

## STRENGTH OF NAVY QUERY OF DEBATE

SECOND OF A SERIES OF QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF N. C.

### SUGGESTS TO HIGH SCHOOLS

William Boylson, of Raleigh, Gives to University 300 Volumes of Books and Bound Periodicals.

Chapel Hill.—The proposition of the enlargement of the United States Navy, stated in the form of a query—"Resolved, That the United States Navy, should be greatly enlarged,"—is the second of a series of questions submitted by the University Bureau of the Extension to the high schools of the state for public debate.

The library of the University is the recipient of a gift of three hundred volumes of books and bound periodicals from the library of William Boylson, of Raleigh. The gift is made by Mr. Boylson in memory of his son, William James Boylson, who was a student at the University from 1904 to 1907. Among the volumes of periodicals and books are a number of early newspapers. A copy of the Raleigh Minerva of 1812, and early copies of the Edinburg Review and the Annual Register are included in the valuable periodicals.

Through the generous services of Professors H. M. Wagstaff and Oliver Towles of the University faculty, subscriptions were taken in Chapel Hill for the needy Belgians to the amount of \$164.25. The collections were forwarded to J. P. Morgan & Company.

With the confirmation of the appointment of Dr. William J. Battle of the class of 1888 of the University of North Carolina, as acting president of the University of Texas, the University finds itself the source from which three leading state universities have drawn upon for its executives. Dr. E. A. Alderman president of the University of Virginia is a University graduate; Dr. Battle of the University of Texas, and President E. K. Graham of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Battle previous to his appointment to the office of acting president held the office of dean of the Texas institution.

The University News Letter expresses a note of optimism when it declares that "there is ample evidence that the entire state is interested in the Correspondence Study Courses at the University. Representatives of the following ten counties are now at work: Duplin, Camden, Johnston, Lincoln, New Hanover, Stokes, Guilford, Caldwell, Halifax and Lenoir. Farmers, editors, teachers, ministers are discovering this new opportunity to secure helpful guidance in study along their particular line. The idea is spreading rapidly."

### Tobacco Market Breaks Record.

Greenville.—The Greenville tobacco market has sold nearly 20,000,000 pounds of tobacco this season and before all tobacco is sold and the market closed for the holidays, but will open again in January. It will probably be March before all tobacco is sold and the market closed. The sales of this month to date were 3,769,753 pounds at an average of \$13.48 the 100 pounds. This brings the total sales for the season up to 19,416,467 pounds, which is more than the market ever sold in a season before. The sales will probably reach 22,000,000 pounds.

### Patents Granted Tar Heels.

Washington.—Messrs. Davis & Dapant attorneys, report the grant of patents to citizens of North Carolina of the following patents: Charles W. Jones, of Mills, Split pulley; Shealy L. H. Greensboro, loom; Frank M. Sawyer, Charlotte, building-block; Delgado Mills, Wilmington, trademark for gingham; James P. Hornbuckle, Reidsville, trade-mark for remedy for catarrh, headache, coughs, colds, etc.; Franklin P. White, Shalotte, wheel-hub.

### Truckers Appoint Directors.

Wilmington.—Realizing that something must be done before the beginning of the next season to secure a better distribution of lettuce and other trucking products raised in the Wilmington section, it was decided at a meeting of the leading truckers of New Hanover county a few days ago to appoint a board of seven directors, one from each local organization in the county, who will meet in Wilmington at an early date to devise plans that will help to remedy present conditions.

## EMPHATIC NOTE TO ENGLAND FROM U.S.

BRITISH MUST CHANGE ATTITUDE TOWARD AMERICAN COMMERCE.

### WILL PROTECT EXPORTERS

President Wilson Personally Supervises the Document Framed in State Department.

Washington.—The United States dispatched a long note to Great Britain insisting on an early improvement in the treatment of American commerce by British fleets. It warned England that much feeling had been aroused in this country and that public criticism was general over unwarranted interference with the legitimate foreign trade of the United States. The document, constituting the strongest representation on the subject made by the United States to any of the belligerents, was cabled to Ambassador Page to be formally presented to Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary. Its preparation was begun a month ago by Solicitor Cone Johnson, Counselor Robert Lansing and Secretary Bryan and during the last two weeks had the personal attention of President Wilson, who revised its phraseology with minute care.

As the detailed point of view of the United States in the numerous specific cases of detentions and seizures of cargoes had been set forth in a series of emphatic protests most of which have gone unheeded, the communication was couched in general terms covering the entire subject of the relations between the United States and Great Britain as affected by the latter's naval policy, considered highly objectionable to this government.

The note declares at the outset that the representations are made in a friendly spirit but that the United States considers it best to speak in terms of frankness lest silence be construed as an acquiescence to a policy of Great Britain which infringes the rights of American citizens under the laws of the nations.

Since France has virtually adopted the same policies on contraband as Great Britain today's note is a statement intended for all members of the Triple Entente.

The documents point out that complaints on every side and public criticisms in the United States hold the British policy as directly responsible for the depression in many American industries. Reimbursement alone for cargoes unlawfully detained or seized, it states, does not remedy the evil as the chief difficulty is the moral effect on American exporters who are restrained from taking risks or hazards which in no case ought to surround legitimate trade between the United States and other neutral countries.

### LEO FRANK'S APPEAL GRANTED.

Judge Lamar Gives Georgia Man Stay of Execution.

Washington.—Justice Lamar of the United States supreme court has granted an appeal from the refusal of the Federal district court for Northern Georgia to release on habeas corpus proceedings Leo M. Frank under death sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, at Atlanta.

Frank has been sentenced to be hanged January 22, but Justice Lamar's action causes a stay of execution. Thirty days are given for the record of the proceedings in the lower court to be filed in the Supreme court here. The state of Georgia then may ask that the hearing of the case be advanced. Such suggestions generally are granted.

As a result of Justice Lamar's action the entire court will pass upon Frank's right to seek release from custody on a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the trial court in Fulton county, Georgia, lost jurisdiction over him by its failure to have him present when the jury returned its verdict.

### Mexican Factions Split.

Washington.—Dispatches from the Brazilian minister in Mexico City dated there and received here described the political situation as full of uncertainties. The minister referred to the lack of harmony between the several chiefs, but indicated that nothing alarming had developed and that good order was being preserved. From its own agents also the state department was advised that friction existed between the Zapata and Gutierrez-Villa factions.

## ITALY MAY WAR WITH THE TURKS

Landing of Sailors at Avlona Against Turkish Ruler May Have Far-reaching Results

### A REVOLUTION IN ALBANIA

French Report States That Further Small Advances Have Been Made in West

London.—Christmas brought no rest to the European armies. It found the Russians still fighting desperately in the snows of Poland against the fierce attacks of the German and Austrian allies; Przemysl is still in the grip of the invading army; the French making spasmodic thrusts against the strong German lines of trenches in northern and northeastern France, and the British and Belgians engaged in almost hand-to-hand warfare against the German trenches in west Belgium.

The French claim several successes along the center and eastern lines, while the Germans declare they have taken the second British trenches in Belgium. Both sides assert they have repulsed attacks at various points, which indicates that the feeling process is under way all along the lines.

So close are the trenches of the allies and Germans at many points that almost the only weapons used are hand grenades, since it is impossible for the men to expose themselves even to use their rifles.

A violent revolution has broken out in Albania against Essad Pasha, whom Turkey established as ruler. Essad Pasha's palace at Tirana has been pillaged and burned. Massacres are reported. The Italian government has landed sailors from warships at Avlona to restore order and protect Europeans and peaceful inhabitants. Italian intervention may embroil Italy with her recent foe—Turkey—and holds possibilities of far-reaching results.

### BRITISH AIRMEN FIGHT

Hostile Aeroplane Struck Over Sheerness And Chased To Sea By Aviators

Sheerness.—A German aeroplane was sighted off South End. The weather was misty and machine was flying at a great height at high speed. Several rounds were fired from anti-aircraft guns, apparently without hitting the German, but naval aeroplanes soon chased the intruder, who disappeared. Many thousands of people flocked to the sea front to witness the affair.

Later three British aeroplanes tried to outback the German machine, but the German was too fast and disappeared to the eastward. The weather was misty at sea, but comparatively clear on land. Nothing has been heard regarding the dropping of the bombs.

Dover.—It is reported here that a German aeroplane flying at a great height passed over the Medway river and Heme bay. British aeroplanes and seaplanes were out on scouting duty for many hours.

London.—The war office has issued the following: "A hostile aeroplane has been sighted. It was flying very high from east to west over Sheerness. British air craft went up in pursuit and engaged the enemy."

### Big War Fund Refused

Tokio, Japan.—The imperial diet was dissolved. The house of representatives rejected the army expansion measures proposed by the government. This led to the dissolution of the house. The closing session of the house was extremely dramatic. Debate occupied the entire day and extended into the night. There was no sign of a compromise, when it was announced that Emperor Yoshihito had exercised his royal prerogative and had dissolved the diet.

### Russia Claims 357,406 Prisoners

London.—A Reuter Petrograd dispatch says the number of German prisoners registered is 1,140 officers and 131,700 men; the number of the Austrians registered is 3,166 officers and 221,400 men. Slav prisoners have asked the Russian naturalization so that they may be sent against the Turks.

### Avlona Occupied By Italians

Rome.—A company of Italian sailors have occupied Avlona, a seaport of Albania, on the Adriatic sea. Recent dispatches from Athens said anarchy reigned at Avlona and that the region around the Albanian seaport was a prey to civil war. Partisans of Kemal Bey last month forced the government to haul down the Turkish flag and hoist the Albanian colors. Essad Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Albania, then sent 500 soldiers to Avlona and they disarmed the inhabitants.

## THE WOODEN CROSS



"Father, Forgive Them—"

## THE LEVER COTTON BILL PROHIBITION FAILS IN HOUSE

LOWER HOUSE FINALLY PASSES CONGRESSMAN LEVER'S WAREHOUSE BILL

This Is Mr. Lever's Second Big Agricultural Measure—Has Approval of President Wilson

Washington.—The Lever cotton warehouse bill, before the house for months, was passed by a vote of 218 to 97. The measure provides for federal licensing of cotton and grain warehouses and is a substitute for a senate bill restricted to cotton warehouses. The bill now goes to conference between the houses.

The bill, approved by the administration, was the subject of brief debate, its sponsors contending that it would greatly enhance confidence in agricultural products. Its opponents claimed it was constitutional.

Main provisions proposed by the bill are:

Classification of cotton and licensing of cotton warehouses.

It bonds owners and operators of warehouses and gives the right of recovery upon the bonds to the owner of cotton stored.

It provides that licensed warehouses shall issue receipts describing the bales stored, the receipts to be assignable when desired.

It provides for maintenance of accurate records of cotton stored, the receipts issued, the right of the secretary of agriculture to examine records and requires reports from operators to the secretary.

It authorizes the secretary to determine whether cotton stored in warehouses actually is of the grade or class certified in the receipt and to publish his findings.

It empowers the secretary to suspend or revoke licenses and to publish not only that fact, but the results of investigations made.

### Decorates Americans

Vienna.—Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred on the American ambassador, Frederic Courtland Penfield, Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired, commander of the American Red Cross ship Red Cross, and the American minister to the Netherlands, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the Red Cross Medal of Merit for their services in connection with the American-Red Cross mission to the dual empire. Recently the emperor decorated Mrs. Penfield with the Grand Cross of the Order of Elizabeth, for establishing a hospital at Vienna.

### World's Biggest War Dog

New York.—The Bivadavia, the world's greatest battleship, built in this country for the Argentine republic, left here for a destination unofficially reported to be Buenos Aires. The gigantic sea-fighter's keel was laid at the Fore river yards at Quincy, Mass., May 25, 1910. She was launched on August 26, 1911, but was not placed in commission until August 28 of this year. Rumors that negotiations are afoot to purchase the Leviathan by either England or Germany are said to be unfounded.

CHANGE OF 31 VOTES WOULD HAVE RESULTED IN TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY

Prohibition Leaders Claim That Result Came Up To Their Expectations

Washington.—The national prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution, proposed by Representative Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama, failed in the house by 61 votes. A change of 31 votes would have furnished the necessary two-thirds majority, 197 members voting for and 189 against prohibition.

This was the first time in the history of the country that a measure to make the nation dry was voted upon in either house. The prohibition forces assert that they will continue the fight until success is won and the manufacture and sale of liquor is outlawed in the United States.

Prohibition leaders declared the vote of 197 for the resolution had come up to their expectations, as they had not expected a two-thirds majority. Whether a similar resolution submitted by Senator Sheppard of Texas would reach a vote in the senate this session is not certain. Administration leaders were inclined to believe it would not, because it could not pass the house.

Notwithstanding repeated public assertions that many members of the house would try to dodge a record vote, the roll call disclosed a heavy attendance, larger than the average throughout the session. To have carried the house the Hobson resolution would have required 258 affirmative votes. It thus failed to carry 61 votes.

Party lines were wiped out in the struggle. Democratic Leader Underwood and Republican Leader Mann fought shoulder-to-shoulder at the head of the forces opposing the resolution. And when the vote came, of the 197 standing for the resolution, 114 were Democrats, 67 Republicans, 11 were Progressives and 4 were Progressive Republicans.

### 1,000 Austrians Reported Killed

London.—Nearly one thousand Austrian soldiers are reported to have been killed or injured in a collision of two troop trains near Kalisz, Russian Poland, according to The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent. The trains are reported to have met while running at full speed, as the result of accidental opening of a switch.

### Roumania To Restore Province

Petrograd.—The Bulgarian minister announced that an agreement had been reached between Roumania and Bulgaria under which Roumania will restore to Bulgaria Dobruja province, and most of the other territory she acquired from Bulgaria by the second Balkan war. "This agreement has been reached without pressure from either Germany or the allies," said an official connected with the Bulgarian ministry. "We shall continue to be neutral and believe Roumania has no cause to fear us."

## GERMANS ATTACK POLISH CAPITAL

Kaiser's Move On Warsaw Forces The Russians To Quit Territory Before Cracow

### ALLIES MAKE GAINS IN WEST

Russians Victorious In Galicia And Pursue Small German Army Northwest Of Warsaw

London.—The allies in the west, the Germans in Poland and the Russians in East Prussia and Galicia continue offensive operations, but the advances have been so slight as to be almost imperceptible. In the long run, however, the ground gained may prove vital and the various armies are fighting with an intensity not exceeded since the war began.

In Poland the center of interest has shifted slightly to the south, finding the direct road to Warsaw blocked by Russian reinforcements, the Germans made an attack from the southwest and have reached Skierniewice, some 40 miles from the Polish capital. They thus far have failed to pierce the Russian lines, but have forced Grand Duke Nicholas to withdraw from before Cracow. In this, one of the chief aims of their offensive against Russia, the Germans have been successful.

In Galicia Russia has resumed the offensive against the Austro-German forces which have poured in from the west and across the Carpathians. According to the latest Petrograd report, the Russians have inflicted heavy losses on these forces, while in the north they have pursued back into the interior of East Prussia, a small German army which made a feint at Warsaw from the northwest.

Although the allies have scored some successes in the west, they are meeting with stubborn resistance and military men warn the public that very heavy casualty lists must be expected before any serious impression can be made on the German entrenchments.

### GUTIERRES LEAVES MEXICO CITY

Departure Of Provisional President Is Reported Due To Enmity With Angeles and Zapatista Chiefs

San Antonio, Texas.—That Provisional President Eulalio Gutierrez had quit Mexico City due to enmity between him and Felipe Angeles and Zapatista chiefs, was reported to T. R. Beltran, local Constitutional consul. The message said the capital was governed by a commission composed equally of Villa and Zapata adherents and that another provisional president would be selected January 10.

### Scott And Hill Meet

Naco Arizona.—Peace along the entire Mexican border is a possibility, as the result of conferences between Gen. Hugh L. Scott, United States chief of staff, and the two Mexican leaders of Sonora. "Very satisfactory," was General Scott's opinion of his conferences with Benjamin Hill, Carranza defender of Naco, Sonora. He deemed the result favorable to the final solution of the border problem. The meeting lasted less than an hour, and was held in the bullet-damaged United States customs house, fifty feet north of the international boundary.

### KING THANKS AMERICANS

Youthful Monarch Directs His Army From Small Corner Of Belgium Still Under His Rule

Grand Headquarters of the King of the Belgians, in West Flanders, Belgium.—In the council chamber of an ancient Flemish town hall from which he is directing, under German shell fire, the resistance of his war-worn little army blocking the road to Dunkirk and Calais, King Albert of the Belgians told of the stand his soldiers are making against the German invaders. The king's headquarters is located on one of the remaining dry areas of that small corner of Belgium still under his rule.

King Albert also requested the press to convey to the people of the United States his deep gratitude for their efforts to feed his subjects under German military rule.

### Period Of Prosperity Predicted

New York.—European nations have placed contracts in the United States for more than \$300,000,000 worth of supplies since the beginning of the war, according to Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, who returned from England on the Lusitania. Mr. Schwab declared that as a result of this buying the United States now was at the threshold of the "greatest period of prosperity it has seen in many years." Mr. Schwab went to England to cancel provisional contracts he had made.