

MORE GERMANS SENT TO WEST

Amsterdam Dispatch Says 600,000 Fresh German Troops Have Been Placed on Belgian Front.

ALLIED ATTACK FROM SALONIKI POSSIBLE

Some Reports Indicate That Entente Troops in Greece May Assume Offensive Instead of Waiting.

Predictions of a German offensive along the Franco-Belgian front have not been fulfilled as yet, but reports of preparations by the Germans in the west persist, the latest advice concerning these preparations coming today from Amsterdam in the form of a report that 600,000 new troops have been sent by the Germans to the Belgian front.

From the Balkans news is received which indicates that there is no longer the former apparently unanimous opinion that the Teuton allies will shortly begin an advance on Saloniki. It is even declared in one unofficial quarter that the entente allies themselves are preparing to take the offensive in this theater. The more definite statements come from Athens, however, that decision has been reached by the central powers to maintain themselves in their entrenched positions at present, leaving mainly Bulgarians on guard, the Austrian troops for the most part being employed elsewhere.

Constantinople advices tell of setbacks for the Russians in the Caucasus region and in Persia. The Russians have been repulsed in the former field of operations where Erzrum has been the main Turkish base of defense, the Turkish war office report declares.

In Persia the tribesmen, fighting against the Russian troops, are unofficially reported to have inflicted a severe defeat on the Muscovites near Sandbulak.

Petrograd, while not reporting on the Persian operations, declares that the engagements in the Caucasus continue to result to the advantage of the Russians.

The British miners in a resolution adopted at a conference in Lancaster do not declare expressly against the military service bill. The attitude adopted is one of opposition to the "spirit of conscription" with the expressed determination to "scrutinize vigilantly any proposed extension" of the military service law.

The Russians are again on the aggressive in Galicia, according to today's statement by the Austro-Hungarian army headquarters, transmitted to Berlin. In one attack on an Austro-Hungarian advance infantry position northwest of Tarnopol the Russians temporarily succeeded in entering the point attacked, according to the statement.

Artillery actions between the French and British and the Germans continue at various points on the Franco-Belgian front, but there have been no important changes in positions anywhere. Nor have the Germans yet begun the great offensive for which they are reported unofficially to be preparing.

Heavy fighting has broken out again in East Galicia. All along the front the artillery has been very active. The Russians succeeded north of Tarnopol after repeated attacks in penetrating the Austro-Hungarian advanced infantry posts, but were ejected from them later on, according to Vienna.

In the Austro-Italian theater the contending forces are still involved in artillery duels.

In the Balkans seemingly all is quiet. Austrian warships in the Adriatic have ineffectually attempted to torpedo a British cruiser and a French torpedo boat which were aiding the Serbian army in its evacuation of the Adriatic coast. A Teutonic submarine also attempted to sink two entente allied vessels off Durazzo but the torpedoes missed their mark.

Owing to the advice of his physician King George who is convalescing from injuries sustained by him in France, will not re-open parliament in person next week. The session will be opened by a royal commission.

BUNCOMBE BOY HONORED AT THE UNIVERSITY
At an election of officers of the Diastole Literary society of the University of North Carolina, held on Monday evening, Wade R. Hunter was elected president. Mr. Hunter is also editor of the University magazine.

SUBSTANTIALLY IN ACCORD IN REGARD TO LUSITANIA CASE

Germany's Latest Reply Almost If Not Entirely Satisfactory to U. S., High Officials Declare After Berlin Proposal is Discussed in Cabinet Meeting—Formal Announcement of Conclusion of Long Controversy is Expected Soon.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Germany's latest reply in the negotiations concerning the sinking of the Lusitania was characterized as almost if not entirely acceptable to the United States by high officials, after Secretary Lansing had conferred with President Wilson for more than an hour and the case had been discussed at length in the cabinet meeting.

The whole situation was described by administration officials as "very hopeful." Later Secretary Lansing may confer with Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. It is expected that Secretary Lansing will communicate to the German ambassador the American government's view of the latest proposal from Berlin which substituted for the word, "illegal" in reference to the sinking of the Lusitania, the declaration that

reprisals must not be extended to other than enemy subjects. The view was reflected by administration officials, while all steadfastly refrained from making definite announcements, that this declaration, with the assurance that Germany had previously given and with the other features of the Lusitania case already agreed upon, is practically satisfactory and that if any further change is necessary the way is open without endangering the success of the negotiations.

Some formal announcement indicating the satisfactory conclusion of the long controversy is expected soon. One administration official indicated that it would not be necessary for the United States to make further suggestion to Germany. Later a high administration official authorized the statement that "the United States and Germany substantially were in accord." Another high official of the administration said that the case could not yet be considered as finally settled.

Makers Of Armor Plate Threaten U. S. Committee

Notify Senators They Will Raise Price of Product \$200 a Ton If Government Engages in Manufacture of Armor Plate—Nevertheless, Bill to Create Plants is Favorably Reported.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Private armor plate manufacturers have notified the senate naval committee that they would raise the price of armor plate \$200 a ton of congress decides to erect or purchase three armor-plate factories for the government. Nevertheless, the committee voted to recommend government plants. The bill authorizing the creation of government armor plate plants with a capacity of not less than 20,000 tons annually, carries an appropriation of \$11,000,000 which would be immediately available for the work.

Believid President Will Announce Candidacy Soon

Washington, Feb. 9.—President Wilson's closest advisers expect him to make the first formal announcement of his candidacy for re-nomination within the month, when it is believed he will notify the secretary of the state of Ohio that the voters of that state have his consent to use his name in the primary.

Writ Of Error Denied Christy And Mrs. Warren

Raleigh, Feb. 9.—The application for a writ of error in an effort to obtain an appeal to the Supreme court of the United States, was denied Mrs. Ida Hall Warren and Samuel Christy today by Chief Justice Clark of the North Carolina Supreme court. The man and woman are under sentence of death for the murder of J. G. Warren, the woman's husband, near Winston-Salem in 1914.

LIMITING OF BLEACHER SEATS BEING CONSIDERED

New York, Feb. 9.—A resolution to limit the number of bleacher seats at the grounds of any club to 2000 and several other propositions which were not reached yesterday, were before the annual meeting of the National Baseball league today. The innovation, if adopted, would have severe effect on several clubs. At present there are 10,000 twenty-five cent seats at the Boston club grounds; 9000 at St. Louis, 6500 at Philadelphia and 4000 at Cincinnati. Representatives of some of these clubs are expected to oppose the measure on the ground that it would deprive them of considerable revenue.

INTEREST GROWING IN G.O.P. POLITICS

Hughes Certain to Stay on Bench If Brandeis is Confirmed, Is Opinion.

Gazette-News Bureau, The Riggs Building, Washington, Feb. 9. Two phases of republican presidential politics are being discussed around the capitol these days, one, the possible hearing which the placing of Louis D. Brandeis on the Supreme court bench may have upon Mr. Justice Hughes' future, the other the efforts of Governor McCall's zealous friends to hastening the Week's boom.

If Mr. Brandeis is confirmed as associate justice of the Supreme court, it is said that Mr. Justice Hughes may eliminate himself from any possibility of being nominated at Chicago. Some of the mere cynical of the politicians declare that they see in the nomination of Mr. Brandeis a Machiavellian purpose on the part of President Wilson to rid himself of a formidable opponent by pinning Mr. Justice Hughes to the Supreme bench.

It is stated as a fact by persons in position to know that since the Brandeis nomination pressure has been brought to bear on Mr. Justice Hughes to induce him to put himself out of all consideration for the presidency and remain on the bench. The argument advanced is that his departure from the court would offer opportunity for appointment of another democrat and possibly a radical.

It is well understood by all, of course, that Mr. Justice Hughes has done all that ethics require of him to avoid being a presidential candidate. He has prohibited the use of his name in the primaries. But politicians have said that if the convention should stampede to him he might accept.

Only one thing more could be done and that would be to declare that under no circumstances would he accept the nomination if tendered. It is easily imagined what a loud howl would be lifted of the mind of Mr. Barton, Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Weeks, Mr. Cummins and others, as well, if such announcement were made.

Somebody "down east" has apparently started in to use a simile local to Boston, to "spill the beans" for Senator Weeks. The report is being assiduously circulated that Senator Weeks intends to retire from the presidential race and that his strength will go to Governor McCall of his own state. Up to this time Governor McCall has not seen fit to deny that he has presidential aspirations, and it is said that New England republicans are highly incensed over the situation.

According to these New Englanders, there could be but one result of a contest between Weeks and McCall, and that would be that the country would say, "a plague on both your houses, and eliminate them from further consideration."

It is stated that Mr. Weeks has no intention of retiring but, on the contrary, will loom up pretty soon with a bunch of delegates, Massachusetts republicans know what Mr. Weeks did to help Mr. McCall in the closing days of the gubernatorial race, when the republican managers did not know whether Mr. McCall would win by 7,000 or lose by 15,000.

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED OF JEWELRY WORKERS

Question of Pay not at Issue—Eight-Hour Day is One of Demands.

New York, Feb. 9.—A general strike of the jewelry workers of New York was called at a meeting held early today which was attended by more than 1000 members of the union. The jewelry workers demand an eight-hour day. All of them are highly paid workers, some of them—the diamond setters—receiving as much as \$100 a week. The question of pay does not enter into the differences.

OPPONENTS OF LOUIS D. BRANDEIS ARE HEARD

Sub-Committee Holds Public Sessions in Considering Brandeis' Nomination.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Inquiries in to the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for the United States Supreme court were begun before the sub-committee of the senate judiciary committee today. After hearing a number of witnesses, all Protestants, against the confirmation of the nomination, the committee will consider numerous petitions from individuals and organizations urging the confirmation. Because of the wide-spread interest in the matter, the committee has decided to hold public sessions.

Indictment Of Society Card Players Is Ordered

Kentucky Judge Instructs Grand Jury to Investigate All Bridge Parties—Denounces Card Playing "for Booty" in Home—Women Perturbed.

Madisonville, Ky., Feb. 9.—Society matrons of Madisonville are perturbed today over the instruction delivered to the Hopkins county grand jury to investigate all bridge parties and to "indict every woman, no matter who she is, if caught playing cards for booty."

Arkansas State Troops Aiding Flood Sufferers

Little Rock, Feb. 9.—State troops today organized central refuge camps at three points on the outskirts of the overflowed area of eastern Arkansas. Thirty men were assigned to rescue work near Dermott, a detail was ordered to maintain a camp at Levesque. Tents and other equipment have been shipped from the state army here.

Arkansas City, Clarendon and a number of other towns reported that the floods were gradually subsiding and with the relief measures systematized, conditions in the lowlands should materially improve.

BIG POSTAL LOBBY EXISTS, HE SAYS

Would Prevent Space System of Payment for Carriage, Moore Asserts.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The charge that "the greatest lobby ever known to the American people" is seeking to prevent the substitution of the space for the weight payment system in the railway postal service was made in the house yesterday by Chairman Moon, of the postoffice committee, in presenting the annual postoffice appropriation bill. He declared the real object of the opposition was to throttle the parcel post service in the interest of express companies, whose profits are shared equally by the companies and the railroads.

Mr. Moon told the house that under the weight system the railroads now are receiving \$60,000,000 annually for carrying mails and that \$4,000,000 would be allowed them by the proposed space plan. They seek not only an increased rate, he added, but want the weight system retained and the interstate commerce commission given the right to grant them higher rates if it sees fit.

"They have the greatest lobby at work today ever known to the American people," he declared. "There never has been such a propaganda promulgated among a civilized people against a government as the railroads have carried on against this measure. There has been a fabrication of every fact that is material for consideration. They have not presented a single fact in justification of the charge that this law ought to be changed."

In urging the establishment of a government guarantee fund, proposed in the bill, the chairman asserted that a combination of surety companies had so manipulated their bonding of government employees as to cause the government to lose "hundreds of thousands of dollars."

NATIONAL LEAGUE ADOPTS THE PLAYING SCHEDULE

New York, Feb. 8.—The adoption of a playing schedule for 1916 and an attempt to increase the number of players allowed to each club beyond the present limit of 21, were the most important matters to be considered at the annual meeting today of the directors of the National league.

The approval of the schedule was expected to be a matter of formality, as Barney Dreyfuss and John A. Haydler, secretary of the league had arranged a schedule some time ago.

NO DANGER OF INVASION SEEN

American Coast Defenses Are Equal to Any in World in Opinion of General Nelson A. Miles.

INVADERS COULD NOT LAND, HE DECLARES

Venerable Warrior Also Asserts That This Country Would Never Stand For Conscription.

Gazette-News Bureau, The Riggs Building, Washington, Feb. 9. (By Parker R. Anderson.) This country is in no danger of being invaded by a hostile nation. Our coast defenses are equal to any in the world, the Dardanelles not excepted. Landing of an invading army of 500,000 men in this country would be an impossibility and the United States will never stand for conscription.

This statement, made before the house military affairs committee yesterday by Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, knocked the props from under the certainty of those who have contended that the United States has no army and navy and that the Kaiser or any other hostile enemy could march across our country with little or no opposition.

Admiral Blue, speaking for the navy, followed General Miles. Admiral Blue said: "The American navy could reach the Pacific coast before a foreign enemy."

The statements of these two warriors are just the opposite to what is claimed by Secretaries Daniels and Garrison. But of course, every one knows that neither Daniels, nor Garrison has any actual knowledge of conditions in either branch of the service. They are depending upon what some officer has told them or what they have seen in the newspapers. Both Admiral Blue and General Miles are soldiers. They have seen service in the ranks and their testimony today had more weight with the committee than all the documents and oral statements filed by the war and navy departments.

Admiral Blue said the Panama canal would enable the fleet to reach the Pacific before any fleet could cross the ocean. He urged purchase of many anti-aircraft guns, and opposed Speaker Clark's suggestion of one year enlistments.

General Miles declared conscription would not work in the United States. "If 500,000 men were landed on either of our coasts, and we were not able to raise enough men to drive them out, I would want to move to another country," he said.

Coast fortifications of the United States, General Miles said, were equal to those of any place in the world, not excepting the fortifications of the Dardanelles. Heavy guns on battle-ships had failed entirely to show their effectiveness during the European war against fortifications.

"Over-sea expeditions, such as we are told will proceed against the United States, are expensive and are as a rule disastrous," he said.

"If subjects were ordered by an European country to cross the water to America, I believe they would refuse to go because of their fear of meeting a liberty loving nation of men defending their own homes. These over-sea expeditions spring from the minds of men writing about preparedness who know less about war than anything else."

Conscription would utterly fail in the United States, he said, "as was demonstrated during the war between the states, when draft riots broke out, and active troops were withdrawn from the field at Gettysburg to suppress riots at Philadelphia, caused by the unpopularity of the draft. The United States, he said, would never stand for a condition such as exists in Germany, where the men are in the army and the women do all the hard labor in fields and shops.

General Miles admitted the need of enlarging the United States army to 140,000, recommending skeleton regiments so that its strength could be expanded in case of fear of invasion to 400,000 by offering double pay to men who have seen service at other times. He said there were enough trained men in the country to expand this army to more than 1,000,000 if a great invasion were feared. He advocated pay for militiamen with similar plans for expansion of national guards in case of war. Big appropriations for aeroplanes and submarines he recommended.

Representatives of the National Grange and the Farmers' union appeared as against "militarism."

Bible Class Meeting.
The Men's Bible class will meet tonight at 7:30 o'clock at Trinity church.