

Probably rain Tuesday and Wednesday, much colder, with cold wave Wednesday.

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DANGER OF RAILROAD STRIKE HAS NOT YET QUITE DISAPPEARED

Deadlock Between Railways and Employees Announced at End of an All-Day Conference.

ON APPLICATION OF LAW

Existing Mileage System of Compensation is the Stumbling-Block, Both Sides Admit.

STRIKE ORDER NOT DEAD

Summary Action Threatened, if Roads Try to Evade Law.

New York, Nov. 13. — Danger of a Nation-wide railroad strike, which was believed to have been averted by the passage of the Adamson 8-hour law, has not entirely disappeared, it developed here today, when representatives of the railroads and the four brotherhoods, comprising 400,000 employees, failed to reach an agreement as to the proper application of the new law.

The announcement of the latest deadlock between the railroads and their employees came at the conclusion of an all-day conference between the national conference committee of the railroads and the brotherhood chiefs, which had been arranged in September.

Another Meeting Not Certain. "We met," said Elieha Lee, chairman of the railroad managers and the conference, "for the purpose of exchanging ideas on the application and operation of the Adamson law. We failed to reach an agreement and we are certain that another meeting will take place."

William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, spokesman for the employees, in the absence of A. B. Garretson, of the Order of Railroad Conductors, declared in a statement that in the event of evasion by the railroads of the Adamson law, summary action would be taken by the brotherhoods. He said that the strike order, which is still in effect, and the brotherhoods would not hesitate to enforce it if the occasion warranted it.

The brotherhoods asked for this conference," said Mr. Lee. "At the morning session we discussed the application of the law and found that there was no basis upon which we could possibly agree. Another setback, besides the elimination of the mileage system, was the determination of the railroads to continue their suits to determine the constitutionality of the law."

The Crux of Problem. The mileage system of compensation, the basis of which is the number of miles traversed by a train crew and not the actual hours of work, is the crux of the new problem that, a railroad authority said, may result in the development of a situation similar to the one which brought into being the Adamson law.

"Frankly," said Chairman Lee, of the conference committee, in discussing this phase of the situation, "the trouble lies in the fact that neither the railroads nor the men know definitely how the law should be applied. It is our own ideas as to how the law should be applied—if at all—suits to test its validity are now pending; while the brotherhoods have their own ideas as to how the law should be applied."

May Call Another Conference. Chairman Lee added that he could not predict the probable outcome of the difficulty. He said, however, that negotiations might be resumed by calling another conference. This possibility was strengthened by the announcement of the brotherhood chiefs that they, with the exception of President Lee, of the trainmen's organization, proposed to remain here for several days. President Lee left for his home in Cleveland tonight. He said it was his intention to join his conferees in Washington Monday, where they will attend the opening session of the National Investigating committee.

Besides William G. Lee, the brotherhood chiefs at the conference were Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. S. Carter, and Ernestmen, and E. L. Sheppard, acting president of the Order of Railway Conductors in the absence of Mr. Garretson, who is on an extended vacation.

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES FILE INJUNCTION SUITS. St. Louis, Nov. 13.—The Missouri Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad filed injunction suits today in the United States district court here to restrain the carrying out of the Adamson 8-hour law. Judge Dyer ordered the defendants (Continued on Page Ten.)

CAPTAIN OF THE COLUMBIAN WAS A U-BOAT PRISONER

Destroyed American Steamer's Commander Arrives at Corunna and Recites Experiences.

WAS IMPRISONED SIX DAYS

Says He Was Warned and That All of His Crew of 109 Were Saved in Life Boats.

Corunna, Spain, via Paris, Nov. 13.—Captain Frederick Curtis, of the American steamer Columbian, who arrived here with the rescued crew of this steamship, declared to a representative of the Associated Press today that he was a prisoner on board the German submarine U-149 for six days after the destruction of his vessel. All of the 109 members of the Columbian's crew were saved, Captain Curtis stated.

Captain Curtis said the Columbian was warned before she was torpedoed and sunk by the U-49. The crew was left in life boats and the captain was taken on board the submarine. Captain Arthur Patterson, of the British steamer Seatonia, says that he also was a prisoner on board the U-49 for eight days, during which time he heard the guns of the submarine in action and also heard distinctly the explosion of the torpedo which he learned later blew up the Norwegian ship Balto, soon after which Captain Yelgesen, of the Norwegian ship Fjordland, joined him in the narrow prison on board the submarine, where they were kept until the following day by Captain Curtis.

Cargo of About 9,000 Tons. "My ship, registered at New York," said Captain Curtis to the correspondent, "carried a cargo of about 9,000 tons and a crew of 109, all of whom were saved. I stopped on the command of the submarine whose commander ordered me to abandon my ship with the crew immediately, which we did with no other baggage than satchels with documents and money."

"Submarine U-49 fired at once two torpedoes at the Columbian, which immediately sank. The crew was left in life boats, while I was taken on board the submarine, which plunged immediately to the bottom. I was in the small quartermaster's cabin, where I found the captains of the Seatonia and the Balto. After me came Captain Yelgesen, of the Fjordland."

Shut Up in Small Cabin. "The cabin was very small. It contained a little folding table, a folding chair and three bunks. Everything was permeated with the odor of benzine. There was no communication with the exterior and the cabin was absolutely dark night and day. "We were fed in the morning with a few morsels of black bread, a cup of coffee and a small portion of bad butter; at noon with a stew of canned meat and soup, and a supper at 10 o'clock with coffee or tea and black bread with butter or marmalade. The hours spent in this narrow prison were very long and disagreeable."

The captain of the submarine, Captain Curtis said, was about 35 years of age, while his crew of 40 sailors were all very young. All were attired in clothing of glossy leather.

JUDGE HUGHES' LEAD IN MINNESOTA DWINDLES

Is Out Down to 233, by Added Votes of the Soldiers.

The Boys on the Border to Date Have Favored Wilson Slightly—More Reports From County Auditors Expected Today.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 13.—Hughes' lead over Wilson tonight was cut down to 233 by added soldiers' votes and a net gain of 44 over previous returns from Sibley county. The latest count is Wilson 178,768; Hughes 178,991.

The soldiers to date have favored Wilson slightly, the difference in his favor tonight standing at two—727 for Wilson and 725 for Hughes. Reports from the county auditors reached the office of Secretary of State Carmichael today, but had little bearing on the result. More are expected tomorrow and representatives of the Democratic National Committee will be on hand until the state canvassing board, which begins its duties officially November 28, has finished its work.

SPECIAL SESSION OF WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 13.—Announcement was made by James A. Strodtief, state senator from McDowell county, following a conference between Governor Hatfield and Republican leaders here today, that a tentative agreement had been reached to call an extraordinary session of the state legislature in Charleston on next Monday to enact amendments to the state election laws and to pass a bill placing the appointive power now held by the governor (Continued on Page Ten.)

PRELATE OF BELGIUM PROTESTS TO WORLD



Cardinal Mercier has issued a protest to the civilized world against the deportation of Belgians for forced labor in Germany.

CARDINAL MERCIER ISSUES A PROTEST

Against Alleged Wholesale Deportation of Belgians for Forced Labor in Germany.

SIGNED BY MANY OTHERS

Declares All Able-Bodied Men Are Hauled Away Pelt-Mell in Cages Like Slaves to Do Forced Labor in Germany.

London, Nov. 13.—Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, has issued a protest to the civilized world against the deportation of Belgians to Germany for forced labor. The protest is dated November 7 and is signed by Cardinal Mercier in behalf of all the Belgian bishops, except the bishop of Bruges, with whom he was unable to get in touch.

Among the principal passages contained in Cardinal Mercier's protest are the following which the Echo Belge will publish tomorrow, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam:

"The military authorities are daily deporting thousands of inoffensive citizens in order to set them to forced labor. "As early as October 19 we sent a protest to the governor-general, a copy of which was also sent to the representatives in Brussels of the Holy See, Spain, to the United States and The Netherlands. The governor-general in reply refused to take any steps."

"At that time the ordinances only threatened unemployed men; today, all able-bodied men are carried off, pell-mell, huddled up in trucks and deported to unknown destinations like slave gangs. "The enemy proceeds by regions. Vague reports have reached us that arrests have been made successively at Tournai, Ghent, and Alost, but we are unaware of the circumstances."

"Between October 24 and the beginning of November 4, the enemy operated in the regions of Mons, Quelyrain, Nevelon and Jemappes, from 300 to 1,200 men rounded up daily. Tomorrow and the following days he intends to fall on the Nivelles Arrondissement. A poster orders all males to present themselves at Nivelles on November 23, provided with identification and registration cards. They are permitted to bring only a small handbag. Clergymen, doctors, barristers and school masters are exempt. Burgomasters are held responsible for the execution (Continued on Page Ten.)

COLD WAVE ON THE WAY

Washington, Nov. 13.—Cold waves for Tuesday in the east Gulf states and for Wednesday in the South Atlantic, except the Florida peninsula, were forecast tonight by the Weather Bureau. In the Ohio valley and Tennessee, local snows and much colder weather, with a cold wave Tuesday, will be followed by fair and cold weather Wednesday. Extreme temperatures reported in the last 24 hours were: Sheridan, Wyo., 26 degrees below zero; Lander, Wyo., 24 below; Harvey, Ont., 20 below. The freezing temperatures extend as far south as central Texas.

TWO STRONGLY FORTIFIED VILLAGES AND 3,000 MEN TAKEN BY BRITISH FORCES

Make Further Breach in Original German Front Line, by Attack on Front of Five Miles on Both Sides of Ancre River in Mist and Darkness, Apparently Surprising the Teutonic Forces—Believed Beaumont-Hamel Couldn't be Taken?

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With the British Armies in France, Nov. 13, via London, Nov. 13.—Attacking on a front of nearly five miles on both sides of the Ancre river in mist and darkness early this morning, the British made a further breach in the original German front line. They captured the strongly fortified villages of Beaumont-Hamel and St. Pierre Division and gained new ground which already has reached a depth of more than a mile at one point.

Two thousand prisoners already have been taken to the cages. Severe fighting continues before Beaucourt-Sur-Ancre, on the north bank of the river, and on the high ground about midway between Serre and Beaucourt-Sur-Ancre, west of the road linking those villages.

Notwithstanding the long prevailing bad weather, with almost continuous rains, the attacking troops made good progress in No Man's Land, the mud having partially dried in the last two days. They were not impeded seriously by the German machine guns.

The attack appears to have been to a large extent a surprise to the Germans, little resistance being offered at the first and second line trenches except before Serre.

Simultaneous Attacks. South of the Ancre, the British line swept in a northeasterly direction to the river bank opposite Beaucourt, cutting off the remaining fragment of the German position around St. Pierre division, while simultaneously Beaumont-Hamel was attacked from the opposite bank. All the positions of the Germans north of Ancre were of exceptional strength. Beaumont-Hamel equalling Thiepval in extent and security of its labyrinth of dugouts, while the German engineers have been laboring constantly for more than two years to make the defenses of which this was an important part impregnable. There was a profusion of connected machine gun redoubts, elaborate telephone and electric light systems and great caverns capable of sheltering companies

WANTS NO RADICAL CHANGES IN POLICY OR IN HIS CABINET

President Plunges Into Work Again and Gets in Touch with Pressing Foreign Problems.

DANGEROUS POSSIBILITIES

Presented by Recent Developments in Mexican and Submarine Questions, Officials Think.

Washington, Nov. 13.—President Wilson, back in the White House for the first time since the campaign began two months ago, plunged into work today in an effort to clear his desk of accumulated business. Taking for granted that he had been re-elected, he asked no questions about electoral votes, but did display anxiety over the political complexion of the next House of Representatives.

Through Secretary Lansing, the President got in touch with pressing foreign problems, including the submarine, Mexican and British blockade issues and in a talk with Henry Morgenthau, chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic National committee, he became acquainted with the latest developments in the political situation.

State Department officials make no secret of their belief that dangerous possibilities are presented by recent developments in both the Mexican and submarine questions, but Secretary Lansing today said no immediate action was in prospect.

It was stated definitely by officials in the confidence of the President today that his re-election would mean no radical changes in any of his policies. He is said to feel that in general his course has been endorsed by the Nation at the polls.

Two Big Problems. It was said today that the attitude of the government toward submarine warfare laid down in the note following the sinking of the channel steamer Sussex and in previous communications will be followed strictly and the State Department will continue to press for American rights in connection with the alleged blockade and mail censorship.

If a satisfactory agreement can be reached for the protection of the American border and American lives and property in Mexico, it is believed that the United States troops in Mexico will be withdrawn soon, although a strong force will be kept along the border. The confused situation in the state of Chihuahua and the uncompromising attitude of General Carranza on some points, however, are understood to cause the President to view the Mexican situation with anything but composure.

Mr. Wilson has begun the preparation of his message to Congress. Because of the probability that the next House will be Republican, he will seek to get through as much general legislation as possible during the short session ending March 4.

Wants No Cabinet Changes. The President is said to desire no general cabinet changes, but to desire his administration. It was stated definitely today that no cabinet officers will be asked to resign either now or next March, although it is possible that one or more may wish to retire for personal reasons.

Among those reported as considering resigning have been Attorney General Gregory, Secretary Redfield, Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels and Secretary McAdoo.

Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Secretary Walsh, who had charge of the Western Democratic headquarters at Chicago in the campaign, it was thought, might be asked to succeed McAdoo as Secretary of the Treasury, Representative Carter Glass responded by saying he "hoped nobody would succeed Mr. McAdoo."

RAILROADS HAVE BEGUN TO RETURN FOREIGN COAL CARS

Big Railroads Give Assurances to Interstate Commerce Commission

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13.—Assurances that they had begun the return of all foreign coal cars held on their lines to the owning roads were received today by Commissioner McChord, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, from practically every large railroad in the United States.

The return of such equipment was demanded by Commissioner McChord Saturday, following representations by railroad men present at the car shortage hearings that such a measure would provide the quickest means of relieving the coal shortage from which various sections of the country have been suffering.

GENERAL SIR SAM HUGHES RESIGNS

Canadian Minister of Munitions No Longer Any Room for Doubt That They Were Ratified by the People in Election.

WAS ASKED TO GET OUT

Request for His Resignation Resulted From Differences Over Questions of Policy and Details of Administration.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 13.—General Sir Sam Hughes has resigned as Canadian minister of militia and defense. His resignation was requested.

The break between General Hughes and Premier Borden and other members of the Canadian government resulted from differences over questions of policy and details of administration. Since the beginning of the war there have been many such differences on questions of military management, but until recently, it is said, they have been adjusted generally by allowing General Hughes to carry out his plans.

Lately the friction has increased and adjustments have grown more difficult. It is understood there has been a growing disposition on the part of the premier and the cabinet to insist upon their own plans as against those of General Hughes.

One of the points over which a difference arose was the supplying of the Canadian forces with the British army rifle. General Hughes, it is reported, advocated instead the use of a Canadian weapon.

Some time ago General Hughes returned from a three months' visit to England with a plan to have a Canadian war council organized in England with a deputy minister of militia at its head. The Canadian government, however, held that with more than 240,000 Canadian troops in the trenches in France or in training in England there should be an overseas minister of militia, which would greatly deprive General Hughes of authority.

When the government insisted upon its plan, it is reported General Hughes suggested that Sir Max Aitken should be appointed to the new post. Premier Borden, however, appointed Sir George P. Perley, although there is said to have been lack of harmony between him and General Hughes. This took from General Hughes' control of a large part of the Canadian forces.

While he was in England, General Hughes, after investigating the Canadian army medical force, relieved General Guy Carleton Jones, of the (Continued on Page Ten.)

FOUR AMENDMENTS CERTAINLY CARRIED

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