THE WEATHER.
Fair Friday except showers in extreme west portion; Saturday fair and colder.

THE MORNING STAR

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ONE SECTION

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PANIC ON BOARD THE ANCONA CAUSED LOSS OF MANY PASSENGERS

Austrian Submarine Gave Warning, But Continued Firing Around Steamer.

STORY OF SURVIVORS

Several Overfilled Boats were Overturned, Many Occupants Being Drowned.

Passengers Were Mostly Italians and Greeks.

London, Nov. 11. — The Italian steamer Ancona was not sunk without warning, according to information obtained from survivors landed at Malta by the Reuter correspondent and cabled here. The Austrian submarine which overhauled her, after a long stern chase, gave the commander a brief respite to permit the removal of passengers, but the indescribable panic which began among the immigrants on board, as soon as the underwater craft was sighted, was responsible for the loss of many lives. In a mad rush for safety, men, women and children overwhelmed the boats, several of which were overturned before they could be lowered. Many of the occupants fell into the sea and were drowned.

Shots Added to Panic.

Passengers agree, the correspondent says, that shots fired around the steamer by the submarine, apparently to hasten the loading of the boats, added to the panic.

The Reuter dispatch, which contains the first connected story of the sinking of the Ancona Monday afternoon, 20 hours after she had left Messina, Sicily, follows:

"We left Naples with a fairly large number of passengers, intending to sail direct to New York, but soon after leaving port received a wireless message directing us to stop at Messina for more passengers and cargo. The people aboard were mostly Greeks and Italians with large families on their way to the United States to settle there. The majority, therefore, were women and children.

Took All Possible Precautions.

"We left Messina at 5 p. m. The captain having been warned of the presence of enemy submarines, took all possible precautions. At exactly 1 o'clock Monday afternoon we sighted an enemy submarine at a great distance. She came to the surface and made full speed in our direction firing a shot which went wide over our bow. We took this to be a warning to halt.

"Immediately there was the wildest panic aboard not only among the women and children but among the men as well. Women screamed and children clung desperately to their mothers. Meanwhile the submarine continued to shell us, gaining rapidly. The fifth shot carried away the chart house.

"The engines then were stopped and the Ancona came slowly to a standstill. The submarine, which we could now see plainly was an Austrian, came alongside. We heard the commander talking to our captain. In a somewhat curt manner we were told the Austrian had given a few minutes to abandon the ship. Meanwhile the submarine withdrew a little distance.

Rush for the Boats.

"We turned to the boats which began to be lowered without loss of time but the passengers were in a pandemonium. Men, women and children seemed to lose their heads completely. The submarine, presumably to accelerate our departure, continued to fire around the vessel. There was a rush for the first boats lowered and in the confusion these were overturned before they were free from the davits, the occupants falling into the water. Many were drowned before our eyes.

"The shrieks of women, children and struggling men rent the air but it seemed no help could be given. Everyone was trying to act for himself. The heart-rending screams were punctuated with shot after shot delivered almost mechanically from the deck of the submarine, adding to the panic aboard. Had it not been for these shots it might have been possible to restore a semblance of order. The conduct of the submarine was incomprehensible. Not one shot was directed at the ship, but they were fired all around the vessel as if to create as much terror as possible.

"About eight boats got away clear, some with a fair complement aboard, others half empty. All drifted from each other."

GET MANY INQUIRIES.

Ancona's Agents at New York Yet Have No Details of Sinking.

New York, Nov. 11. — Although a score of inquiries came to the offices of the Italian Line today concerning persons thought to have sailed on the steamship Ancona, which was sunk after she had sailed from Naples, the

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SOUTHERN MEDICAL CONVENTION ENDS

Final Session Featured by a Discussion on Pellagra.

ITS CAUSE AND ITS CURE

Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., of Charleston, Elected President—Atlanta Selected for Meeting Next Year —Other Officers.

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 11.—Sharp differences of opinion as to the cause and treatment of pellagra marked the final symposium of the Southern Medical Association, which concluded its annual convention here today. The dietary theory, recently advanced by Dr. Joseph Goldberger, of the United States Public Health Service, was the principal subject of disoussion and news reports of his work appearing in the press were criticised as misleading.

Several physicians said newspapers had printed headlines that a cure had been found, but that Dr. Goldberger had not announced anything more than a "very good treatment for the disease, possibly the best treatment yet, known."

Dr. Wilson President.

Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., was elected president of the association at today's business session and Atlanta, Ga., was selected as the next place of meeting.

Resolutions adopted include recommendations that the number of medical officers in the regular military establishment of the United States should equal at least seventy-five hundredths of one per cent. of the enlisted strength or such numbers as the surgeon general deems necessary.

Dr. Allen W. Freeman, of the United States Public Health Service, read to the pellagra symposium a copy of the diet which, he said, Dr. Goldberger found had a tendency to produce pellagra. Dr. Freeman pointed out that it was almost the identical diet of every person of poor means in the South, and appealed to the physicians to accept for their own experiment the treatment Dr. Goldberger has demonstrated.

Would Restore Wastage.

Dr. Stewart L. Roberts, of Atlanta, said that as pellagra is a wasting disease, a diet including such foods as peas, beans and fresh meats, which were among the articles recommended by Dr. Goldberger, would tend toward relief for the reason that they are rich in the elements necessary to restore wastage. "However," he said, "we should have much more evidence than that yet submitted to prove Dr. Goldberger's theory of diet."

Dr. Roberts added that he did not believe it possible to say a pellagra patient had recovered until the passage of at least three years, during which time no symptom of the disease appeared. He thought that when the cause of pellagra is discovered it will be either a parasite or a poison.

Dr. Allen Eustis, of New Orleans, said that while at first he had doubted the diet treatment, he had become a "convert" after a talk with Dr. Goldberger.

Dr. W. L. Allison, of Fort Worth, chairman of the Texas state committee for the study of pellagra, asserted that the dietary theory would not explain all cases. Pellagra had been known to develop where there was no fault with the diet, he said.

Protest against headlines which have appeared in Southern newspapers was made by Dr. Joseph A. Hayne, of Columbia, S. C., Dr. Hayne contended that Dr. Goldberger does not claim that diet is the cause of pellagra in the sense that published reports indicated.

Tuberculosis in Children.

Under the topic, "Bronchial Gland Tuberculosis," Dr. Mary Lapham, of Highlands, N. C., spoke in regard to tuberculosis in children. She said that the infection would lodge in these glands during childhood and remain dormant there for years, even until adult life, before spreading to the lungs.

Dr. Thompson Frazier, of Asheville, N. C., discussing the value of rest and exercise, warned physicians against the danger of incautious use of exercise. He said that a little over exertion might set back a patient's recovery for months and even years.

The eye, ear, nose and throat section elected Dr. J. W. Jervey, Greenville, S. C., chairman; Dr. T. W. Moore, Huntington, W. Va., vice chairman; and Dr. W. T. Patton, New Orleans, secretary.

The medical section of the association elected Dr. K. H. Beall, Fort Worth, Texas, chairman; Dr. F. C. Moor, Tallahassee, Fla., vice chairman, and Dr. Thompson Frazer, Asheville, N. C., secretary.

Dr. J. H. Blackburn, Bowling Green, Ky., was elected chairman of the surgical section, Dr. F. Webb Griffith, Asheville, N. C., vice chairman, and Dr. Lucien H. Landry, New Orleans, secretary.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—The meeting of Federal League magnates which began at Indianapolis Tuesday continued here today. It was declared no progress toward peace with "organized baseball" had been made.

ROOSEVELT'S NAME GETS IN TESTIMONY

Assured Mellen He Needn't Fear Federal Action.

BUT TO REJECT MORSE

Roosevelt Thought it Would Be Inimical to Public Interest for Morse to Secure New Haven Properties, Mellen Said.

New York, Nov. 11.—Former President Roosevelt was brought into the testimony today at the trial of the eleven former New York, New Haven & Hartford directors charged with violating the Sherman law, as having given assurance to Charles S. Mellen that the New Haven need have no fear of Federal action during Roosevelt's administration if it rejected a proposition to dispose of its steamship properties to Charles W. Morse.

The testimony, given by Mr. Mellen, was adduced by the government to snow that Mr. Mellen nevertheless recommended the sale of the properties and that the New Haven directors in pursuance of their alleged purpose to maintain a monopoly of the transportation traffic of New England, declined to consider their president's recommendation.

Inimical to Public Interest.

While it was a twice-told tale, as Mr. Mellen gave his testimony at the Interstate Commerce Commission inquiry into New Haven affairs, Mr. Mellen added to it today by saying that Mr. Roosevelt felt that it would be inimical to public interest for Morse to consummate his purpose of getting control of the New Haven properties, and that Commissioners Knapp and Prouty and Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, held the same opinion.

The government, however, placed emphasis on that portion of the witness' testimony in which he quoted Colonel Roosevelt, as saying: "I am no lawyer and I can promise you no immunity if you violate the law."

Morse in January, 1907, according to Mellen, had offered to buy the New Haven Steamship lines for $20,000,000, which would have been a profit of $14,000,000 on their cost. Mellen thought the New Haven ought to take advantage of the opportunity inasmuch as the question was being agitated in Congress of requiring railroad lines to divorce themselves from ownership of steamship lines. He said he went to Washington and explained the situation to the President in the presence of Messrs. Knapp, Prouty and Smith.

Wanted to Protect Himself.

"I was fearful," he added, "that if this legislation should be passed, it might come at a time when there would be no purchaser for the properties and we would have them on our lands. I wanted to protect myself."

The President after declining to promise immunity, said, according to Mellen: "But if you don't sell, you'll have no trouble during my administration."

"I didn't see then and I don't see now," continued Mr. Mellen, "that he didn't act from the highest dictates of public duty. He said that Morse's

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ARMY AVIATION CAMP FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Will Be Similar to the One at Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Major General Wood Announces It Will be Established Early Next Spring. Addresses V. M. I. Alumni at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 11.—Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the East, tonight announced that a military camp of instruction for aviation would be established in North Carolina early next year. The camp will be similar to the one operated at Plattsburg, N. Y., last summer.

General Wood delivered an address before the Richmond Alumni of Virginia Military Institute at the observance of the 77th anniversary of the foundation of that school. He advised graduates of the school to be ready for service in the United States army when called upon, and discussed the plans to increase the number of officers in the regular service. He stressed the importance of military schools and suggested courses of a military nature in academic instructions. More liberal support of the national guard and the adoption of the Swiss and Austrian systems of military training in the United States was urged.

Representatives of the press were barred while General Wood made his address. Senator Thomas S. Martin, who was to have made an address, was called to Washington this afternoon.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The bill providing for the New French loan was introduced in the chamber of deputies today by Finance Minister Ribot. The rate of interest is fixed at 5 per cent, but the price of issue and the period of subscription are left to be fixed by government decree.

MERCHANT MARINE A VITAL NECESSITY

Redfield Addresses Deeper Waterways Convention.

ON NATION'S COMMERCE

Says Merchant Marine Controlled Solely for American Commerce is Very Essential for Country's Future Welfare.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 11. — A merchant marine controlled in the sole interest of the movement of American commerce as a whole was declared a vital necessity to the future welfare of the United States, by Secretary of Commerce Redfield, here today, in his address before the convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association. The Secretary of Commerce departed from his subject, "The Relation of Waterways to Commerce," long enough to reply briefly to an attack on the new Seamen's law, made yesterday by Edward F. McSweeney, chairman of the directors of the port of Boston.

He said statistics quoted by Mr. McSweeney were not up to date and did not show the true status of American overseas commerce, and asserted that more capital had been invested in the last six months in American shipping than in the three previous years combined. Mr. McSweeney had charged the Seamen's law would injure American commerce and aid foreign shippers.

Discussing the importance of a larger merchant marine, Secretary Redfield said:

"The mind of America is awake to the fact that we must have our place upon the sea; the means of delivery must be within our own control. We can no longer depend upon those who would let us hire their ships for our purposes, but whose needs may at any time make it undesirable for them to continue to permit us to use their vessels as we wish."

A dress parady of coast artillery troops stationed at Fort Screven, Tybee Island, and mortar battery practice were withnessed by the delegates this afternoon. At the night session the delegates heard an address on the "Atlantic Coastal Project," by Freder-

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War News at a Glance

The British prime minister has reiterated in the House of Commons his statement that Lord Kitchener has never tendered his resignation as Secretary for War to the king or the premier, "the only two persons to whom he could have tendered it." "Serious information," the nature of which the premier did not disclose, had impelled the government to send Lord Kitchener to the Near East.

The young men of England are warned by the Earl of Derby, who has under his direction recruiting for the British armies, that if they do not come forward voluntarily before November 30 for enlistment, unless it can be shown that they are indispensable in their present employment, the government will take compulsory means to secure their services under the colors.

The British House of Commons has agreed to a new note of credit for war purposes amounting to $2,000,000,000.

The Austro-Germans in northern Serbia are still operating successfully against the Serbs, while in the south the British in the region of Strumitza, the French around Veles and southward from that point, and the Montenegrins in the east, are holding the Bulgarians and Austrians in their attempts to advance. Near Veles the Bulgarians are said to have asked for a cessation in the fighting for the burial of dead and the collecting of the wounded.

Mining operations on the western front in France have been continued against German positions, while the Entente Allies' guns in the region of Loos have answered a heavy cannonade by the Germans.

In the region of the Somme, French mines shattered German galleries, blew up a German post and destroyed a German mine chamber which was being charged for use in counter mining operations. Damage also was done by sappers to German positions in the Argonne, where the French blew up a trench.

The Germans in the coast region of Russia have withdrawn from the forests west and southwest of Shlok, the maneuver being due, according to Berlin, to the rains having turned the territory into a swamp.

To the southeast and west of Riga, the Russians took the offensive, but were repulsed. In the fighting in the latter sector the Russians were supported by the guns from the ships in the Baltic.

Further south, the Russians are declared to have been driven out of Koscieushnovka, north of the Kovel-Sarny railway.

Switzerland will remove from her own frontiers November 17 a considerable portion of her forces, being convinced that there will be no territorial violations by the belligerents.

A state of siege it is officially announced, will be declared November 15 in several of the communes in Holland, particularly in the north. The reason for this step has not been made public.

BOMB EXPLODED ON STEAMER LIVIETTA

Italian Commander Says Concussion Was Terrific.

NO SMOKE PRECEDED IT

Explosion Occurred Sixty-Five Miles Off Texas Coast Tuesday Afternoon —Vessel Sank After Being Towed to Shoals.

Port Arthur, Texas, Nov. 11.—The fire aboard the Italian steamship Livietta, which sailed from here Tuesday for Buenos Aires with a cargo of case oil, was caused by the explosion of a bomb placed in the cargo, according to a statement issued here today by Captain R. Rico, commander of the vessel. Captain Rico's statement was made public after he had consulted with the Italian consul here and was concurred in by other officers of the steamer.

The statement declared the explosion, which occurred at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon when the Livietta was about 65 miles off Sabine bar, was terrific and the concussion shook the vessel from stem to stern. The second engineer was hurled across the engine room and severely bruised, it was said, and every lamp chimney aboard the vessel was shattered. Men on deck declared no smoke preceded the explosion.

The crew remained aboard until 5 plosion, the boats were lowered and the steamer abandoned.

The Livietta today was towed to the shoals east of Sabine jettys, where it sank in thirty feet of water, according to information reaching here tonight.

BELIEVE ZELANDIA WAS NOT IN PORT, WHEN SEARCHED

Information Leads British to Believe She Was on High Seas.

Washington, Nov. 11. — British authorities here investigating the reported forcible search of the American steamer Zealandia at Progreso, Mexico, by a party from a British cruiser, have information which leads them to believe the Zealandia when searched was lying more than three miles off shore and was, therefore, not in a neutral port, but on the high seas. They are investigating further and the State Department is making inquiries.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 11. — The American steamer Zealandia, reported as forcibly searched recently at Progreso, Mexico, by officers of a British cruiser, was at anchor five miles off Progreso on November 3, and unable to enter the shallow harbor because of her draft, according to Captain J. Menander, of the tank steamer Mexicano, in port here.

San Juan, P. R., Nov. 11.—Announcement that there is no yellow fever in Porto Rico was made here by Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas at the close of an investigation into the conditions which he conducted under directions from the War Department.

CAUSE AND CURE FOR PELLAGRA ANNOUNCED

Health Service Formally Lets Discovery be Known.

Dietary Tests Have Proven, Says Statement, That Unbalanced Diet is the Cause and That Balanced Diet Will Cure.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Discovery of the cause of and cure for pellagra was announced formally tonight by the Public Health Service. The announcement follows the recent publication of a report by Surgeon Joseph Goldberger on a year of experiments in co-operation with Southern state health officials demonstrating the correctness of the theory that one-sided diet lacking in proteids would cause the disease and that a well balanced diet would cure it.

"The spread of this dread malady, which has been increasing in the United States at a terrific rate during the past few years, may now be checked and eventually eradicated," said the Service statement. "It is estimated that 75,000 cases of the disease will have occurred in the United States in 1915, and of this number at least 7,500 will have died before the end of the year. In many sections only tuberculosis and pneumonia exceed it as a cause of death."

The final dietary tests were made by Surgeon Goldberger and Assistant Surgeon G. A. Wheeler at the farm of the Mississippi penitentiary where half a dozen convicts were given pellagra by feeding them for five months on bountiful meals consisting chiefly of cereals and sweets and lacking in meats, milk, eggs, peas and beans. The victims recently were pardoned by the governor and are now being restored to health through a corrected diet.

In early experiments about 200 pellagra patients had been cured by balanced rations, and at the end of a year there had been a slight recurrence of the disease in only one instance.

STRONG ATTACK ON KITCHENER MADE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Arthur Lynch Declared War is Being Conducted With Signal Incompetence

A CHANGE OR DISASTER

Balfour Says Nothing Can be Gained by Such an Attack as Lynch Made.

London, Nov. 11.—Arthur Lynch, Nationalist member from West-Clare, during the debate in the House of Commons today, contended that the war was being conducted with signal incompetence and unless there was a change the country was moving straight to disaster. He strongly attacked Lord Kitchener, who, he said, had blundered in not moving to the defense of Liege, again on the question of munitions, and once again in Serbia. "The blunder in the Dardanelles," Mr. Lynch added, "was at least a blunder of a man who meant to do something."

Mr. Lynch said he would sweep away 70 per cent of the higher British command, beginning with Field Marshal French, who had been in command 15 months and had made no progress. In the last offensive, continued Mr. Lynch, the Allies broke through the German lines, but in the superior command decision was wanting to take full advantage of the moral victory. The government, he declared, had no plan of campaign. The idea of a successful attrition was absurd. The war must be won in the field. The men were good and munitions were there. It was leadership and direction which were lacking.

Dissatisfaction in Air Service.

William Joynson-Hicks, member for the Brentford division of Middlesex, drew attention to the condition of the Royal Flying corps and the naval air service. He said there was great dissatisfaction in connection with the naval air service in regard to the organization and the appointment of a chief, who knew nothing about aircraft, above the heads of those who in fact had built up the fabric of the service.

It was important, added the member, that England should have large, new aeroplanes for the offensive next spring, in order to meet the new airships and new aeroplanes which the Germans were building. He asked why work on an English Zeppelin had been stopped in January, and whether the admiralty had dropped the policy of attacking Zeppelins by aeroplanes.

Mr. Balfour said he did not think it ought to be assumed that the Germans had taken the lead in aircraft construction. It was the desire of the admiralty and war office to improve the construction of air craft in strength, power and speed for the aerial defense of London. It would, of course, be an enormous advantage to have overwhelming forces of aircraft of the latest design which could be hurled against the invader and become invaders themselves and the government was doing its best to increase the number of aviators and machines for their use.

The largest part of the defense of London, continued the first lord, must be a coast defense, and as they got more of the appliances for this purpose they would more nearly succeed in achieving it.

Shortage of Men.

The service was being constantly pulled up by the shortage of men and no fairy waving of wands could put that right. The aeroplane had not the range to enable it to proceed from these shores and become a menace. The enemy Zeppelins, which attacked England came from north Germany, which it was not easy for British aircraft to attack.

With respect to the charges of blundering in the operations, Mr. Balfour said he had no doubt there was much talent in the country which was not finding its best operation; nor did he think that every man in high command was the very best man that omniscience could discover but nothing could be gained by such a speech as Mr. Lynch had delivered.

No practical suggestion has been made, except that every man now engaged should be turned out and some unspecified persons put in to direct affairs. He quite agreed that wherever merit was found it should be promoted, but broadcast criticisms of the soldiers and reckless attacks on the diplomatic service, he declared, did no good to the cause of the country, nor helped those responsible for public affairs.

Grey Wanted to Resign.

Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, told the house that he himself had expressed a desire to resign at the time Viscount Haldane left the cabinet last May. "But for a crisis in the public affairs I would have done so," said the foreign secretary. Sir Edward declared he regarded Lord Haldane's resignation as a loss to the public service.

Premier Aesquith also paid a word of tribute to Viscount Haldane saying: "He rendered an inestimable service when in the war office."

Replying to a request to lay the papers on the table respecting the Antwerp expedition, Premier Asquith declined while the war was in progress. He added:

"Mr. Churchill (formerly first lord of the admiralty) may treat with indifference the allegations against him. He has a good record and will be am-

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SERBIANS NOW ARE FACING THE ENEMY IN THE MOUNTAINS

May Prove Protection and Make Advance of Teutonic Allies More Difficult.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE

London Military Critics Believe Serbia Has Good Chance to Turn Tables.

London, November 11. — There has been no material change in the last 24 hours in the situation either in Serbia or on the other fronts. The Austro-Germans claim to be advancing along the line west of Nish, but beyond the report of the capture of 4,000 prisoners which, the Serbians say, like those reported captured previously, were largely civilians or Albanians of Macedonian troops, which surrender easily, the official reports of the invaders do not record the capture of any town.

In fact, the Serbians are now facing the invaders in the mountains, which have proved a protection to them in their previous wars, and they may be expected to make the advance of the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians a matter of some difficulty. It also is probable that the opposition the Austrians are meeting in their efforts to drive back the Montenegrins is delaying Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, for the right wing must be free from this menace before they proceed with their drive.

French Made Cavalry Raid.

The news from the southern part of the country is very conflicting. It is now known that the French did not reoccupy but simply made a cavalry raid into the town of Veles, destroying the Bulgarian ammunition stores. The French, however, are advancing on the west side of the Vardar river and at the same time are repelling Bulgarian attacks on Krivolak and endeavoring to form a junction with the Serbians who are fighting in the Babuna Pass.

A new British division having landed, the force which is to be under command of General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro is spreading out toward Strumitza, where encounters with Bulgarian patrols are reported.

With the arrival of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, who should soon be on the scene, a further development in the campaign is expected, and it is presumed that the Gallipoli army will become more aceive.

So long as the Serbian army remains intact, which it has done thus far, it is the feeling of military men here that there is a good chance to turn the tables on the Germans and their allies. The Teutons, the military observers say, can hardly send further reinforcements for the Near Eastern adventure, their line against Russia already having grown dangerously thin, as is evidenced by the Russian successes both in the north and the south.

Germans Admit Withdrawal.

The Germans admit that they withdrew troops from ground west of Riga, which they gained only a few weeks ago at considerable sacrifice, and that the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Riga is supporting the Russian army. By their recent gains, the Russians have established a connection between their forces on the Gulf of Riga by way of Kemmern and Lake Babit to Olai, which is half way between Riga and Mitau.

As the result of the activity of hostile submarines, freight rates between Cardiff and the Mediterranean Sea continue to jump. A fresh record was made today, when a rate of 50 shillings was quoted for Port Said.

ITALIANS LOSE HEAVILY.

Details of Disasters in Northern Africa Sent to Berlin.

Berlin, Nov. 11, (by wireless to Sayville)—Constantinople reports received here give details of Italian disasters in Libya, northern Africa," says the Overseas News Agency.

"Arabs have conquered Sherfria, Hum Radan, Zallein, Urfele, Misrata, Turga and Tarhuna. The Italian losses were heavy. In addition the Arabs captured 20 cannon and three machine guns and plenty of ammunition. The Italian troops which attempted to assist Tarhuna must retreat to Tripoli after having suffered heavy losses."

INCREASE ARMY'S STRENGTH.

Greece to Train All Citizens Who Have Not Done Military Service.

Geneva, Switz, via Paris, Nov. 11.—Dispatches received from Athns says the Greek general staff has decided to put into training all citizens who have not done military service. The effect of this action, it is said, will be to raise the strength of the Greek army to half a million officers and men.

FIGHTING IS HEAVY.

Bulgars Ask Suspension of Hostilities to Bury Their Dead.

London, Nov. 11.—"According to information received from a Greek frontier station," says Reuter's Saloniki correspondent, "fighting on a large scale has been proceeding since yesterday between Gradiko and Veles. The Bulgarians asked for a suspension of hostilities for five hours for

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