

THE WEATHER.

Fair and somewhat cooler Wednesday; Thursday fair.

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THE WILMINGTON STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1915

BIGGEST EVER!

Corn and Agricultural Show, Nov. 16-19. Reduced rates on all railroads.

WHOLE NUMBER 39,378

PROBABLY 300 ARE LOST WITH ITALIAN SHIP ANCONA SUNK

Liner Destroyed by Large Submarine Flying the Austrian Colors

SAILED FROM NAPLES

Passengers Included Women and Children and Possibly Americans

Rome, via Paris, Nov. 9.—The Italian liner Ancona has been sunk by a large submarine flying the Austrian colors. She carried 422 passengers and 160 in the crew. Two hundred and seventy survivors, some of them wounded, have been landed at Bizerta.

William Hartfield, general manager of the Italian Line, tonight said the Ancona on her last few voyages to this country had carried 300 or 400 passengers, among them a number of Americans in the first cabin and in the stowage, but this trip he has no record at hand of the passengers.

SENSATION IN WASHINGTON

Regarded as Foreshadowing Another Critical Controversy

Washington, Nov. 9.—News of the sinking of the Ancona caused a sensation here tonight, as it was regarded as foreshadowing a new controversy between the United States and Austria similar to the critical dispute with Germany that followed the torpedoing of the Lusitania.

WAS NOT INSTRUCTED AGAINST NAVAL PLAN

Claude Kitchin Denies Story Published in Washington

Says He Believes Majority of People in His District Now Are for Big Navy Because of Misleading Literature

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.—Majority Leader Claude Kitchin today denied that his district convention had instructed him against a greater navy. A local paper here today published a story saying that Kitchin's opposition to the administration's naval program was because his district convention had instructed him to vote against such a proposition. Mr. Kitchin said: "The statement that my convention instructed against a greater navy is absolutely false. I never authorized such a statement nor did my district convention mention the subject. As a matter of fact, I am inclined to believe that a present majority of my district is in favor of the administration's naval program."

VERY SERVICEABLE SHIP

Had Made Frequent Trips to American West—War Began

BRITISH STATESMEN TALK ABOUT THE WAR IN ANNUAL BANQUET OF LORD MAYOR

Only Difference Between This and Former Years in Curtailment of Sumptuous Menu—French Ambassador, Balfour and Others Discuss Various Phases of the World Conflict—Inveigh Against Enemies.

London, Nov. 9.—The annual banquet of the lord mayor of London was celebrated in the Guildhall tonight, Sir Charles Cheers, who had been inaugurated during the course of the day. All the city officials, many members of the government and the diplomatic representatives attended. The only difference between the function tonight and those of other years was to be observed in the curtailment of the customary sumptuous menu and the presence of many of the guests in military uniform.

Premier Asquith, his wife and daughter were cheered when they entered the hall, and cheers were also given for the Serbian minister and for the representatives, notably the French and Italian Duke Michael, the Hon. William Thomas MacKenzie, brought his son who was blinded while serving in the Dardanelles and the young soldier was given an ovation. The Earl of Derby, director of recruiting, was warmly received, as was also the Belgian minister.

When the toast, "The King," was given the assembly rose and sang the national anthem. Sir John A. Simon, secretary for home affairs, responded to "Our Allies," said that the alliance would become stronger with the duration of the war.

French Ambassador Talks.

Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, said: "Although the number of our enemies may have increased since last year, the number of our friends has been augmented. I am happy to see our Italian colleagues."

Mr. Balfour, replying for the army and navy, said that the French army, in a speech of burning, nothing sloquence, had told them what were the moral objects for which the Allies were fighting. He had to deal with the means and weapons by which the great ends were to be attained.

Mr. Balfour speaks.

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NEW GREEK CABINET TO MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY

"Sincerest Benevolence Toward the Entente Powers."

New Premier Sends Assurances to the French Government—Hopes Allies Will Not Heed Reports of "Unfriendliness."

(Special Star Telegram.)

Paris, Nov. 9.—The French government received today from Premier Skouloudis, head of the new Greek cabinet, formal assurances of "our neutrality with the character of sincerest benevolence toward the Entente powers."

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo today awarded the contract for the construction of the public building at Wilkesboro to the Richardson Engineering & Construction Co., of Bainbridge, Ga. The building is to cost \$52,000.

CONDITIONS ARE FAST IMPROVING NOW IN MEXICO

Signs Give Hope for Gradual Return to Order and Prosperity There.

FAMINE REPORTED OVER RAILWAY SERVICE RE-ESTABLISHED; FOOD DISTRIBUTED; BUSINESS IS MUCH BETTER.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Conditions in Mexico are improving and there are signs that give hope for a gradual return to order and prosperity there, according to a summary of advices from various parts of the republic made public tonight by the State Department. The famine in Mexico City is said to be over, railway service has been re-established in many directions, the Carranza government is distributing food to the destitute, business is better than at any time since the revolt against Diaz began.

The department's statement follows: "Conditions in Mexico are such as might be expected in any country that has passed through about six years of civil war. Those hopeful for the restoration of order and of Mexico's former prosperity, believe that there now is a chance for them to improve."

"In Mexico City the famine is a thing of the past. Now, through government officials, there is food for everybody, and the improvement of the railway service makes it certain that food conditions will be better every day. The government means maintaining 46 stations where food is distributed, and there are 66 commissaries where food is sold to those in better circumstances at cost. Further, there are 10 dining rooms where meals are served free."

"Business is much better. While business is not flourishing, compared with former years in Mexico City, it is probably better than it has been at any other time since the trouble started. The stores are open and most of them are well stocked, in contrast with the conditions of a year and a half ago, at the end of the Huerta regime."

"Restoration of railroad service throughout the country will not only be the big step towards resuming normal conditions, but it will also be the harbinger of peace and order in the country. Railroads have been in the country for weeks transferred from military to the civil authorities. The latter are now attempting to get the railroads on a running schedule, work under the most discouraging handicaps. Of the former equipment, more than two-thirds of the engines, cars, rolling stock and stations have been destroyed. One-half, at least of what is left is still being used by the military. For instance, the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, which is available and, accordingly, has an alternate schedule. This is a better schedule than on any other stretch of the system. Shortage of freight cars and the fact that progress is being made in the normal commerce of the country."

"In the towns and all of the large cities and under the control of the Carranzistas, law and order have been restored as rapidly as possible. Some parts of the rural districts still have roving bands of huns, whom the soldiers have been unable to apprehend, and exterminate. Vagrants hanging from telegraph poles on the railroad right of way, however, show that progress is being made in their extermination."

STEAMER DACIA SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

Bought by French After Prize Court Proceedings.

Was Seized Early in the Year by French Cruiser With Cargo of Cotton from the United States for Germany.

Algiers, Algeria, via Paris, Nov. 9.—The French steamship Yser, formerly known as the Dacia, which was seized by a French cruiser last February, while carrying a cargo of cotton from the United States to Germany, has been sunk by a German submarine. The news of the sinking of the Yser was contained in an official announcement made public here today, which read: "The French ship Yser, formerly the Dacia, re-named after her sale by the prize court, was torpedoed while conveying to Bizerta the passengers saved from the Italian steamer Elisa-Francoesco."

HOMICIDE AT MARION, N. C.

John T. Marsh in Jail Charged With Murder of J. R. Ray.

Marion, N. C., Nov. 9.—J. R. Ray, employee of a local cotton mill, was shot and killed today and John T. Marsh, formerly postmaster and falling agent at Paint Rock, N. C., is in jail, charged with the shooting. Marsh, according to the authorities, confessed, declaring that the killing was the culmination of trouble which began in August, 1914, when Ray was alleged to have drugged Mrs. Marsh.

NO MONARCHY IN CHINA THIS YEAR AT LEAST

Peking, Nov. 9.—The Associated Press was authorized today to state that the Chinese government had decided no change would be made this year in the form of government of the country. Election returns given out today make it certain that the proposal to re-establish a monarchy has been abandoned. These returns show that 13 of the 22 provinces already have given solid support to the project. The election will be completed, but restoration of the monarchy will be delayed.

REV. GEORGE SWEATT KILLED ON HIGHWAY

Shot to Death at Night.

Hamlet, N. C., Nov. 9.—Rev. George Sweatt, pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist church situated several miles east of Hamlet, was shot and instantly killed about 7 o'clock last night while on his way from Hamlet to his home. The murder occurred just outside of the city limits.

Mr. Hatcher and a negro driver was in a wagon just ahead of the wagon driven by the deceased and at the point where the murder was committed they were stopped by a man, but as the night was dark they could not recognize him. After the exchange of a few words they passed on and in a few seconds heard two pistol shots. They immediately ran back to investigate and found Mr. Sweatt's body on the ground, his horse having run at the firing of the shots. Examination disclosed that the deceased was shot twice, once through the heart and once in the side.

EVERY HOUR ADDS TO SERBIA'S PERIL

Fighting Desperately Against Odds, Pending Allies' Aid.

GRIP IS TIGHTENING

Attitude of Greece Unchanged—No Important Changes on Other Fronts. Aigio-French Are Menacing the Bulgarians.

London, Nov. 9.—Every day, every hour adds to the peril of the Serbian armies which are fighting desperately to hold back the Austro-Germans, pressing them from the north, and the Bulgarians, invading their country from the east, until the assistance their allies are sending can reach them.

The Bulgarians have extended their grip on the Belgrade-Saloniki railway north and south of Nish, and have occupied Leskovac, south of the captured capital, and Aleksinac, to the north. At the latter point they are in close touch with the German army, which, after occupying Krusvatz, extended its left wing as far as Djibin, in the left bank of the Bulgar Morava.

The Austro-Germans, advancing southward, are making progress, except in the west, where they are being held by the Montenegrins. The invading forces are now reaching the most difficult part of Serbia, the mountainous regions where the natives, knowing every hill and gully, can offer the strongest resistance. The Austrians and Germans, however, are plentifully supplied with mountain guns with which they expect to drive the defenders from their fastnesses.

In the south the ever-growing strength of the French and British forces is beginning to tell. They are against the Bulgarians, have managed to keep the railroad clear as far as Vele and are barring the Bulgars' route to Monastir.

It will be some time before the Germans can sufficiently repair the northern end of the railroad, for the transport of troops and munitions, their successes have enabled them to supply the Bulgarians and the Turks by the Balkans as far as Nikodol, from which point they can penetrate by rail to Sofia and Constantinople.

Today they were actually invited to the ceremonies. Their representatives in parliament were there grouped about the imperial throne, symbolizing the new Japan.

The Shunkoden was of plain, unvarnished wood and consisted of an outer hall, inner hall and shrine. It was simply decorated, indeed, simplicity dominates the coronation ceremonies. The decorations were those of Shintoism, the religion adopted by the court, which is more pronouncedly a series of lines, but not given any special prominence. Beside the main hall were built other halls and annexes for the accommodation of the people participating in and witnessing the ceremonies.

At the appointed time the two gates "kenrei-mon" and "kenshun-mon"—respectively facing south and east—were opened for the reception of those allowed to attend the grand ceremony. The guards at the gates were conspicuously the two wings of the imperial household. Then arrived the guests—distinguished officials, civil and military, nobles, the members of the representative body and the house of peers, the diplomatic corps.

REPORT GIVEN CREDENCE

Such information as has come to Washington on these developments is of an official character and inasmuch as it does not differ greatly from the spreading reports of disaffection in British territory, it has been given credence.

Earl Kitchener's selection for the task of holding Britain's Oriental Empire intact is viewed generally as having been caused by his long service in India and Egypt, his intimate knowledge of the native temperament and his large personal following among the leaders of the natives. Earlier in the war the disaffection in India and Egypt was evidently of such threatening proportions that the use of Japanese troops was being suggested to take the place of native forces which had been withdrawn from the European battlefields.

BRITISH BULE IN INDIA NOT ALLOWED CIRCULATION IN INDIA

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Ram Chandra, a local Hindu editor, announced today that a pamphlet which he says is made up wholly of translated excerpts from W. D. Bryan's "British Rule in India," has been barred from the mails to India at the request of the British government. The pamphlet is entitled "Angan di Gawahl," which is said to be a translation of the Bryan title.

Ram Chandra made public a letter signed "with the name of Charles W. Fay, postmaster, which said: "I have to inform you that the government of India has prohibited the importation into British India of any copy of a pamphlet entitled 'Angan di Gawahl,' published by Yaganer Anand, San Francisco, United States of America, whatever may be the language in which it is written."

The deceased had been active in the suppression of crime in the neighborhood in which he lived, which was near the State line, and this is thought to be the motive for his murder. The coroner immediately began an investigation but has not yet completed his report.

KITCHENER GONE TO INDIA AND TO EGYPT IS REPORT

To Undertake to Hold Great Britain's Oriental Empire Intact, it is Said.

UNREST VERY SERIOUS

Unofficial But "Credible" Report on Mysterious Mission to the "Near East."

Washington, Nov. 9.—Earl Kitchener's ultimate mission during his mysterious absence from the British war office is said by confidential information received here today to be India, where, according to the same information, British rule is confronted with a more serious state of unrest than has generally been known outside of British official circles.

Through the thick veil the British censorship has thrown about the events in India and Egypt comes a statement that Nawab, Sultan Ul Mulik, the Nizam of Hyderabad, one of the most influential of the native princes and a staunch supporter of the British, has been deposed by his people.

This development coming as one of the climaxes to successive reports of mutinies and unrest, many of which have been admitted by the British government, is said to be the leading reason for Earl Kitchener's departure from England.

OSTENSIBLY TO BALKANS

It has been officially announced that the head of the British war office was on his way to the theatre of operations in the Near East, which has been generally interpreted as meaning the Balkans. Information reaching the United States, however, through channels not subject to censorship is to the effect that it is well known in London among those close to the government that while Earl Kitchener may stop in the Balkans to co-ordinate the efforts of the allied forces, his ultimate destination is not only Egypt, but Asia as well, where the British gateway to the Balkans is menaced by the Teutonic Bulgarians.

Bulgarian-Turk successes in the Balkans, coupled with repeated rumors of activities of Germany, has been causing discontent among the native population of India. There have been reports of dissatisfaction in Egypt also credited to the same source.

Since Turkey failed to cut the Suez canal, mainly through the prompt arrival of colonial troops from New Zealand and Australia, it has been reported that agents from Constantinople and Berlin have been conducting a persistent propaganda among the natives. Some time ago Great Britain imposed the most stringent restrictions against the entry of foreigners to India and Egypt, and announced purpose of keeping out the agents of Great Britain's enemies.

The importance to the British of the reported downfall of the Nizam of Hyderabad may be illustrated by the fact that at the critical moment when Turkey entered hostilities and the sultan called on all Mohammedans to follow him in the war, the Nizam of Hyderabad, head of the largest Mohammedan state in India, issued a manifesto to his people declaring it to be the duty of all Mohammedans in India to adhere to the British allegiance.

The Nizam also contributed \$2,000,000 toward the expenses of the first Hyderabad Imperial lancers and the 20th Deccan horsemen who were transported to service in Europe.

Report Given Credence.

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