

SHIP PURCHASE BILL HAS ROUGH SAILING

NINE DEMOCRATS UNEXPECTEDLY JOINED WITH REPUBLICAN FORCES.

TRUST'S WORK, SAYS REED

Missourian Congratulates "Hoary Old Monopoly" on Invasion on Democratic Territory.

Washington. — Nine Democrats in the Senate joined an alliance with the Republicans in an unexpected attempt to recommit the Government ship-purchase bill.

The sudden revolt turned in a twinkling an Administration advantage into a defensive, which appeared almost hopeless to many Democratic leaders.

Democrats who voted against the ruling of the chair were Bankhead of Alabama, Camden of Kentucky, Clarke of Arkansas, Hardwick of Georgia, Bryan of Florida, Hitchcock of Nebraska, O'Gorman of New York, Smith of Georgia and Vandaman of Mississippi.

Senator Clarke of Arkansas sprang the surprise when he rose while Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan was concluding a long speech against the bill and asked him to yield to a motion. The Senator yielded and Senator Clarke, introducing his remarks with an appeal for consideration of other legislation moved to send back the ship bill.

The legislative pendemonium that followed had not been witnessed in the Senate in many years. Senators poured from the cloak rooms to the chamber. The rush from the Republican cloak room was even more immediate as they had been forewarned.

PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS

Cruiser Montana and 600 Marines Are Gathered at Haitian Port.

Washington.—The cruiser Montana with 600 marines gathered from the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo, has taken station off Port au Prince, Haiti, to protect American interests.

A report to the navy department from Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the naval forces in Haitian waters, summarized by Secretary Daniels, says: "Conditions unchanged and quiet at Port au Prince."

Admiral Caperton, who commands the cruiser squadron of the Atlantic fleet, has taken his flagship, the Washington, from Cape Haitien to Port au Prince. The gunboat Wheeling is at Saint Marc. Although Admiral Caperton does not discuss the military situation, it is supposed that General Guillaume's revolutionary forces are nearing Port au Prince to attack President Theodore at the capital.

Revenue Collections Short.

Washington.—Revenue collections by the Government in January failed by \$8,166,427 to meet the month's disbursement. Receipts usually are low at this time of the year but in January, 1914, the excess of disbursements was only \$4,512,262. Neither customs nor internal revenue brought in the expected returns. Customs receipts were \$16,558,193, compared with \$23,528,080 in January, 1914, and \$14,890,982 in December.

Wheat Prices Soaring.

Chicago.—Smashing of high record war prices continued in the wheat market here. On top of an advance last week ranging from 7 1/2 to 8 3/4 quotations jumped as much as 2 1/8 at the very outset. May delivery selling at \$1.54 a bushel as against \$1.51 7/8, when the market closed last week. Increasing urgency of European demand for what was indicated by a decided fresh upturn in prices at Liverpool.

Mexicans Executed.

Laredo, Tex.—Gen. Jesus Carranza, his son, Abelardo, and Ignacio Peraldi, members of his staff, were executed by General Stantibanez, former Constitutional general who defected to Zapata, according to telegram received by the widow of General Carranza from the first chief at Vera Cruz.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

Secretary Bryan issued a statement denying the report that any nation had filed protest over proposed ship bill.

A big sleet storm has done much damage in Chicago.

When the Chicago women registered for the coming election they were required to tell their ages.

The supreme court has advanced Leo M. Frank's appeal case until February 23 on request of the counselors.



GABE E. PARKER
Gabe E. Parker, whom the president appointed commissioner of the Five Civilized tribes, is himself one-eighth Indian and a member of the Choctaw tribe.

PRESIDENT VETOES BILL

THE LITERACY TEST FOREIGN TO THE AMERICAN IDEA, MR. WILSON THINKS.

Effort Will Be Made to Pass the Bill Over President's Veto, But Many Believe Cannot Be Done.

Washington.—President Wilson vetoed the immigration bill because of the literacy test for admission of aliens. His message was referred to the house immigration committee, whose chairman, Representative Burnett, will move that the measure be passed over the veto.

Much informal discussion among members of the house followed receipt of the veto and there were many who believed the two-thirds majority required to pass the bill could not be procured. Immigration bills containing literacy tests were vetoed by President Cleveland and President Taft, but both failed of re passage.

Senate leaders insist there would be no trouble in repassing the bill in the upper house. That was done in the Taft administration but the lower house failed to muster a two-thirds majority.

In his veto message President Wilson told the house which originated the bill, that he had no pride of opinion on the question and that he was not foolish enough to profess to know the wishes and ideals of America better than the body of her chosen Representatives know them." He asked, however, whether the bill rested upon the conscious and universal assent and desire of the American people and pointed out that no political party ever had avowed a policy of restriction in this fundamental matter gone to the country on it and been commissioned to control its legislation.

SMALL BATTLES EVERYWHERE.

French Claim Germans Have Lost 20,000 Men.

London.—Although no big battles, as battles go in this war, have been fought of late, there have been engagements in all the arenas from Asiatic Turkey to the English Channel in which the losses in men and material probably have been greater in the aggregate than in many of the battles of history. According to French reports, German attacks against the allied lines in Flanders, France and Alsace on the first three days of the week cost them 20,000 men, to which must be added the losses suffered in repeated attacks on the Russian entrenchments in Central Poland.

All attacks in the West, the Allies' announcements say, failed except near Craonne, where it admitted the French lost 800 men, largely because of the collapse of an old quarry.

The Germans on the other hand, assert that they inflicted a severe defeat on the French at Craonne and that they repulsed all French attacks in the Vosges and upper Alsace, with heavy losses.

Confer With Rockefeller.

New York.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., conferred with representatives of the Colorado mine workers for two and a half hours in the offices of the president of the Rockefeller Foundation at No. 26 Broadway. The condition of the employes of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., of which Mr. Rockefeller is a director, was discussed. Neither Mr. Rockefeller nor the miners officials would discuss the conference in detail. Mr. Rockefeller said there had been an exchange of views.

FIVE VESSELS SUNK BY GERMAN ATTACK

SUBMARINES GET THREE IN IRISH SEA AND TWO IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

THE CREWS ARE ALL SAVED

It is Believed That the Crews of All The Vessels Were Allowed to Depart from the Ships.

London.—The toll taken by the German submarine U-21 in its raid in the Irish Sea in the vicinity of Liverpool, stands at three ships—the steamers Ben Cruachen, Linda Blanche and the Kilcoan, the last a small vessel. The Kilcoan's crew was landed on Isle of Man by a coastwise steamer.

In addition a German submarine also torpedoed two British steamers in the English Channel near Havre—the Tokomaru and the Icarian.

The Irish Sea raider escaped and shipping interest confident she had returned to her base, ordered a resumption of normal traffic.

This under-water Emden is the vessel which last September torpedoed in the North Sea the British cruiser Pathfinder with a loss of 246 lives and later destroyed two British steamers off Havre. In addition to the three vessels she is known to have sunk she chased at least five other steamers. These include the teamer Graphic with 100 passengers and a crew of 40 and the smaller boats Atreus, Ava Kathleen and Edymion. All these vessels escaped in zig-zag flight.

The Graphic's captain had his passengers don life belts and sent the stoke hole so that the steamer could keep up a full head of steam. The captain also warned by wireless vessels from coming into the zone of the submarine's activity.

The Allan Line steamer Scandinavian from St. John, N. B., January 22 for Liverpool with 500 passengers on board, learned of the raid of the U-21 and put into Queenstown. After remaining in Queenstown for a short time the steamer proceeded for Liverpool.

DACIA SAILS WITH COTTON.

Will Follow Usual Course and Make No Efforts to Avoid Capture.

Galveston, Texas.—The steamer Dacia recently transferred from German to American registry and which the British Government has declared would be considered a fair prize of war, sailed for Rotterdam via Norfolk with a cargo of 11,000 bales of cotton for trans-shipment to Bremen.

Capt. George McDonald, master of the vessel, announced that the Dacia would follow the usual course of travel and no special effort would be made to avoid capture. The cargo, valued by the shippers at \$880,000, was insured by the Government War Risk Bureau but it is stated insurance on the bottom was refused.

The Dacia cleared January 22. Unfavorable weather conditions, according to the captain, delayed the departure of the vessel for several days and then it was explained that no attempt would be made to sail until important papers were received from the owner, E. N. Breitung of New York.

Rear Admiral Montagu Dead.

London.—Admiral The Hon Victor A. Montagu is dead. Rear Admiral Montagu was 79 years old. He served with the fleet in the war with Russia in 1855, in the China War of 1857 and with the naval brigade in the Indian mutiny of 1858.

Bread 50 Per Cent Flour.

Vienna.—The Vienna Zeitung publishes a ministerial decree ordering that henceforth bread may contain no more than 50 per cent of flour or rye meal. The remaining ingredients must consist of substitutes, such as barley, maize, oats, rice or potatoes.

William M. Brown Dead.

New York.—William M. Brown, Representative in Congress for the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania and former Lieutenant Governor of that state, died here of pneumonia.

Big Storm in Texas.

Dallas, Texas.—The Eastern portion of Texas and parts of Arkansas and Oklahoma felt the effects of a severe windstorm, which at Tyler, Texas, and Malvern and Garland City, Ark., assumed the proportions of a tornado. Falling temperatures also were noted. No serious delay to traffic or communication lines were reported. No death had been reported. Tyler, Texas, and Malvern, Ark., reported the greatest property damage. At Tyler the damage is estimated at approximately \$15,000.



MISS ANNA O'GORMAN

Miss Anna O'Gorman, second daughter of the senator from New York and Mrs. O'Gorman, together with her younger sister, Agnes, made her debut recently in Washington society.

FLEE FROM CAPITAL CITY

WILL ESTABLISH NEW SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AT CUERNAVACA NEAR BY.

Commanded By General Alvarado the Carranza Forces Are Expected to Enter Mexico City Soon.

Mexico City.—The Provisional President Garza and his Government left the Capital for Cuernavaca where a new seat of Government will be established.

The last contingents of the army of evacuation have passed out and the army of occupation lingers on the outskirts of the city, but is expected to enter soon.

All the commercial houses and banks and even private dwellings are barred and shuttered, although no disorder has attended the fleeing of the Zapata and Villa forces.

The National Palace, the Federal telegraph and postoffices and other Government establishments are closed. The incoming Carranza forces are commanded by General Alvarado, former post commander here.

Food prices have soared beyond the reach of the needy. The supply of food is low and unless the railway line to Vera Cruz is opened soon it is believed there will be much suffering. The Government's decision to quit the Capital came after a heated discussion at the session of the convention. It was decided President Garza, his Government and members of the convention should proceed after midnight to Cuernavaca. Colonel Garza and Gen. Ernesto Santoseoy are reported to have departed on a special locomotive.

The deputies who have not left already will be forced to proceed from the city in automobiles as there is no fuel for the locomotives.

TURK INVASION OF EGYPT.

First Skirmish of the War in Suez Canal Region Occurs.

London.—The advance guard of the Turkish army undertaking an invasion of Egypt has reached the British in this region took place. Official reports say the clash was a small affair, only one British officer being wounded, but dispatches from Cairo declare the invaders suffered severely from the British machine guns.

The dispatches do not disclose the size of the Turkish force engaged, but say the fight took place east of El Kantara which is on the Suez Canal and is the terminus of the caravan route from Rafati, the border station between Egypt and Syria. The distance from Rafati to El Kantara is 143 miles and as the British had filled in all the wells along the caravan route, the invaders would have had to carry their own water. Even El Kantara is supplied by a pipe line from a fresh water stream which runs under the Suez canal.

No Records of Bleese's Administration

Columbia, S. C.—Governor Manning in a special message to the senate asked that the general assembly appoint a committee to examine into the fact that there were no records of the previous administration. All of these records are said to have been removed. The message was referred to the judiciary committee for action.

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN EAST WAR ZONE

BOTH RUSSIAN AND AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES HAVE ASSUMED OFFENSIVE.

QUIET REIGNS IN THE WEST

Campaign in the Carpathians Vital to Both Sides Russians Are Attacking Austro-German Forces.

London.—With the armies in France and Flanders recuperating after strenuous fighting of earlier days of the week and no local actions being recorded, interest in the war situation has been transferred to the Russian offensive in East Prussia and the attempt of a strong Austro-German army to dislodge the troops of Emperor Nicholas from their positions in the Carpathians.

In East Prussia a Russian offensive has developed in the extreme north, where renewed fighting seems to confirm a belief that a definite effort to advance north of the Mazurian Lakes district, where previously the Russians were defeated has been decided on by the Russian General Staff.

More vital to both sides, however, is the campaign in the Carpathians, where southwest of Dukla Pass the Russians have delivered an energetic attack. According to their account of the combat they compelled the Austro-Germans to retreat, leaving behind ammunition and stores. This attack, according to military observers, indicates a Russian attempt to turn the flank of the Teuton Allies. If it would have serious consequences for the large Austro-German army in and about the Carpathian Passes.

Russian military experts anticipated that the Austrians will deliver their main attack with their extreme right in Western Bukovina, aiming to achieve a signal victory and thus give Roumania cause to pause. The only thing holding Roumania in check at present it is said is uncertainty as to what Bulgaria will do. Bulgaria it is asserted still demands that part of Macedonia now under Serbian rule as the price of her neutrality and Serbia is reported unwilling to make this concession.

CARRANZA TAKES MEXICO CITY.

General Orregon Head of the Carranza Forces Now in Capital.

Mexico City.—The capital is again in possession of the forces of General Carranza who, while acting as provisional president was forced to leave Mexico City, early in November under threat of Villa and Zapata's advancing troops. The new authorities have re-established order and a general feeling of confidence prevails.

It has been determined that the shooting which occurred before the national palace, when Gen. Alvaro Orregon at the head of the Carranza forces, reached that place was done by snipers who were hidden on the cathedral roof. Gen. Orregon said the shots were undoubtedly directed towards him. The perpetrators have not been captured. Three soldiers were killed and a number wounded during the fighting.

All saloons are closed. Commercial houses and banks declare they will resume business immediately.

20,000 additional Carranza troops entered the capital. The Zapata troops have retreated southward.

French Official Statement.

Paris.—It is comparative quiet along the battle line in France, judging from the official announcement by the French war office. There were artillery engagements, some of them fairly violent at different places and one or two infantry encounters are mentioned. Apparently long sections of the line showed no activity whatever.

District "Jim Crow" Bill.

Washington.—A bill by Representative Clark of Florida requiring District of Columbia transportation companies to provide separate accommodations for white and negro races, was favorably reported to the house by the district committee.

Consider Naval Appropriation.

Washington.—The House met to begin consideration of the naval appropriation bill carrying about \$148,000,000. Indications were that the measure would provoke lively debate. The agricultural appropriation bill, carrying more than \$22,000,000 was passed in the House and sent to the Senate. Only two of the appropriation bills the urgent deficiency and the District of Columbia—have passed the Senate. All of the big supply bills except the naval, the sundry civil, pensions, have passed the house.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY HEARS W. J. BRYAN

NO BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY EITHER BRANCH OF THE LEGISLATURE.

APPROVES THE PRIMARY BILL

Also an Advocate of Recall.—Pleads For Woman's Suffrage.—Crowds Hear Speeches.

Raleigh.—The initiative, referendum and recall, extending even to the judges, woman's suffrage and the extended application of the income tax for national and for state revenue, together with a presentation of the relation of the legislator to his constituency were the overshadowing features of the address of William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State in President Wilson's Cabinet, to the members of the North Carolina General Assembly.

These views of Government policy were presented in a clear-cut manner and without regard to whether the North Carolina law-makers had any predictions in these directions or not.

The initiative and referendum, he insisted, are fundamentals of Democratic principles, and he was for them



HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

even to the recall of judges—even though his own father was a judge, "and a good one, too," boasted the speaker. In advocating woman's suffrage Mr. Bryan declared that no state which has tried it has ever turned from it.

Effort for world peace and the policy of the Administration to this end, and tributes to the official course of Secretary of the Navy Daniels constituted a pleasing prelude to discussion of legislative matters. The theme was really, according to previous indication, "Man's Duty to Government." He spoke on "Man's Relation to Society," in the auditorium of the North Carolina Social Service Conference, and stated that he would at Durham discuss "Man's Duty to His God," thus in the three addresses covering the whole scope of the three-fold relations of man.

Mr. Bryan was heard by 3,000 or more people in the city auditorium and by an audience that overflowed the Representatives' Hall galleries and jammed the corridors in his address to the legislators. He was introduced at the city hall by Attorney General W. T. Bickett and in the Representatives' Hall by Governor Craig. The joint legislative committee, consisting of Senators Gardner and Cooper and Representatives Page and Roberts of Buncombe had Mr. Bryan in hand and he was a guest at the Governor's Mansion during his stay in the city.

There was a brief reception in the executive offices of Governor Craig between the two addresses, the Governor and the state officers constituting a receiving line with the distinguished guest. Then there was a luncheon at the mansion following the address to the legislators, with the legislative committee and the officers of the Conference on Social Service as guests with Mr. Bryan.

Neither branch of the Legislature transacted any legislative business. In presenting Mr. Bryan to the General Assembly Governor declared that he first presented him to a North Carolina audience 20 years ago and had averaged one or more such presentations every year since and therefore, ought to have his hand pretty well in by this time.