

THE WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair to-day and to-morrow; slightly warmer in interior; northeast winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 66; lowest, 53. Detailed weather reports on page 12.

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IT SHINES FOR ALL

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## GASTON MEANS ARRESTED FOR KING MURDER

### Prosecutor Acts After New Yorkers Help Reenact Glen Tragedy.

### MORE ARRESTS DUE SOON

### Huge Conspiracy Against Rich Woman—New Sensations Promised in Case.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CONCORD, N. C., Sept. 22.—Gaston Bullock Means was formally charged with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King this afternoon. His arrest followed in half an hour in his father's law office. He asked to be permitted to consult his counsel before being locked up and this was granted.

Means was virtually at liberty until 11 P. M. when he was placed in the county jail. Sheriff Howard A. Caldwell permitted him to do about as he pleased, even consenting to Means' arrest, conveying his battery of counsel, his father and two brothers to the scene of the murder, four miles beyond the city limits.

There the details of the shooting were rehearsed in pantomime. It was long after darkness had settled over the deep Glen when a fourth shot was fired and a woman was shot to death that the prisoner and those accompanying him returned to the city.

They moved quickly here to-day following the arrest from New York to Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooley. Dr. Otto H. Schultz, physician for the District Attorney, Dr. William A. Jones, pistol expert of the Police Department, and Detective Sergeant John Cunniff of the District Attorney's office.

This party was met by Hayden Clement, prosecutor for Cabarrus county; Phil C. McDuffie, counsel for Mrs. Hobson; and Mrs. Maude A. King, sister of the woman of Chicago, attached to the Department of Justice. Ambrose is solely interested in the activities of Gaston Means in behalf of the German Government.

### More Persons to Be Arrested.

The arrest of Gaston Means is regarded as only a preliminary step to a cycle of sensations that will follow in rapid order. Three other arrests are looked for and may be a fourth. Other arrests may come late to-night, or certainly not more than forty-eight hours hence, it was confidently predicted. That Gaston Means is a part of a larger scheme of which was to get possession of Mrs. King's fortune of \$2,000,000 and then make away with her is the belief of the most prominent lawyers in the case, and a mass of evidence pointing to this is now in the hands of the authorities.

The arrest of Means amazed his friends. All were under the impression that the arrival of Prosecutor Clement and the New York officials had only to do with the case of the woman's inquest, which was set for Monday morning. All Concord, including the Means family, were confident that the case would be handled in the usual proceedings before the coroner and that the case would end in smoke.

All day Gaston Means and his wife paraded up and down Main street in their big touring car, the same negro plating the automobile who drove it to Blackwelder Spring, where Mrs. King was mortally shot on the night of August 28.

Afon Means, who had undergone a grilling at the hands of the authorities in New York, and his wife were just as prominent as the woman's inquest, and his brother Gaston Wood for a long time opposite the St. Cloud Hotel, where the local and New York authorities were camped.

Both brothers joked with the newspaper men assembled here, but both declined to discuss the approaching proceedings. "I consider it my duty to myself and to the people of the city to institute proceedings to test the honesty of the primary election and the count of the votes."

### Clement Takes Quake Action.

Following a long conference with Assistant District Attorney Dooley, Dr. Schultz and Capt. Jones, Mr. Clement was convinced that it would have been a physical impossibility for Mrs. King to have been shot in the manner in which she was shot. He immediately took up the case with the coroner and the coroner's jury, who were held in the Blackwelder Spring at the time of the tragedy.

The coroner's jury, the position of the body when it fell and the actions of those who were with the woman at the time all were taken into consideration and so carefully weighed that the County Prosecutor, who acted on his own accord and without the aid of the coroner's jury, vindicated himself at the first inquest.

Accordingly, the coroner summoned the newspaper correspondents to the parlor of the little hotel and read to them the following statement:

"After an investigation of the law I find that some of the courts hold that a second inquest on the same body may be held by a coroner without the coroner's jury rendered upon the first inquest having been set aside or quashed."

"If the coroner and his jury were to hold the defendant at the second inquest, I have no objection to immediately take out habeas corpus proceedings before the judge and allege that the second inquest was invalid on the ground that the coroner's jury had already held an inquest on the body and which was standing at the time of the second inquest."

"The witnesses that were subpoenaed to go before the coroner's inquest are released, but are required to attend and appear at the second inquest, as before the said Magistrate on Monday morning at 10 o'clock."

"I would have much preferred hold."

## NEW DEVICES OF U. S. NAVY REDUCE TOLL OF U-BOATS

### Admiral Benson Says Invention of Edison, Still a Secret, Is in Use—Germans Build Bigger Submarines With 6 Inch Guns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—An encouraging account of the success of the devices being used by American ships as a means of escaping or destroying German submarines was given to-day by Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations of the Navy. Several of the methods under trial at present, one of them the invention of Thomas A. Edison, the Admiral regarded as invaluable to describe, but he discussed without reserve the devices in general use on merchant ships and naval vessels.

It was admitted that the naval convoy furnished the most effective safeguard against the submarine. Admiral Benson thought that the number of convoys sunk was even less than the average up to a month ago, when it was estimated that only one out of 100 ships was lost. The possibility of conveying more than a ton of goods on a merchant ship, by leaving American shores, however, has made necessary the adoption of other protective measures.

Among these most in use on merchant ships, the Admiral said, were "smoke bombs" and "smoke screens." Camouflage also is being employed to a surprising extent, particularly on naval vessels. The smoke bombs have been demonstrated to be of great merit. Warships, too, are equipped with detectors which indicate the proximity of other ships. More and more of the merchant

ships, of course, are being armed so as to be able to give a good account of themselves in encounters with the U-boats, and experiments constantly are going on in the navy to improve the weapons of offense employed against the submarines. They run along with only their periscopes showing. Balloons are employed on the ships for observation purposes, but their use is not at all new.

It was here to-day, in contradiction of a recent interesting story, that no invention had been perfected in the United States Navy which would enable a torpedo once it was fired. This report, according to Admiral Benson, had no foundation whatever.

Another report which has been making the rounds is that German submarines recently have been making it a practice of sparing all passenger ships they encounter. The fact is that fewer passenger ships have been sunk. They have been attacked, however, but in most cases they were not damaged. The German submarines near the American coast since this nation entered the war, so far as the Navy Department has learned, probably have been sighted nearly in mid-Atlantic, but that is the nearest approach one is known to have made.

The Navy Department has evidence that Germany is increasing the size of her submarines nearly to the proportion of small cruisers. This evidence was obtained by ocular observation. Many of these devices had been demonstrated to be of great merit. Warships, too, are equipped with detectors which indicate the proximity of other ships. More and more of the merchant

## POPE WILL SEND NEW APPEAL TO BELLIGERENTS

### He Will Take Action After Getting Replies From Entente.

### PLAN TO END ALL WARS

### Abolition of Conscription and International Trade Boycott Are Suggested.

ROME, Sept. 22.—The reply of the Entente Allies to the peace note of Pope Benedict is being awaited by the Vatican, after which the Pope will again address a note to all the belligerents.

The pontiff will point out that the questions on which all agree really represent the foundation of a new order of things in the world and a new era of peace for humanity. The secondary problems, he says, certainly can be adjusted, and better through good will and friendly discussion than by force of arms.

It is understood that the next papal note virtually will embody the views expressed by Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, to the Associated Press to-day in commenting upon the situation after the publication of the reply of the Central Empires to the Pope's note.

### Attacks Wilson's Plan.

"President Wilson's proposal to reduce armaments and impose international arbitration by force through a society of nations is a dream," said Cardinal Gasparri. "An international army to enforce the verdicts of the court of arbitration? In which country would it be located? Without being influenced by local politics and prejudices? The moon is the only place possible."

"All the other inconveniences and objections could be avoided by suppressing conscription with a certain Government would declare war and then present a bill to parliament for the adoption of conscription and the formation of a large standing army, which parliament probably would pass from patriotic motives."

"All this would be possible, but it would be difficult, as such a Government would have to violate a treaty signed in conjunction with all civilized nations. Then it would not always be possible to induce Parliament to vote large military appropriations."

### Bismarck's Experience.

"Even Bismarck found this to be true several times, but especially when the party of the Centre, which was in power, restored an economic increase in the German army of 41,000 men yearly, which so angered the Iron Chancellor that he dissolved the Reichstag and proposed the nation attempting to violate a treaty with the civilized world would be immediately threatened by a general economic boycott. Thus, only a mad government would run such a risk. The suppression of conscription would lead automatically to disarmament, namely, to the end of militarism, bringing beneficial consequences for international peace and financial conditions in the countries exhausted by the present war."

"The Holy See always has opposed the restoration of armaments and financial conditions in the countries exhausted by the present war. The Holy See always has refused to introduce it in our own army when the Pope was a temporal Sovereign. Besides, England and the United States are the most splendid examples of how great powers can exist without standing armies, but even these two countries, despite their colossal resources, once

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In its note the Government demands a formal statement from the German Government of its attitude toward the behavior of its Minister, Count Luxburg, and a repetition of the promises made respecting Argentine shipping in connection with the Luxburg settlement.

The Argentine Government has received no explanations from Berlin since the disclosure by the American newspaper of State, except a verbal statement from Baron von dem Busche-Haddenhausen, Under Secretary of the German

### GERMANS LOSE LEGIONS IN JAPAN

### British Repulse Big Counter Drives—Ships Bombard Ostend.

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Some of the final British warships patrolling the Belgian coast turned their attention to Ostend and bombarded the German naval works there. The British Admiralty has been attacking Ostend, which is not overpowered in such matters, makes no claim that any ground was recovered.

According to unofficial estimates they have lost \$1,000,000 since September 12. This does not include the last twenty-four hours, during which the Germans repeatedly counter attacked, driving thousands of British troops into the system of defenses captured by the British and then turned against the structures. It is probable that the German losses in the attack to-day will bring their total above 40,000.

Of the many German counter attacks last night on the Ypres front two were of the first magnitude. One of these was near the village of Gravenstafel, on a high ridge, about a mile north of Zonnebeke and five miles northeast of Ypres. The other was on both sides of the Ypres-Menin road near Gheluvelt, about four miles east of Ypres.

Near Gravenstafel the attack was delivered over a front of a mile, about a mile and a half north of the Ypres-Roulers Railroad, and was of the most determined character. At one point the British were driven back more than a quarter of a mile, but they promptly came back with the bayonet and cleaned the Germans out eventually. The German losses are described as enormous.

It was about 3 o'clock at night when the mere power attack was delivered by the Germans on a front of a mile and a half extending across the Ypres-Menin road. It developed into the most terrific fighting of the third day of Flanders, particularly about Iverness Copse, the scene of so many severe struggles in the last six or seven weeks, and which still is the most intense in the section south of the road, where the British were forced back slightly, giving up small portions of the new ground taken yesterday, but retaining all their gains of Thursday.

Paris reports violent artillery activity on the Aisne and on both banks of the Meuse, in the Verdun sector, last night.

### COUNTER DRIVES FAIL.

### German Sacrifice Made in Ypres—British Hold Firm.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Following are the official reports on the western front:

British (Day)—Hostile counter attack continued yesterday evening on the Ypres front. Considerable German forces were engaged, but no result being gained except a heavy increase in the enemy's losses.

At dusk the enemy launched a powerful counter attack in masked form on a wide front east of St. Julian (near Gravenstafel).

At one point his troops succeeded in penetrating a short distance into our new position, but they were immediately and completely driven out by our local counter attack.

At all other points the German counter attack was repulsed by the enemy's infantry with great loss. At the end of two hours of fierce fighting our whole line was intact. The attack was delivered with great determination and the enemy's losses were exceedingly severe.

Early in the night after the failure of his attack on the Tizer Hamlets Ridge during the afternoon, the enemy again attacked with strong forces on both sides of the Ypres-Menin road. These attacks, with great determination, the complete repulse of the enemy. During the evening a third hostile counter attack east of Lazenmarck was crushed by our artillery.

British (Night)—There was heavy fighting during the day south of the Ypres-Menin road. The enemy did not succeed in regaining possession of Tizer Hamlets Ridge. Three strong

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