

EXCITEMENT OVER FOREIGN AFFAIRS HAS BEEN ALLAYED

Congress Ready to Wait With Patience for Definite Facts.

DAILY DISCUSSION IN CONGRESS SURE

Eventually Foreign Relations Committee Will Investigate Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—After a week of open discussion in the senate and house, congressional excitement over the foreign relations of the United States has been considerably allayed. Administration leaders appear to have succeeded in prevailing upon most of their colleagues to adopt a policy of patient waiting for complete investigation of recent war zone incidents in which American lives were sacrificed.

It is certain, however, that there will be almost daily discussion at the capital of the conditions affecting the United States as a result of the European war, now that the bonds of restraint which kept members so long silent have been broken. In both houses last week conservative and radical members emphatically aired their views regarding the paramount war issue, and in almost every debate some phase of the foreign affairs of the nation probably will be injected for weeks to come.

Will Reach Committee.

Eventually the foreign relations committee of the senate will begin consideration of all matters pertaining to the European conflict which have come before it, including proposed investigation into British interferences with neutral shipping and belligerent attacks upon neutral ships in which American lives have been sacrificed or imperiled. The committee planned to begin the task last week, but deferred action pending further efforts of the state department through diplomatic negotiations with foreign powers. Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, author of the resolution, which would direct inquiry into the British treatment of trade, has given notice that he will address the senate this week on phases of the cotton situation as affected by the attitude of Great Britain. Senator Smith and other members of congress today received cablegrams from the American Association of Commerce and (Continued on Page Two.)

"MOONSHINE CONSPIRACY" CASES EXPECTED TO COME UP AT FORT SMITH TODAY

Three Former Officials and Four Other Men Will Face Trial.

FRAUD IS CHARGED

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 9.—Three former officials of the United States Internal revenue department and four other men will, it is expected, go on trial at the term of the United States District court, which opens here tomorrow, on charges growing out of the so-called "moonshine conspiracy" which, it is alleged, resulted in the government being defrauded of thousands of dollars through illegally manufactured whiskey. The defendants are James L. Barber, Atlanta, Ga., former superintendent of the Georgia revenue division; J. W. Grider, Sonora, Ark., and Newton C. Spradling, Aurora, Mo., former government whiskey gaugers; J. R. Thomas, a Fort Smith saloonkeeper; Moses B. Brock, Salisbury, N. C., alleged owner of one of the moonshine distilleries; James L. Smith, Atlanta, Ga., and Will Smith, of Fort Smith. Officials tonight would not predict the exact day on which the cases would be called.

The indictments against the men resulted from the operation in this city of the J. C. Brewster distillery, alleged to have run without license for thirteen months in 1914 and 1915, its product having been shipped to Kansas City and distributed from there.

More than a score of persons were indicted in connection with the case in June, 1915.

Five men pleaded guilty, among them being John L. Casper, of Kansas City, named as "the brains of the conspiracy," who was sentenced to nine years in prison and fined \$12,000. Knox Booth, also indicted, died three days later in Memphis, Tenn., and government detectives are still investigating his death. He had been superintendent of the Tennessee revenue district and was expected by the government to testify against his former associates. He is said to have told friends he feared for his safety.

Guy L. Hartman, of Kansas City, alleged to have been Casper's business associate, was arrested, but forfeited a \$25,000 bond and is said to be in Mexico.

REMAINING GALLIPOLI PENINSULA POSITIONS ABANDONED BY ALLIES

All British Troops Withdrawn From Peninsula With the Wounding of One Man the Only Casualty—Big Battleship Sent to Bottom by a Mine.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The remaining positions held by the allies on the Gallipoli peninsula have now been abandoned with the wounding of only one man among the British and French, according to a British official statement issued tonight.

This news has been expected for several days by the keener observers of the near eastern campaign, for the retirement of the troops from Anzac and Suvla Bay three weeks ago left no strategic advantage to the retention of the tip of the peninsula.

Nevertheless, the news will be received with a pang of regret by the people of the British isles, as well as the colonies.

Turks Active.

Renewed activity of various kinds noted by the Turkish official communications in the past few days, has presumably been in the nature of preparations for the final act of the Dardanelles tragedy. Tonight's Turkish official report covering the period from Thursday to Saturday, records increasing effectiveness of the reinforced Turkish batteries, which have been drawing in and concentrating on the allies' remaining positions.

Another pang to the British public will be caused by the announcement tonight of the loss of the battleship King Edward VII, which has been blown up by a mine. The brief official statement on this subject does not reveal the scene of the action and merely says that the disaster occurred in a heavy sea, despite which the entire crew was saved before the ship went down. The King Edward VII represented an investment of nearly 1,600,000 pounds, and was one of the finest of the last class of pre-dreadnoughts, corresponding in general to the American ships of the New Jersey and Nebraska type, and was only slightly older than the Natal, which was sunk by an internal explosion about a week ago.

No Developments.

On the west and east fronts there have been no developments of large importance over the week-end. The German communication announces that the Germans have completed the re-capture of positions on Hartmans Weilerkopf taken by the French a few days before Christmas.

Greek correspondents continue to assert that the Bulgarians and Germans are hastening plans for an attack on

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.)

SUFFRAGETTES PROTEST AGAINST COMPULSION AT USUAL SUNDAY MEETING

Talk a Lot, as Usual and "Resolute" Against Conscription.

RIVAL MEETING

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Suffragettes held a demonstration in Hyde park today to protest against the conscription bill. Addresses were made by numerous speakers, women and men, from five platforms around which large crowds gathered.

There was considerable heckling of the speakers by the crowd, and soon after the beginning of the suffragette demonstration a group of men wearing Derby armlets organized a counter meeting nearby, where speeches in favor of conscription continued as long as suffragette speakers held out.

The crowd was in good humor and the meetings broke up without any violence, after the suffragettes had passed a resolution against conscription and industrial compulsion, and demanding a more democratic form of government in which the women shall have a vote.

PLOT BEHIND OUTBREAK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A well-organized plot by the Hattien black party to assassinate President D'Arduenave and set up a new government under either Paulin or Bourand, former senators, was behind the revolutionary outbreak at Port Au Prince last Wednesday, Rear Admiral Caperton reported tonight in a radio message to the navy department.

The message revealed for the first time that the new disturbance extended beyond Port Au Prince. It stated that the leading insurgents had been arrested and that the American marines had the situation well in hand.

LETTER SAYS GERMANS TRIED TO SECURE TRUCE TO CELEBRATE NEW YEAR

Canadians, However, Were in France to Fight, Not Frolic.

GUNS ANSWERED

OTTAWA, Jan. 9.—Major General Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, has received an official communication from the Canadian general representative in France which said in part:

"At midnight on New Year's eve, the enemy endeavored to make a truce at various points on our front. In one instance after daylight on January 1, the enemy mounted his parapets and shouted: 'New Year's greetings!' In all cases the enemy was answered by much gun and rapid rifle fire, while batteries were also called in action. This ended the overtures of friendliness.

"Enemy artillery has been normal during the week. Whenever the enemy displayed a tendency to bombard certain sections of our lines, the vigorous retaliation of our artillery against his front trenches and defensive works quickly reduced his guns to silence. On no occasion has the enemy artillery evinced any desire to have the last word. A number of the larger enemy shells fired into our lines have failed to explode.

"A special reconnaissance of the enemy's lines was undertaken by Lieutenant Kent and Sergeant Milne, of our Tenth Western battalion. Leaving our trenches before daylight, they reached a point between the lines from which good observations of the enemy trenches could be obtained. They remained there in concealment throughout the day, securing valuable information regarding the enemy's disposition and activities and returned safely at dusk.

"The health of the troops continues to be excellent."

He Must Take



SIX NEW HAVEN DEFENDANTS FOUND NOT GUILTY WHILE JURY DISAGREES IN REGARD TO THE REMAINING FIVE

Barney, Taft, Hemingway, Robertson, Brewster and McHarg Are Set Free by Jury After Fifty-One Hours' Consideration of the Case—Jury Stands Eight to Four in Regard to the Remaining Five Directors and Disagreement Is Ordered.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Six of the eleven former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, charged by the government with criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, were found not guilty late today by the jury that for nearly three months has been trying the case. The jury disagreed on the five others. Those acquitted were D. Newton Barney, Farmington, Conn.; Robert W. Taft, Providence, R. I.; James S. Hemingway, A. Heaton Robertson and Frederick F. Brewster, New Haven and Henry K. McHarg, Stamford, Conn.

Those on whom the jury disagreed were William Rockefeller, New York; Charles F. Brooker, Ansonia, Conn.; Charles M. Pratt, Brooklyn; Lewis Cass Ledyard, New York, and Edward D. Robbins, New Haven.

How Jury Stood. The verdict was returned at 4:00 o'clock this afternoon after fifty-one hours of deliberation, and the jury was discharged. The final vote on the five defendants upon whom the jurors could not agree stood eight to four for acquittal.

R. L. Batts, chief counsel for the government, announced that in due time he would move for a new trial of these five. This will be done, he said, before any effort will be made to try the six other former directors of the road that were indicted, but who obtained the right to be tried separately.

The jurors did not reach their verdict until after they had reported to Judge Hunt earlier in the day that they could not agree. Up to that time—noon—they had been deliberating with a view to bringing in a verdict on the guilt or innocence of the defendants collectively. The court then instructed them to make further efforts to concur, and that if they could not agree upon all, to try and reach a decision on some. The vote of the majority of all at that time also stood eight to four for acquittal, it was learned.

On returning to the jury room, the jurors renewed their discussion with the court's instructions in mind, and unanimously eliminated the six defendants that were acquitted. Two of the four jurors, who had voted against the defendants originally stood firm, however, against Messrs. Rockefeller, Ledyard, Brooker, Pratt and Robbins. Then the other two switched to their original position, leaving eight to four as the final verdict.

From the time the case was submitted to them at 1:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, the jurors took in all eighteen ballots. The first stood six for acquittal, four for conviction and two blanks. It was not until Saturday that they reached the eight to four alignment.

Two Not Present. William Rockefeller, who is ill, and Henry K. McHarg, were not present when the jurors, haggard and untidy, filed in the courtroom to announce their verdict. The nine other defendants were in their usual seats. Some of them, during the long hours of waiting had laughed and joked with counsel and newspaper men. Others had evinced much nervousness, particularly after Judge Hunt's instructions today urging the jury to bring in a verdict as to some individually. With the entrance of the jurymen, with their hats and coats in hand, preaging a verdict, the mental state of the defendants was obviously one of tense strain.

After the usual questions by the court as to whether they had agreed upon a verdict, the foreman of the jury read off the names of those acquitted, then those of the defendants upon whom they had failed to agree. The court thanked the jury, but hardly had he concluded his remarks when defendants' attorneys and others in the courtroom were on their feet and there was a general handshaking. Without regard for their status under the verdict, the defendants shook hands with the jurors and with government counsel.

Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven and the chief witness in the case, was not in court. While they had discussed all of the principal phases of the case, jurors said the chief issue of debate were the matters of the alleged suppression of the New Haven of the competition of the Joy Steamship line and the acquisition of the Boston and Maine railroad, by which the government charged the New Haven completed its monopoly of the transportation traffic of New England.

The so-called Billard transactions were virtually ignored, the jurors said, having, in the opinion of most of them, been ruled out by the charge of Judge Hunt.

There also was comparatively little discussion on the Metropolitan Steamship deal, the question being whether it was a private transaction of Robbins' or a joint transaction of all the

New Haven directors. The Grand Juror also was not a pertinent issue, it was said.

Followed Instructions. The jurors explained that they had sought to follow the instructions of the court in his charge that they should decide first whether the alleged conspiracy, of which the defendants were accused, was in existence in 1890, when the government charged it began, and was continuous down to the date of the indictment. They reached no agreement on this question, they said. Apparently, for the purpose of debate, the jurors assumed that such a conspiracy existed and then took up the different phases. The participation of one of the defendants in the New Haven effort to prevent the sale of two steamboats to the Joy line was a subject, it was said, of sharp debate.

Of the five defendants whose guilt or innocence was not decided, William Rockefeller was the only one whose term of service as a New Haven director continued throughout the entire time of the alleged conspiracy. He antedated Charles F. Brooker by three years. Messrs. Ledyard and Pratt took part in the transactions which led to the acquisition of the stock of the Boston and Maine in 1907 and as director of the latter road, became directors of the New Haven when the Boston and Maine was taken over. Edward D. Robbins was general counsel of the road and figured in the Metropolitan steamship transactions which accompanied the formation of a number of alleged dummy corporations resulting in the transfer of the steamship Harvard and Yale to the Pacific coast. The other directors were little mentioned in the evidence and their chief defense was that they depended upon the advice of Charles S. Mellen or Edward D. Robbins in the acts charged against them, which virtually consisted of casting their votes in favor of propositions that came before the board of directors for approval.

The jurors were unkempt and weary when they arrived at the federal building this morning from the uptown hotel where they had been quartered at night. None of them had for two days been given an opportunity to shave or to obtain clean linen.

They had not been deliberating two hours before they sent a communication to Judge Hunt announcing

(Continued on Page Two.)

BIG BRITISH BATTLESHIP STRIKES MINE AND SINKS

King Edward VII Has to Be Abandoned—Crew Taken Off Without Loss.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The British battleship King Edward VII, has been sunk as the result of striking a mine. The entire crew was saved. The news was received by the admiralty in the following statement:

"H. M. S. King Edward VII has struck a mine. Owing to the heavy sea she had to be abandoned and sank shortly afterwards. The ship's company was taken off without loss of life. Only two men were injured."

The King Edward was a battleship of 14,350 tons laid down in March, 1902. She was 452 feet long, 62 feet beam and 36 feet draught. She had four 12-inch, four 9.2 inch and ten 6-inch guns in her main battery and was equipped with four torpedo tubes, submerged. Her speed on her trial trip was 19 knots. She had a complement of 277 men.

LATIN-AMERICANS WILL TOUR EASTERN CITIES

Committee Headed by John Barrett of Pan-American Union, in Charge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—South and Central American delegates to the Pan-American Scientific congress, which closed its sessions here yesterday, will leave tomorrow on a tour of eastern cities, which will include stops in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. A committee representing the state department, headed by John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American union, will have charge of the party.

The executive committee for the United States will maintain a permanent organization here, under direction of William Phillips, third assistant secretary of state; James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment, and Mr. Barrett.

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA WILL MEET

Child Labor Law and Further Restrictions on Liquor are Considered.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 9.—Bills to make illegal in South Carolina employment of children less than fourteen years old, and to amend the new prohibition law so that only one quart of liquor per month may be shipped into the state to any one individual instead of one gallon as at present allowed, are expected to come before the South Carolina general assembly, which convenes here Tuesday in annual session.

Creation of a state board of arbitration and conciliation to settle industrial disputes is proposed. The assembly will have before it the task of disposing of a large quantity of liquor left in state dispensaries January 1 last, when South Carolina changed from its dispensary system to statewide prohibition.

EAST YOUNGSTOWN PLANTS TO RESUME BUSINESS AT ONCE

Believed That Situation is Sufficiently Quiet to Warrant Move.

WILL NOT IMPORT STRIKEBREAKERS

Many Workmen Have Decided to Return to Work, President Says.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 9.—Believing that the situation is well under control, following two days of tranquility after the rioting Friday night, preparations are being made to re-open the plants of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company in East Youngstown and Struthers. President James A. Campbell, of the company, said tonight that former employees who reported tomorrow would be put to work making repairs incident to a resumption of operations within a few days. He denied that strikebreakers would be imported.

Wait Several Days. "It would be useless for us to attempt to operate our plant while some of the workers are in the frame of mind they are in now," President Campbell said, "and we will not attempt to resume operations for several days at least. There are workmen now in the plant and more will be put to work if they apply tomorrow."

President Campbell said that many workmen had informed the company that they desired to return to work, but were afraid as their families had been threatened.

He denied that guards employed by the company were responsible for the riot Friday night, which cost the lives of two persons and resulted in property loss amounting to \$1,000,000, or that they fired the first shot.

Mediation of the strike began here today. Fred C. Croxton, of Columbus, Ohio, representing the state, and sent here in an effort to settle the labor difficulties, conferred with representatives of both sides. James H. Nutt, director of public safety of this city, has been appointed to represent the Republic Iron and Steel company in the negotiations with its employees who are also on a strike.

Sight-seers Throng Streets. Twenty-five thousand sight-seers thronged the thin-lined streets of East Youngstown today, arriving in special trains from various parts of eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania. Every street car from Youngstown was filled and many private

(Continued on Page Two.)

SWITZERLAND SENDING FIVE DELEGATES TO JOIN FORD PEACE COMMISSION

Bryan, Jane Addams and Ford Will Join Commission at Hague.

PLAN OF PROCEDURE

THE HAGUE, Jan. 9.—(Via London)—Assurance was received that Switzerland is sending five civilians to join those of the other neutrals in the permanent peace board which it is planned to form as a result of the Ford peace expedition. The Swiss delegates will arrive at The Hague as soon as the interruption to traffic, due to the war, will permit. Invitations sent to the leading Spanish pacifists to join the peace board have not yet been answered, on account of the interruption to communication.

With the Americans leading the movement already has been joined by delegates from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland and the expedition this week purposes to establish a permanent board with five members from each neutral nation. It has virtually been decided that the Americans will include William J. Bryan, Jane Addams and Henry Ford.

The purposes of the board are, first, to obtain expert advice on how to proceed; second, to take the initiative in approaching the warring nations with peace terms, and, third, to be prepared to sit indefinitely and receive and pass upon peace proposals, from whatever source they may be offered.

This week the expedition will hold meetings at The Hague, Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

Madame Rosika Schwimmer, the Hungarian delegate, who was largely responsible for organizing the expedition, said today:

"Information has reached me from influential sources that the establishment of an unofficial arbitration body will not be unwelcome. This gives us renewed encouragement that peace is less remote than is generally believed."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Forecast for North Carolina: Cloudy and warmer Monday; rain at night and Tuesday.