attorney Snowden Marshall. The warrants will be served in Washington tomorrow morning by United States deputy marshals.

Following his arraignment Mr. Monnett issued a statement from the officers of his counsel, in which he denied ever having accepted or having been offered any German money. He said he never knew either Lamar or von Rintelen, and that, so far as he knew, neither had any connection with the peace council. Monnett denied the shipment of munitions to the allies as criminal and illegal. He declared President Wilson was being deceived and that he was anxious to do everything in his power to undeceive him.

## SEVERAL MEXICAN TROOP TRAINS GO THROUGH U. S.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 30.—Several Mexican troops bearing Carranza forces from Naco to Juarez are due to arrive at El Paso, today. There the troops will detain and will later march to Juarez, across the border from here, where 1500 Carranza troops from Chihuahua City are expected today. General John J. Pershing, commanding the Eighth United States infantry battalion has asked the war department to permit the cars to be transported in unbroken bond directly to Juarez, through El Paso.

It is expected that on the arrival of the Sonora troops General Obregon, the commander of the Carranza forces, will proceed to Chihuahua City.

## HOTEL IN CHATTANOOGA AND 20 COTTAGES BURN

Chattanooga, Dec. 30.—The Rhea Springs hotel, a modern three-story structure and 20 cottages surrounding it were destroyed by fire at 3:30 o'clock this morning, including the furniture and all equipment. The origin of the fire is unknown, as the hotel had been closed since the first of October.

The loss is estimated at about \$50,000, only a part of which was covered by insurance.

## SCHMIDT CASE LIKELY TO GO TO JURY TODAY

Los Angeles, Dec. 30.—The case of Matthew Schmidt, charged with the murder of Charles A. Hagerty, killed in the explosion which destroyed the Los Angeles Times building five years ago, will probably go to the jury by tonight. Unless there is unforeseen delay the attorneys will finish their arguments by 4 o'clock this afternoon. Judge Willis will then read his instructions and give the case to the jury.

## NAVY ESTIMATE NEVER PASSED

**Navy General Board Has Recommended 42 Battleships In Last 12 Years—Only 20 Authorized.**

## BOARD WANTED 48 OF THE FIRST LINE BY 1919

**Adhered to Policy Until This Year—Wuodl Now Equal Navy of Any Other Nation by 1925.**

Washington, Dec. 30.—Although the navy general board has recommended the construction of 42 battleships during the last 12 years, which recommendation the secretaries of the navy have reduced to 29, congress has authorized only 20 of such warships. These figures are disclosed in a summary of the recommendations by the navy board and secretaries published as an appendix to the annual report of Secretary Daniels.

In 1903 the general board laid down a policy that the fleet should have 48 warships of the first line by 1919, a policy to which they faithfully adhered until this year, when it abandoned specific figures and declared for a navy equally as strong as that of any other nation by 1925.

The general board urged the building of two ships in 1903 and congress authorized one. In 1905 the board recommended the construction of three ships and congress authorized two. In 1907 the board urged the building of four ships, figures to which it clung until this year when it recommended four dreadnaughts and four battle cruisers, a total of eight capital ships. With the exception of five years congress has eliminated at least one ship from the recommendations by the secretaries, and the wishes of the board have never been met by congress, the four ship program being cut to one ship on three years.

Major W. W. Graham Presents to Chief Justice Clark Plan for Simplification of N. C. Court Procedure.

(By W. T. Bost).

Raleigh, Dec. 30.—Letters from grateful prisoners and reports from many convict camps over the state covered Governor Craig's desk today and at the close of the office hours no camp had recorded a breach of trust which Governor Craig's holiday parole to the prisoners reposed in them.

Seven of the nine state farm camps had returned their reports. Thirty-one prisoners had gone home upon the terms of Governor Craig's request. All 31 have returned to their work heartened and often happy. County camps in all portions of the state have found their prisoners just as faithful and the governor admits a very pleased surprise that so many have made records without any shame to themselves or embarrassment to himself.

Many letters have been written the governor by men serving time. J. W. Lyles of the Caledonia farm, Halifax county, writes: "You have made the prisoners to feel new hope and to resolve that they will try to act in such a way as to deserve confidence and favor."

Prince Jeremiah, a convict, writes that he did not go home because he has not seen his people in so long and that he did not wish them to grieve for him nor did he wish to grieve himself. "Honorable governor," he says, "I am an old man and to the best of my knowledge I have been here 18 years. I want a pardon or my time cut and I wish you would look into my case." The old fellow was grateful for what the governor has done.

John McMillan, a long term negro, writes his "utmost feeling of gratitude." He has been 12 years at the farm and has been a trusty all the while.

Ben P. Hardee is a Wake county prisoner who figured much in politics last summer. He was the registrar in Caraleigh precinct and the democratic primary was hot. He was accused of defacing returns in the register of deeds office but the democratic organization stood by the written record by which he swore. The majority accepted the returns as made by him. This caused such a split in the party that the regular nominee was beaten in the election. Hardee was not prosecuted for this, however.

He writes a fine letter to the governor thanking him for the kindness and offering good wishes and congratulations to him and his family. "I hope that each day may add to the domestic joy of yourself and your estimable family and that all of your days yet to come may be as happy to you as these three days at home were to me."

**WYLIE BRICE NOT TO DIE TOMORROW**

**Gov. Commutes Death Sentence to Life Time of Hard Labor.**

(By W. T. Bost).

Raleigh, Dec. 30.—The electrocution of Wylie Brice, which was set for December 31, will not take place and the Mecklenburg prisoner will do a lifetime at hard labor in the state's prison.

Governor Craig went thoroughly into this case and reviewed Brice four weeks ago. This commutation is recommended by Judge, solicitor and jury. The community in which this crime was perpetrated acted with constraint for the orderly administration of the law. His crime was revolting and intolerable but not punishable with death. I do not feel justified in allowing his execution when the law does not demand his death for what he actually did.

Raleigh people who attended the trial of Sidney L. Horton and saw him acquitted of any crime in killing Bonnie Hopkins, declare that although Mr. Horton shot twice at the party of five colored men who are said to have insulted him and his son in vile language, they are certain that the death of Hopkins was caused by a pistol carried by some member of his own party.

The bullet which Mr. Horton fired was of entirely different character from that found in the dead man's head. Besides this circumstance, and ground was such as to make impossible any such flight and entrance of the ball as the wound revealed. Even then there was undisputed evidence that the aged man was attacked by armed men before he fired.

He walked to the home of the mother of the dead man and told her that he had killed her son, but that her younger children were giving a great deal of trouble to the neighborhood. She had whipped one of them a few minutes before another was killed.

The Charlotte Leather Belting company of Charlotte has amended its charter reducing its capital stock to \$15,000.

Allen J. Barwick, attorney of Raleigh, has returned to the city after a treatment of several weeks in a Baltimore hospital. Mr. Barwick is greatly improved in health as the result of that treatment.

Locke Craig, Jr., who has been seriously ill is so much improved that the danger marks seem to have passed. The little fellow who is only thirteen months old, has had a hard time in the celebration of his second Christmas.

## CONVICTS THANK NOW TWO KINGS

**Grateful Prisoners Send Many Letters to Governor in Appreciation of Clemency During Christmas.**

## ALSO COMMENDED BY PROMINENT CITIZENS

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## King Peter of Serbia Is No Better off Than King of Belgians—May Never Rule In Serbia Again.

Vienna, Dec. 30.—There is a second king in Europe without a kingdom, as a result of the war. Peter of Serbia is today no better off than the king of the Belgians, Karageorgievich has fled to Italy before the advance of the central powers and Bulgarian troops. His kingdom is in the hands of the invaders. For a time King Peter traveled in a special train. At Krusevac he had to abandon his movable court. As he stood in the station building of that town and waited for the automobile that was to take him to other parts, tears streamed down his cheeks. One of his dwindling entourage murmured a few comforting words, but to these King Peter merely nodded. Then he was said to be on his way to Scutari, Albania.

In many respects King Peter is the most dramatic figure of the European war. Two regicides are intimately connected with his history, the murder of his predecessor, Alexander Obrenovitch, and his queen, Draga, and the assassination of the archduke of Austria, the dual monarchy's heir presumptive. The man whose death set King Peter on the throne, was the instigator of the former. How true this is would be hard to say in the absence of more evidence than has so far been produced. Certain it is only that King Peter showed no inclination to be severe with the regicides in either cases. He even managed to be on good terms with Major Mistic, arch villain of the crime in the old Konak of Belgrade thirteen years ago.

Peter Karageorgievich never forgot, and never was permitted to forget, that he had taken the place of a man who had been foully murdered. Only a few sovereigns consented to meet him, and he was always so ill at ease in the presence of strangers that he usually shunned them.

King Peter's family, it is said, is of Gypsy origin. The original Karageorgievich, or "son of Black George" however, was a shepherd. King Peter himself spent much of his life in Switzerland, where the summons to Peter's ill-fated throne reached him. Shortly after his election to the kingship, Peter entered into close relations with the Russian crown. A large annual revenue was settled upon him with the understanding that in all matters affecting Serbia's foreign policy he was to keep Russia's interests on the Balkan peninsula in mind.

The attitude of the Serbian liberal party made such a course by Russia advisable. This party had favored the establishment of a republic in Serbia after Alexander and Draga had been murdered. This, and the fact that the liberals in the days were not the ardent pan-Slavists which they became later, recommended the reinforcement of the Serbian crown financially. In Petrograd it was felt that Russia needed a reliable agent in the Balkans, nor could it be overlooked that experiments in republican government by a Slav people were not calculated to make the life for the Romanoff dynasty easier. For twelve years, Peter drew his Russian revenues, and it is asserted here, never lost an opportunity to serve in return. The arrangement made Serbia a veritable appendix to Russia, and, as far as the European war has now progressed, proved Serbia's undoing. Whether or not King Peter will ever rule in Serbia is hard to say at this moment; in the central powers the belief, of course, is that Serbia and its king are no more.

**WOULD REDUCE DISTRICTS**

Major W. A. Graham, commissioner of agriculture, as the layman on the commission for the simplification of judicial procedure, has written a note that would reduce the judicial circuit to 18 judgeships and would establish a small debtors court.

(Continued on Page Two).

## TWO REGICIDES BOUND UP WITH HIS HISTORY

**Ascended Throne After Murder of Alexander and Draga Has Been A Faithful Servant of Russia.**

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## GU'LFORD FARMERS WHO FOUGHT, ARE NEAR DEATH

Greensboro, Dec. 29.—Noah Breedlove fought Monday near Hultop in love and Jesse Swalm the farmers who fought Monday near Hultop in this county over a boundary line, "on this so desperately ill that the authorities cannot handle the case from the criminal end. So far the matter is one for the doctors, only with a good chance for consultation with the undertaker.

Swalm, aged about 30, is in the hospital and Breedlove, 76, is at his home in the country. Both are regarded as having slight chances of recovery, it is stated.

## DYES SITUATION IS DISCOURAGING

**Cotton Manufacturers Are Anxiously Awaiting Definite Action by England.**

Washington, Dec. 30.—Manufacturers of textiles and other products in which dyes form an essential constituent are waiting anxiously for the announcement of the adoption of a definite scheme under which Great Britain will permit the exportation of logwood from Jamaica. Some arrangements similar to that which exists respecting the exportation of wool from England is considered desirable by trade factors in this city, who pointed out that the release of small quantities occasionally and at uncertain periods was not likely to relieve the situation in this country to any great extent. So far as is known here, only one shipment of slightly more than 4,000 tons has been allowed from Jamaica to the United States since the declaration of the original embargo, covering exports of stick logwood. This shipment was released after Senator Overman and Representative Webb and Stedman had made vigorous protest to the department of justice.

Whether an agreement satisfactory to American interests is established by Great Britain or not, the opinion generally held here is that the element of uncertainty which has been injected into the situation by the introduction of the embargo will not be removed entirely. Previous to the curtailment of logwood shipments from Jamaica, this dye material had come into wide use here as a substitute for German aniline blacks and blues, and the supply had come to be regarded as likely to continue at a regular volume. Now dealers and manufacturers realize that the control of Jamaica exports by Great Britain probably means that a prohibition on logwood export may be reestablished at any time should England deem that circumstances warranted such action.

Aside from the resumption of logwood imports on a more restricted basis than formerly, trade interests do not anticipate any relief. A second meeting of representatives of various trade associations affected by the dyestuff shortage will be held in this city on January 5, and the outcome of this conference may be the suggestion of some methods by which an increase in the supply of dyestuffs may be accomplished it is said. Hopes in this direction are not very bright, however, and it is believed here that the only result will be the formulation of another and broader protest than has been presented up to this time.

"What success can be expected from a protest?" said the secretary of one trade association. "A statement of conditions, indicating the need of relief, together with arguments supporting it may be placed before the authorities at Washington and sent in duplicate to the British and German embassies. The protest will be considered—and that is all. The United States is powerless to act so long as Germany and Great Britain are deadlocked and there is nothing to indicate that either power will alter its attitude."

## DECLARED VIOLATORS OF ALL WORLD LAWS

**Proposes Court of Neutral Nations—Wrongs Neutrals are Suffering Considered In His Address.**

Gazette-News Bureau, The Riggs Building, Washington, Dec. 30.

A severe indictment of Great Britain, and Germany as violators of every rule of international law that stood in their way, was the outstanding feature of yesterday's session of the Pan-American Scientific congress.

The indictment was hurried forth from the platform of the good room at the Shoreham, where Section VI. of the congress, devoted to subjects of international law, was in session.

Dr. Theodore S. Woolsey, former professor of international law at Yale university, snapped out the charges that electrified the small but intent audience of juriconsults.

Unless, declared the grim-visaged speaker, whose eyes flashed fire behind broad rimmed, black-rimmed glasses, some means is found to punish these violators of international codes, then nations may well despair of any hope of international justice, and wars must always lapse into barbarities of savagery.

He proposed, with frankly conceded misgivings, the establishment of a tribunal of neutral powers to sit in judgment upon the transgressions and reprisals of belligerents, with power to decree the punishment the offending power shall be entitled to suffer at the hands of the belligerent upon whom barbarities may have wreaked. Such punishment, he declared, should not wait upon the return of peace, but, though he had declared that the rights of neutrals had been a mockery in the present war, he did not go so far as to say that the injured neutrals should band together as avengers of the wrong.

The address of Dr. Woolsey followed two delivered by prominent authorities of this city: Walker S. Penfield, who read a lengthy paper on the growth and spirit of arbitration in the Americas, and predicted a powerful role for the Americas at the close of the European war in persuading the nations of the old world to abolish war and set up arbitration; and Jackson H. Ralston, who, while admitting the great steps taken by the nations of the western hemisphere in the promotion of international arbitration, deplored the two narrow restrictions within which such arbitration had been resorted to.

"Two years ago," declared Dr. Woolsey, as he rose to speak, "I could have stood before you on this platform confident in a prediction that any modern wars that might be fought between civilized nations would be governed by the rules of humanity. Today, after 17 months of a war in Europe, I am forced to admit that both Great Britain and Germany have violated every law of the nations that has stood in their way. The rights of neutrals are no longer respected. We have seen defenseless towns bombarded, non-combatants killed, murder by submarine attack and an outcropping the world over of plottings and espionage, explosions, and senseless ruin.

"What shall be the penalty? If there is to be no penalty, then all international law has broken down indeed, and the future holds out but little hope. Two propositions of the theory upon which Germany has defended her course, I reject as untenable. I reject the maxim she has set up that military necessity, which means military convenience, is paramount to law. I reject also the proposition that the rights of neutrals are qualified by the demand for reprisals between the belligerent powers.

"There are two courses of punishment open: Retaliation or penalty. Retaliation is logical, for with it it is seldom that the real offender—the man higher up—can be made to suffer. If Great Britain had hanged the son of Admiral von Tirpitz it would have been one way, but an illogical way of avenging a method of submarine attack without warning on unarmed merchant ships, which all of us must agree is murder."

The new government policy has met with much less opposition from the liberal press than might have been expected and the royal influence is also being exerted.

## DECISION PUT OFF ON CONSCRIPTION

**Believed Cabinet Will Be Found in Practical Agreement on Friday.**

London, Dec. 30.—In order to give time for a possible reconciliation of conflicting opinions on the recruiting question, a cabinet council which was called for yesterday was further postponed until Friday and there is very great hope that it will then be found that the cabinet is in practical agreement on the acceptance of Premier Asquith's proposals.

It has become known that the prime minister found much greater support than had been supposed, some of the anti-conscriptionists ministers having realized that a peculiar situation calls for exceptional treatment. Among these are A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, and Arthur Henderson, who, however, will be guided by the views of the labor party.

Earl Kitchener, the war minister, also has at last defended his opinion that the time is ripe for conscription. Much depends now on the attitude of Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, and Walter Duncanson, president of the board of trade, both important members of the cabinet. But there is a hopeful feeling that they may yet be induced to support the premier in the interests of ministerial unity.

Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, is working hard on the path of

## WOOLSEY FLAYS BELLIGERENTS

**Speaker at Pan-American Congress Severely Arraigns Both the United Kingdom and Germany.**

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The new government policy has met with much less opposition from the liberal press than might have been expected and the royal influence is also being exerted.

## CONSCRIPTION

London, Dec. 30.—In order to give time for a possible reconciliation of conflicting opinions on the recruiting question, a cabinet council which was called for yesterday was further postponed until Friday and there is very great hope that it will then be found that the cabinet is in practical agreement on the acceptance of Premier Asquith's proposals.

It has become known that the prime minister found much greater support than had been supposed, some of the anti-conscriptionists ministers having realized that a peculiar situation calls for exceptional treatment. Among these are A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, and Arthur Henderson, who, however, will be guided by the views of the labor party.

Earl Kitchener, the war minister, also has at last defended his opinion that the time is ripe for conscription. Much depends now on the attitude of Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, and Walter Duncanson, president of the board of trade, both important members of the cabinet. But there is a hopeful feeling that they may yet be induced to support the premier in the interests of ministerial unity.

Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, is working hard on the path of