

THE WEATHER

Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday rain in west, fair in east.

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SENATE TO CONSIDER CORRUPT PRACTICES MEASURE WEDNESDAY

Sub-Committee Finishes Revision, Goes To Full Committee Today

ELECTION SPENDING UNDER LIMITATION

Million and a Half All a National Committee Could Spend in a Presidential Contest; Election Betting and Advertising of Betting Odds Made a Felony

Washington, Jan. 1.—Campaign contributions to a national political committee would be limited to one and one-half cents per capita of the total population of the United States in the revised corrupt practices bill completed tonight by a Senate subcommittee to be referred to the full committee tomorrow and placed before the Senate Wednesday.

Senators Reed, Walsh and Kenyon drafted the bill in collaboration with Senator Owen, author of the original measure debated in the Senate at length before the holidays. Senator Owen said tonight leaders of both parties had agreed to expedite passage of a bill along the lines proposed.

The per capita basis would limit total contributions to any national committee in a presidential campaign to approximately \$1,500,000; no individual would be permitted to contribute more than \$5,000 and contributions by corporations to any campaign fund would be prohibited.

Another important provision would prohibit contributions to a national committee within ten days of general election, and require complete reports of contributions and disbursements to be filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives ten days before the election.

Make Betting a Felony. Election betting and advertising of betting odds would be made a felony, and drastic provisions are proposed with relation to political advertising in newspapers and other publications. The bill provides that any person or corporation withdrawing or threatening to withdraw patronage, advertising or otherwise, from any publication for the purpose of influencing its attitude shall be guilty of a felony. Newspapers or periodicals charging for political advertising in excess of normal commercial advertising rates, or refusing non-libelous political advertisements offered at such rates, or refusing to accept other political advertising, would be denied the use of the mails for thirty days.

Further, the measure provides that no publication shall publish gratuitously any political matter during a campaign except that written by its own employes, unless the matter is signed by the real name of the author, and that no political advertising matter intended to influence an election shall be published unless marked as "paid advertising matter" with the name of the candidate or committee presenting it attached.

Financial contributions to State and county political committees also would be limited on a per capita population basis. State committees would be restricted to five cents per capita up to the first 500,000 inhabitants, two cents per capita over the first million. County committees would be limited to three cents per capita for the first 25,000, two cents per capita in excess of 25,000 to 100,000 and one cent above 100,000.

Expenditure Limits. Candidates for United States Senator and Representative at large would be limited to campaign expenditures of \$5,000 each in States where the population is less than one million, and not to exceed two cents additional for each inhabitant in excess of one million. District candidates for the House of Representatives would be limited to an expenditure of \$2,500 in all cases; Senatorial and Congressional candidates, however, would not be required to account for personal expenses, which would include traveling, hotel, postage, stationery, telegraph and telephone charges.

The bill would limit all personal contributions to a Congressional or Senatorial campaign to \$100, and all other individual political contributions to anything but a recognized political committee to \$50. It would be unlawful for a candidate to make promises of appointment to political office.

Transmission of State political funds from one State to another would be limited to \$1,000 for each Senator and Representative and members of Congress would be prohibited from soliciting campaign funds. State committees could contribute to national committees provided the contributions did not swell the national fund above the legal limitation.

The purposes for which disbursements of campaign funds may be made, as set forth by the bill, include traveling expenses of candidates, speakers, members of political committees and their assistants; fees for entering candidates on the ballot, clerk hire, telephone, telegraph, postage, freight and express charges, printing and stationery, office rent and public advertising.

Tar Heels at the Capital. (Special Leased Wire.) Washington, Jan. 1.—The North Carolinians registered at Washington hotels today were: E. N. Pettie, Raleigh; B. B. Cameron, Mrs. B. B. Cameron and Miss Mollie Hollow, Wilmington; R. D. Zimmerman, Salisbury; M. P. Bolick, Conover; H. L. Wenzel, Charlotte; A. M. Shuck, Jr., Monroe; J. A. Cuthrell, Rocky Mount; H. I. Harris, Rocky Mount; O. Atkin, R. F. Palmer and L. C. Smith, Salisbury.

BUSINESS CONTINUES GENERALLY EXCELLENT

Chairman of Reserve Bank of New York Gives Out Optimistic Statement

(By The Associated Press.) New York, Jan. 1.—Trade and industry in general have "continued active and practically unchanged, notwithstanding developments in the European war situation, the disturbance in money rates and the very unsettled stock markets" according to information obtained through special reports from numerous firms and corporations in the last few days, it was stated here today by Pierre Jay, chairman of the Reserve Bank of New York.

Retail stores are reported as handling an "unprecedented volume of holiday trade," Mr. Jay's statement says, while collections generally are stated to be very satisfactory. Materials are stated to be still scarce and the deliveries of goods somewhat hindered by a shortage of freight cars. The labor situation, he says, has been considerably improved by the closing down of certain outside activities and by workmen seeking sheltered employment during the winter.

The demand for newspaper paper, Mr. Jay's announcement declares, "exceeds anything heretofore known, exceeding for the first time the producing capacity of the mills." This is accounted for, he says, by increased advertising and circulation.

"Everything entering into the manufacture of paper," he adds, "has increased in price, foreign orders are large and imports of foreign made paper have fallen off considerably."

Short crops and a large demand have caused prices of food products to rise, he says, while seasonal conditions prevail in other lines.

MINOR ENGAGEMENTS ON ALL BATTLE FRONTS EXCEPT IN RUMANIA

Inroads Into Later Kingdom Being Kept Up By The Teutonic Allies

(Associated Press War Summary.) Bombardments and minor patrol engagements continue to prevail on all the fronts except Rumania, where the Teutonic allies are keeping up their inroads into the Kingdom. The Russians and Rumanians are being steadily driven back from the Transylvania Alps and lower Moldavia region, their line in the latter district now resting half way between Rimnik Sarat and Fokshany. Around Braila, on both sides of the Danube, the invaders have further driven in the defenders of the territory. Near Fokshany and thence southeast to the Danube, Petrograd reports, the Russians and Rumanians have taken up new positions without pressure from the Teutonic allies. In Dobruja, the invaders, 23 battalions strong, have forced the defenders to give ground.

In the Ypres sector east of the Chamberettes farm, the Germans attempted a strong surprise attack against the French positions but were repulsed, according to Paris. In the region of Ypres and Loos considerable artillery activity has prevailed.

On the front in Russia comparative quiet prevails, while in the Austro-Italian theater the usual bombardments are in progress. No reports have been received from the Macedonian theater. The British government has appointed Earl Granville as diplomatic agent to the provisional government of Epirus, Vanzelos at Saloniki.

THREE BOYS KILLED AS EARTH GIVES WAY

Newport News Lads Were Tunneling Out Cave On a River Bank

(By The Associated Press.) Newport News, Va., Jan. 1.—Three small boys were killed here this afternoon when a section of the river bank in which they were tunneling gave way, sending tons of earth down on them. The water had eaten into the bank, leaving an overhang, under which the lads were tunneling a cave. The boys are: Frederick Sanford, Jr., William Hartung, Jr., and James Warren.

The victims are sons of prominent citizens. The boys did not arrive at their homes in time for their evening meal and a search was instituted. The cave was discovered and further inquiry led to the disclosure that the children had been playing in the neighborhood. It required a score of men more than an hour to remove the earth.

Two of the boys were found together and the other a short distance away. One had his neck broken and the others died of suffocation.

STATESMEN RECEIVE NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

Washington, Jan. 1.—In the mail of each Representative and Senator today was a postcard bearing New Year's greetings from the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and a verse containing these lines: "And what so good a gift can be As freedom? Won't you set us free? Vote for the Federal amendment." Suffragists held a reception at the new national headquarters of the association today.

SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT WAXES WARM AS SOLONS GET HERE

Murphy's Manager Claims That Rowan Man Will Win By Twelve Votes

ROBERTS AND PAGE BOTH CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Lobby Talk Gives Murphy a Shade The Best of The Contest; "Cousin" Harry Stubbs Again Present; Candidates For Positions Roll In; Caucus Tonight

With managers for Walter Murphy, Henry Page and Gallatin Roberts all claiming victory in the race for speakership of the House of Representatives this, the eve of the coming together of North Carolina's General Assembly, dawned with the puzzling question still in doubt. The party caucus, in which



is to be decided the all-absorbing question, is to be held tonight. Walter Murphy, of Rowan, through his manager, claims that he will be elected by at least 12 majority. Gallatin Roberts' manager and Henry A. Page's both, also say that their respective candidates will win in a walk.

While few of the Representatives had arrived last night, the various candidates were of the opinion that enough were present to foretell the result in the speakership race. Walter Murphy, known as "Pete" Murphy in his own home town, wearer of red socks in K-1-igh, and a football star at the University when he was there some years



ago, was, or appeared to be, perfectly satisfied with the situation just before midnight. He said that fully 50 per cent of the Representatives had pledged him their support by letter. Last night, according to his manager, at least a dozen others called at his room to assure him of their support. Mr. Murphy's manager said that almost the entire

NEW CHILD LABOR LAW IS IN EFFECT IN S. C.

(By The Associated Press.) Columbia, S. C., Jan. 1.—The new South Carolina child labor law prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in the textile establishments of the State became effective today and automatically about 2,400 children ceased to be employed in the cotton mills of the State, according to figures furnished by the State Department of Agriculture. The old law made the minimum age limit for employment twelve years.

Textile manufacturers have been preparing to meet the new law. They have gradually been curtailing the labor of children in their mills, until the first of this year there was an approximate decrease of 1,000 as compared with August 1, 1916.

Enforcement of the law is in the hands of the Department of Agriculture's factory inspectors.

One Hundred Drowned in Flood. (By The Associated Press.) London, Jan. 1.—One hundred persons are believed to have been drowned in a flood which swept away the main street and a low-lying district in Brisbane, Australia. The bodies have been recovered and are being used by a local clinic.

HERE'S DUFFY, WHO WOULDN'T LOWER FLAG FOR U-BOAT COMMANDER



Capt. John L. Duffy of New York, stockily built, square jawed, weather tanned, arrived in New York from France. Until November 28 the captain was in command of the American steamship Chemung. On that day a torpedo from an Austrian submarine sank his ship in the Mediterranean off the coast of Spain. But Duffy would not lower the American flag at the order of the submarine's commander.

The captain was not at all dismayed by his experience, and he said that he would take out another vessel just as soon as he could get one. He has made several trips to Archangel during the war, and submarines do not scare him a bit.

"The Chemung went down with her flag flying," said the captain. "We were out from New York with a general cargo and off the Spanish coast in the Mediterranean when the submarine came along. A shot across our bows was the signal for us to stop, and we did."

In response to a signal from the submarine Third Officer Jacobsen rowed to her, carrying with him the ship's papers. The commander was for arresting the skipper, but apparently he was satisfied with the destruction of the steamer.

There was no argument over the lowering of the flag. The submarine commander signaled for the flag to be lowered, but the skipper paid no attention. He and his crew of thirty-four got into small boats, and the flag was snatching from the staff as they pulled away from the side of the doomed liner.

"We were hardly out of range when the submarine opened fire on the Chemung," said the skipper. "She attempted to sink the ship by shell fire, but as this had apparently no effect and the vessel continued to ride high out of water, the commander sent a torpedo into her. She sank within two minutes."

When the Chemung went down the submarine circled about and picked up the two small boats. Lines were passed by the submarine, and for two hours she towed the boats toward the shore. Then the Spanish steamship Salomado came in sight and the men on the submarine cut the towline, and a few seconds later dived beneath the sea.

COL. GARDNER BARS LIQUOR FROM CAMP

Carolina Officer Demonstrates Prohibition For El Paso Observers

(By A. L. FLETCHER.) El Paso, Texas, Jan. 1.—To Colonel Gardner, commanding the First Regiment, belongs the honor of putting into effect the first prohibition measure ever enforced in this extremely wet section. He has issued an order forbidding the bringing into his camp of any kind of alcoholic drinks and also forbidding drinking in camp. This applies to both officers and men and will be rigidly enforced.

Major W. R. Robertson, First Regiment, has been granted leave of absence for thirty days and will accompany his wife and children who have been here for several weeks to St. Petersburg, Fla.

Corporal Wade T. Ball, Company K, Third Regiment, died this morning at the base hospital at Fort Bliss from meningitis. His funeral will be held tomorrow and his remains will be accompanied to the home of his parents at Ashboro by Sergeant Hal Walker and Corporal Roy Hawkins, both of Company K.

The Thirty-First Michigan left last night for home on three special trains. Major Glemenger, of the field hospital and Capt. Yerke Coleman, Company K, third regiment returned to camp today after leave of absence spent in North Carolina.

The refund coming at this particular time when the people were ripe for an investigation of county affairs has created much comment.

The statement of the bank restoring the money to the county is brief and to the point.

It follows: "We beg to advise that we have placed to your credit \$307,382.70 as per following statement: "Par value of bonds, \$300,000; premium, \$9,000; 31 days interest at 5 per cent, \$1,292.70; total, \$310,292.70, less 1 per cent commission, \$3,000; total, \$307,292.70."

UNITED STATES U-BOAT GIVES DEMONSTRATION (By The Associated Press.) Havana, Jan. 1.—The United States submarine L-4, one of the four which arrived here from Key West on Saturday, gave an exhibition of Morro Castle this morning, followed by many launches and watched by thousands of persons who stood along the sea wall. The submarine left the harbor at 10 o'clock with the chief of the Cuban marine and the speaker of the house on board. She described a wide circle on the surface of the water and then submerged. After returning to the harbor she made another trip with army officers as passengers.

GERMANY IS TURNING OUT MANY THOUSAND OF GUNS EVERY WEEK

WAIT FOR REPLY TO WILSON NOTE

No Further Peace Move Until Entente Answers Suggestions of President

EXECUTIVE SEES STONE

Discusses Foreign Affairs With Chairman of Senate Committee On International Relations; Not Believed That He Sought Action From Congress

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, Jan. 1.—President Wilson late today went to the capitol and spent an hour discussing the country's foreign affairs with Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Their talk covered a wide range, but it is understood that much of the time was devoted to the situation growing out of the unfavorable entente reply to the peace proposals of the central powers, which the President had been studying during the day.

Aside from transmitting the entente note to Germany and her allies, the United States will take no further formal action in the peace movement at least until the entente governments have replied to the communication of President Wilson addressed to them. If the note to the Teutonic nations had been forwarded tonight the State Department did not disclose the fact, although it had been officially stated that it would be dispatched as soon as checking for errors in cable transmission could be completed.

Hope For Peace Not Increased. Cable reports from Paris announcing that the entente answer to President Wilson had been prepared and would be the same in effect as that to the belligerents did not increase hope here for a favorable outcome of the negotiations. It is known that the German embassy believes that unless the note to President Wilson opens the door for a further advance by its government, the war will go on another year at least.

So far as could be learned the President, during his visit today to Senator Stone, sought no action from congress relating to the peace movement. Afterwards, however, it was learned that administration leaders in the Senate were preparing to sound sentiment on resolution introduced just before the holiday adjournment which would declare it to be the sense of the Senate and the action of the President in addressing his note to the belligerent powers represented "the overwhelming public sentiment and earnest desires of the people of the United States."

Senator Hitchcock submitted two resolutions on the subject on successive days.

FRANCE PREPARES TO COLLECT MORE TAXES

(By The Associated Press.) Paris, Jan. 1.—Parisians began the New Year by studying the new war taxes, instead of making the usual exchange of visiting cards and calls. Both houses of Parliament, in a special Sunday session that continued until New Year's eve, worked on the new system of taxes in order to make it effective at the beginning of 1917.

The salient features of the new order of things include a three cent instead of a two-cent domestic postage; a 10 to 20 per cent increase of the tax on tobacco and cigars; and a tax of from 10 to 50 centimes on theatre tickets, graduated according to the price of the seats, more costly telegrams and increased charges upon beverages and certain provisions.

The official new year ceremonies were limited to calls by the presidents of the Senate and Chamber upon President Poincare, who returned the visits. Otherwise the festivities were mostly confined to families having soldiers at home on leave.

At the front every soldier received extra rations of ham, wine, champagne, cigars and oranges, while the officers received double rations.

FARMER KILLED AS RESULT OF "REMARKS"

(By The Associated Press.) Quincy, Miss., Jan. 1.—E. O. Mize, member of the county board of supervisors and a prominent farmer, was shot and instantly killed here this afternoon by Mrs. Winston Tubbs. The tragedy occurred at the railroad, according to stories told county officers, was the result of remarks made by Mize several months ago.

Mize leaves a widow and four children. Mrs. Tubbs has a husband and two children.

THEY WERE ON AMERICAN VESSELS SUNK BY GERMANS

New York, January 1.—One hundred and twelve men who were on American steamships torpedoed and sunk by German submarines in European waters, arrived here today on the Spanish steamer Alicante, from Barcelona. Seventy-nine were on board the Columbian, attacked last November on a voyage from France to Italy. Thirty-three escaped when the Chemung went down off Cape Gata, Spain, in the same month.

Making Mighty Manufacturing Effort For The Campaign of 1917

UNIVERSAL LABOR IS BEING REQUIRED

Preparing New Immense Supply of Cannon of All Calibres From Field Guns Up To Gigantic Howitzers To Meet The Admittedly Great Effort Which The Allies Will Make

(By The Associated Press.) Berlin, Jan. 1 (via wireless to The Associated Press via London.)—The thousand guns per week which are to be the measure of the military manufacturing effort which Germany is making for the campaign of 1917—an effort upon which the entire manhood force of the nation which can be spared from the front and their regular occupations is being concentrated under First Quartermaster Von Ludendorff's universal labor service law.

Counting four months before the probable renewal of the world war in full vigor on all fronts, these figures mean a new immense supply of cannon of all calibres from field guns up to the gigantic howitzers, to meet the admittedly gigantic effort which the entente allies are expected to make in this the third year of Kitchener's prophecy to turn the scale of the war.

Along with these guns the German factories are turning out correspondingly stupendous quantities of ammunition, and the production of machine guns, each of which virtually replace a platoon of men, has been placed on a scale far beyond that of the past year.

The campaign of 1917 will, it is a ready evidence, be fought as wide as the tension and development of the Somme battle, with even a heavier concentration of artillery over a far wider front and with lines literally bristling with machine guns. Confidence that these armaments will be unable to break through this wall of steel and fire is not only expressed by the higher commanders, but also is manifested right down into the ranks of the common people.

To produce great masses of war material thousands of skilled men have been brought and are being brought back from the front and placed in the Krupp and other munition factories. These men are replaced in the ranks by levies set free by the universal labor service bill and by a widespread coming out of able-bodied men from hitherto exempt occupations. Another expected development of 1917 is a change in the center of gravity on the western front.

The Somme battle has swept its way into comparative quietude and while the military experts here naturally are unable to predict with certainty the plans of the Anglo-French leaders, recent advice point to a transfer of the entente allies' main efforts to another region—most likely that of Verdun, where the French energies recently have been concentrated on extending to its original size the sally port west of the Meuse—the most obvious point as that nearest to the heart of Germany—for the effort to roll back the tide of invasion, or, in case of minor success, a point whence operations into the rich iron fields would be possible.

The military experts here point out that the employment of British troops in large numbers at this point of the battle line would be hampered by great transportation difficulties and that the French reserves are inadequate for any great unsupported effort. They express the fullest confidence that with the balance of artillery strength fully restored, as they expect it to be by spring, Germany will be able to prevent any serious advance at this salient.

The New Year, as far as internal conditions are concerned, will be a year of privations. The increased harvest of grain is offset by a disappointing potato crop, so that despite the supplies captured in Rumania, no prospect of an increase in the total ration can be held out for the present, though perhaps later it may be found possible to provide an extra allowance of meat. Dietary experts declare, however, that the present ration is entirely adequate to support life and maintain working vigor, except in the case of those occupied in heavy work, for whom special provision is now being made under the appeal of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, chief of the general staff, to the rural population for contributions. It is maintained that while life within the blockade may possibly become increasingly unpleasant, the military efficiency of Germany will not be diminished.

In foreign affairs the New Year, of course, dawned under a sign of peace overtures. The entente's official reply thereto has not yet been received, but little expectation is entertained here that it will be favorable or that, even assisted by the United States and other neutrals, the peace movement will for the present have tangible results. There is considerable discussion regarding Germany's probable plans in case of an expected positive refusal of the entente powers to enter upon a conference.

Deny Hamburg Riot Reports. (By The Associated Press.) Berlin, Jan. 1.—(Via Bayville)—A report published by the London Express that a thousand persons were killed or wounded in riots in Hamburg on December 27, 1916, is denied by the Overseas News Agency, which says: "At Hamburg this incident was absolutely unknown."