

U. S. DESTROYER IS SUNK IN WAR ZONE

GERMAN U-BOAT TORPEDOES AND SINKS BIG AMERICAN DESTROYER.

MOST OF THE CREW IS LOST

David Worth Bagley Commanding Officer Is Among Saved—Jacobs Jones Was One of Largest Vessels of the Destroyer Type.

Washington—Lieutenant Commander David Worth Bagley and Lieutenant Norman Scott were among the survivors rescued after the sinking of the American destroyer, Jacob Jones, by a German submarine in the war zone last Thursday night. The navy department was so advised by Vice Admiral Sims.

These two officers, two warrant officers and two enlisted men were named in the admiral's dispatch as survivors in addition to the 37 previously reported saved. It is now established that the five line officers on the destroyer were rescued. Gunner Harry R. Hood and 63 men are missing.

Admiral Sims' report said that Commander Bagley and the five other men saved with him got away in a motor boat and were picked up and landed unharmed at the Scilly islands.

The other four survivors reported besides Commander Bagley and Lieutenant Scott were:

Chief Boatswain's Mate Clarence McBride, wife Florence McBride, Syracuse, N. Y.

Coxswain Ber Nunnery, father Fred A. Nunnery, Edgemoor, S. C.

Fireman Joseph Kronenbeck, mother Anna Kronenbeck, Suivre, Russia.

Vice Admiral Sims up to a late hour had been able to supply only meager details in reply to urgent messages from Secretary Daniels, whose brother-in-law, Lieutenant Commander David W. Bagley, commanded the lost vessel, and was first reported among the missing. Three officers and 34 men were picked up by other vessels from life rafts to which they clung, but the names of only ten of these had been transmitted to Washington.

The Jacob Jones, one of the largest and newest American destroyers operating in the Atlantic, was the first American warship to fall victim to a German submarine, but was the second American destroyer to be lost in foreign waters. The Chameuse sank with her commander, Lieutenant Commander Walter E. Reno, two other officers, and 18 enlisted men, after being cut in two by the transport Rose early on the morning of November 20.

NO ATTEMPT TO CHECK UP LIST OF HALIFAX DEAD

Morgue Officials Held to Estimate of Four Thousand.

Halifax, N. S.—No official attempt was made here to check up or revise the long list of dead and injured resulting from Thursday's disaster when a munitions ship's cargo exploded in the harbor.

The morgue officials held to their estimate of 4,000 dead, but other observers said that estimate was too great by half.

A joint appeal by the mayors of Halifax and Dartmouth was made to the Canadian public for money for the relief of the homeless and the reconstruction of that part of the city which is in ruins. It was said that between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000 would be required.

A heavy rainstorm interrupted the systematic search for bodies, but by night 95 additional bodies had been placed in the morgue. Several deaths occurred among the injured.

The task confronting the relief committees seemed almost hopeless, but later in the day the skies cleared and cheering word came from the physicians in charge of the tents in which 600 of the homeless had found shelter. The tents had withstood the storm and the occupants were as comfortable as could be expected.

GERMAN TROOPS ARE RUSHED TO CAMBRIA

Geneva, Friday, Dec. 7.—Both Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. von Ludendorff are on the Cambria front, according to a dispatch from Strassburg today. Railway traffic through the Rhine today has been congested from this source, owing to the flow of troops and artillery being rushed through to this front. No civilians are permitted to travel along the Rhine and the German frontier remains closed.

KALEDINES AND KORNILOFF START REVOLT IN RUSSIA

London.—A proclamation to the Russian nation has been issued by Russian government announcing that "Kaledines and Korniloff, assisted by imperialists and constitutional democrats have raised a revolt and declared war in Don region against the people." The proclamation adds that "the constitutional democrats and bourgeoisie are supplying the revolting generals with scores of millions."

Cuban Surgeon Offers Complete Hospital Unit



Dr. Rafael Menocal, a leading Cuban surgeon, has arrived in this country to take up with the American Red Cross officials preparations for the field hospital and equipment to be sent to France by the Cuban Red Cross. The organization of this unit is due to the efforts of Mrs. Marlain Sevra de Menocal, wife of the president of Cuba. Doctor Menocal brought with him the news that more than half of the million-dollar fund necessary to maintain the Cuban Red Cross hospital unit has already been paid in.

CLEAR THE WAY FOR ACTION

RESOLUTION IN HOUSE DECLARING STATE OF WAR WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

No Reference Is Made Either to Turkey or Bulgaria—Early Action Is Expected in Senate on War Resolution.

Washington.—Congress cleared the way for prompt response to President Wilson's call for a declaration of war with Austria-Hungary.

The joint resolution approved by the President and the state department declaring existence of a state of war between the United States and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government from Wednesday at noon was introduced in the house and unanimously approved by the house foreign affairs committee.

Conforming to the President's recommendations, the resolution, which authorizes and directs employment of the nation's armed forces against Austria and pledges the country's resources to victory, applies to Austria alone. Germany's other allies, Turkey and Bulgaria are not mentioned.

As perfected by the house committee and ordered reported without a dissenting vote, the resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government has severed diplomatic relations with the government of the United States of America and has committed acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America, among which are its adherence to the policy of ruthless submarine warfare adopted by its ally, the imperial German government with which the United States of America is at war, and by giving its ally active support and aid on both land and sea in the prosecution of war against the government and people of the United States of America; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that a state of war be and is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and carry on war against the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

Approval Is Certain.

Although sentiment remains strong in both branches to have the war declaration extended to Turkey and Bulgaria, approval of the resolution as it stands is regarded as very certain. Reasons given confidentially to Chairman Stone and Flood and which probably will be made public in debate, were regarded as convincing.

PLANNING TO FORCE BOYS INTO THE ARMY

Amsterdam.—Intimations that Germany is planning to force boys of 16 and 17 years into the army are contained in an appeal appearing in the Essen General Anzeiger that they immediately join the juvenile corps.

"This great struggle between the nations," says the newspaper, "will necessitate those who are now 16 and 17 being called up at no very remote date for army service."

CONGRESS ADOPTS WAR RESOLUTION

DECLARES STATE OF WAR EXISTS BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ONLY ONE DISSENTING VOTE

Socialist Votes Against Resolution—Debate Was Brief in Both Houses—Resolution Immediately Signed by President Effective at Once.

Washington.—War between the United States and Austria-Hungary has been formally declared.

Congress, with one dissenting vote in the house, adopted and President Wilson approved a resolution declaring existence of a state of war between the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government and the government and people of the United States authorizing the President to employ the nation's armed forces and pledging its resources to victory.

Text of Resolution.

The resolution follows:

"Joint resolution.

"Declaring that a state of war exists between the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government and people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

"Whereas the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America; therefore be it

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

(Signed) "CHAMP CLARK, Speaker House of Representatives.

"THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

"Approved 7th December, 1917.

"WOODROW WILSON."

PRESIDENT WILSON SENDS MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY

Washington.—President Wilson sent to the governor general of Canada an expression of sympathy of the people of the United States because of the disaster at Halifax.

His telegram follows:

"In presence of the awful disaster at Halifax the people of the United States offer to their noble brethren of the dominion their heartfelt sympathy and grief, as is fitting at this time when to the ties of kinship and community of speech and of material interests are added the strong bonds of union in the common cause of devotion to the supreme duties of national existence."

STRICKEN HALIFAX SWEPT BY RAGING BLIZZARD

Halifax, N. S.—Stricken Halifax was swept by a raging blizzard. So fierce was the storm that rescue workers were forced to suspend their operations in the devastated section. It is believed certain that all the injured under the ruins of shattered buildings have perished of cold and hunger.

Battered by a biting wind and blinding snow, the plight of the survivors of the holocaust is little short of desperate.

TWO AMERICAN AIRMEN WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Washington.—American airmen fighting the German planes on the western front have suffered their first casualties. Two men, a corporal and a private were reported wounded.

No report of the engagement was forwarded. The men are:

Corporal Walter A. Warren, Dublin, Ga.

Private Edward F. Ebsen, Buffalo, Mo.

BAND OF VILLISTAS AMBUSHED BY FEDERALS

Juarez, Mexico.—Combined columns of federal cavalry, in command of General Francisco Murguía and General Pedro Cavela, ambushed a large band of Villa followers in Santa Clara canyon, 75 miles northwest of Chihuahua City according to an official statement given out at military headquarters. A total of 400 were killed and wounded on both sides. The Villa forces suffered the heaviest losses.

Tatiana Romanoff Flees to the United States



Miss Tatiana Nicolaevna Romanoff, second daughter of Nicholas Romanoff, deposed emperor of Russia, has escaped from Siberia through a fictitious marriage to a son of a former chamberlain of the emperor and is now on her way to the United States chaperoned by an English woman. In this country she will dance, lecture, and write fairy tales for the benefit of the Russian civil relief organization.

STATES AMERICAS WAR AIMS

DEFINITE STATEMENT TO THE WORLD IN OPENING ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

President Dismisses Thought of Premature Peace—War Will Be Won When Germany Agrees to Settlement Based on Justice.

Washington.—A definite statement to the world of America's war aims and of the basis upon which peace will be considered, was made by President Wilson in an address to Congress in which he urged immediate declaration of a state of war between the United States and Austria-Hungary—Germany's vassal and tool. As to Turkey and Bulgaria, also tools of the enemy, he counselled delay because "they do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action."

The President sharply dismissed the possibility of premature peace, sought by German intrigue and debated here by men who understood neither its nature nor the way it may be attained. With victory an accomplished fact, he said, peace will be evolved based upon "mercy and justice"—to enemy and friend—with hope of a partnership of nations to guarantee future world peace.

The war will be deemed won, he declared, "when the German people say to us through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done." Terms of peace, he added, would not include dismemberment, robbery or punishment of the enemy, but would be based on justice, defined briefly as follows:

Freedom and Reparation.

Freedom of nations and their peoples from autocratic domination, reparation to Belgium, relinquishment of German power over the peoples of Austria, Turkey, the free Balkan states, as well as evacuation of Prussian territorial conquests in Belgium and northern France.

Emphasizing the purpose of the United States not to interfere in the internal affairs of any nation, the President asserted that no wrong intended and that there was no desire to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian empire. He said when he spoke eight months ago of the right of nations to free access of the seas he had Austria, as well as the smaller and weaker nations, in mind.

POSTOFFICE BILL IS REPORTED TO HOUSE

Washington.—Breaking all regular speed records for the preparation of supply bills the House postoffice committee reported the annual postoffice appropriation bill, aggregating \$333,000,000, including a new item of \$1,200,000 to censor foreign mails. The bill carries no appropriation for pneumatic tube service. The censorship of foreign mails is to be conducted under authority already given by Congress.

Victory for License Forces.

Boston.—License forces won a decided victory over the opponents of the licensed sale of liquor by swinging four additional cities into the "wet" column in the 18 municipal elections held in this state. Fall River, Fitchburg, Haverhill and Taunton changed from "dry" to "wet." Notwithstanding the sharpest fight against license, which has been made in many years, Springfield remained "wet" by 2,255 votes, and in other cities license forces showed comparative gains.

2,000 LIVES LOST BY EXPLOSION ON SHIP

TRANSPORT LADEN WITH MUNITIONS EXPLODES IN HALIFAX HARBOR.

HALF OF CITY IS LAD WASTE

Death Dealing Shock Caused by Collision Between Munitions Ship and Belgian Relief Ship—Property Loss Will Run Far Into Millions.

Halifax, N. S.—With the toll of dead steadily mounting, it was believed that more than 2,000 persons perished in the explosion and fire which followed the collision in Halifax harbor between a munitions-laden French ship and another vessel, the Ioma, loaded with supplies for the Belgian relief commission.

The disaster, which has plunged the Dominion into mourning probably will rank as the most fearful that ever occurred on the American continent. Residents of Halifax and thousands of volunteer relief workers who have come into the city have been almost dazed at the extent of the horror.

Temporary morgues have been established in many buildings to which a steady procession of vehicles of all kinds carried for hours the bodies of men, women and children. Most of them were so charred that they were unrecognizable. Thousands of persons seeking traces of relatives and friends passed by the long, silent rows, attempting to identify the ones they sought.

Virtually every building in the city which could be converted into a hospital is filled with wounded, many of them so desperately injured that there is no hope of their recovery. Scores already have died in these temporary hospitals. An ever-increasing number is being taken from the completely devastated Richmond district to the relief station.

The flame-swept area covers approximately two and one-half square miles. It begins at what is known as the North street bridge extending north to Pier 8 on the Richmond water front and back to a point running parallel with Gettysburg street. Nothing has been left standing in this section of the city. Only a pile of smoldering ruins marks the spot where the great building of the American Sugar Refining Company stood. The dry dock and all the buildings which surrounded it were destroyed.

In the west and northwest ends the damage was more extensive and there the walls of many houses were blown to bits. It was in Richmond, however, opposite the scene of the explosion, that the havoc was greatest. Whole blocks of dwellings, most of frame construction, were leveled. Street after street is in ruins and the structures which were left standing by the explosion were destroyed by fires which broke out simultaneously in a score of places and which it was impossible to check until they had burned themselves out. It is believed scores of persons who had been injured by the collapse of their homes perished in the flames from which they were helpless to flee.

Five minutes after the explosion the streets in all parts of Halifax were filled with frenzied, panic-stricken throngs striving to reach the outskirts in a effort to escape what they believed was a raid by German fleet. Hundreds of them had been cut by the shower of glass which followed the explosion.

Defy Description.

In the Richmond section the scenes enacted defied description. Seriously injured men and women crawled from the wreckage of their homes and lay in the streets until they were removed in ambulances and automobiles to hospitals. Those less seriously hurt aided those more gravely injured. In the streets piled high with debris were found the shattered bodies of many women and children. Several children were crushed to death when they were hurled against telegraph poles by the force of the explosion.

The Richmond school, which housed hundreds of children, was demolished and it is reported only three escaped.

Canadian officers who have seen long service in France characterize the catastrophe as "the most fearful which has befallen any city in the world."

Virtually all the north end of the city was laid waste and the property damage will run far into the millions. A part of the town of Dartmouth, across the harbor from Halifax, also was wrecked. Nearly all the buildings in the dockyard there are in ruins.

The business life of the city had just begun for the day when the town was shaken to its foundations by the explosion. Persons in the streets were picked up bodily and hurled to the ground. Occupants of office buildings covered under a shower of falling glass and plaster. Houses in the Richmond section crumpled up and collapsed, burying their tenants.

In the main part of the city where the buildings are chiefly of stone or concrete the damage was confined to the shattering of windows and most of the casualties in this section were caused by flying glass.

STATE CONVENTION OF BAPTIST CLOSES

AFTER SELECTING GREENSBORO AS MEETING PLACE FOR NEXT YEAR.

BAPTIST TEACHERS ONLY

Million Dollar Drive for Educational Institutions Is Ordered—Many Splendid Addresses.

Durham.—The Baptist State Convention here was one of the most successful and most largely attended in its history. President J. A. Oates presided over the convention with his usual ease, grace and placid influence.

The committee on place and preacher made its report. Greensboro was selected for the next meeting place of the convention a year hence. Rev. B. D. Gaw, of Durham, was selected to preach the annual sermon, and Rev. J. D. Harte, of Oxford, the alternate. The report was adopted.

The convention reached a great climax with the historical address of Dr. W. J. McGlothlin on "Angelicals and Methodists."

The Sunday school work came into the limelight. Prof. J. H. Highsmith, of Raleigh, delivered an address on "The Problems of the Modern Sunday School." Dr. Hight C. Moore, formerly editor of The Biblical Recorder and now on the editorial staff of the Baptist Sunday School board, of Nashville, Tenn., presented the work and achievements of that institution. W. C. Barrett, of Gastonia, state member of this board, presided over the discussion.

The report of the board of missions reveals the fact that Southern Baptists are working in the following foreign lands: Africa, Argentina, Brazil, China, Italy, Japan and Mexico. A total of \$961,976.48 was raised last year for this purpose, \$47,923.56 of this amount coming from North Carolina.

Leads the South.

The home mission board located in Atlanta, doing work in the South, has done a wonderful work during the past year, outranking all similar boards in America in the tangible reports of money collected and in the matter of baptisms. The Sunday school work in the state, which is in charge of Secretary Middleton, of Raleigh, showed substantial growth. This state leads the entire south in the matter of teacher training. There are now in the state 2,151 Baptist Sunday schools with a membership of 21,151 Baptist Sunday schoolists with 219,971. Ten years ago there were only 1,679 schools with an enrollment of 129,457.

Ministerial relief plans in accordance with the general plan of the Southern Baptist convention was adopted by the state convention. This provides for the retirement of Baptist ministers at the age of 68 with an annuity for the minister of his family. Several million dollars will be raised, and each state will be allotted a certain sum in proportion to its Baptist strength.

Following the report of the Baptist seaside assembly, an effort was made to incorporate in the motion to adopt that report, an amendment that the state convention go on record as favoring an appropriation for a program at Ridescrest.

Certain education occupied the center of the stage at the morning session. The report of the board of education shows that there are now in the Baptist high schools of the state 1,301 boys and 1,255 girls in 103 three colleges, Wake Forest, Meredith and Chowan, there are 532 men and 550 women. The total endowment for these three schools is \$647,581.37. The total property value is \$1,133,000.

Secretary Walter E. Johnson presented the following pastors who have come into the state since the last convention met: Revs. R. H. Hearn, Kernersville; J. A. McKauffman, Rutherfordton; Drs. Weston Bruner, Raleigh; J. W. Kincheloe, Rocky Mount; W. P. Powell, Asheville; John A. Wray, Moore, H. L. Swab, New Bern; Benjamin Sarge, Ashtaburgh; R. C. Campbell, Shelby; E. S. Pearce, Roanoke Island.

With great enthusiasm the convention committed itself to the movement of launching a campaign to raise a million dollars within the next four years, beginning January 1, for the Baptist educational institutions of the state.

This is considered the longest step forward the denomination has taken in many years.

After a warm discussion, the resolution was finally passed with a qualifying amendment: This does not apply to teachers already employed or to negotiations now pending.

Stock Growing Farm.

Hendersonville.—Randall W. Everett, son of Col. S. T. Everett of Ohio, has taken charge of the magnificent Everett farm near Ferris, Transylvania county, and is undertaking farm and stock growing operations on an extensive scale. Mr. Everett began building last summer and is erecting bungalows, barn, etc., at a cost of about \$50,000. The barn has a concrete foundation, concrete floors and stalls for horses, and a wood flooring on the concrete. Mr. Everett is a grower of fine-blooded horses.