

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS—Established, Daily 1888—Sunday 1910. THE EVENING CHRONICLE—Established 1902.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916.

THE EVENING CHRONICLE (Consolidated with THE CHARLOTTE NEWS) May 8, 1914. Price: Daily 3c; Sunday 5c.

RESUMPTION OF OFFENSIVE HAS NOW BEEN MADE

British Have Undertaken Big Assaults North of the Somme and Have Driven Germans Out of Their Trenches Over Long Sector—Heavy Fighting on Verdun Front.

The British resumed the offensive today in a powerful attack north of the Somme in northern France. According to London they have driven back the German lines from about a mile and a quarter to nearly a mile and three quarters at some places, in an assault along a six-mile front.

The line of the attack extended from Bouleaux wood northwest of Combles, to a point north of the Albert-Bapaume road, which runs through Pozieres.

General Haig's forces last night attacked and captured German trenches along a front of more than half mile southeast of Thiepval.

The combined assaults thus covered virtually the entire Somme front of the British. The night successes included the capture of a strongly fortified German position known as the "Wunder Werk."

Apparently today's attack had not spent its force when the official bulletin was issued as it declared that the British were continuing to progress.

The French drove to the south of Combles, which already was nearly hemmed in by the entente forces and report an advance as far as the village of Ran-court.

Heavy fighting also has taken place on the Verdun front, Paris reporting two German attacks there, both of which were repulsed.

Heavy strokes are being delivered by General Sarrail's forces against the Bulgarians on the Macedonian front, with marked success, according to Paris today.

Inland Routes Being Planned

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.—Secretary Daniels told the delegates to the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association Convention today that they need have no fear of the earnest co-operation of the navy department with any practical plan looking for the improvement of the inland ways along the coast.

Secretary Daniels addressed the delegates at the navy yard. Events such as the revival of shipbuilding, the inability of the railroads to meet the need of the new era in production and bumper crops, Mr. Daniels said, have given fresh argument to the men who for years have been arousing public interest in the inland waterway plan.

"Three great projects that will prove our ability to conceive and carry out national improvements for the near future," Secretary Daniels said, "are the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, the improvement of the Sacramento river and the completion of the inland waterways so that a submarine may travel through the inner passage from Boston to Key West, ready to dart out at half a dozen important places to strike terror to any enemy lurking on our coast.

This inland waterway is primarily to secure cheap water transportation, but it has a military value as well, and in considering its worth to the republic, both must be regarded.

"The importance of sheltered water paths up and down our Atlantic coast, sheltered from the violence of mid-winter Atlantic storms, through which small boats may proceed has been enormously increased by conditions of modern warfare."

Mr. Daniels drew attention to the importance of small craft in warfare, and said that in former years ships were built of such draft as the depths of rivers demanded, but today rivers are deepened to accommodate the size of ships and the needs of commerce.

PLAN TO AVERT COMING STRIKE (By Associated Press.) New York, Sept. 15.—Although union leaders have virtually abandoned hope of an amicable adjustment of the differences between the striking street railway men and their employers, the belief was strong in official circles today that some action would be taken to avert the threatened sympathetic strike of 70,000 grade unionists.

McKINNON WILL DECLARED VOID BY JURY TODAY

Judge Justice Completed Charge at 12:40 This Afternoon After Completion of Arguments—Seven Attorneys Spoke—The Case and the Three Issues Presented.

The McKinnon will was broken on this afternoon, the jury of twelve men returning a verdict at 2:40 answering the first issue, "yes," and the second issue, "no," and the third issue, "no."

The jury was out less than two hours and it was hardly expected on the outside that there would be so speedy a verdict.

The jury's answers were "no" to the issue, "Did H. T. McKinnon have sufficient mental capacity to execute the paper writing purporting to be the will, etc.?"

The jury answered "yes" to the second issue, and "no" to the third. The second issue was, "Was the execution of the paper writing, etc., obtained by fraud or undue influence?"

The third issue was, "Is the paper writing, etc., propounded for proof, etc., the last will and testament of H. T. McKinnon?"

The issues in the Hector T. McKinnon will case involving the "breaking of a will representing an estate of \$75,000 to \$100,000 were given to the jury in Mecklenburg superior court by Judge M. H. Justice at 12:40 o'clock this afternoon, following a long and exhaustive hearing of five days.

The morning was consumed in the completion of the arguments which were begun yesterday afternoon, and at 12 o'clock Judge Justice began his charge to the jury.

The three issues, as presented by the court for the decision of the jury of twelve men are as follows: 1—Did H. T. McKinnon at the date of the paper writing propounded have sufficient mental capacity to execute the paper writing introduced in evidence purporting to be his will?

THOMAS AFFAIR RAPIDLY HEARD

Sept. 15.—The evidence introduced during the afternoon sessions of counsel are being heard in the trial of E. S. Thomas, of Georgia, on a charge of an assault on Miss Eula Nunn in her berth on a Pullman car while a Southern train was in the union station here two weeks ago.

The defense offered no evidence, counsel pleading irresponsibility through drink. Miss Nunn was accompanied by her father, Rosco Nunn, formerly head of the weather bureau here, now holding the same position in Nashville. The wife of Thomas is sitting with him in court.

Refugees of Greece In Pitiable Plight

Athens, Sept. 13, via London, Sept. 15.—(Delayed.)—The Margareta, the boat in which Baron von Schenk, head of the German propaganda in Greece, was sent to Kavala to be turned over to the Bulgarians, arrived this afternoon with 1,000 refugees who were in the most pitiable condition. They had been without food since Sunday and were packed in the ship like sardines.

Refugees said that a German aeroplane had dropped three bombs as the boat was leaving Kavala which came within inches of sinking the ship.

The same man said that 3,000 Greek troops had been camped on Thasos island in two camps. One camp offered to join the allies and the men were shipped to Saloniki. The second contingent refused to desert the Greek army and, the refugees said, the French proposed to return them to Kavala.

Terrible conditions were described on the island of Thasos where 7,000 refugees had fled from the invaders in rowboats and sailboats. They lacked every necessity of life and great numbers of women and children were camped out in the open without food.

The refugees said that indescribable disorder reigned in Kavala, where bandits were looting the houses and all the Greeks who could were taking refuge in flight. They said only three or four Americans remained in the town, the remainder of the colony having fled to Thasos.

Congress' Crew and Passengers Landed

Marsfield, Oregon, Sept. 15.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's liner Congress swung on her anchor chain at the entrance to Coos bay today and a black and burned out hulk as the result of the fire which caused her to race for this port last night.

Several members of the crew who were overcome by smoke were all reported early today to be recovering. Numbers of the passengers appeared to have suffered any ill effects whatever and they were loud in their praise of the way the vessel was managed.

CARRANZA HAS CALLED FOR A NEW ASSEMBLY

Decree Issued Sets Forth Reasons Why First Chief Has Called for the Election of a Congress—Will Give an Account to That Body of His Stewardship.

Mexico City, Sept. 15.—General Carranza's purposes in issuing last night a call for the election of delegates to an assembly to consider changes in the constitution are set forth in the preamble of the decree made public here.

The preamble refers to the platform of the constitutionalists as set forth in the plan of Guadalupe adopted in 1913 and says it shows clearly that the program of the constitutionalists provided that when their cause was triumphant, and municipal elections had taken place the first chief should call for the election of a congress, give an account of his administration and have his actions ratified or modified by the congress.

The first chief always intended to carry out this program and to that end adopted various measures to provide government of and for the people, to improve the economic situation of the working classes and to insure a correct application of republican principles as embodied in the constitution. It has been found, however, that some of these reforms affected the functions of the government as limited by the constitution.

These reforms were necessary, General Carranza points out, because there existed the danger that if the strictness of government were limited strictly in accordance with the constitution of 1857 the administration of public affairs would not meet the necessities of the time and there would be a return to tyranny through the absorption of powers by the executive.

The enemies of the constitutionalists, General Carranza continues, have omitted nothing to prevent completion of the program, even going so far as to imperil the dignity of the republic and endanger its sovereignty by provoking conflict with a neighboring republic. These enemies of the constitutionalists oppose not only the reforms already effected but those in prospect.

Therefore, the preamble says, the only way in which to attain the desired ends is to provide for a constitutional assembly through which the whole country will be able to express clearly its sovereign will.

The enemies of the constitutionalists, General Carranza says further, have impugned to him motives which he never entertained. Accordingly he determined to forestall attacks by a frank and sincere declaration that the reforms projected are not intended to lead to the establishment of a dictatorship. On the other hand the dictatorship to be established will be of such form as to demonstrate categorically that sovereignty resides within the people, by whom it should be exercised for the public benefit.

Both federal and state rights will be respected and the spirit of the constitution will be carried out. The only purpose is to purge the constitution of defects in the way of obscurity and contradiction, or of clauses inserted for the purpose of nullifying domestic rights.

General Bliss Is Before Body

New London, Conn., Sept. 15.—Practical obstacles have arisen in the consideration by the American-Mexican joint commission of numerous suggestions for the pacification of the border which makes it seem improbable that any agreement can be formulated without prolonged discussion.

Major General Bliss was before the commission today to point out objections that can be raised to many of the proposals including that of an international constabulary.

The commission held only a brief session, the Mexican party planning to leave for New York today to attend the celebration there tomorrow of Mexico's national holiday. They will return Monday when the conferences will be resumed.

While the attitude of General Bliss as expressed to the commissioners here has not been revealed it is believed he shares the views of many army officers that no satisfactory solution can be found that is not based upon the establishment and maintenance of a stable government in Mexico. It has been contended that if the de facto government was strong enough to give practical co-operation in the operation of the border police the need for such a force would have passed.

There is no doubt that one of the purposes of the Washington administration is to arouse Mexico to the moral obligation that it is felt rests upon her to protect American interests along the international line.

Warrants for Boys In Hazing Practice

Raleigh, Sept. 15.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of five young men of this city, charged with having "hazed" G. W. Tiencken of Wilmington, a freshman at the North Carolina A. & M. College here Sunday night.

Two of the warrants which are said to charge trespass, assault and battery, already have been served, the police said last night.

Prof. W. C. Riddick, president of the college, who swore out the warrants, would not divulge the names of those whose arrest he had requested and the police would not discuss the case other than to confirm reports that the warrants had been placed in their hands and that two of them had been served.

Those named in the warrants, it was said, are now students at the college. It was understood they visited a student acquaintance in one of the dormitories Sunday night and that the rough handling of Tiencken took place during the visit.

MR. MARSHALL'S GREAT ADDRESS FLAYS ENEMIES

Vice President Accepts the Honor Not Because of Self-glory but Honor He Will Have in Helping to Re-elect Mr. Wilson Who Has Left His Trail.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 15.—Thomas R. Marshall formally accepted the vice presidency here last night, not for additional honor, he said, "but in the hope that I may assist in the reelection of Woodrow Wilson who has not walked where the path has led, but who has walked where there was no path and who has left a trail."

In a speech of acceptance phrased in characteristic vein, the vice president sketched briefly the legislative achievements of the administration, in which he said he had been "an onlooker," and eulogized the president as "the man who brooded over the republic in torn-tossed lines and by mere words spoke peace on the troubled seas of international politics."

A changed administration, he declared, would not dare repeal a single one of the important measures put on the statute books since March 4, 1913. Wanting an issue, he continued, the republicans had turned to foreign affairs, coming such phrases as "Firm Americanism" which they could not define.

"The American people this year have made their own issue," said Mr. Marshall. "Those that the parties present may, be only side issues. The real issue of this campaign is that thought which goes with the father to his work or business, which engrosses every mother, wife or sweetheart, which sits down with them at every fireside and goes to bed with them in every home, and that thought is 'Can the president of the United States continue to so patiently manage our international affairs as to maintain honorable peace?'"

"The one bright, peaceful spot under the sun this day is America and it is so because the president pleads guilty to the charge of using words rather than shot and shell and shrapnel. If America is to lead the world toward that now seemingly far distant goal where brute force shall be bound by wisdom and conscience in fetters which it can never again break, then these are the hours for mere words."

The vice president made a caustic reference to the refusal of Theodore Roosevelt to accept the progressive presidential renomination, declaring the former president was a leader "who promised he would lead at Armageddon but who, alas! deserted at Bull Moose Run," and now had "turned his back on the Holy Land."

He predicted that the issues put forward by the republicans would not be accepted as such by the people in the present abnormal year, adding "You cannot interest a bridegroom in the tariff nor a widow in the coffin trust."

The all-important question of what the republicans would have done regarding the Lusitania, Mexico and Belgium, said the vice president, had not been answered by the party's presidential candidate, Mr. Hughes. He added that "firm Americanism" should be categorically defined by those who had coined it, and declared the people would not be willing to discharge one doctor because he was criticized by another who offered no remedy.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Marshall, "the average American wants to know who is in the partnership with Candidate Hughes in this 'firm Americanism.' Does the firm consist of Hughes and Roosevelt, of Hughes and Hohenzollern, or of Hughes, surviving partner of the firm of Hughes and Huerta?"

Martin H. Glynn, former governor of New York, delivered the speech of notification, after having been introduced by J. A. M. Adair, candidate for governor of Indiana, chairman of the ceremonies. All the speakers praised the present democratic administration, replied to the republican attacks which had been made on it and expressed confidence of a democratic victory.

Mr. Glynn summed up the results of the administration of Woodrow Wilson, replied to critics of the administration and set forth the reasons why he believed Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall should be re-elected.

Mr. Glynn described the Wilson administration as "one that in efficiency of service and in responsiveness to popular will, has had no rival in this country in the last 50 years."

Summing up the results of the Wilson administration, Mr. Glynn said: "No longer will the hearts of little children be coined into gold or their blood stain the commerce of our land; no longer will the poetry of youth be robbed of its glamour or its song of joy transformed into a lamentation of despair.

"No longer will the sowers of our seed and the reapers of our harvests be denied proper place in the sun of our financial world. No longer will our widows and orphans, robbed of their pittance of savings, beat their clenched fists in vain upon the doors of banks closed by manufactured panics.

"No longer will any man or set of men be able to corner the money market, or take the country's business by the throat and force it to deliver to their financial pressure."

Concerning some of the issue of the campaign, Mr. Glynn said: "In their search for an issue grasshoppers never hopped as our opponents

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