

INVADERS' LINE UNITED SOLIDLY BY NISH'S FALL

Hitherto Communication Between Bulraganis and Teutons Has Been Tentative Moves by Advance Guards.

INVADERS IN SOUTH SERBIA LESS FORTUNATE

French Are Said to Hold Pass Barring Bulgars From Macedonia—Long Battle In Galicia Is Ended.

Paris, Nov. 8.—French troops have occupied Kosjak and Babuna Heights, which command Pletvar pass, through which runs the Perlepe-Kavadar road and are expecting to effect a junction with the Serbian army which occupies the northwestern slope of the Babuna range, says a Monastir dispatch to the Matin.

London, Nov. 8.—The fall of Nish has united solidly the main forces of the Bulgarian and the Austro-Germans advancing from the north. Hitherto their communication has consisted of tentative reaching out of advance guards. The Bulgarians and their allies now hold considerably more than half of Serbia and command the Nish railway, one of the chief objects of the campaign.

From Nish the Bulgarian line runs north in a slight curve, encircling the Morava river to Krivivar, where it joins the main Austro-German forces. From this point the invaders' line turns at right angles and runs due west across the broadest part of Serbia.

The rough semi-circle made by the line is still contracting and as it does so, according to the German reports, is taking heavy toll of Servians as prisoners.

In the south of Serbia the fortunes of war are less auspicious for the invaders. There the Bulgarians have received a severe check from the Serbians, assisted by the French and British troops. No official confirmation has been received, however, of the decisive defeat of the Bulgarians, who are attempting to advance into Macedonia through the Babuna pass.

South of Strumitsa French forces are fighting on Bulgarian soil.

The crisis occasioned by the resignation of the Greek cabinet has been met temporarily and if the chamber of deputies

P. A. B. Widener, Widely Known Financier, Dead

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—P. A. B. Widener, the widely known financier, died at his home, Elkin Park, near here Saturday.

Death is believed to have been due to advanced age. For several years past Mr. Widener had been gradually withdrawing from directorships in a number of corporations in which he was formerly active.

Mr. Widener was born in Philadelphia November 3, 1834, and after a public school education, started his business career as a butcher. He soon became interested in politics and for more than 20 years took an active part in all important political movements in the city. In 1874, Mr. Widener was defeated for the nomination

accepts the new Skouloudis ministry, the present status in Greece may be continued indefinitely with no change in the announced policy, now reiterated, of benevolent neutrality.

On the eastern front severe but indecisive fighting continues before Riga and Dvinsk. The offensive movement of the Russians in Galicia along the River Stripa has been halted and the long battle in that region has ended.

No developments of importance have occurred on the other fronts.

More than half of Serbia is now in possession of the invaders, who also have taken the greater part of the country's railway system. The new junction effected between the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces reported from Berlin completes the semi-circular wall of hostile armies about the retreating Serbians.

Several days ago the Austrian forces who invaded Serbia from Bosnia, joined hands with the comrades who had marched into Serbia from the north. The line now runs from the western border near Visegrad eastward along the railroad to Varvarin and then south to Uskup.

The Bulgarians, however, have advanced considerably west of the Nish-Saloniki railroad and are said to be threatening Printina.

The whole movement represents the gradual closing in on the Serbians on the north, east and south in the formation so often employed by the Teutons.

It is said in Berlin that the Serbians have an open line of less than 70 miles in which to retreat into Montenegro. Should the Serbians seek refuge in this country, they would be menaced by the Austrians who already have begun attacks on the northern and western Montenegrin borders.

With the exception of Belgrade Nish is the largest city in Serbia. Soon after the outbreak of the war the Serbian capital was transferred from Belgrade to Nish. There it remained until threatened by the invaders. Within the last month various towns have been mentioned as the temporary seat of the Serbian government.

AMERICANS REPORTED DEAD NOW AT NACO

Naco, Ariz., Nov. 6.—H. R. Thigden and James Miller, American doctors, and two American chauffeurs, A. L. Wilson and J. D. Pylant, who were reported by General Villa to have been shot arrived here today from Villa Verde, 22 miles south of Sonora.

tion of mayor, and this incident closed his political career.

It was then that Mr. Widener entered into the life which made him conspicuous in financial affairs. He began by buying a few shares of street railway stock here and there and finally became the controlling factor in all the Philadelphia street railway companies, accumulating a fortune estimated at more than \$60,000,000.

Aside from gaining control of the many traction corporations, he was active in the formation of the United States Steel company and the American Tobacco company.

Mr. Widener was a great lover of art and his collection of paintings is said to be one of the largest and most valuable in the world.

ROUMANIA WILL RESERVE FORCES

Even interventionists Agree That Military Action Must Depend on Strategic Situation.

WILL ENTER WAR AT PROFITABLE MOMENT

Roumanian Statesmen Seem Agreed That Neutrality is Best Policy For country for Present at Least.

Milan, Italy, Nov. 8.—There is no longer probability of a ministerial crisis in Roumania, says the Bucharest correspondent of the Carriere Della Sera, who asserts that even the interventionists agree with the government that military action must depend on the strategic situation in the Balkans. The majority of the people, the correspondent says, seem to be of the opinion that inasmuch as Roumania is virtually surrounded by fighting forces, her entry into the war would mean the useless sacrifice of reserve men on which the entente powers might count when the sea route, the only sure route for military supplies, is again open.

One of the chief interventionists is credited with saying that everything indicates that Roumania's military aid will decide the Balkan war and that Roumania's help will be offered at the most propitious moment.

Paris, Nov. 8.—Premier Brailiano of Roumania, desiring to contain the views of the members of parliament on the international situation before the opening sessions of the assembly, has been holding individual conferences with them, says a Havas dispatch from Bucharest. All the members the premier has seen thus far agree that the government is following the wisest course in maintaining neutrality, for the present at least.

THANKS UNITED STATES FOR COURTESY TO JAPAN

Japanese Paper Grtified That Cruiser Is Sent For Coronation Celebration.

Tokio, Nov. 8.—Thanks to the government of the United States for its courtesy in sending for the coronation celebration the cruiser Saratoga, the flagship of the Asiatic fleet, is expressed by the Asahi Shimbun of Osaka, which calls attention to the absence of naval representation of other powers, notably China, Japan's nearest neighbor.

United States Ambassador Guthrie and the diplomatic representatives of the other treaty nations left today for Kioto to attend the coronation ceremonies there.

Leaves Nagoya.

Nagoya, Japan, Nov. 7.—The emperor, attended by the whole court, who passed last night at the Nagoya palace on his way to Kioto for the coronation ceremonies, left Nagoya this morning and received an enthusiastic and impressive greeting from the people. The city was in brilliant festive garb. The streets were decorated with festoons of flags and lanterns and garlands of flowers. The imperial sanctuary was followed to the railway station by the carriage of the emperor and those of the princes and princesses of the retinue. The imperial train conveying the court departed amid the strains of the national anthem played by a military band and shouts of "banzai" from the populace. The emperor was greeted with wild enthusiasm at every stopping place along the route to Kioto.

ROBBERS BLOW SAFE IN THEATER; ESCAPE

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 8.—Robbers blew open the safe of the Majestic theater, less than 100 yards from the executive mansion early today and escaped with \$240.

Cotton Ginning Figures.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Cotton ginned prior to November 1 amounted to 7,554,871 running bales, including 69,204 round bales and 55,358 sea island bales, the census bureau announced today. Ginnings by states were: North Carolina 408,066; South Carolina 172,481.

TWO SERVICES FOR OVERFLOW ARE NEEDED

Attendance at Four Meetings Yesterday Breaks All Records For Religious Gatherings In Asheville.

PLEAS ARE MADE FOR NEW HIGH SCHOOL

Interesting Program For "Home Week" Begins This Evening With "Home Night" Services at the Tabernacle.

Asheville has always had the reputation of being a church-going city, but the crowds that attended the meetings yesterday conducted by the Chapman-Alexander evangelistic party smashed all previous records here. Four services were necessary to accommodate those who came to hear the sermons and the music, two overflow meetings being conducted at the Auditorium.

In the afternoon Rev. Dr. Chapman addressed a big audience of men at the tabernacle on the text, "Be Sure Your Sins Will Find You Out." The speaker used telling illustrations to drive home his points and at the close of the sermon many asked for prayers.

At the same hour the Auditorium was filled with women at a meeting at which Mrs. Chapman presided and read the Scripture lesson, Mrs. Charles M. Alexander then spoke on "The Armor of Righteousness." At the close of her remarks Mrs. Alexander said that there has been a noticeably small number of girls and women among those who have made professions during the revival services and called for volunteer workers among the women present. A large number went forward.

Large Delegation.

Last night the Junior Order, United American Mechanics broke all records for numbers in any one delegation that has visited the tabernacle. The afternoon train from Hot Springs and Marshall brought hundreds of members of this order and others. An hour before the service began cars on the Montford line were crowded and it was realized early that another meeting at the Auditorium would be necessary. At this second overflow gathering Rev. Dr. Calvin B. Waller delivered a powerful sermon on "The One Thing Needed." Mrs. Alexander also spoke, giving some of her experiences. Fifteen decisions were made at this service.

Before beginning his sermon last night on "The Way of Escape," Rev. Dr. Chapman made a plea for the new high school building. He said that perhaps it was not appropriate for him to suggest how men should vote in Tuesday's election but that it seemed to him that would not make the impression that the children are neglected here.

Rev. Dr. Waller made a familiar plea at the Auditorium in behalf of a new high school structure.

Mr. Alexander was at his best last night and under his leadership the large chorus and the unbroken choir made the Alexander hymns and some of the older favorites ring with a mighty volume of harmony. Albert Brown held the congregation almost breathless with some of his solo selections.

More than 200 conversions were recorded yesterday and including Friday night it is announced that 947 persons have signed covenant cards.

WHEAT CARRYING VESSELS EXEMPT FOR REQUISITION

British Decide That Vessels Loaded Before December 15 at U. S. Ports Can Proceed.

Washington, Nov. 8.—In an attempt to increase the receipts of American wheat, Great Britain has announced, according to consular dispatches, that wheat carrying vessels arriving at the United Kingdom ports will be exempt for requisition for military purposes. An announcement by the state department says:

"The British board of trade has decided that vessels loaded by December 15 with wheat from American Atlantic ports will be exempt for requisition on arrival at United Kingdom ports and will be free to start another voyage, not necessarily to North Atlantic ports, after discharging cargoes."

ANNUAL REPORT OF FEDERATION

Feature of Opening Day of 35th Annual Convention of American Federation of Labor at San Francisco.

YEAR MOST MOMENTOUS IN FEDERATION'S ANNALS

Period of Extraordinary Stress For Labor Movement, "Testing As It Has Its Very Existence."

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 8.—Presentation of the annual report of the executive council featured the opening day of the 35th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which opened here today for a two week session. President Samuel Gompers presented the report which pronounced the year past the most momentous in the history of organized labor and one of extraordinary stress for the labor movement, testing as it had its very existence.

"There is not a country, and there is scarcely a relation in the common life," says the council's report, "that does not show some effect of the terrible war that is being waged in Europe. From our present viewpoint these effects are primarily destructive. Whatever of constructive value shall come out of it all, will depend upon the wisdom, the ability and the statesmanship of the real statesmen of the nations. But at present we see customs, institutions, and the relationship that are the result of years of struggle and persistent effort to realize ideals, swept away by the great tide of destruction and lost in the clash of arms, the smoke of the battlefield, and in the terrors of naval warfare."

Describing the effects of the war upon organized labor and American customs and institutions, the report deals at length with attempts by interests of beligerent European nations to interfere with the peaceful pursuit of American industries.

High tribute was paid the working men of the nation through whose patriotism, the report says, these plans have perished and the movements so far have been futile.

The holding of a World's Labor congress at the same time and place that peace delegates meet when the war is ended, is recommended in the report as "necessary in order to infuse the spirit of humanity and democracy into this practical conference."

In order that the position of the United States working men in this regard may be fully representative of the country's unanimous voice of labor, the report recommends that all international unions be urged to give the plan their support.

The report covers the recent investigation by labor leaders of the Dick Military law. In that connection, it says:

"Up to the present we have received no complaint nor have we learned of any act in which the military arm of the government had misused the Dick Law to offset or curb the aspirations of the working people of the land."

We refer to the situation in Colorado last year. . . . The corporations had practically coerced and intimidated the officials of the state and had over-ridden the laws of the state. . . . There is not nearly so grave a danger in the Dick law as there is in the menace threatening our institutions through the private detective agencies and the private arm of gun men."

Walsh Praised.

Attention is also called in the report to the work of the United States commission on industrial relations. Chairman Walsh and the labor representatives, Messrs. O'Connell, Lennon and Garretson, are praised for their "judgment and determination which brought to light many wrongs and injustices that might otherwise have been concealed or overlooked."

The commission's report is strongly endorsed by the executive council, which recommends that the convention urge the next congress to make the report and hearings of the commission public documents.

"Because the commission did not follow conventional lines and so presented facts and materials that are usually carefully suppressed and not available to the masses of the people," the report continues, "there was initiated against the commission campaign for the purpose of discrediting in advance the final report. However, the labor movement as well as all citizens who have sympathy and understanding of the lives of the wage earners united in determined effort to defeat this campaign and to make known their approval of the policy the commission followed."

Reviews Legislation.

In reviewing legislation by the last congress, the report expresses the executive council's approval of the seamen's bill. The law, it says, will afford a large measure of safety provisions for the general public who travel the high seas and, the report adds, "we feel confident in asserting that the passage of this legislation by the last congress was a landmark."

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NOTE INSISTS THAT ENGLAND OBSERVE LAWS

TRIAL NOW DEALS WITH PRESIDENCY OF MELLER

Prosecution in New Haven Case Almost Through Examining Witness.

New York, Nov. 8.—The trial of the eleven directors and former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway, charged with attempting to monopolize railway traffic in New England today had reached the period when Charles S. Mellen became president. Counsel for the prosecution were expected to complete Mr. Mellen's direct examination today. At the conclusion he will be cross-examined by counsel for the defense concerning his testimony which dealt with his services as president and vice president of the company.

It was during Mr. Mellen's presidency that the New Haven attained its greatest development.

BRAMHAM WILL ACCEPT PRESIDENCY OF LEAGUE

Says He Will Do the Best He Can and Does not Court Publicity.

Durham, Nov. 8.—President-elect William G. Bramham, of the Carolina Baseball league, who will succeed the retiring president, Arthur Lyon, of High Point, will accept the office with which he was honored. However, he refuses to be congratulated. "Arthur Lyon, says he never had so much worry and criticism during his entire life, as he did during the two years of his presidency," Mr. Bramham, told a press representative, "but I expect to do the best I can and shall not court publicity."

Mr. Bramham said that he had rather not have anything to say regarding the class C ruling, but back into effect by the league. However, he was optimistic as to the outcome of next season and said, that if the right kind of baseball was given the people of North Carolina, that they would readily lend their support.

U.S. COURT BEGINS ITS CIVIL TERM

In District court this morning the Gilbert-Hopkins case was called for trial. The question was raised as to whether Mr. Stevens shall be made a party to the suit as a defendant and the arguments on this point will be heard by Judge James E. Boyd tomorrow morning. Court was adjourned until 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Judge Boyd announcing that he will in the meantime hear any motions that may be brought before him.

Deputy Marshal M. D. Justice will leave tomorrow for Atlanta with seven prisoners who were sentenced last week to serve terms in the federal prison there. The following men, convicted of distilling, will serve a year and a day: Alfred Cantrell, John Gass, Ben Hall, Bascom Gregg and George Cordell. C. C. tatum will spend 15 months for using the mails to defraud; J. D. Johnson will remain in Atlanta 15 months for blocking.

Deputy Marshal R. B. Slaght has gone to Washington to complete Alonzo Lyda to the National Training school. The following will serve terms in Buncombe county jail for violations of the internal revenue law: Arthur Wood, one month; Mose Powell, three months; Ben F. Huff, one month, and Dilly Wilson, thirty days. Many convicted defendants paid heavy fines.

PRESIDENT WILSON REGRETS ACCIDENT

Washington, Nov. 6.—President Wilson today sent a telegram to the father of Marie Padon, the boy who fell under the president's automobile and was slightly injured in New York yesterday. The telegram expresses solicitude and regret.

OBREGON TO CONDUCT WAR AGAINST VILLA

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 8.—General Alvaro Obregon, Carranza's principal military commander, has reached Aguila Prieta to prosecute a campaign to drive Villa out of Sonora. General Obregon arrived at Douglas from El Paso, aboard a special car which was switched across the border.

Latest Note to Great Britain Declares That U. S. Cannot Submit to Curtailment of Its Neutral Rights.

CHAMPIONS CAUSE OF ALL NEUTRAL NATIONS

Document Protests Against Policy of Expediency Which Has Governed Treatment of Neutral Trade.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The United States in its latest note to Great Britain, covering exhaustively British interference with American trade since the beginning of the European war, declares that the so-called blockade instituted by the allies against enemy countries on March 11 is "ineffective, illegal and indefensible." Notice is served that the American government "cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights," and it cannot "with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests."

Ambassador Page, to whom the note was sent by special messenger for delivery to the London foreign office, was instructed by Secretary Lansing "to impress most earnestly" upon the British government that the United States "must insist that the relations between it and his majesty's government be governed, not by a policy of expediency but by those established rules of international conduct to which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence."

Declaring the United States "unhesitatingly assumes" the task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, the note proclaims that the American government will devote its energies to the task, exercising always an impartial attitude.

The note, nearly 15,000 words in length, was made public by agreement between the state department and the British foreign office. It carries with it a voluminous appendix, giving the text of American naval instructions issued in 1862 and a summary and table showing hundreds of vessels detained by British authorities since the beginning of the present war.

The body of the note is divided into thirty-five points, dealing with all phases of the contraband question, seizures and detentions, prior to, as well as after, the so-called blockade was instituted, and announces that a separate communication will be sent soon dealing particularly with the "propriety and right of the British government to include in their list of contraband of war certain articles which have been so included."

In conclusion, after an argument on the law and facts, Secretary Lansing says:

"I believe it has been conclusively shown that the methods sought to be employed by Great Britain to obtain and use evidence of enemy destination of cargoes bound for neutral ports and to impose a contraband character upon such cargoes are without justification; that the blockade, upon which such methods are partly founded, is ineffective, illegal and indefensible; that the judicial procedure offered as a means of reparation for an international injury is inherently defective for the purpose; and that in many cases jurisdiction is asserted in violation of the law of nations. The United States, therefore, cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights by these measures, which are admittedly retaliatory, and therefore illegal in conception and in nature, and intended to punish the enemies of Great Britain for alleged illegalities on their part. The United States might not be in a position to object to them if its interests and the interests of all neutrals were unaffected by them, but, being affected, it cannot with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain require or justify oppressive and illegal practices."

"The government of the United States desires, therefore, to impress most earnestly upon his majesty's government that it must insist that the relations between it and his majesty's government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence. It is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day but of the future that the principles of international right be maintained unimpaired."

"This task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the latter's (Continued on page 2)