

WASHINGTON WILL PROSECUTE FOREIGN CONSPIRATORS WITH GREAT VIGOR

Evidence Accumulates of Plots to Violate Neutrality of Nation

CONGRESS WILL BE ASKED TO STRENGTHEN SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW TO CATCH CERTAIN CRIMINAL CLASS

MULTITUDE OF FACTS NOW IN HANDS OF DEPARTMENT WHICH WARRANT ACTION

Startling Revelations Which Came to Light Through Correspondence of Austrian Ambassador Are Supplemented by Confession of Fay Regarding Plans to Interfere With Munitions Shipments and Resignation of Dr. Gorica...

(Special Dispatch to Morning Journal.)

Washington, Nov. 16.—Evidence is accumulating that the federal administration is at last becoming aroused over the multiplicity of plots against the neutrality of this country.

What action will be taken will depend, of course, on how much definite evidence can be gotten. The new thing in the situation is that vigorous orders to uncover the evidence have been issued.

Revision of the federal neutrality laws so the department of justice can deal with offenses difficult if not impossible to reach under existing statutes is one of the tasks congress will be asked to undertake at the coming session.

This was one of the subjects discussed today at the cabinet meeting and Attorney General Gregory afterwards said his department would ask for a change in the Sherman anti-trust act so there would be no question about its application to conspiracies such as are believed to have been responsible for recent strikes in munition plants, attempts to blow up ships sailing from American ports and other activities having for their object interference with interstate and foreign commerce.

Prosecutions for conspiracies of this sort cannot be undertaken in state courts under the Sherman act and if officials of another government were involved the offense would be against the United States and could be prosecuted only in the federal courts.

Other Legislation Needed. Amendment of the Sherman act, however, probably will not be the only legislation of that character sought from congress. Developments of the last six months have convinced officials that there is a woeful lack of specific neutrality statutes, for many alleged offenses have gone unpunished after time has been spent in investigation, because government lawyers felt that convictions could not be secured. About the only statutes now in the criminal code that have been invoked successfully are those aimed at the transportation of explosives unmarked in interstate commerce, and the law against employment in the United States for foreign service.

Government attorneys will be freely consulted by the attorney general regarding what sort of legislation is needed, and it is possible an effort will be made to codify the laws of the United States relating to neutrality violations, to espionage and kindred matters.

Enlarged Secret Service. Although no detailed program has been decided upon, an attempt also may be made to enlarge the powers of the secret service so that it may be able to cope with conditions such as now exist here as a result of the European war and the interest of belligerent governments in this country.

The whole subject of espionage, internment, bomb explosions, passport frauds, public propaganda and a gain of lower violations of United States laws and neutrality is now in the hands of Chief W. J. Flynn of the secret service branch of the treasury. Whatever evidence he can develop will be first scrutinized by the state department and then passed on to the department of justice, where prosecutions seem feasible.

Much of this kind of work already has been done. The department of justice is in possession of much information, some of which has been presented to grand juries, and other steps have been taken of which the public has not been made aware.

The department points to the fact that it moved promptly and secured convictions in the case of the man who made false affidavits of seeing arms on the Louisiana as a guaranty that it will act with decision when it has facts to set upon.

The Dumba Incident. The principal matters that have come before the state department in

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST. Denver, Nov. 16.—New Mexico, Wednesday generally fair, colder in east portion.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT. For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:

Maximum temperature, 53 degrees; minimum, 19 degrees; range, 43 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 28 degrees; north wind, cloudy.

is the investigating still further of the cases against Fay and Scholz, the men indicted in New York on a charge of putting or attempting to put dynamite on board ships carrying munitions of war.

Attorneys Confer on Law. H. Snowden Marshall, United States district attorney of New York, came to Washington and had a long conference with Assistant Attorney General Warren, who has charge of the matter for the United States. They called in the chief of the secret service, William J. Flynn, and the whole matter was gone over carefully.

The lawyers decided that in the prosecution of the New York cases the same law under which the false loaders were convicted in Indianapolis—namely, the prohibition of the transport of dynamite in interstate commerce—could be invoked as an additional count in the indictments.

The facts that have accumulated regarding the Austrian consul general at New York do not constitute a case for prosecution, but it is not necessary that they should.

License Can Be Cancelled. A lesser degree of offensiveness would be rendered him persona non grata. His consular license could be canceled. The decision in this case rests entirely with the secretary of state and does not require the aid of legal lions.

The state department has information from various sources that connects Von Nuber's name with various schemes to embarrass the government, including passport frauds and plans to fix up munitions factories.

One of the important matters that Dr. Gorica alleged was that the correspondence that Captain Archibald attempted to carry through the British lines for Dr. Dumba and which was taken from him in England, was written in his, Archibald's, presence. Archibald told the state department and the public that he knew nothing of the correspondence when he took it and hence the government was inclined to be lenient with him. But if the Gorica version of the matter is true, Archibald stands a good chance of prosecution and of being compelled to give up a truthful account of all his relations with both Dumba and von Bernstorff.

To Probe Archibald. A Bruce Bialski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice left for New York today to meet Joseph Gorica, the former Austro-Hungarian consul, whose recent published statements have confronted the American government with some new phases of neutrality preservation. The department of justice is particularly interested in the statements credited to Archibald, the American who acted as messenger between Dr. Dumba, the recalled Austrian ambassador, and the Vienna foreign office, so far the government has not found ground upon which to proceed against Archibald.

In substance, Dr. Gorica is credited with saying that he resigned his post because he would not do spy work in the United States. He declares that, while he was consul at San Francisco, Commander Maximilian Burstyn, the Austrian naval attaché at Washington, ordered him to gather plans of and of the navy yard at Bremerton, Wash. When he refused to do this kind of work he was transferred to Berlin and when, after five months there, he was ordered to report at Vienna, he accepted a plot to imprison him and took his leave toward Rome, from where he wrote his resignation.

Austria Denies Charges. Gorica also charges that the Austrian consul-general at New York, Alexander von Nuber, and the German ambassador, Count Johann von Bernstorff, are in touch with foreigners in the munitions factories of Cleveland, Pittsburgh and other cities, whom they control through secret service agents. Captain Franz von Papen, German military attaché, and Austrian consuls at St. Louis and Cleveland also were mentioned.

The Austrian embassy issued a statement denying both all of Gorica's charges and denouncing him as a traitor whose connivance with the Russian secret service was the cause for his recall from Berlin and his guilt for the case of his disappearance instead of going home.

The state department has the names of a host of persons mentioned by Gorica but the public knows nothing about yet, and the secret service is tracing these men down with the object of learning something about the mysterious fires and explosions in munitions factories.

Another angle of the investigation

LORD FISHER MAKES REPLY TO CHURCHILL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.) London, Nov. 16 (10:45 p. m.)—Admiral Fisher, the former first sea lord of the admiralty, made a brief but striking answer in the house of lords today to Winston Churchill's statement in the house of commons yesterday.

Churchill complained that he had not received from Admiral Fisher, with respect to the Desolantes attack, the clear guidance before or the firm support after, to which he was entitled.

"Certain references," said Lord Fisher, "were made to me in the speech delivered yesterday by Mr. Churchill. I have been sixty-five years in the service of my country and I leave my record in the hands of my countrymen. The prime minister said that Mr. Churchill had said one or two things he would better not have said and had necessarily and naturally left unsaid some things which should have been said. I am content to wait. It is not fitting to make personal explanations affecting national interest when my country is in the midst of a great war."

Lord Fisher then rose and left the house.

POULTRY BUSINESS VALUED AT BILLION

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.) San Francisco, Nov. 16.—That the value of the poultry interests of the United States now approximate \$1,690,000, or more than enough to buy out several of the livestock industries, was the statement made today by J. H. Thompson of Avenue, N. Y., in an address which opened the convention here of the American Poultry Association.

Mr. Thompson is the retiring president.

RODRIGUEZ STILL AT LARGE; POSSE SCOURS COUNTRY

Chaves County Raked With Fine Tooth Comb in Effort to Recapture Alleged Murderer of M. Cartwright.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL.) Roswell, N. M., Nov. 16.—After twenty-four hours of constant searching by the sheriff, his deputies and posse of a hundred citizens, Juan Rodriguez was still at large tonight.

Rodriguez, who was on trial for the murder of M. Cartwright, a sheep man, escaped from Sheriff C. H. Young last night as he was being taken from the court house to the jail.

Ed P. Herrington, a special deputy, who was shot by mistake by Night Policeman Luick was resting easily today and it is thought the wound will not prove serious. During the excitement it was said that Deputy Sheriff Frank Young had shot Herrington.

Bold Break for Liberty. As the sheriff started up the jail steps with the prisoner, he stumbled or was tripped by Rodriguez and fell. The Mexican broke away and ran around the building, the sheriff firing at him. In front of the jail the sheriff fired again and a third time a second later. It is believed the third shot took effect as Rodriguez fell and there was some blood on the pavement this morning. He regained his feet quickly and ran down the street. The sheriff was winded and called to Herrington catch the Mexican.

Herrington started in pursuit, but was not armed and could do no more than keep in sight. A few seconds after Policeman Luick came up and the sheriff started him after the Mexican while he went for more help. Luick saw Herrington running and called to him to stop. Herrington, without stopping to talk, the Mexican ran on ahead but Luick did not understand and fired. The first shot went wild and Herrington yelled again the Mexican was ahead. Still the policeman did not understand and fired again. The bullet struck a note book in Herrington's hip pocket and was deflected, entering the fleshy part of the leg. The wound is not serious.

Jurors Still Held. Lucas lost sight of the Mexican and that was the last seen of him during the long search. The juries were quickly formed and sent in every direction. The whole country was combed for fifty miles around during the night and today. Business men left their places of business and joined in the search in an effort to return the prisoner for trial.

The seven definitely selected jurors and the other five possible jurors, were kept locked in the jury room all day and every effort was made to keep from them the news of the escape. The jury will be retained and as soon as the Mexican is captured the trial will proceed.

Rewards were offered shortly after the escape by the sheriff and the sons of M. Cartwright, the man murdered by the Mexican, offered a reward of \$250.

GERMANS SHOWN TO HAVE PLANNED GAS BOMBS LONG BEFORE THE WAR

Apparatus Captured After Battle of Champagne Manufactured in 1908, According to American Observers.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF FIGHTING RECEIVED

Automobiles made in United States Relieve Suffering of Many Thousand Soldiers During Great Struggle.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.) New York, Nov. 16.—The experience of a number of Americans who were in the midst of the great battle of Champagne, last month, when the French made their notable advance against the Germans, are related in a letter made public today from Richard Norton, the organizer and commander of the American motor ambulance corps.

One point that is disclosed in Mr. Norton's narrative is the fact that gas apparatus which was captured from the Germans in the battle of Champagne was dated as far back as 1908, "thus showing," he said, "that seven years ago the Germans had decided to fight with gas."

"The French authorities have entrusted us with the whole ambulance service of the Eleventh army corps," says Mr. Norton. "The American cars relieved the sufferings of over 6,000 individuals."

Known Movement Was About. Beginning his account of the battle of Champagne he says:

"Our main week before the battle began we knew from all sorts of evidence that a big movement was on foot. The movements of troops by night and day, the great number of aeroplanes and captive balloons and general rumor all pointed to this. It was not, however, until we were sent from the region of Amiens to this district that we knew where the attack was to be made. And it was not until we had been some three weeks fighting within a few miles of the front here that we had any inkling as to exactly when or at exactly what spot the blow would be delivered."

Disposition of Hospitals. "When we were sent forward, our base became the village of La Croix, where two large hospitals had been erected. Seven of the ambulances were stationed here, two others at Soume Touffe, five at La Salle and finally two groups were sent to the woods, where we camped out in tents and dugouts."

The whole countryside had been more carefully probed. One main road had been cut from St. Jean over the rolling chalk hills to the villages of Heruls and Meul, which were behind the French batteries and the front trenches and from which other roads ran further north. Besides this main road, there were many tracks and trails over the chalk desert and these in the days passed became more and more clearly marked. Rain began to fall the first day of the battle and continued off and on for many days and turned this chalky soil into a slippery mess that a car standing on the crown of the road would not infrequently slide into the gutter.

Country Packed With Troops. "It was on the twenty-fourth that we received final orders to move up to the lines. I took one group on the night of the twenty-fourth up to the lines."

"The country was absolutely packed with troops and munition trains, with rolling land over which the tractors cut through the chalk-soil and ran like great white snakes. The batteries of every sized guns were in the trenches. We tried to sleep on the stretchers for an hour or two before dawn of the twenty-fifth, but when you have a battery of 150's snoring uninterruptedly within less than 100 yards of where you are resting, to say nothing of other guns to right and to left of you, one's repose is decidedly unenjoyable."

Colonial Aid Splendidly. "We are in no position to tell what troops did the best work but everybody knows that the colonials under General Marchand did splendidly as did the Eleventh corps, which was alongside them. Only three or four incidents of the twelve hard days' work stand out clearly in my mind. The first is but a large memory of fact, distinguished nights and days, cold and rain, long rows of silent stretchers waiting to be put into the cars, wavy lines of less seriously wounded hobbling along to where we were waiting, sleep hospital orderlies, dark underground chambers in which the doctors were sorting out and caring for the wounded, and an incessant noise of rumbling wagons, whirling aeroplanes, distant guns coughing and nearby ones crashing, shells

bursting and bullets hissing. Out of this general jumble of memory one feature stands out distinctly. It is of the doctors. Patient, indefatigable, tender, encouraging and brave in the most perfect way they were everywhere in the front and secondarily everywhere in the rear. It was the nurses who were the angels of this war. It was their hands that were God's ministrations in the world and gave it to God."

Elaborate German Trophies. In the lines previously held by the Germans I went over some of the trenches the other day and have never seen anything so horrible. Their trenches were very elaborately constructed, many of the dugouts being fitted up with comfortable furniture. After the bombardment there was nothing left of all this work. The whole earth was torn to pieces. It looked as though some drunken giant had driven his great plough over the land. In the midst of an utterly indescribable medley of torn wire, broken wagons and upturned timbers, yawning holes and there came like the craters of small volcanoes where mines had been exploded.

In the notice given out by the French authorities of the guns and arms ammunition taken from the Germans, no mention has been made of certain gas machines that were taken. Mr. Norton says in his letter:

"These were of two sorts, one for the production of gas the other to counteract its effects. The latter were rather elaborate and heavy but very effective instruments consisting of two main parts: one to slip over the head, protecting the eyes and opening the nose, the other an arrangement of bags and bottles containing oxygen which the wearer inhaled through a tube held in the mouth. There were several forms of these apparatuses but the most interesting point to note about them is that one had adapted upon it the works, Type of 1914—developed from the type of 1912—developed from type of 1908, thus showing that seven years ago the Germans had decided to fight with gas."

Philis Sees Witnessed. "One last scene I saw I shall not forget. There was a white chalk road between black pine trees, and on it, moving towards us, were two groups of shuffling men, a blood red sunset at their backs.

"Our car slows down to pass between them, but when we saw we stopped and let them pass.

"On one side moved a muddy blood-stained company where blue clad figures dressed in saddles, or along with both to handle in a comical attempt to load. I saw a broken sword and empty cartridge holders and I saw, too, eyes shaded with fatigue that stared from dead-white faces. On the other passed a second company, muddy and blood-stained like the first, but here gray clad figures snoring in step, the stronger with their arms around their comrades. I saw the ribbon of the Iron Cross, and I saw again eyes glazed with fatigue that stared from dead-white faces.

"So passed us by a remnant of the Hussars' charge and a group of German prisoners. Victors and vanquished—with only the white road between them."

REVOLUTION IS THREATENED IN GREEK ISLAND

Anti-dynamite Demonstrations Occur at Paros; Former Premier's Organ Denounces Government.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.) Saloniki, Nov. 15 (3 p. m.)—Anti-dynamite demonstrations are reported on good authority to have occurred at Paros, one of the strongholds of former Premier Venizelos, and also the home of former Premier Gounaris, who now represents it in the chamber of deputies.

While the intention of King Constantine and the government with respect to the Paros situation have not been defined, rumors have been current that the entire allies' troops may be requested to quit Greece and a significant feature of the tense situation is the number of allied warships in the harbor of Salonika and more are expected to arrive daily.

The organ of ex-Premier Venizelos at Saloniki says:

"Material law and oligarchy are in unlawful possession of the power. There will be no demobilization, yet elections will be held. Fifty Venizelist deputies who were mobilized, re-joined the parliament the date of their enrollment to enable them to conduct their electoral campaign. The ministry of war refused the request. This unhappy provable says much for the intentions of the king and his cabinet. The new chamber will represent anything but the nation."

Hindenburg Leaves Russia. London, Nov. 17 (2:37 a. m.)—The Morning Post's Bern, Switzerland, correspondent says it is reported here that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has left the eastern for the western front.

SHOULD GREECE FAIL, POSITION OF THE ALLIES IS MOST CRITICAL

British, French and Serbian Forces May Be Compelled to Retreat into King Constantine's Territory.

POSSIBLE INTERNMENT WOULD BE DISASTER

Earl Kitchener, of England, and Denis Cochin, of France, Are on Hand With Fleets to Influence Hellenic Monarch.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.) London, Nov. 16 (10:15 p. m.)—With the increasing gravity from the allies' viewpoint of the military situation in Serbia, the attitude of Greece toward the armies of the entente powers, has become a matter of the deepest concern, and an effort is being made to induce the Greek government to define its intentions.

It is said that the presence at Saloniki of a large number of French and British warships with transports has made some impression on King Constantine and his advisers. But with so much at stake, nothing short of a positive guarantee of the safety of the French, British and Serbian troops, should they be compelled to retire in Greece, will satisfy London and Paris, whose ministers are being strongly supported by the Russian and Italian representatives.

Time for Action Short. The presence of Lord Kitchener, the British secretary for war, in the Aegean and of Denis Cochin, a member of the French cabinet, at Athens, it is hoped here, will help clear up a very complicated situation. The time, however, is short, for the Bulgarians have been strongly reinforced both in central and southern Serbia, and besides attempting a flanking movement against the Serbians at Babuna Pass, thereby threatening Pripen and Mostar, are opposing formidable forces to the French at Gradiska and along the left bank of the Cerna. Thus far, the Serbians are holding the Babuna pass, and the French their original position, but the pressure is necessarily being felt by troops who have been fighting for days without cessation.

Troop Advance Slow. In the north the Austro-Germans, who have joined hands with the Bulgarians west of Nish, are moving slowly and steadily, but doubtless cautiously owing to the presence of the unbroken Montenegrins, with perhaps other support, harassing them in the west.

A dispatch received tonight from Vienna by way of Zurich says that British and Italian troops are endeavoring to reach the battlefield where the Serbians are awaiting them, but does not say from what point they are coming.

Both the Belgian and Petrograd statements reiterate generally. On the Sava river, however, the Russians are still fighting for the river crossings.

In the west the weather is windy and there has been only artillery and mining activity.

FRENCH FORCES BEATEN BY BULGAR TROOPS

Berlin, Nov. 16 (By Wireless to Sayville).—"Delayed reports from Sofia," says the Overseas News agency, "describe the future victorious advance of the Bulgarians in Serbia."

According to Bulgarian reports of November 13 and 14, French troops, on the night of November 13-14, attacked Bulgarian positions on the border river, but they were driven back on the right bank of the Karass. The Bulgarians took two machine guns and two mountain guns.

On November 14, French troops that were thrown back on the east bank of the Karass, south of Wales, were attacked by the Bulgarians, who singing their famous national anthem, "Shineva Maritsa," stormed and conquered strongly entrenched French positions.

VIENNA STILL CLAIMS SUCCESS ON ALL FRONTS

Berlin, Nov. 16 (By Wireless to Sayville).—The Austro-Hungarian army headquarters' report of November 15, as received here today, says:

"In the north section of the Dobruha highland, the engagement continued day and night. On the north slope of Montezon Michele, the Italian several times entered the Austro-Hungarian positions at night, but have been almost completely driven from them.

"In the Balkan theater the Austro-Hungarians are advancing everywhere. They have reached the district of Nivas, Oplota Plania and the Javor heights.

"The German detachments of Gen-

WARD SENATOR CAPITALIZED TO TUNE OF \$100,000

Lorimer's Stock in Failed Bank Was Borrowed on Name as Member of Upper House of Congress, Says Prosecutor.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.) Morris, Ill., Nov. 16.—The word "senator" was capitalized for \$100,000 when the LaSalle Street Trust and Savings bank was opened, charged Frank H. Hayes, ex-counsel for the state in his argument to the jury that is trying C. E. Mondak, former vice president of the bank, which he is charged with conspiring to wreck.

"Monday capitalized the name senator for \$100,000 when he obtained the money with which Lorimer paid for his stock when the LaSalle Street National bank was opened," he said.

William Lorimer was president of the bank.

"They argue that Monday has been perjured," he continued. "A clean man and a clean bank has nothing to fear at the hands of the newspapers."

"Instead of running a bank, these men ran a gambling house. The only mistake they made was that they didn't begin business under a sign 'Speculators.'"