

WEATHER.

Fair, cooler Wednesday; Thursday rain.

WILMINGTON THE MORNING STAR

SPEND your money with the Home Merchant. He helps keep up the schools, build roads and makes this community worth while

VOL. XCIX-NO. 26.

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1916

WHOLE NUMBER 39,737

GREEK KING CHECKED BY GREAT CROWDS IN STREETS OF ATHENS

Wild Demonstration Follows the Landing of Marines From Warships of the Allies.

FRENCH COMMANDER HISSED

Volhynia, Galicia and Transylvania Are Still Points of the Heaviest Fighting.

TEUTONS SCORE ADVANCES

Over 1,900 Russian Officers and Men Are Captured.

With the occupation of Athens and Piraeus by marines from the warships of the Entente powers a tense situation has arisen in Athens. Great crowds of royalists have paraded the streets of the Greek capital, cheering the king, and cordons of Greek troops and marines have been thrown about the railway stations, city hall and other points occupied by the Entente forces to prevent clashes between them and the royalists.

French Admiral Hissed

An official dispatch says Admiral Du Fournet was hissed by the throngs in the streets of Athens and that a detachment of French sailors was driven back by the hostile crowd. King Constantine, in a speech, to the officers of his fleet, told them he would stand by them no matter what consequences might follow their loyalty to Greece.

Volhynia, Galicia and Transylvania

are still the points where the heaviest fighting is taking place. Along the Somme front, in France, bombardments alone have prevailed, except to the east of Belloy En Santerre, where the Germans threw two attacks against the French, only to be repulsed.

In Macedonia the hostilities have been confined mainly to patrol engagements and artillery duels. Bad weather has set in through the Austro-Italian theatre and with snow in the mountains and rain in the valleys little fighting of moment has taken place.

NO MEANS YET DISCOVERED TO EXTERMINATE BOLL WEEVIL

Reports Denied by Secretary Houston. Many Letters Received.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Secretary Houston today denied that the Department of Agriculture has discovered a means of exterminating the cotton boll weevil, a report which has caused scores of planters and cotton brokers to make inquiries of the department recently. The Secretary, in a letter to a Southern farm journal, explained that agricultural experts still are working diligently but without definite results so far to develop means of eradicating the pest. It was believed by many officials that reports of the department's alleged discovery have been promoted by persons anxious to influence the market.

ROYALIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE STREETS OF ATHENS

London, Oct. 18.—A Reuters dispatch from Athens says: "The situation appears to be dangerous. There have been Royalist demonstrations in the streets. Admiral Du Fournet, commander of the Entente fleet in the Mediterranean, was hissed and a detachment of French sailors was driven back by a hostile crowd."

A procession of some 4,000 malcontented, headed by the Greek and American legation, protested against the landing of foreign marines and demanded the protection of the American minister, who was absent.

FLOUR TO ADVANCE TWENTY TO FORTY CENTS A BARREL

This is Announced as Result of Rise in Wheat Prices.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 17.—Because of the sharp advance in wheat prices the price of flour will be increased here, either 20 or 40 cents a barrel tomorrow, millers announced today. A 20-cent advance would place patents at \$7.20 per barrel, equaling the record of February 6, 1915, while a 40-cent advance would break all records.

FRENCH MARINES LAND AT PIRAEUS

They Occupy Railway Station There and Several Buildings in the City of Athens.

DEMONSTRATION BY GREEKS

Great Crowds Throng Streets of Athens Cheering for King Constantine. Troops and Marines Are Called Out.

Athens, Oct. 16. (via London, Oct. 17).—Marines from the ships of the Entente powers, to the number of about a thousand, have been landed at Piraeus and have occupied the railway station at Piraeus and several buildings in Athens. Immediately this became known, the streets of Athens swarmed with Greeks frantically cheering King Constantine and chanting the Greek national anthem. Great crowds marched through the streets, thousands gathering in the neighborhood of the post-office square.

The minister, General Dracos, ordered out Greek troops and marines to guard every approach to the square in order to prevent any clash between Greek civilians and the French, who occupied that section, establishing a complete cordon about the French and taking all precautions to avoid any incident or accident capable of starting strife.

It is impossible to predict whether trouble can be prevented throughout the night. The Greek government is fully alive to the fact that Greece's fate hangs on the prevention of further measures on the part of the French commander.

Earlier in the day, a review by King Constantine of the sailors belonging to the vessels of the Greek navy which were taken possession of by the Entente Allies, was made the occasion of an immense royalist demonstration, crowds parading the streets hauling life-sized portraits of the sovereign and wildly cheering for the monarch.

Admiral Damiano, minister of marine, read an order of the day praising the loyalty of the sailors and complimenting them on their conduct under the most trying circumstances.

After the ceremony the king assembled the officers about him and addressed them personally, expressing pride that they had scorned offers of money and honors and had remained faithful to their oath and their country. He gave his word that he would stand by them to the end against whatever consequences their loyalty might entail.

JOUBERT IS FOUND TO HAVE NO NEGRO BLOOD

New Orleans Man's Name to Remain on the "White" Roll.

Judge Parker Dismisses Mandamus Suit to Compel Registrar of Voters to Remove Joubert's Name From the Books.

New Orleans, Oct. 17.—Judge Porter Parker, in civil district court here, late today, dismissed the mandamus suit recently filed by five employees of the Municipal Public Belt railroad which sought to compel the registrar of voters to remove from the white registration rolls the name of John H. Joubert, secretary and general manager of the belt line. The petitioners charged Joubert was of negro descent.

In dismissing the suit Judge Parker said Joubert had proved undoubtedly that there was no negro blood in his family.

Several persons testified regarding the definition of the Spanish word "mestizo," which was applied to Joubert's great grandmother in the record of her marriage. That the word signified the offspring of whites and Indians and was not applied to persons of negro blood was testified by Francisco S. Carbajal, provisional president of Mexico for a time in 1914, and formerly judge of Mexico's supreme court; the Rev. Father Michael Murphy, instructor of ethics and philosophy at Loyola University, and Rafael Mallen, instructor of Spanish at the Tulane College, of commerce and business administration.

Joubert's mother testified she was born in Hamburg, Germany, and was married in St. Augustine's church, here, in 1830, to Charles Joubert. She declared all her ancestors were Caucasian.

FLOR TO ADVANCE TWENTY TO FORTY CENTS A BARREL

This is Announced as Result of Rise in Wheat Prices.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 17.—Because of the sharp advance in wheat prices the price of flour will be increased here, either 20 or 40 cents a barrel tomorrow, millers announced today. A 20-cent advance would place patents at \$7.20 per barrel, equaling the record of February 6, 1915, while a 40-cent advance would break all records.

VOTE FOR CHANGE IN PRAYER BOOK

Episcopal Morning Prayer for the President Would be Substituted by Evening Prayer.

PASSES HOUSE OF DEPUTIES

Resolution Admitting Women to Membership is Saved From Being Killed by Adverse Report of the Committee.

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—The House of Deputies of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church today voted to remove the present prayer for the President of the United States from the service of Morning Prayer and to substitute therefor the Evening Prayer for the President.

The morning prayer, as now in the Prayer Book, asks for the President the boon "in health, and prosperity long to live." The evening prayer has no reference to long life, health or prosperity. Neither does it ask for his eternal felicity.

The change must be approved by the House of Bishops and by the next General Convention before it can become effective.

Rev. Leighton Parks, of New York, who spoke in favor of the change, said the present prayer in the morning service was an adaptation of the prayer for the king in the Prayer Book of the Church of England, and that it was trivial to pray for the health, prosperity and long life of the President.

In the House of Deputies the day largely was occupied by the reading of the proposed change in the book of common prayer. The House of Bishops, holding its meeting behind closed doors, also spent the day considering the proposed changes.

Skillful parliamentary maneuvering saved the resolution admitting women to membership in the House of Deputies from being killed by an adverse committee report. From the time of the church's first convention in Philadelphia, in 1785, men only have been allowed to represent dioceses on the floor. Before the adverse report was acted on today, a motion was made which put the original resolution on the calendar, thus giving it a chance for discussion in the House.

Cognizance of the European war was taken in both houses of the convention today. From the House of Bishops came the announcement that the pastoral letter this year will contain a message to the communicants of the church "in view of the present world crisis." This letter is read in each Protestant Episcopal church in the United States.

Steps toward an official expression from the convention of its attitude on practical methods for the minimization of war were taken today when the House of Deputies adopted a resolution which proposed that a committee of three clergymen and three laymen be appointed to draw up a resolution, embodying these ideas. The House of Bishops concurred in the action.

A larger religious life in the homes of the United States was urged in a resolution introduced in the House of Deputies by the Rev. Charles N. Tynan, of Williamsport, Pa. This resolution, which was referred to a committee, provides for a commission of five bishops, five clergymen and five laymen.

PRESIDENT TO SPEAK IN CHICAGO TOMORROW

May Say a Few Words at Various Stops Along the Route.

Will Leave Shadow Lawn This Morning for the Illinois Metropolis, Where He Will Deliver Three Addresses.

COTTON REACHES NEW HIGH SEASON'S LEVEL

All Active Months in New York Sell Above 18 Cents.

Spots in New Orleans Advance About \$1.50 Per Bale, the Quotation Being 17.31, the Highest Since 1874.

NEW ORLEANS ADVANCE ABOUT \$1.50 PER BALE

The quotation being 17.31, the highest since 1874.

NEW YORK, OCT. 17.—NEW HIGH RECORDS

for the season were established in the cotton market here today with all the active months selling above the 17 cent level. The market reached the highest point in the late trading when January sold at 18.16, or \$1.86 a bale over last night's closing figures.

FRESH ADVANCES MADE ON THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, Oct. 17.—Cotton made fresh advances today on a widespread demand, futures rising 32 a bale to the highest levels since the so-called Sully season, 13 years ago, while spots advanced 31 points, or about \$1.50 a bale, to 17.31 cents a pound for middling, the highest price since 1874. Thousands of bales on contracts were thrown overboard by traders on the long side in order to realize profits, but liquidation quickly was absorbed.

ONE LOT LONG STAPLE AT THIRTY-TWO CENTS A POUND

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 17.—Middling cotton was quoted on the Memphis cotton exchange today at 17.37, an advance of 25 points over yesterday's close, with sales of approximately 10,000 bales. One lot of long staple brought 32 cents a pound.

PRICES HIGHEST IN MANY YEARS AT GREENVILLE, S. C.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 17.—Middling cotton was sold here today for 18 cents a pound. This is the highest price in many years.

TOBACCO CARGOES HELD IN ENGLAND

British Government Claims Consignments From America Violate Recent Ruling.

MAY CAUSE HEAVY LOSSES

State Department, However, Hopes to Clear Up Misunderstanding to the Satisfaction of American Interests.

London, Oct. 17.—Large consignments of tobacco from the United States for Dutch and Scandinavian ports are being held here on the claim of the government that they fail to comply with the recent arrangement under which cargoes paid for before August 4 and shipped prior to August 30, might proceed to neutral destinations.

Many American tobacco shippers who have their own representatives in Europe, with whom they do a wholesale business, shipped to them under the impression that the new order would permit such action. The government, however, contends that proof must be furnished that the cargoes were paid for before August 4, by the actual European buyers.

REPRESENTATIONS ALREADY MADE BY STATE DEPARTMENT

Washington, Oct. 17.—Great Britain's detention of American tobacco shipments is expected here to cause heavy losses to members of the trade in this country, the only modification of the British ruling can be secured when the State Department already has made informal representations, and officials said tonight they hoped to clear up the misunderstanding to the satisfaction of American interests.

Besides the consignments reported held in London, American tobacco valued at more than \$1,400,000 is detained aboard British ships and in warehouses at Danish ports on the charge that its shipment violated the shipping arrangement.

The interpretation applied to the arrangement by British officials was as much a surprise to officials here as it was to the American shippers. In her previous agreement for passage of shipments through the blockade lines, it was declared tonight, Great Britain never attempted to apply the doctrine of ultimate sale. The understanding here was that only modification of the orders in council, it prohibited the importation of tobacco to Germany or to German dealers in countries contiguous to Germany. A serious disruption to the American tobacco industry resulted in the State Department finally securing an agreement under which all tobacco bought and paid for before August 4 and shipped before August 30 was to be admitted to Denmark and other neutral European countries.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—A seat on the Chicago board of trade sold for \$7,550 today, \$250 higher than the previous high record.

TRIP TO SHRIMP CAMPS IN LOUISIANA IS POSTPONED

Delegates of Fisheries Society May Take the Trip Today.

NEW ORLEANS, OCT. 17.—BECAUSE OF UNFAVORABLE WEATHER

conditions attending the annual convention of the American Fisheries Society today postponed a scheduled trip on the Louisiana conservation bureau's yacht through lower Louisiana lakes and bayous and to shrimp camps. Weather conditions permitting, the trip will be taken tomorrow, it was announced.

Sessions today were devoted to discussion of fish propagation and problems dealing with the fishing industry. Speakers during the session today included G. W. N. Brown, U. S. bureau of fisheries, Orangeburg, S. C.

J. FRANK HANLY DECLARES HUGHES IS DOMINATED BY 'INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT'

Says That While the Republican Nominee Was Governor of New York 'There Was Not an Hour During His Administration When Invisible Government Was Not Triumphant at Albany'

ASSAILS ATTITUDE TOWARDS LIQUOR

Southbend, Ind., Oct. 17.—Declaration by Charles E. Hughes in Omaha that there was no invisible government in Albany while he was governor of New York, caused J. Frank Hanly, Prohibition candidate for president, today, to assail Hughes' attitude on the liquor question during that period. Hanly insisted the liquor interests then comprised a powerful "invisible government" in New York and that Hughes refused to attack them.

"I take issue flatly with Mr. Hughes' statement that while he was governor of New York there was no invisible government," said Mr. Hanly today to several audiences in Michigan and Indiana.

"There was no hour during his administration when invisible government was not triumphant at Albany, nor has there been an hour since when it has not been. Mr. Hughes knew it and was constantly importuned by the best citizens of his commonwealth to do battle with it, and he refused to molest it, or even touch it. It dominates Mr. Hughes now, sealing his lips, making his tongue mute, dominating him until nothing can persuade or induce him to give public utterance, however slight, against it, though he has journeyed for days through states where the people are at death grips with it."

"The only defense Mr. Hughes can make to this charge is to answer that President Wilson also is mute and obedient to the same element of invisible government. To this extent both are its representatives or at best its dumb and silent tolerators."

Finding that Michigan wets were urging that President Wilson is opposed to statewide prohibition, Ira Landrith, vice-presidential nominee, declared at Kalamazoo today that the President's position was being misrepresented. Landrith said he had seen a letter the President wrote to a Texas man declaring his advocacy of statewide prohibition.

The dry train will campaign through northern and western Indiana tomorrow.

SCHOOLS TO GIVE MILITARY TRAINING

War Department Officially Authorizes Sixteen Leading Universities and Colleges.

V. M. I. AMONG THOSE NAMED

Executives Meet in Washington Conference—Committee Selected to Arrange Details of the Course, and to Report Later.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 17.—OFFICIAL AUTHORIZATION for the training in military science of students in 16 of the country's leading universities and colleges, including the Virginia Military Institute, was given by the War Department today to executive officers of the institutions at a conference between them and ranking department officials.

The purpose of the conference was to establish a systematic method for training reserve officers along lines described by the army reorganization law.

In the absence of Secretary Baker, who issued the invitation to the college and university heads, Acting Secretary Ingraham presided and officers present included Major General Scott, chief of staff; Major General Wood, commanding the Eastern Department; Brigadier General Maccomb, president of the War College, and members of the general staff.

The conference was a general informal discussion of the law authorizing army training in civil institutions, and the general impression of the speakers was that the regulations prescribed by the statute were not sufficiently elastic and should be modified so that it might be better adapted to the various types of educational institutions represented.

Mr. Ingraham appointed a committee composed of President Lowell, of Harvard, chairman; Major John J. Kingman, U. S. A.; Superintendent E. W. Nichols, Virginia Military Institute; and Messrs. A. Pace, Catholic University of America; President H. S. Drinker, Lehigh; President W. O. Thompson, Ohio State University, and President George E. Vincent, University of Minnesota, to arrange details of the actual beginning of instruction.

The conference concluded its work tonight and adjourned to await the committee's report.

The institutions authorized today to give military instruction are: Virginia Military Institute, Princeton University, Harvard University, Yale University, University of Michigan, University of Alabama, Stevens Institute of Technology, Catholic University of America, Lehigh University, Ohio State University, University of Tennessee, Clemson Agricultural College, University of Minnesota, University of Illinois, City College of New York, and University of Vermont.

PROBING VISIT OF U-53

Treasury Officials Interview Persons Who Talked With Lieut. Rose.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 17.—The visit of the German war submarine U-53 to this port was renewed today by two representatives of the neutrality division of the Treasury Department, who interviewed various persons reported to have talked with Lieutenant Capt. Hans Rose, of the U-boat. The investigation, it was explained, had to do only with civilians as the visits exchanged by the commander with American naval officers were covered in official reports.

According to the investigating officials, nothing new was disclosed by the inquiry.

EFFORTS HAVE FAILED

No Source of Getting Supplies to Poland Yet in Sight.

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 17.—President Wilson announced today that his efforts to bring about an agreement among belligerent nations to allow relief supplies to be sent to Poland had failed.

WAITING TO LEARN ATTITUDE OF U. S.

England to Make No Representation on the U-53, Pending American Announcement.

REPLY OF VISCOUNT GREY

Is Question in the House of Lords Concerning American Attitude Toward Patrol of the British Warships.

London, Oct. 17.—The British government will not make any official representation to the United States concerning the German submarine U-53, pending an announcement of its attitude by the American government, said Viscount Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, in the House of Lords today.

In reply to a question concerning the attitude of the United States toward British patrols, Viscount Grey said that the United States admitted the British ships were not exceeding their legal rights under international law, but that the American government complained of their presence on the ground of the irritation which the continued presence of belligerent warships off the coast of the United States naturally caused in a neutral country.

He declared that the United States had requested Great Britain to employ a patrol to patrol off its coast and said that instructions were sent to the British ships there to avoid causing any unnecessary irritation and to comply as far as possible with the American request.

"With regard to American waters, foreign consular continued, 'we do not know what steps were taken by the United States for patrolling its waters or in regard to coming to port and securing information from the newspapers. We do not know whether it is the American warships got out of the submarine's way. That is a matter for the American government only and we assume that that government is making full inquiries into the matter. It will announce its attitude in due course. Pending that, we do not propose to make any official representation on the subject of the submarine.'"

The question concerning the German submarine was also asked by Baron Balfour, former commander of the British home fleet; Earl Grey, former governor general of Canada, and others. Baron Balfour asked whether British cruisers were removed from American waters owing to American objections, and if so, what steps the government proposed for the protection of British vessels. He criticized the submarine reply as at least curt and said the American ideas of neutrality were curious.

Earl Grey wanted an assurance that the report was untrue that American commanders of destroyers had acceded to the request of the German submarine commander to clear out of the way and give him room to blow up ships.

Viscount Grey's Reply.

The foreign secretary said in reply to Lord Balfour's question: "The best thing we can do is to read a summary of what actually passed between the United States government and His Majesty's government on this subject since the war began and what we understood the view of the United States government to be."

Viscount Grey then read the following statement: "On the 14th of September, 1914, the British ambassador at Washington telegraphed that the United States authorities had intercepted wireless communication from H. M. S. Suffolk, to New York asking for supplies and newspapers, and he informed us that the United States government considered that this would be making use of United States territory as a base for supplies and information as to shipping."

SEVEN BODIES FOUND IN RUINS OF FACTORY

Two Other Persons Are Missing as Result of Fire.

DYE WORKS AND LUMBER PLANT AT QUEENSBORO, N. Y., DESTROYED

Those Who Lost Lives Were Clerical Employees.

New York, Oct. 17.—Seven persons were burned to death and two others are missing as a result of a fire which destroyed two factories in the manufacturing section of Queensborough late today with a material loss estimated at \$250,000.

The charred bodies were not found until the flames had been extinguished and firemen were pouring water into the ruins of the buildings. All those burned were clerical employees in the plant of the Oakes Dye Manufacturing Company, where the flames started among chemicals on the first floor of the Oakes building and spread with such rapidity that the office force was trapped on the second floor.

In addition to the office building, five one-story storage buildings of the Oakes company were destroyed. From these buildings the fire spread to the Astoria Veneer mill, and lumber yard, where many thousands of feet of lumber was destroyed.