

MERCY FIGHTING IN VISTULA REGION AND IN CARPATHIANS

RUSSIAN FORCES HOLDING THEIR OWN IN FORMER

Carpathians. However, Their Forces Are Withdrawn From Certain Positions.

FIGHTING AT SOME POINTS VERY SEVERE

Hostilities Continue All Along the Front in Carpathian Region.

Winnipeg, Feb. 5.—Desperate fighting continues in the Vistula region and the Carpathians. The Russians are holding their own in the Vistula region but in the Carpathians at one point the Russians have withdrawn from certain positions after ten bat-

tle fighting on the Vistula the Russian statement says: "The left flank fighting between Barlinow and Wola Pzyelowiec has continued with extraordinary vigor. The enemy has brought into engagement great masses of men endeavoring to penetrate our front. Our forces have introduced into a line of about 6 miles no fewer than ten divisions. Certain divisions advanced on a front only one verst-

wide counter attacks began on the front and were immediately followed by a series of engagements at the front point. We compelled the enemy to take possession of two lines of German trenches and drove the enemy out.

The statement says that after two days of fighting the Russians entered the village of Szybowezka, but desperate fighting continued. On the East Prussian front the Russians made progress in the fighting on the front. The Russians claim to have captured 2,000 prisoners. At Mt. Toukhan and Mt. Bshid the Russians repulsed the Austro-German forces, but in several places of bayonet encounters the Austro-German forces were repulsed. The Austro-German loss is estimated to be great. The Russians claim to have repulsed the enemy at many points."

WATERS AROUND ENGLAND ARE DECLARED WAR ZONE

Britain Declares War Zone in the North Sea and in a Strip of about 100 nautical miles in breadth along the Dutch coast is endangered by the same way.

RENCH CLAIM THEY HAVE CAPTURED GERMAN TRENCHES

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GREAT BRITAIN IS STIRRED BY THREATS OF GERMANY

London, Feb. 5.—Altho referring sarcastically to Germany's threat to bottle up the British Isles by means of submarines as a "paper blockade," England is stirred today by this latest development in the marine situation as she seldom has been. News papers unanimously subordinate all other war news to give prominence to Berlin dispatches while the foreign war office indicates the government authorities take the German threat as one requiring a counter stroke. As the statement says the authorities are considering more stringent measures toward German trade. Ministers are treating the subject as one of urgency.

From comments received here the newspapers consider the warning sufficient to neutral ships that the waters surrounding the British Isles are to be considered a military area after the 15th and that ships attempting passage outside the channel do so at their own risk. Some English papers declare the German announcement should in the end benefit England in that it entitles the government to declare as contraband all foodstuffs for Germany. Outside from confirmation of the report that 12,000 Turkish troops comprised the expedition that attacked the Suez canal little news has been received from Egypt. That the attempt will be renewed in even greater force is the general belief.

FRED MYERS KILLED DURING FIRE AT ICE PLANT

Fred Myers, a machinist, working with a force of mechanics at the plant of the Crystal Ice company, on Shallowford street, Salem, was fatally burned in a fire which occurred at the plant this afternoon at 1:15 o'clock. The plant has been undergoing extensive improvements during the past few weeks, and Mr. Myers, with others, was installing machinery, they being in the employ of the Salem Iron Works.

FAVORS COMPLETE NEUTRALIZATION OF COMMERCE

Washington, Feb. 5.—Complete neutralization of commerce between the Americas and ships of all flags was proposed today by Ambassador Nogales of Argentina, before the chamber of commerce of the United States. "I maintain that a complete neutralization of American commerce," said he, "ought to be recognized and therefore I entertain the hope, more than that I might say I feel the certainty that we will be able to have warring countries agree to establish the rule that no vessel engaged in the trade between American ports shall be subject to search, detention or capture by a belligerent no matter what flag she flies so long as she is engaged in that commerce."

Shortly after work had been resumed after the noon hour a terrific report was heard, fire being thrown in every direction from the explosion of a gasoline tank. The building caught fire and the plant was completely gutted within a short time. Carpenters, machinists and workmen in other lines were scattered over the building, and pandemonium reigned for some time. Excited friends and relatives searching thru the burning building among hundreds of spectators that gathered in response to the fire alarm, in an effort to locate those who possibly might have been injured or might have been pinned somewhere in the burning building. It was found that only one man was missing, that being Mr. Myers. Rescuers began to work in the burning debris, and in a short time the body of Mr. Myers was found by Mr. Paul Montague in a tank which was filled with water. Mr. Montague plunged into the pool and brought the body out, and it was found that he was still breathing. Vogler & Sons ambulance had answered the alarm of fire and Mr. Myers was placed in the ambulance, but in a few moments life was extinct. The body was taken to the undertaking establishment of Vogler & Sons where it was prepared for burial.

"With such a rule we should obtain all vessels we need for the promotion of our commerce with the United States and other republics to the maximum, developing as a consequence our friendly relations with all of them and lessening the sorrowful conditions created by war."

GERMANS DELIVER VIGOROUS ATTACKS

Petrograd, Feb. 5.—Not since the battles around Lodz early in December have the Germans delivered such vicious attacks as those of yesterday when they attempted to break thru the Russian lines. Probably never before in the east have they used such a large force at one point. For six miles the Germans threw 105,000 in infantry and much cavalry supported by 100 batteries of artillery and 600 guns. It is estimated there were 20,000 men to the mile coming in 10 or 12 line like waves of the sea. The Russians have concentrated heavy forces. So close were both sides that the artillery was useless. The battlefield was a flat plain. The Russians met the advance with the bayonet, the first struggling backward and forward. At some places the trenches were only few hundred yards apart. Whole companies were exterminated.

\$1,435 OF STOLEN MONEY RETURNED TO STOKES BANK

The Stokes County Bank at Danbury has recovered \$1,435 of the \$3,000 stolen by General A. Hill, the mail carrier between Danbury and Walnut Cove. The money was returned to the bank by Sheriff W. C. Slate Thursday afternoon. It was turned over to the sheriff by Mr. J. H. Keaton, of Vade Mecum, brother-in-law of Hill. According to the story related to Sheriff Slate by Mr. Keaton, Hill came to Vade Mecum Tuesday night, the robbery having been committed that day. Hill asked his brother-in-law to turn over one thousand dollars of the cash to his (Hill's) wife and use the remaining \$435 in paying his (Hill's) debts in the neighborhood. It appears that at the time Hill turned the money over to Mr. Keaton the latter had no idea that the money was stolen funds.

DEMOCRATS ADOPT NEW LINE OF ACTION

Washington, Feb. 5.—Democratic leaders in the senate, in renewed efforts to save the ship purchase bill, tried new lines of action today. However, they failed to execute their program to recommit the bill with instructions for amendment. The new plan is to recommit it without instructions so as to bring it up again on a motion to discharge the committee. Some of the leaders favor that plan if assured of enough votes to carry it. Meanwhile the leaders are awaiting the return of Senators Newlands and Smith of South Carolina. Then with the vote 48 to 45, on a motion to recommit the bill, they would count on the vice president to break the tie.

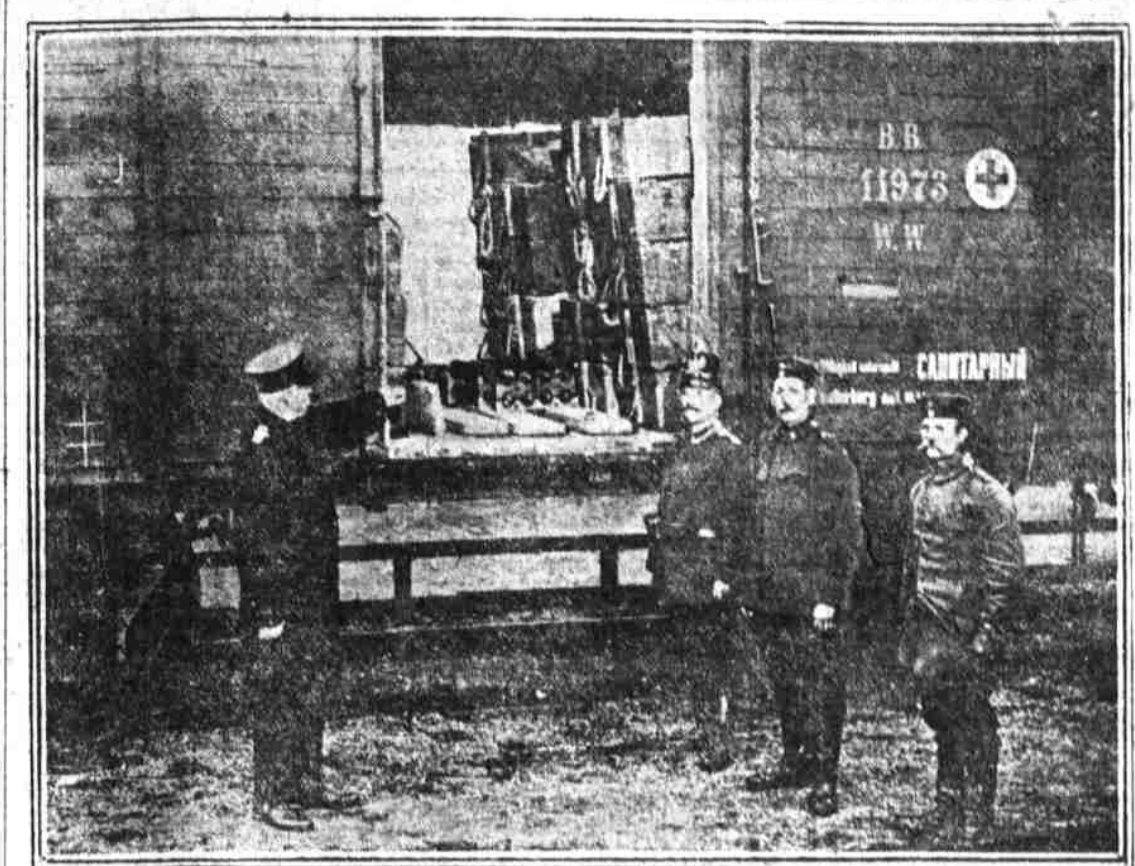
RUSSIA TO ABSORB LARGE QUANTITY OF U.S. COTTON

Washington, Feb. 5.—Russia will absorb large quantities of American cotton as soon as there are shipping facilities. The American consul at Moscow says the Russian crop of 1914 and 1915 amounts to 1,520,000 bales. Practically no American cotton is going to Russia. No more cotton should go to Goteborg, Sweden, at present, according to commercial attaches at Rotterdam, because of the congestion there. They state there is no difficulty in shipping to Rotterdam.

TWENTY PERSONS KILLED BY BOILER EXPLOSION

Madrid, Spain, Feb. 5.—Twenty persons were killed yesterday by explosion of a boiler in a furniture factory here. Many were injured.

RED CROSS BEING USED ON RUSSIAN MUNITION TRAIN AS PROTECTION



The above illustration shows one of the abuses of the Red Cross practiced by the Russians. This munition train, which has a red cross on its side, has been captured by the Germans and found to contain armament for the Russians thinking by putting the red cross on their train it would not be molested.

ARTILLERY DUELS PREDOMINATE IN THE WEST

Paris, Feb. 5.—Two light advances between Arras and Lille and the other at Bagatelle are announced in the French official report today. At the latter place the French gained 100 yards of trenches. Artillery engagements in which the French excelled are reported at many points. German aviators were very busy in Belgium yesterday. On the remainder of the front quiet reigned.

CIVIL JURISDICTION TO THE MUNICIPAL COURT; FACTS RELATING THERETO

Tonight, at the meeting of the board of aldermen, the matter of asking for a bill giving civil jurisdiction to the municipal court will be taken up. The proposition is to give to the municipal court concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace in all suits for fifty dollars and less, and exclusive original jurisdiction in actions both on contracts and torts where the amount involved is between fifty and one thousand dollars exclusive of interest and costs. The absolute necessity for some court in which cases can be more speedily tried is recognized by all who are in any degree acquainted with the superior court civil docket. There are now pending in the superior court over four hundred cases other originating in it or appealed to it, and a great majority of these cases are for sums less than one thousand dollars. Now cases are being added faster than old ones are tried, so that the docket is becoming more and more congested. In the year 1914 there were three hundred and ninety suits for less than one hundred dollars and sixty-seven cases for less than two hundred dollars appealed from the courts of justices of the peace to the superior court. Sixty cases in which judgments ranging from two hundred to one thousand dollars were granted by the superior court. There were only nine cases in which judgment was given for over one thousand dollars in the superior court. There were two hundred and twenty-eight cases in which the plaintiff had to pay the costs. These figures show that in a very large majority of cases the amount involved would be such that the municipal court, with civil jurisdiction up to one thousand dollars, could try it. It is a conservative estimate that about one-third of the cases tried in the courts of justices of the peace are not transcribed to the superior court. Furthermore, it is estimated that about forty per cent of the litigation in Forsyth county originates in Winston-Salem. In view of these facts, it would seem that giving civil jurisdiction to the municipal court would very greatly lighten the work of the superior court. As has been said, there are over four hundred cases on the civil issue docket now, and new ones are being put on considerably faster than old ones are being tried, and, under existing conditions, the only way to catch up with the docket is to have special terms of the superior court. A special term of the superior court costs about six hundred dollars—four hundred dollars for jurors, one hundred dollars for the judge, and fifty dollars for incidental expenses. Looked at from the standpoint of the city, the committee, which has drafted the bill, estimated that the bill of costs, as provided for in the bill, will make the court self-sustaining. If this is correct, then there would seem to be no objection on the part of the city fathers to the establishment of the court. (Continued on page five.)

RUSHING A GERMAN FORCE TO HELP HUNGARIANS

Venice, Feb. 5.—Vienna dispatches state 30,000 German troops have arrived in Hungary on their way to Korosmezo in the Carpathians to help the Hungarian forces said to be threatened with envelopment by the Russians. Austrian forces have attacked the Russian left flank at Jacobeni in southern Bukovina, forcing the Russians to retreat. It is stated that an Austrian advance guard has been annihilated in the passes. Confirmation is given the report that 200,000 Germans are being sent from Poland to help their comrades.

Regard Declaration of Naval War Zone Serious Development

Washington, Feb. 5.—Germany's declaration of a naval war zone around Great Britain and Ireland and the northern passage by the Shetland Islands is regarded here as one of the most serious developments of the war. It was regarded as possible for one thing that it would hasten the movement begun by the Latin-American countries for a speedy conference of neutral states to devise means to reduce losses to neutral commerce to a minimum. At first there was intimation in administration circles that it might be the subject of a United States protest, but the official view developed that there was no ground for that and it was recalled that no protest was made when the North Sea was strewn with mines. Sweden, Norway and Holland have repeatedly addressed the State Department to secure American backing for measures to relieve the distress in their own commerce and the latest proclamation is expected to cause more efforts of the neutrals to protect themselves. Opinion of Shipping Men. New York, Feb. 5.—Representatives of shipping companies express the belief today that the German admiralty declaration that waters around Great Britain and Ireland, including the English channel, will be a war zone after February 18 would not affect the movement of ships between New York and British and French ports. Some agents admitted there is a possibility of serious risks but no one was inclined to think that anything would call for diplomatic action. German Press Comment. Berlin, Feb. 5.—The entire German press greets with satisfaction the declaration that English waters have been included in the war zone. Headlines of several papers speak of the announcement as a blockade. The Post declares it is a blockade and should be considered so. It says: "Neutral shipping is given time to take refuge in safe harbors. Only after a measured period will merchant men go into and from the British Isles run into danger. Then to be sure men and freight not only on British ships but under a neutral flag are doomed to sink."

AUSTRIANS RENEW THE ATTACK ON SERBIA

Geneva, via Paris, Feb. 5.—Hostilities against Serbia have been resumed by the Austrians, according to reports received here. Amsterdam, Feb. 5. (Via London).—A dispatch received here from Hamburg says that Emperor William arrived in Wilhelmshaven yesterday morning. His majesty inspected the German submarine U-21, going over the vessel personally. He bestowed the decoration of the Iron Cross upon the members of the submarine's crew. U-21 is undergoing repairs at Wilhelmshaven following her recent exploits in the Irish Sea. "The emperor also inspected the units of the fleet at Wilhelmshaven. The men on the various warships lined the decks and cheered his majesty loudly as he made his appearance."

SENATE DEBATES MUSE MEASURE AS TO CONVICTS

Calls for Change in Existing System As to Prisoners Working on Railroads.

MR. CHATHAM SUPPORTS STATE'S PRESENT POLICY

Lengthy Debate in House on Bill to Simplify Deeds and Mortgages.

Raleigh, Feb. 5.—The senate voted down the Muse bill, 34 to 7. The house voted, 60 to 34, against the Pegram bill to simplify deeds and mortgages.

Raleigh, Feb. 5.—The senate in the midst of the discussion of the bill of Senator Muse to require the state treasurer to give credit on the books of the state prison only for the actual amount of the expense of maintaining convicts when on work on railroads when exchanged for stock. This is a bill designed to put an end to this kind of railroad development. Senator Chatham, of Forsyth, made one of the principal speeches on this bill. He reviewed the policy of the Elkin and Alleghany and other roads being aided and declared it is being done without being any burden to the state. He told of unsuccessful efforts to interest capitalists in this project to cut thru the mountains until the state convicts were secured for this great work. He insisted that a large number of the convicts now on this road are there because the state prison has no other work for them; that they were taken from the Whitney plant on the Yadkin when work was suspended.

Senator Hallow, of Ashe county, was another vigorous supporter of the present policy of the state. Attacks Whole System. Senator Muse attacked the whole system as disastrous to the state's financial policy and he was supported by Senator McCloud and others.

Two Reports. In the senate this morning there was unfavorable majority report of the Weaver bill to regulate child labor and a minority favorable report which gives the bill a standing on the floor. Senator Weaver stated his efforts to procure the printing of the bill and it will be set for special order for one day next week. Inspection of Watersheds. Among the new bills introduced today was one by Senator Miller to provide for more adequate inspection of watersheds for municipal supply. For Full Compensation. Senator Gardner introduced a bill to amend the Revisal so as to provide full compensation to solicitors when defendants are sent to the roads. For Rural Credits. In the house this morning Representative Brumitt, of Granville, introduced a bill for the creation of land and loan associations for the benefit of rural credits. This is a duplicate of the McRae bill in the senate. Both were referred to the joint committee on agriculture and a public hearing will be held next week. Other Bills. Another bill was by Representative Brumitt, to require reports as to all state salaries. By Representative Sellers; a bill to authorize the drainage commissioners of Mattamuskeet Lake to build a drainage canal. This is one of the largest projects in eastern Carolina. Representative Doughton offered a bill to provide for the parole of convicts serving terms for minor offenses. Representative Carroll presented a bill to amend the 1913 local acts as to roads in Yadkin township in Stokes county. Roll Call Second Reading Bill. Among the roll call second reading bills passed today was that to provide an election in Asheville on the commission form of government and authorizing Hendersonville to purchase its water shed. Bill Passes House. The house passed a bill to regulate primary elections in the township of New Bern. To Regulate Processes. The house passed a bill to regulate processes of court in the matter of suits for debt. It is designed to force a creditor to bring his suit in the county in which the debtor resides. This bill brought long discussion but finally passed. Lengthy Debate. The house went into a lengthy debate of the Pegram bill to simplify deeds and mortgages. This discussion was in progress for an hour. TO BUY SUBMARINES FOR THE SPANISH NAVY. Madrid, Spain, Feb. 5.—Parliament has authorized the government to purchase four submarines for the Spanish navy from American builders. Simeon E. Baldwin 75 Years Old. New Haven, Conn., Feb. 5.—Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, who recently retired from the governorship of Connecticut after completing his second term, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary. Judge Baldwin is regarded as one of the greatest law authorities in America. For nearly forty years he filled the chair of constitutional and international law at Yale and was chief justice of Connecticut at the time of his election to the governorship.