

AUSTRIA WANTS AMERICA TO HURRY UP ARMISTICE

IT IS BELIEVED THAT COUNTRY IS IN DESPERATE STRAIGHTS. HUNGARY ASKS AUSTRIA TO MOVE HER WAR VESSELS FROM POLO AND SHE DOES IT. ANOTHER NOTE FROM GERMANY TELLING AMERICA THAT KAISER BILL HAS LOST HIS GRIP. PRESIDENT'S ANSWER TO AUSTRIA WILL GO FORWARD TODAY

Washington, Oct. 30.—Another note from Germany reached Washington today. It supplements the last one covering suggestions as to the armistice and recites that the government of Germany is now in the hands of the Reichstag and that the Kaiser has been deprived of all power to make peace and war. This time the note is not addressed to the President but to the American people under the possible impression that the negotiations have passed beyond the personal phase since the first appeal to him to use his influence to secure the best terms possible for the people of Germany.

The note will most likely be sent to the Supreme War Council in Paris by the President which it is believed has already formulated the terms of the armistice and peace.

When it was learned that another note had been received President Wilson was working on the answer to the message from Austria announcing that it would lay down arms and agree to any terms of an armistice. The reply of President Wilson to this note which is expected to go forward before night is expected to inform Austria that the basis of an armistice and peace are being prepared in Paris by the Supreme War Council and will embrace all the belligerents, and that Austria will be expected to grant the countries under her dominion National Autonomy and not a government under the Zuzereignty of Austria.

despatch from Basil, Switzerland. The note from Count Andrassy to Secretary Lansing is an evident indication that Austria is in desperate straits.

CASUALTY LIST FOR TODAY

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—The following casualty list is reported for today.

Killed in action	7
Died of wounds	17
Died from accident	8
Died from other causes	34
Wounded severely	57
Wounded, degree undetermined	141
Missing in action	17
Total	315

Marine Corps Casualty List:

Died of wounds received in action	1
Died of disease	41
Wounded in action severely	13
Wounded, degree undetermined	19
Missing in action	1
In hands of enemy	2
Total	69

The following North Carolinians are included in the list:

Corporals	1
Marshall C. Fowler, N. C., wounded severely.	1
Sam McLaughlin, Maxton, N. C., died of disease.	1

MARKETS

COTTON

New York, Oct. 30.—Cotton futures opened steady today with December 29.35, January 28.85, March 28.54, May 28.28, July 28.18. At noon December was 29 and spots Wilson market 28 cents.

STOCKS

New York, Wall Street, Oct. 30.—Stocks were heavy at the opening of the market today. The cut in the extra dividend of United States Steel of from three to two percent, prompted short selling and liquidation. The first sales were 12,000 shares at 1.05 1-2 to 1.05 7-8 which represented an extreme reaction of 2 1-2 points. Mexican Petroleum showed acute weakness dropping 9 1-2 points but quickly recovering two-thirds of this loss. There was a decreased demand for coppers and motors which dropped two points. Rails were steady and renewed enquiry for Southern Pacific and the Shippings were also stronger.

AMERICANS' HUGE GUNS NOW TURNED ON HUN RAILWAY

With the American Army North-west of Verdun, Oct. 29.—American guns of large calibre have begun firing on the Longuyon-Sedan-Mezieres Railroad, the most important German line of communication, with the object of interrupting traffic and ultimately breaking the line.

Thus the offensive of the American First Army begun Sept. 26 begins to achieve its objective. Our advance of some eighteen kilometers now makes possible the shelling of the German communication line to defend which the German command has made such enormous efforts in past weeks. Of course, the nearer we get to the line the greater is the number of guns which can be used against it. It is not permitted to give details about the big guns, but it may be said that they are among the largest that have been used in the war.

Brisk local fighting continued today on both sides of the Meuse. East of the river there were heavy contacts in the Bois de la Grand Montagne and in the vicinity of Bois Belleu. We took Belleu Wood for the fifth time yesterday afternoon, only to be later driven out again. We have now retaken it again despite terrific German artillery fire.

Just west of the Meuse our patrols pushing forward found that the Germans had deserted Clerly le Grand.

North of Grand Pre the Germans also withdrew from Bellejoieuse Farm, which has changed hands eleven times in the last ten days. We sent patrols into the farm to have the Germans open heavy machine gun fire from dominating woods. They had evidently set a trap, expecting a large force of Americans to rush into the place.

We have not occupied the farm, which is under constant fire from the hills of Bourgoigne Woods. The farm in turn had firing command of the valley to the south, which we hold.

Two new German divisions have been identified north of Verdun. Due to weather conditions the aerial activities today were slight.

Buy War Savings Stamps.

TURKS IN RETREAT TO CITY OF MOSUL

London, Oct. 29.—The British advancing in Mesopotamia have cut the road from Sherghet to Mosul, one of the principal Turkish lines of communication. This probably will force the Turks to fall back on Mosul. (Sherghet is sixty miles from the latter city. They have also occupied Kerkuk, (155 miles north-east of Gaggad,) the outskirts of which Sunday's official bulletin reported that they had reached.

Following is the text of Monday's communication from the War office: The Turks still held on Friday strong positions on Jebel Hamrin, west of the mouth of the Lesser Zab. But on the previous day some of our armored cars, by a desert track further west, struck in on the Turkish line of communications in the neighborhood of Kaleh Sherghet, where they attacked enemy convoys. At the same time our cavalry moved up on the left bank of the Tigris, threatening the enemy communications from the east.

The pressure of our troops in front, combined with the attack on their communications, compelled the Turks to retreat twelve miles to the north on Saturday night to a position with them. Our troops are showing great powers of endurance in a country possessing no roads and devoid of supplies.

Kerkuk was captured by us on Friday after slight opposition, and the Turks retreated toward Aityn Kuprij. Armored cars inflicted many casualties on the enemy close to the latter town, and on Sunday our main body was in touch with the Turkish troops covering the crossings of the Lesser Zab.

When British armored cars and cavalry came in sight to Aleppo, the Syrian city captured by General Allenby on Saturday, Field Marshal Liman von Sanders the German commander of the Turkish forces, withdrew 10,000 of his 12,000 troops and retired toward Katma.

A Turkish rearguard was left at Aleppo, but it put up slight resistance. Before retiring the Turkish rearguard burned the railroad station and most of the railroad stock. The retiring Turks are now being pursued by the British cavalry.

CAILLAUX TRIED TO SPLIT ALLIES

Swift's Son-in-Law Minotto Says France, Italy and Spain Were to Join

THE CENTRAL POWERS OF PRESIDENT WILSON

Count James Minotto, the German nobleman, who is a son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, the Chicago packer, and who, according to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, tried to get a place in the Naval Intelligence Service of this country, has made a startling confession to the American authorities regarding a plot engaged in by Joseph J. Caillaux, the former French Premier; Count Luxemburg, former German Minister to the Argentine, and himself, to disrupt the Entente Alliance and to bring about a new war, in which the Teutonic powers, France, Italy and Spain would be arrayed against Great Britain and Russia. The full report of the Minotto confession is now on the way to the French authorities in Paris.

Minotto, whose internment as an enemy alien was fought by his wife's family, who maintained that the Count was an Italian and an ally of the United States, was brought to New York last week from the internment prison near Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. He was taken before Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, who represented the French Government and the Federal authorities. At first, Minotto was not inclined to talk, but he finally told the story in all its details.

The Countess Minotto, mother of Count James, was before her marriage, the famous German actress Agnes Sorma. Mme Sorma will be remembered by old theatergoers as the star in Hauptmann's *Sunken Bell*, which was played in German at the Irving Place Theatre some twenty years ago. The Countess and her husband are both in the United States at present. They went to Chicago last November to aid their son when he was fighting against the Governor's order of internment.

Mr. Becker said last night that for the present he was not in a position to make public the full details of the confession made by Minotto. The story when told in full, he said would be one of the most remarkable in the history of international intrigue and would show up Caillaux as a plotter compared to whom Bolo Pacha was a mere novice. Bolo sought to corrupt French public opinion through the publication of a few newspapers. Caillaux on the other hand, sought to betray not only his own but two other nations as well, one of them Italy, an ally of France, and the other Spain, a friend of France for centuries past. Had the plot succeeded, it was pointed out that the whole allied structure would have collapsed and Germany would have been victorious in the war and the undisputed master of Europe.

The fact that Caillaux had visited Buenos Aires early in the summer of 1915, and that while there had conferred with Luxemburg, the author of the "sink without trace" suggestion to the German Government, has long been known to Mr. Becker and other officials, who for more than two years have been at work trying to get at the bottom of the plot. The plotting began before the war was six months old, and it was recalled yesterday that among the first of this country was Minotto, who came over in the Lusitania, accompanied by Baron George von Seebek, a son of the German officer, whose command is said to have been the first to cross the Belgian border, and Herr Fritz Kuhn, the last named, the son of a prominent banker of Mannheim, Germany. Seebek and Kuhn are now interned. All three of these persons had been in the employ of the Deutsche Bank in London before the outbreak of the war. A year after his arrival in this country Minotto's engagement to Miss Ida May Swift of Chicago was announced.

After the exposure of the Bolo Pacha-Bernstorff plot, which was made by Mr. Becker and which led to the

SELECTING CAPITAL FOR SLOVAKIA

Pressburg is the Place But Its Name May Be Changed in Honor

Paris, Oct. 30.—The Czecho-Slovak council of state has decided to make Pressburg the capital of Slovakia according to a despatch from Basil, Switzerland. Pressburg is situated on the north bank of the Danube, 34 miles southeast of Vienna. It was announced recently that the Czech-Slovaks would change the name from Pressburg to Wilson-Stott, in honor of President Wilson.

FOR SIX MONTHS SCHOOL TERM

Campaign organizations to carry to voters on November 5th the proposed six months school term and to make personal appeal for the united support of that constitutional amendment, are backed by the two political parties which in their State platforms heartily endorse the proposal. It is perhaps the only measure offered in a generation at the polls which to date has not produced an objector. Nevertheless the educational and the party leaders are assuming nothing but presenting the needs to the people of North Carolina that no man may at a late hour appear and with a torturing of figures attempt to argue away the need of a lengthened term.

These needs have been summarized. The first and greatest is justice to the North Carolina children who now have one of the shortest constitutional terms of any school children in the civilized world. North Carolina now spends less than one third the average amount of the United States apportionment for each child and if we have fancied ourselves too poor to match the nation at large, we surely can not defend our record by comparison with other Southern States, which spend an average of fifty per cent more than we do.

It is to get ourselves away from this evil eminence, doing the least for children who are as good as the best, that both parties and all the leaders in both, the heads of our departments, the State chairmen of our two great parties, our Governor and all others in authority as public servants, issue this appeal to the voters of the State not to allow anything to make them cast a vote against the schools. Not only the needs of the children, but those of the teacher address a powerful appeal to the State. It is impossible to educate children for the twentieth century on the meager funds provided by our present four months constitutional limit. If the enterprises were possible; if the lowest tax rate in the Union could work a financial miracle and the most cheaply paid administrators in the world could disburse the fund in such way as to make it go longer than six months, our failure to pay our teachers a living salary has seriously affected the teaching profession and driven thousands into other work.

The State Department confident in the assurance that an understanding of the amendment will make every voter its friend, appeals to the people of the State to provide by their votes a simpler and more equitable apportionment of school funds, make conviction and execution of Bolo. Mr. Becker was asked by the French Government to investigate the Caillaux case in this country and South America. Certain financial transactions involving the transfer of a huge sum of money is said to have given Mr. Becker his first real clue. At present it is not permissible to make public the facts underlying this phase of the investigation. They will all come out when Caillaux is arraigned in Paris on the charge of high treason. The confession, Mr. Becker said, had been fully corroborated from other sources and the corroborative evidence accompanies the confession to Paris.

ABERNETHY COMES DOWN

Responds to the Appeal of the National Congressional Committee for

AN UNDIVIDED HOUSEHOLD

Washington, Oct. 30.—Sacrificing personal ambitions for party weal, placing the interests of the Democratic party above congressional aspirations, and yielding to the insistent appeal of the National Democratic Committee for an undivided household, Hon. Charles Laban Abernethy yesterday formally withdrew from the race as candidate for Congress from the Third North Carolina District. He left Washington last night for his home in New Bern after issuing a statement of withdrawal, foregoing all discussion of the merits of the celebrated congressional controversy.

His complete acquiescence to the mandates and welfare of the Democratic party finds abundant testimony in the manly tender he will make Chairman Thomas D. Warren to take the stump for S. M. Brinson, Democratic candidate for Congress. The withdrawal from the race brought forth unreserved commendation for Mr. Abernethy, and so gratifying has been his course that Senator F. M. Simmons issued a statement last night testifying that it was "the best assurance possible of his fidelity to the principles and policies of the Democratic party."

Honorable Homer S. Cummings, acting chairman of the Democratic National Committee, wired Mr. Abernethy to come to Washington for a conference. He urged him to sacrifice personal ambition for party harmony, tender support to President Wilson in the crisis to counteract Republican activity, and reassert his old-time fidelity to the tenets of Democracy.

Mr. Abernethy came to the National Capital yesterday, accompanied by his attorney, D. E. Henderson of Charlotte. His liberal course was vouchsafed today when he wrote the following letter to Acting Chairman Cummings of the National Committee:

"Yours of the 26th received. Recognizing that the Democratic National Committee has the right to appeal to me in the interest of the great party, and yielding to your request and the wishes of the President that there should be a Democratic Congress, I feel that I owe it to my country to sacrifice my personal ambition at this time for the good of my country and hereby withdraw from the race for Congress in the Third Congressional District, without discussing the merits of the controversy.

"I shall vote for Mr. Brinson and ask my friends to do so."

WEATHER

For North Carolina, rain tonight, cooler in western portion, Thursday fair in western portion and cooler in eastern portion, with variable winds becoming gentle northwest.

MAKE PLANES FAST AS CAN BE EXPORTED

Washington, Oct. 30.—Production of American aircraft now has reached a stage where it is being limited practically only by facilities for transporting the planes to France. The production of Liberty motors during October reached one thousand a week, a goal which had not been honed for, before December.

The latest official compilations show that since June, approximately 2,500 fighting airplanes of all descriptions have been shipped to the American forces in France. When it is realized that none of the belligerents at any one time has had more than 3,500 airplanes actually in service, the significance of an American production is apparent.

possible more efficient teaching, supervision and administration, give North Carolina children in town and country the advantages that go to children in sister commonwealths and while at it make it unanimous.

American Fleet Concentrated At Fiume

Paris, Oct. 30.—The Austrian fleet has been hastily concentrated at Fiume, according to a despatch from Rome to Temp which was sent October 27th. A few vessels are at Pola but all at Cattaro have left. It is said that the concentration was demanded by Hungary.

Heavy Artillery Fighting

Washington, Oct. 30.—Heavy artillery and machine gun firing north of Verdun and the destruction of 18 enemy airplanes with the failure of five American machines to return is the total of the operations as expressed in General Pershing's communique received today.

Little Doing on the Fronts.

London, Oct. 30.—On the British front in France Field Marshal Hald announced today that there was no activity except artillery firing and raiding by patrols among the British hand the capture of a few prisoners.

Waiting for Official Text.

Washington, Oct. 30.—President Wilson is not expected to make answer to Austria until the official text of the note from Count Andrassy to Secretary Lansing has been received asking the Secretary to intervene with the President.

The official text of the Andrassy note has been sent according to a