

AMERICAN PASSENGERS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ON TORPEDOED ANCONA

Washington Officials Wait Anxiously for Definite Information About Ship Sunk By Austrians.
BUT MEAGER DETAILS THUS FAR RECEIVED

Some Passengers and Members of Crew Reported to Have Landed on African Coast—642 People Aboard.

London, Nov. 10.—A dispatch to Lloyd's from Bizerta, Tunis, says that three hundred of the people aboard the Ancona were drowned. Most of those lost, the message says, were women and children immigrants. One hundred and thirty of the survivors have reached Bizerta.

Rome, Nov. 9, (by way of Paris), Nov. 10.—The Italian liner Ancona, sunk in the Mediterranean sea by a submarine, had on board 83 first cabin passengers, 60 second cabin passengers and 339 in the steerage. Prince Cassano Zuciga was aboard the liner.

Cape Bon, Tunis, Nov. 10.—Two of the Ancona's boats with 54 members of her crew have landed at this port. Some of the men were injured.

London, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Lloyd's from Bizerta, Tunis, states that some Americans are said there to have been on board the Ancona.

A dispatch from the Stefani News agency of Rome says that 100 shells were fired into the Ancona before she was torpedoed.

A message from Rome states that there were 482 passengers on the Ancona instead of 422 as given in previous messages.

William Hartfield, general manager of the company's offices in New York, said that the crew of the Ancona numbered 160 making the total ship's company 642. Of this number 270 were passengers. A number of injured people are reported to have been landed at Bizerta, while later messages states that two of the Ancona's boats with 54 members of the crew had landed at Cape Bon, Tunis, about 70 miles east of Bizerta.

Await Details.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Definite information concerning the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona by a submarine flying the Austrian flag is anxiously awaited by officials of the United States government. Should it develop that Americans aboard the liner lost their lives and that the steamer was torpedoed without warning, the American government would probably demand disavowal of the act by Austria, reparation and assurance that there would be no repetition of the incident.

If the administration officials decide that the matter is one

India Said to Be Ultimate Destination of Kitchener

Main Mission of British War Secretary Reported to Be in India and Egypt Where Great Britain Is Confronted With Alarming Unrest Among the Natives.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Earl Kitchener's ultimate mission during his absence from the British war office, is said, according to confidential information received here, to be to India, where, according to the same information, British rule is confronted with a more serious state of unrest than is known generally outside of British official circles.

Through the thick veil which British censorship has thrown about events in India comes the statement that Nawab Sultan Ul Mulik, the Mirzam of Hyderabad, one of the most influential of the native princes and a staunch supporter of Great Britain, has been deposed by his people. This development following successive reports of mutiny and unrest, is said to be the reason for Earl Kitchener's departure from England.

It had been officially announced that the head of the British war office was on his way to the near east, which was generally interpreted as the Balkans. Information reaching the United States, however, through channels not subject to British censorship is to the effect that it is well known in London among persons close to the government, that although Field Marshal Kitchener may stop in the Balkans to co-ordinate the efforts of the allied military forces, his ultimate destination is not only India but Egypt as well, where the British gateway into Asia is menaced by the Teutonic-Bulgarian-Turkish successes in the Balkans.

Coupled with the reports of activities of German agents fomenting discontent among the native population of India are reports of disaffection in Egypt, also ascribed to the same sources. Since the Turks failed to cut the Suez canal, mainly through the arrival of colonial troops from New Zealand and Australia, it is reported

that agents from Constantinople and Berlin have been conducting persistent propaganda among the natives in that theater.

Some time ago Great Britain imposed the most stringent restrictions against the entry of foreigners to India and Egypt with the announced purpose of keeping out the agents of Great Britain's enemies.

The importance to the British of the reported downfall of the Nizam of Hyderabad may be illustrated by the fact that at the critical moment when Turkey entered hostilities and the Sultan called on all Mohammedans for holy war, the Nizam of Hyderabad, head of the largest Mohammedan state in India, issued a manifesto to his people declaring it to be the duty of all Mohammedans in India to adhere to their British allegiance. The Nizam also contributed \$2,000,000 to defray the expenses of the First Hyderabad Imperial lancers and the Twentieth Decan horse, who were transported to service in Europe.

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

New Haven Paid To Keep Competing Railroad Out

New York, Nov. 10.—More letters written by executive officers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad were read into the record today at the trial of the eleven former directors of the New Haven under the Sherman anti-trust laws to support the government's charge that the New Haven had endeavored to harass the Central New England railroad and to show how the latter had eventually been acquired.

One letter from John M. Hall, president of the New Haven, disclosed that the owner of the Montague farm, who refused to permit the New England to pass through his land, was Fred C. Wagner and that the New Haven contracted to pay him for his services.

Hall wrote Wagner asking him to tender his bill. A few days later Hall wrote again saying he was surprised at the amount of the bill but that he would take the matter up with the secretary.

ident of the New Haven, disclosed that the owner of the Montague farm, who refused to permit the New England to pass through his land, was Fred C. Wagner and that the New Haven contracted to pay him for his services.

Fay and His Associates Enter Not Guilty Pleas

New York, Nov. 10.—Robert Fay and the four men the government has grouped with him as defendants on the charge of trying to blow up munition ships have pleaded not guilty to the indictments found against them Monday. The accused men also asked for a reduction of bail, but Federal Judge Howe is said to have allowed the present bail of \$25,000 each to stand. A speedy trial—three weeks

or a month—has been promised the defendants by Assistant District Attorney Knox.

Union Leaders Ask Wilson To Commute Sentences

Washington, Nov. 10.—President Wilson has again been asked by a delegation of union leaders to commute the sentences of former officials of the Structural Iron Workers union, now serving sentences in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., in connection with the so-called dynamite conspiracy case. Clamency was asked for Frank M. Ryan of Indiana

former president of the union and 12 others.

STANTONBURG PEOPLE ATTEND THE SERVICES

Two Large Congregations Yesterday Hear Noted Evangelist Deliver Powerful Sermons at the Tabernacle.

AGED PEOPLES' SERVICE THIS AFTERNOON Subject of Rev. Dr. Chapman's Evening Discourse Will Be "The Prodigal Son."

The feature for today at the Chapman-Alexander tabernacle will be the service for aged people this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. J. C. Pritchard's committee has been busy for several days securing the addresses of those who wish to be present and automobiles will bring them to the meeting today. The program arranged by Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and his associates is expected to be one of the most interesting of the "home week" services.

Large delegations will attend the meeting tonight when Dr. Chapman will preach on "The Prodigal Son". Members of the Sunday schools at West Asheville to the number of about 400 will occupy reserved seats. Special cars will meet the Sunday school members at the end of the West Asheville line at 6:45 and 7 o'clock. The delegation will assemble at the Auditorium at 7:15 o'clock to form line of march. Members of the Merchants' association and their clerks will meet at the Langren hotel at 7 o'clock and march in a body to the tabernacle. Railway men, Y. M. C. A. Classes, Junior Philathetas classes of Haywood Street Methodist church and members of the Royal Arcanum also attend in bodies.

Two large delegations yesterday heard the sermons on "The Unpardonable Sin" and the "Prodigal Son". At the evening service Rev. Dr. Chapman made an impressive plea for religion in the home as the only force that can protect boys and girls from the temptations of the world. Charles M. Alexander called upon various delegations for sons. The colored delegation was not forgotten and this body sang with enthusiasm and harmony for which they are noted. Albert Brown sang "He Wants a Poor Sinner Like Me" and Messrs. Alexander and Brown sang "The Ivory Palace." Many expressed the desire to lead Christian lives.

Among the delegations present at yesterday's services were about 200 people from Spartanburg and the intervening points who came on a special train provided by the Southern Railway. A party from Marion, where some of the Churches have been holding prayer meetings for the success of the Asheville meeting, also attended.

This Afternoon. The sermon for this afternoon follows: "This is a prophetic utterance. It is a looking forward to that day when the feet of our Saviour, as He returns from the skies, shall stand upon the Mount of Olives, and is it not wonderful to think about it? You remember that in the New Testament, in Acts 1, 9, 10, 11, we read these words, 'And when He had spoken these things, He was taken up, and a cloud received Him out of their sight. And while they looked steadfastly towards heaven as He went up, behold two men stood by them in white apparel; which also said Ye men of Galilee, who stand ye gazing up into the heavens? This same Jesus which it taken from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven.' And my text prophetically looks towards the consummation of that day. Will it not be wonderful to see the same Jesus—the Jesus who took the

JAPAN TO MAKE NO MOVE AGAINST CHINA

Kioto, Japan, Nov. 10.—Japan has assured the powers that she has no intention of making or naval demonstration against China in connection with the pending negotiations for a postponement of the re-establishment of a monarchy in China, if such should be decided upon.

JAPAN'S RULER IS CONFIRMED

Yoshihito Is Consecrated as Emperor at Kioto—Event Celebrated in Every Town and Village in Japan.

THE GREATEST OF ALL NATIONAL CEREMONIES Coronation Takes Form of Announcement to Emperor's Ancestors That He Has Ascended Throne.

Tokio, Nov. 10.—Yoshihito was confirmed or consecrated emperor of Japan in Kioto, the ancient capital, today, and in every city, town and village throughout the empire wherever, indeed, a Japanese was to be found, the event was celebrated in some fitting manner. The Japanese call the consecration "Go Tairei," or great ceremony, implying the greatest of all national ceremonies. When they are speaking English they refer to it as the coronation.

The new sovereign neither subscribed to oaths nor took a hereditary crown upon his head. No clergyman, priest or archbishop officiated as the intermediary between heaven and earth.

Here the emperor himself is supreme. Here the coronation takes the form of announcing to the spirits of the imperial ancestors that he has formally succeeded to the emperorship, that he has come into possession of the three Divine Treasures, and that he has actually ascended the "Takamikura" or imperial throne and from the throne he announces to his subjects that he has been consecrated as emperor.

There is no break in the sovereignty over the Japanese empire. When Emperor Mutsuhito passed away his son, Yoshihito, on July 30, 1913—immediately acceded to the throne and duly acquired the Sacred Treasures. Simultaneously the new ruler, who was today consecrated, received his ministers of state and members of the court and proclaimed his reign as that of "Taisho" or "Era of Great Righteousness." Mourning for the Empress Dowager Haruko caused a postponement of the coronation ceremonies and today they were conducted without the presence of the Empress Sadako, consort of the emperor, who is soon expected to present another heir to the throne.

Opportunity to Study People. "It occurs to me," said Premier Count Okuma a few weeks ago to the correspondent of the Associated Press "that these ancient ceremonies at Kioto will afford foreigners an opportunity to study the psychology of the Japanese people." That, after all, from the western standpoint, is what is making the coronation so wonderfully attractive. The foreign observer is carried back into ages, and he is having set before him a story of national existence, an explanation of an empire's genesis that is beautiful, dramatic and appealing whether he is to class the tale as mythological, traditional or historically proven.

He is able to study the origin, customs and development of the Japanese as never before in history, for this is the first time since the reign of Jimmu Tenno, 2,500 years ago that the people of Japan or representatives of foreign powers have been permitted to participate in the ceremonies of coronation. Before this, only the court and feudal lords and samurai were there. This coronation, therefore, is the bridge between the old and new Japan—it is the official exodus from the impenetrable feudalism of the past to the modernism and commencement of democracy of the present and future. The first great step in the modern development of Japan was taken by Emperor Mutsuhito in 1889 when he granted a constitution to his subjects.

SCHOOL BONDS CARRIED HERE

Canvassing Board in Session at City Hall to Give the Official Vote on Election Held Yesterday.

ELECTION PLEASING TO BIG MAJORITY Asheville Will Now Have New Modern High School, With All Other Schools in City Improved.

The canvassing board, composed of W. R. Gudger, first precinct; W. W. West, second precinct; H. B. Carter, third precinct; H. C. Grindstaff, fourth precinct; A. B. Howell, fifth precinct and G. G. Beal, sixth precinct, is in session at the city hall, tabulating the official vote cast yesterday in the election which resulted in a victory for the high school bonds. It is believed that the official majority for the bonds will reach 300, although this will not be known until the canvassing board completes its work.

The vote in the precincts as it stands before the official canvass follows: First, total vote 250, 180 for and two against; second total vote 308, 218 for and none against; third total vote 662, 432 for and two against; fourth, total vote 515, 343 for and two against; fifth, total vote 334, 177 for and six against; sixth total vote 650, 328 for and none against.

With a spirit that could not be defeated the men of Asheville yesterday marched to the various polling places in the city and put Asheville down as a progressive city by carrying the city for the high school bonds by a majority of 350.

Hard Work. Although by the middle of the afternoon it was found that a majority had not been attained the workers then renewed their efforts and by the time the polls closed at 5:27 o'clock it was realized by those who had faithfully stuck to their posts that the victory had been won. But the majority was not large enough for the workers to become jubilant until the vote was tabulated and counted, but by the time the announcements were made at the various precincts the news flashed over the city and those who had labored long and loyally were pleased beyond expression that Asheville was to have a new High School; that the money due on the Hill Street colored school would be paid and that improvements badly needed would be made on the other schools of the city.

One of the great difficulties which the workers had to overcome was the general indifference of many citizens of the city and the fact that it is very hard to get men to come out just to vote for bonds, when no other election is being held. Despite these handicaps the organization, which had been perfected under Judge P. C. Cooke, worked as if they were members composing that organization had been veterans in the work of carrying elections.

According to the announcements made previous to the election and reaffirmed this morning the money will be spent as follows: \$150,000 for a new High School building, to be erected on the site of the present structure; \$25,000 to be spent in paying for the new Hill street school for colored children and the remainder to be spent in making improvements in the other city schools which are badly needed. By this means it is planned to relieve the congestion in the public schools of this city. As it now stands every school in the city is crowded beyond its capacity.

ALLIES' FORCES IN SO. SERBIA BEATEN, REPORT

Sofia Dispatch Tells of Defeat of the Anglo-French Troops, Describing Losses as Enormous.

SITUATION IN NORTH SERBIA GROWS WORSE In South, However, With Large Reinforcements Arriving, Allies Hope to Assume Decided Offensive Soon.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—Defeat of the French and British forces in south Serbia with losses described as enormous, is reported in a dispatch from Sofia by way of Budapest.

London, Nov. 10.—From the point of view of the allies the Serbian situation is growing steadily worse in the north, but offers fresh ground for encouragement in the south. Only a small section of the important railway running through Nish remains in the hands of the Serbians and this is doubly threatened by the Bulgarian advance to the Morava river and the continued southern drive of the German forces from Krusevac, both converging on Aleksinac, where it seems likely that a junction will soon be effected.

South of Nish the railroad is undoubtedly in the hands of the Bulgarians as far as Veles, since Leskovac has recently been taken by them; but south of Veles in the neighborhood of Krivolac the situation has taken a turn decidedly more favorable for the entente allies.

The Bulgarians are still persistently attacking this point but Saloniki dispatches report they have been driven back four times and that the net result of the Bulgarian attempt to work themselves behind the Serbians has been very heavy losses without the gain of a single foot of ground.

The French and British troops figured conspicuously in the Bulgarian repulse and it is confidently believed that with the reinforcement by troops now arriving in large numbers a decided offensive by the allies will be possible in the near future.

Loans by the allies to Greece definitely announced today will tend to cement friendly sentiment, it is thought, and by showing the confidence of the entente powers in Greece do more to quicken that country's benevolent inclinations into positive action than offers of territory.

Reports differ as to the probability of the dissolution of the present Greek cabinet, some stating that dissolution is imminent and others declaring that Former Premier Venizelos and his party are prepared to support the Skouloudis cabinet. The general opinion seems to be that all elements are anxious to avoid a political contest under present conditions.

New York, Nov. 9.—The fire in the hold of the passenger steamer Rochambeau which broke out after the vessel left here Saturday has been extinguished and the steamer is now proceeding on her voyage to Bordeaux.

The fire in the reserve coal bunkers of the Rochambeau had been extinguished was received in a brief wireless message this morning from Captain Juham of the liner. The message read: "Have succeeded in extinguishing fire and proceeding to Bordeaux. All well on board."