

SURRENDER OF MONTENEGRINS WAS EXPECTED

Allied Powers Looked for Fall of Kingdom as Consequence of Crushing of Serbia

By Teutons.

REASSURING ADVICES COMING FROM ITALY

Say Italy Has Prepared to Safeguard Future of Montenegro By Adequate Defenses in Albania.

London, Jan. 18.—The news of the surrender of the government of Montenegro arrived here too late for comment editorially in the morning papers. In giving the news, however, the press generally explained that the event was not unexpected as a consequence of the crushing of Serbia.

Dispatches from Rome are of a more reassuring character from the viewpoint of the allies with regard to the position of Albania. It is stated that the latter country is now defended with adequate forces and that in this way Italy has taken proper measures to safeguard the future prospects of the kingdom of Montenegro; and it is added that the occupation of the island of Corfu by the French troops has secured for the allies a naval base of the greatest value, as the island is regarded by many military experts as the key to the Adriatic and as a position of great value for the landing of troops in Albania.

London, Jan. 18.—It was announced in the house of commons yesterday the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia have fallen back within about six miles of Kut-el-Amara.

The Russian operations in the Caucasus are growing in magnitude and importance, from the indications contained in official reports. Following closely the announcement from Constantinople that the Russian offensive on a front of 100 miles south of Arsenia has been inaugurated, comes the further news that the action is being pressed, although the Turkish official report declares that the Russian attempt to make headway lacked success.

Military observers have been expecting for sometime noteworthy developments in this region. They have been slow in developing in magnitude, but it now appears that the preparations have been made and a drive into the interior is being attempted. The movement is doubtless in conjunction with the British operations in Mesopotamia and the Russian campaign in Persia.

Important developments on the other fronts are lacking. There is as yet no indications that the Teuton allies are ready for the expected drive against Saloniki, although the entente forces in Macedonia seem to be expecting an early move in this direction.

The Russians have again slackened

FRANKLIN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED YESTERDAY

Philadelphia, Jan. 17.—The 210th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin was celebrated here today with fitting exercises. Students at the University of Pennsylvania, which was founded by Franklin and advertising men from all sections of the country, who have adopted Franklin as their patron saint, were leaders of the celebration.

Many wreaths, some from advertising clubs in other sections of the country, were placed on the grave of the philosopher in the little Quaker burying ground. The statues of Franklin at the university and in other sections of the city were also decorated. There were special exercises at public schools.

Under the auspices of the Proctor Richards club a banquet will be held tonight at which many prominent men will speak.

PA. WOMEN AND GIRLS HAVE GONE ON STRIKE

Philadelphia, Jan. 17.—Garment workers to the number of about 6,000 went out on a strike for higher wages and better working conditions today. As a consequence about 250 factories are closed. Operators say that several thousand workers who are not members of the union will join in the strike. Nearly all of the strikers are women and girls. The factories have been picketed.

MIGUEL BACAVALLS, KNOWN AS VILLA'S EXECUTIONER, KILLED BY FIRING SQUAD AT JUAREZ, MEXICO.

Col. Miguel Bacavalls, Known as Villa's Executioner, Killed By Firing Squad at Juarez, Mexico.

ARRIVED ON TRAIN WITH RODRIGUEZ BODY

Declared He Was Not Responsible for Villa's Acts—Not Allowed Opportunity to Ask Clemency.

El Paso, Jan. 18.—Colonel Miguel Bacavalls, the bandit chieftain captured at Palomas south of Columbus, N. M., was executed this morning at 5 o'clock by a firing squad at Juarez. Two bullets fired at close range penetrated the heart of the bandit.

Bacavalls arrived last night on the train which brought the body which was declared to be that of General Jose Rodriguez, the bandit chief who was executed near Madera last Thursday. Bacavalls, who was known as Villa's executioner, at Juarez was marched through the dimly lighted railway station where numbers of people were congregated. Executioners were so frequent at Juarez during the final days of the Villa regime, however, that little interest was shown in the proceedings, which were brief.

Bacavalls said: "I am not responsible for the acts of Villa. I beg to see your general." The officer commanding the firing squad said that he had orders to kill the prisoner and the soldiers coming close to Bacavalls fired point blank, the bullets piercing his heart.

The body was then taken to the railway station, where it lay uncovered on the platform until daylight among men, women and children, who lay about wrapped in blankets.

Assured of Safety, Gazette-News Bureau, The Riggs Building, Washington, D. C.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Definite proof that the 17 Americans, victims of the wholesale murder last Monday at Santa Isabel, Mexico, were given every reason to believe by the Carranza authorities that they would be safe from attack was received at the state department in a lengthy report from Collector of Customs Cobb at El Paso. At the same time the department received a telegram from Consul Thomas D. Edwards, at Juarez, containing statements attributed to him that he had asked for protection of the mining properties belonging to the Americans at the request of the state department.

That the Mexican problem will not down was again demonstrated in the senate. Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, one of the Democratic leaders, and close to the Wilson administration, introduced a resolution which was referred to the foreign relations committee, authorizing and directing the President to enter into an agreement with the Carranza government, under which order shall be restored and life rendered secure in that part of Mexico adjacent to the United States.

It is deemed especially significant that an administration Democrat of Senators Gore's standing should feel impelled to present such a measure in many quarters it was taken to indicate he felt under the pressure of sentiment in his state.

Senator Gore is the second democratic senator to propose use of force in Mexico. Senator Lewis of Illinois, presented a resolution looking to cooperation with Carranza in restoring order last week.

Officials of the department seeking still to stand by previous statements of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing that the Americans had gone into the Santa Isabel district despite warnings to keep out declare that the protection asked for the properties of the Cusi Mining company did not mean protection for the lives of Americans who might go there to operate them.

There is still a difference of opinion among high officials of the department as to whether or not Edwards received the instructions he refers to. An inquiry is being made. The report of Cobb and the reply of Edwards were incorporated in a statement issued by the department yesterday.

BELGIANS SUFFERING HEAVILY FROM FLOODS

London, Jan. 18.—Reports from the Dutch frontier indicate that the Belgians suffered heavily from the floods, especially in south Flanders. The River Scheldt has risen and numerous villages are completely inundated.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the British suffrage leader, now on parole extended by the immigration authorities, will be formally admitted to the United States as soon as the papers in her case reach Washington. President Wilson is opposed to the exclusion of Mrs. Pankhurst.

INTEREST IN FARE-REFUNDING SALE GROWING IN SURROUNDING TOWNS

Favorable Reports Are Coming From the Different Towns in This Section About the Fare-Refunding Sale Which Starts in This City Saturday and Lasts Seven Days—Merchants Preparing to Please All Who Come.

Word is reaching this city continually from the outlying sections showing that the residents of the different towns in the county are on the tip-toe of expectation over the forthcoming co-operative fare refunding sale, to be conducted under the joint auspices of The Gazette-News and the merchants of the city which is to open next Saturday and continue for seven days.

A Candler woman reader of The Gazette-News who called at the office this morning to renew her subscription, asked many questions about the proposition and declared that a number of women in that vicinity intended to "kill two birds with one stone" by visiting their relatives and friends in this city and doing a lot of necessary shopping at the same time, with the assurance of having their fares to and from Asheville refunded to them.

Investigation in other towns has shown that the residents are awaiting with keen interest the big fare-refunding issue of The Gazette-News to be published next Thursday and which will carry the announcements of the merchants and give all the details of the fare-refunding plan. One entire section of The Gazette-News will be given over to the merchants who will participate in the sale.

This big co-operative fare refunding sale will offer opportunities to people living in and about Asheville such as they never had before. With the plan as outlined it will be possible for people living within a radius of forty or fifty miles of Asheville to come to this city and trade without their car fare costing them a single penny.

This will be, without a doubt, the greatest trade event ever held in Asheville or anywhere in this section of the south. Every merchant participating in this sale is making elaborate preparations in practically every department of his store.

The big special edition of The Gazette-News published in connection with the sale, will be issued on Thursday and will be well worth waiting for and preserving. It will contain the advertisements of every merchant who will offer special inducements for the week and there will be more and greater bargains enumerated in these advertisements than ever before in the city's history. This is but natural as never before has such a gigantic enterprise undertaken for the benefit of out of town buyers, been attempted in this city.

And not only will they have the opportunity of making extensive purchases at cut rate prices, but they will have their railroad fares refunded—the full particulars of which will be explained in the big co-operative sales edition on Thursday.

Where to Get Bargains. Here is a list of the stores where bargains will be refunded. Cut it out and send it to your relatives and friends residing outside of Asheville. It will give them some idea of the magnitude of this sale and what it will mean to them.

Where to Get Bargains. Here is a list of the stores where bargains will be found and where fares will be refunded. Cut it out and send it to your relatives and friends residing outside of Asheville. It will give them some idea of the magnitude of this sale and what it will mean to them.

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TONNAGE QUESTION CAUSING ANXIETY

Comparatively Small Margin of Shipping Facilities for Commercial Purposes.

London, Jan. 18.—The question of tonnage for carrying the overseas trade and particularly causing a good deal of anxiety. A week or two ago an unofficial announcement was made that work might be resumed on mercantile shipbuilding in various yards; it seems that there is very little likelihood of a transference of any quantity of workmen from government to private contracts in the near future.

As about one-fifth of the total mercantile tonnage of the country is commandeered for admiralty purposes, and during the four weeks ending December 31 forty-nine vessels were sunk, in addition to the already large losses, it will be seen that there is only a comparatively small margin of boats left for carrying the country's trade.

In addition, the cost of the few vessels now being completed has increased considerably since the original contracts were placed, owing to the continued rise in prices of raw material, the difficulty of transporting the material and higher wages demanded by workmen.

Neutral countries have not been slow in taking advantage of these conditions, and are placing orders for boats in most available yards as well as buying up second hand tonnage at increasing prices.

The way in which the government is handling the shipping question has caused much adverse criticism from ship owners for some time past and these were emphasized in the house of commons this week by several shipping members. One deprecated the management of a fleet of two thousand requisitioned ships by the divided authority of the admiralty and the board of trade, and advocated the appointment of a body of expert shipowners to deal with details in a business like manner which could only be done by people with knowledge acquired by years of experience. Shipowners have divided the trade of the globe into many parts, combining outward with homeward voyages, and it was a serious matter for the government to interfere with the fleets. Had the requisitioned tonnage been properly handled there would not have been such a rise in freight.

President of the Board of Trade Runciman admitted that there was not enough tonnage to go round owing to the enormous number of boats required to conduct the supply services of Great Britain and her allies, and for the necessary carriage of munitions. It must be remembered that the government was employing a fleet three times the size of the whole German mercantile marine put together.

Mr. Balfour for the admiralty believed that there had been a good deal of misapprehension, and talked in very much the same strain but did not see how the transport business could be controlled by a central department.

On the question of state control of the entire mercantile shipping he argued that in view of the enormous difficulties in the way, they would have to be very cautious before coming to any decision. On the other hand the opposite theory of leaving the merchant fleet entirely free was not a possibility under war conditions.

Mr. Balfour said that the munitions bill (which had been delayed) included measures to encourage the industry of building mercantile tonnage and provided that under certain circumstances this construction would be carried on as war work. Every day of delay to such a bill delayed the completion of merchant ships, diminished tonnage, maintained freights and increased the price of necessities of life and many other things essential for the proper conduct of the war.

Los Angeles, Jan. 18.—After causing the loss of at least two lives and great property damage and sending many of the southern California rivers out of their banks, the heavy rains which have been falling in this section since Saturday, continued today. The forecast was for more rain. Many families have been made homeless by the flood waters of the rivers and streams which have inundated the lowlands, numerous bridges have been swept away and long stretches of highways have been ruined in every section of southern California.

HOWARD WOULD EXAMINE U. S. RESERVE BANKS

Washington, Jan. 18.—Representative Howard of Georgia has urged the house rules committee to report his resolution for an investigation of the charges that certain national banks of the federal reserve system are charging exorbitant rates of interest.

Comptroller of Currency Williams, on whose statement the Howard resolution is based, is to appear before the committee later. The inquiry is being conducted by the committee on banking and currency.

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE PLEADED NOT GUILTY

White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Thomas Mott Osborne, former warden at Sing Sing penitentiary, pleaded not guilty today before Judge Marchant, to an indictment charging him with perjury. The date of his trial was set for February.

WILL FIRE ON ARMED VESSELS

Austrian Government Prepared to Take Up With U. S. Question of Permitting Armed Ships to Sail.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT HAS REVISED POSITION

Now Holds That Merchantman May Fire on Submarine and Flee But Then Becomes a Warship.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The Austro-Hungarian government, according to authoritative information received here, is prepared to take up with the United States the questions involved in permitting merchant ships armed for defensive purposes to leave American ports. A communication to the state department upon the subject probably will be sent immediately if another Italian ship follows the lead of the Giuseppe Verdi and enters an American port with guns mounted.

In such a note, it was said in Teutonic diplomatic circles, the Vienna foreign office undoubtedly would inform the United States that any armed ship encountered by a submarine would be subject to attack without warning.

The intentions of the Austrian government became known after Baron Erich Zwiadnek, chargé of the embassy here, had called upon Secretary Lansing, informing him he had advised his government that the Giuseppe Verdi had been permitted to leave New York harbor with two guns mounted at her stern. The ship was allowed to clear after the state department had been assured by the Italian government that the guns aboard her would be used for defensive purposes only.

When the vessel arrived in port, Baron Zwiadnek directed the attention of Secretary Lansing to the Giuseppe Verdi might sink any submarine halting her. Consequently, it is claimed in Teutonic diplomatic circles, a submarine not having an opportunity to warn armed merchant ships, has no other course left but to sink such vessels without warning.

It is believed in official circles that a communication setting forth such points would result in the United States determining upon a definite rule in regard to armed merchantmen leaving American ports, or the admission of keeping American citizens of ships carrying guns. The present position of the United States, assumed before German and Austrian cruisers had been driven from the seas, permits the arming of merchant ships for defensive purposes. It has been admitted in high official quarters, however, that submarine warfare ultimately may cause the United States to revise its position to a certain degree. Early in the war Great Britain and France informally agreed to have their vessels leaving the United States disarmed.

The present position of the United States as outlined today at the state department provides that a merchant ship after being warned, may defend itself from capture by returning the fire and fleeing.

At the instant a merchant ship fires a shot, however, she assumes the character of a warship and maintains it until she comes to a stop and ceases firing. While in that status the submarine has a right to employ every means at its command. Once the merchantman capitulates the submarine must cease firing and observe the rules of international law in regard to allowing passengers and crew sufficient time in which to reach a place of safety, before destroying the vessel.

It is admitted that such a procedure places in danger the lives of passengers who may be aboard the merchantman and that the government whose flag the submarine flies cannot be held liable for lives lost or damage done during the fight.

SPANISH VESSEL SUNK; 23 OF THE CREW SAVED

London, Jan. 18.—The Spanish steamer Belgica, of 2,165 tons, has been sunk. Twenty-three members of the crew were saved.

BLOCKADING OF NEUTRAL PORTS THE PROSPECT

Right to Make More Rigid Application of "Ultimate Destination" Doctrine Agreed on by the Allies.

FRANCE AND ITALY RELUCTANT TO ACT

Regarded as Virtually Certain That Holland, Denmark and Sweden Will Supplement U. S. Protests.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The right to declare a formal blockade of the Central powers by a more rigid application of the "ultimate destination" doctrine has been agreed upon by the entente allies, according to information received from diplomatic circles here. The doctrine is expected to be proclaimed in the near future, the delay being attributed to the reluctance of France and Italy to enforce so broad an interpretation of the rights of belligerents in this respect.

Exchanges on the subject have taken place between the entente diplomats and the diplomats and the United States government.

The object of the exchanges involving the United States is to sound public sentiment in America. It is regarded as virtually certain that the application of the blockade of neutral ports will result in the United States' opposition being supplemented by bitter protests from Holland, Denmark, Sweden and possibly Norway.

It is pointed out by interested diplomats, however, that the promulgation of the blockade will not very materially change the present conditions as far as they affect the sending of American goods to neutral countries. The subject has been approached here with great caution, and it is said, with a thorough appreciation of the probability of an outbreak of anti-British feeling in congress. An effort is being made by the diplomats to determine the strength of American feeling generally on this subject, and the European chancelleries are being kept fully advised of the daily developments.

Application of the blockade to neutrals, for which the British countries and the United States established a precedent in the civil war, is fully expected to result in supplementing the opposition of the United States by the very bitter protests of Holland, Denmark and Sweden and possibly Norway.

Except for this feature there might be little objection to subjection of a real blockade for what are regarded here as the wholly illegal orders in council.

At present the allies are stopping all commerce with the Teutonic powers directly by these orders in council, and are restricting indirect commerce by actual seizures through agreements with the neutral countries of northern Europe to embargo exports to Germany and Austria. One of the interested diplomatic representatives pointed out today, that therefore, the promulgation of a blockade really would not very greatly change existing conditions so far as the admission of American goods into the Teutonic countries was concerned.

A substantial difference, however, would be the claim of a belligerent which seized an American ship or cargo of the right to confiscate her if she sought to run the blockade, instead of merely detaining her and paying for her cargo taken.

France is said to object to the British view of the right to blockade a neutral port, realizing that in the future France might thus be out off from the right to import goods from the United States through the adjacent countries, Belgium, Spain or Italy. The British contention, however, is that such neutral ports as Rotterdam, in Holland and Malmö, in Sweden, to all intents and purposes are German ports during the war and only by closing them to German commerce could the allies plan of starving out Germany and Austria be made effective.

These views have finally prevailed among the allies, it is said, while because of her geographical location to Great Britain will fall the task of enforcing the blockade in the North sea as a similar duty falls upon France and Italy in the Mediterranean. It is stated by the representatives here of all the entente powers that they now stand as a unit in the assertion of the right to cut off completely trade either directly or indirectly with the Teutonic powers.

MRS. LUCY CARNEGIE DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Boston, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Lucy Colman Carnegie, widow of Thomas Carnegie and sister-in-law of Andrew Carnegie, died today of pneumonia at Waverly. She was 69 years of age. The body will be interred at her estate on Cumberland Island off the Georgia coast.