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### SEQUEL GROWING OUT OF MEANS CASE AT CONCORD

Concord, N. C., April 27.—A sequel to the famous case growing out of the killing of Mrs. Maud A. King, widow of the late James C. King, Chicago millionaire, near here last August 29, and the subsequent notable trial last December of Gaston B. Means, her financial agent, who was acquitted of the charge of having murdered her, a sensation was sprung here today when it developed that a state warrant had been issued by Justice of the Peace C. A. Pitts, for the arrest of C. B. Ambrose, who was prominently identified with the development of the case against Means last fall. Ambrose is charged with misrepresenting himself as being in the service of the United States Department of Justice during the months of August, September and October, 1917. It is understood that the warrant was issued at the instance of parties representing Means.

In connection with the action against Ambrose, it developed that parties close to Means are advancing the theory that Mrs. King was killed by a German spy, who is alleged to have shadowed Means during several weeks prior to the death of Mrs. King, and it is asserted that a warrant will be issued during the coming week for a "mysterious" German who was in Concord for several weeks prior to the killing of Mrs. King and visited Mischheim Springs, the scene of the tragedy, a day or two prior to her death. From the same source came the statement today that the bullet which killed Mrs. King is now believed, on the strength of investigations made since the Means trial, to have been intended for Gaston Means, the only person with the woman at the time she was shot.

Another interesting development was the filing of the will of the late Mrs. King with the clerk of the court of Cabarras county. Mrs. Mary C. Melvin, sister of the deceased, is named as administratrix and she and her mother, Mrs. Anna Robinson, now at Jacksonville, Florida, and two brothers, William and Paul Robinson, are named as beneficiaries.

In connection with the action against Ambrose, subpoenas have been issued for Solomon A. Smith, Arthur Houtley and William S. Miller, secretary of the Northern Trust Company of Chicago; Mrs. Robinson and the Robinson brothers.

Statements from authoritative sources today were to the effect that agents of the Department of Justice were in Charlotte at the recent term of the Federal District court conferring with District Attorney W. C. Hammer and other officials as to the activities of Ambrose in connection with the Means case.

The warrant was issued by State authorities on the ground that an alleged fraud has been perpetrated against the State.

Veteran of Many Wars  
In Aviation Service.



American aviators are fighting on the Somme front under a son of a former governor of Minnesota. He is Maj. Cushman Rice, one of the most picturesque characters in the American army. He has fought in South American revolutions, is a veteran

### AN ALLEGED DANGEROUS WOMAN SPY ARRESTED

New York, April 27.—Madame Marie K. de Victorica, believed by officers of the department of justice to be one of the most active of Germany's agents in this country for the last 15 months, was arrested at a fashionable Long Island hotel today and brought to this city as a dangerous enemy alien.

Madame de Victorica was in a highly nervous condition and was sent to the prison ward at Bellevue hospital. Miss Margaret Sullivan, her maid, was held as a material witness.

Madame de Victorica, who also has been known as Madame de Vussiere, is said to have come to the United States, through Norway, January 21, 1917, as a passenger on the steamship Bergensfjord.

She told Captain Roger B. Hull, who questioned her, that she was born in Buenos Aires. Her father, she said, was at one time a captain in the German army, but had been naturalized as a citizen of the Argentine republic.

Madame de Victorica, who is 33 years old, is a handsome woman of the German type. She always is fashionably gowned and wears considerable jewelry. She is said to be highly educated, having taken a course at Heidelberg and studied political economy at Zurich as well as at Berlin.

Her first husband is said to have been a Chilean who died soon after their marriage. In 1914, she married Jose de Victorica at Hamburg, Germany. She described de Victorica as "a doctor in chemistry and philosophy." Her husband remained with her only three or four months, she declared, and then disappeared. She explained her presence in this country by saying she came here to look for him.

Federal authorities believe her real mission in the United States was to spread German propaganda among the Irish. She is reported to have been the chief aide to a lieutenant commander of the German navy who reached here in December, 1916, and who has been working among Sinn Fein sympathizers, trying to get them to enlist in the British navy in order to plant bombs on warships.

The German naval officer disappeared a few days ago when he discovered that agents of the department of justice were trailing him. The bombs he wanted placed on British war ships are supposed to have been similar to those Franz von Kintelen and his associates were convicted for placing on merchant ships.

Madame de Victorica, government agents said, is known to have received money from this man and is reported to have spent \$40,000 since she arrived in the United States. She has admitted receiving funds from the lieutenant commander, it is reported, but asserts it was money she placed in his hands for safekeeping before leaving Germany. Enlisting the support of Irish radical newspapers is believed to have been one of her objects in this country.

Madame de Victorica, who stopped at various fashionable hotels in this city, is said to have been acquainted with Madame Charlotte Elizabeth Nix, who is awaiting deportation because of her alleged pro-German activities, and with Madame de Spina Davidovitch Storch, the young Turkish woman who, arrested with Madame Nix, died later at Ellis Island. Madame Victorica, while being questioned, is quoted as describing Madame Nix as a personal friend of the kaiser.

It is said that a room was hired in Brooklyn for the maid, Margaret Sullivan, who, although never occupying it, called there at regular intervals for mail. A recent letter, addressed to the maid, is said to have contained an enclosure from Berlin for her mistress.

### AIRPLANE VIEW OF AMIENS, TOWARD WHICH THE GERMANS ARE DIRECTING THEIR DRIVE



This remarkable airplane photograph gives a bird's-eye view of the city of Amiens, one of the objectives of the German drive. The railroad lines that connect the British end of the line with the French center here. Amiens is a very important city and its loss would be a blow to the allies.

### COMPLETE COMPANIES LIGHTLY WITHERED BY BRITISH TANKS

British Headquarters, April 26.—Around Kemmel itself the German losses were undoubtedly very heavy. The French furnished the machine guns and slaughtered the Germans coming in great numbers. The price the garrison exacted for possession of the hill must have been high in the course of seven or eight hours during which the Germans were forcing their way up the slopes. Scottish troops, the Black Watch, among them, besides taking good numbers of prisoners, inflicted extremely heavy casualties especially at a point where the Germans for a long time were exposed to machine gun fire while struggling to find their way through the wire. Last evening some of our troops which came from supporting Kemmel village said they could not stay because of the heavy machine gun fire from the north. This has stopped this morning, however, and we again have pushed out, establishing and holding positions on the front line made yesterday just north of Kemmel village. The Germans, we know, used besides the Alpine corps three divisions already mentioned in former dispatches, the 11th Bavarian, the 117th and the newly brought 50th. It is evident, how roughly they were handled when after having pushed through the line, they were unable to get on, but were easily held by our supporting battalions and prisoners were taken and we have since been able to push them back.

Further details show that in the southern fighting at Villers-Bretonneux our counter attack was completely successful today and our line is practically where it was before the attack. Last evening the Germans were still holding out in the rear and advanced positions along the railway and elsewhere. This morning there are only two such nests, one on the railway and one further south, which were not cleaned out. These have been smoked out today.

The Australians are of the opinion that they killed more Germans than ever before in the fighting in Polygon wood and all accounts confirm this. After the Germans were in Villers-Bretonneux we threw gas shells in the village and later when we attacked at night we took a number of prisoners in closed dugouts and cellars who did not know until taken that the counter attack was in progress. Some officers and prisoners complain bitterly of the hardships of recent fighting and lack of rations. They curse the German higher com-

mand freely for expecting the men to do more than flesh and blood can stand. They talk of the war coming to an end this summer, but do not believe the Germans can force a military decision. Under brave words there is evident depression and misgiving.

I gave an account of the operations of German tanks and told how one knocked out one of our tanks. Another German tank also broke down, but the enemy was able to get both away. We also recovered a tank disabled by the enemy. This confirmed that the German tanks are larger than ours with turrets and also protected by caterpillar treads. The tanks bear names and signs. On those seen by our men one was called the Cyclops, another bearing the symbol of the skull and crossbones.

Further evidence goes to show that the work of our light tanks is even more effective than reported. Prisoners say that whole companies were withered by them. The crew of one light tank alone which got into something like two battalions of the enemy declare that they killed a thousand Germans. Many allowances, there is no question that they did get well into large numbers of the enemy, both with guns and by running them down and crushing them. Where the enemy was massed the tanks did great execution.

Elsewhere the front is fairly quiet. At Aveluy wood and Zoucourt the Germans tried two minor attacks which were successfully crushed by rifle and machine gun fire.

### FIFTY AMERICAN TROOPS RETURN

An Atlantic Port, April 25.—Fifty American soldiers, most of whom have been wounded or gassed, have been brought to this port from France by order of President Wilson to take part in the Liberty loan campaign, according to an announcement made by the military authorities here today.

The party, comprising enlisted men representing all branches of the army and commanded by Regimental Color Sergeant John J. Heffernan, arrived here on a transport last night. Sixteen will serve as loan speakers in the New York federal reserve district and the others will be sent to various parts of the country.

Six of the men wear French war crosses awarded for gallantry in action and all wear the gold "V" for foreign service. Many show by insignia on their right arms that they have been wounded. Americans go into battle cheering and waving their hats, said Heffernan, in describing con-

### ATTACK UPON AMERICANS IS PROMPTLY REPULSED

With the American Army in France, April 27.—The enemy laid down a heavy barrage in front of the American trenches in the Toul sector at 3 o'clock this morning. The bombardment lasted an hour.

After an interval of silence, he repeated the performance at 5 o'clock and half an hour later the German infantry started for the American lines. So intense was the American counter attack that the enemy was repulsed without getting close enough to be engaged by the American infantry.

The Germans have been stripping the bodies of dead French soldiers in other sectors and, wearing these clothes, have come over at the point where the French and American lines join. This method of attack on the Americans at Apremont forest two weeks ago. On that occasion they spoke French and said they had come to assist the Americans, but the ruse was discovered and they were driven off.

ditions at the Franco-American front.

"The idea was to put us on a quiet sector when we went over first," he said, "but that sector did not remain quiet long with the Americans in it. They began fighting the first minute they could and they have been fighting ever since."

"We've got a fine lot of boys over there," he continued. "Charley Taft, ex-President Taft's son, is one of them. I have seen him under the hardest conditions, acting like the real man he is."

"One day an order was given that every man in the vicinity had to have a pass," he said, adding that "the last German prisoners I saw in France were men who were captured from an airplane."

"The Americans had always said that when they got the boches, they would give them bad treatment," he added, "but, as a matter of fact, wherever we captured Germans, we treated them with the greatest kindness. We even stole 'chow' to feed them and gave them tobacco and the best of everything we had."

"The officers we captured were always bull headed and would not give information, the German privates were sick of war and told us that they wished they weren't in it. They look for it to end in revolution in Germany, after America gets into the war, but they don't believe we are in it yet."

### FORMER WILMINGTON MAN KILLS WIFE, IS REPORT

Wilmington, N. C., April 28.—Telegraphic advices to Mayor Moore, of Wilmington, today that Charles E. Scherer, former grocer and large real estate owner of this city, had killed his wife in Pittsburg, Pa., to which city he moved a few months ago, has revived interest in the mysterious killing of Neal Walton, chauffeur for Lyman H. Delano, a vice president of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad company, in the outskirts of Wilmington a year ago last month.

Walton was shot to death by an unknown person while in company with one of the maids in the LeLano household. Scherer was arrested here charged with the crime but was discharged, though the case has been held before the grand jury as unfinished business.

Scherer's wife had previously asked that her husband be put under bond about the time of the killing but later withdrew the charge and information about the gun which subsequently was found in the neighborhood of the tragedy. The case was one of the sensations in local criminal history. Large rewards have been offered officially and privately for the arrest of the perpetrator of the Walton murder.

### SOLDIER HELD ON SHOOTING CHARGE

Norfolk, Va., April 27.—It developed today that Private Felix Matulajais of the 48th United States Infantry, doing guard duty at the army base at Sewell's point, is being held by the military authorities to face court martial on the charge of shooting and fatally wounding Sarah Washington, a twelve year old colored girl, at Titus town, a negro settlement about six miles from Norfolk.

Although the shooting occurred on April 16, no report of the occurrence reached the county authorities until last Wednesday when the girl died and an inquest the following day developed that death was due to a gun-shot wound. A request of the civil authorities that Matulajais be turned over to them for trial, developed that the soldier was being held for court martial, charged with manslaughter, as he was on guard duty at the time of the shooting. According to the officers of the man's company, Matulajais claimed that the shooting was an accident. He declared that in the dusk of the evening a negro man, accompanied by the girl attempted to pass the dead line of the barred zone into government property, and that he ran when halted. Matulajais opened fire, but missed the man and hit the girl.

Risked His Life to  
Check Trench Fever



Leopold Strauss of New York, a member of the Red Cross hospital unit now in France, voluntarily allowed himself to be inoculated with trench fever germs. The experiment, which was conducted by American and British doctors, was to determine whether trench lice carried the disease and whether their bite carried infection. Strauss and the others who volunteered for the test recovered after spending some time in the hospital. After two months of experimenting the medical commission announced that the fever was communicated by the trench lice. As the result of the experiment the doctors have at last found a sure panacea for the ill.

### NOWHERE HAVE THE GERMANS BEEN ABLE TO MAKE FURTHER DENT IN ALLIED LINE

The entire allied line in France and Flanders still stands firmly. Nowhere have the Germans been able to make a further dent in it. Hard fighting has been in progress on the Ypres sector around Voormezele and to the south at Loere. Both places have several times changed hands, but at last reports Voormezele had been recaptured by the British, but the Germans had obtained another foothold in Loere.

Voormezele was taken by the Germans Saturday, but the British in a night attack won it back and since have held it, inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans in renewed efforts to take the place.

The Germans have tried at several points along the front held by the French to pierce the line, but everywhere they have been repulsed, notably in the St. Mihiel and Luneville sectors, where recently American troops were stationed. Whether the Americans again came into combat with the enemy was not vouchsafed by the French official communication.

Aside from these attacks and a few unimportant operations between the British and the Germans, artillery duels have predominated. The big guns of the French and the Germans have been carrying out nightly reciprocal bombardments north of the Yvre river and in the region between Lassigny and Noyon.

As a whole there is no material change in the situation along the entire front over that of Saturday, and it is not evident that the Germans are prepared for the present to resume the offensive, which has cost them so dearly in men killed, wounded or made prisoner.

Reports coming by way of London are to the effect that in Germany there is much perturbation over the inability of the Teutons to pierce the allied line and nervousness and depression over the losses the Germans have suffered.

The operations in the Italian theater continue of a minor character, consisting of small patrol encounters and artillery duels of more or less intensity on various sectors.

Likewise in Macedonia comparative quiet prevails, although there has been considerable shelling of opposing positions by the artilleries and aerial bombing craft. Near Vetrenik the Serbians carried out a successful attack against the Bulgarians and annihilated the section they held.

Nothing new has come through either in the way of confirmation or denial of the reports in circulation Saturday that a counter revolution had broken out in Petrograd and that Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaevitch had been proclaimed emperor of Russia.—Charlotte Observer.

With the British Army in France, April 28.—Hard fighting continued about Loere and Voormezele, but elsewhere thus far today has been a day of rest for the infantry as a whole. The battle for Loere and Voormezele has been most desperate. Both places have changed hands several times in the past 24 hours and at the latest reports it was an "even break" for the British were in possession of Voormezele, while the enemy seems to have succeeded early in the day in getting a foothold in Loere again.

An engagement north of the Ypres-Comines canal was in progress throughout most of the night with the British holding doggedly and inflicting heavy losses on the attacking troops. The German casualties have been very severe.

Washington, April 28.—The following named Tar Heels have qualified for second lieutenants: Camp Doniphan, George Collins Wall, Hillsboro; and Camp Meade, Otis L. Sims, Townville.