

TWO KILLED AND MANY INJURED IN RAILROAD WRECK

Spartanburg Scene of Collision Between Electric Train and Freight. FREIGHT ENGINEER IS UNDER ARREST

Electric Train Was Filled With Soldiers and Skilled Laborers.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 17.—In a wreck here early tonight on the Piedmont and Northern, an electric interurban line, two persons are known to have been killed and sixteen known to be injured.

The dead are: Corporal Arthur C. Wright, Battery B, Third field artillery, Buffalo, N. Y., and W. Jesse Edwards, Cavins, S. C., a skilled laborer employed at Camp Wadsworth.

Known Injured.

The known injured are: Privates R. P. Williams, Company C, 107th infantry; Joseph Fitzpatrick, Battery F, Second field artillery; Courtney Stone, Company L, 107th infantry; Charles Miller, Battery F, field artillery; Harry L. Stribbe, ambulance corps; Harry Triantafyllou, Company H, 107th infantry; Frank Johnson, ambulance corps; Private Fisher, Battery D, Second field artillery, abdominal injuries; Private Kare, Battery C, Second field artillery, cut about the head; Private H. K. Lankau, First field artillery, fractured leg; Private O'Grady, Battery B, Second field artillery, left side hurt; Private Ladue, Eighth company, ammunition train, fractured thigh; Private Briggs, Battery D, First field artillery, bruised about right leg and body.

Civilians Samuel F. Pearson, civil engineer; O. W. McIntyre, carpenter at the camp.

It is reported that still another body is in the wreckage and it is possible others have been injured and not reported. The injured were taken to three hospitals in the city and others to the base hospital at Camp Wadsworth. The wreck was a rear-end collision, a freight engine and four cars crashing into the rear end of an electric train carrying laborers and soldiers from Camp Wadsworth to Spartanburg.

Engineer Arrested. It was hours before the freight engine was removed from the coach through which it plowed. The engineer of the freight train, H. B. Lineberger, has been put under arrest by the military police and is being held tonight. It is said the electric train left the camp fifteen minutes before the freight train was proceeding slowly, giving the conductor time to collect his train. It is said the electric train was running without rear lights. It is reported that fully fifteen injured laborers are being cared for in houses near the scene of the wreck.

Engineer H. B. Lineberger, in charge of the freight engine said there were no lights on the rear of the passenger train. At the camp base hospital where there are seven soldiers injured and at the two local hospitals where others are being treated, it was said tonight that they regarded none of them as fatally injured.

Two civilians, Samuel F. Pearson and O. W. McIntyre are the most seriously injured. Pearson was most seriously injured. Pearson was most seriously injured. Pearson was most seriously injured.

CAMP SEVIER SOLDIERS KEEP UP SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

Gain of Over \$50,000 Is Shown Over Night at the Camp.

HAVE SET GOAL.

GRANVILLE, S. C., Oct. 17.—The seventh day of the Liberty loan campaign at Camp Sevier was ushered in yesterday with a gain overnight of fifty-odd thousand dollars. With \$15,000 already subscribed, the goal of a million and a half, which the thirteenth division has set for itself, begins to appear as a very reasonable possibility.

The organizations which distinguished themselves most during the preceding twenty-four hours were the 105th engineers, whose returns showed a net increase of \$15,000, the 115th field artillery, with a net gain of \$9,800, and the 117th and 118th infantry, with gains of \$6,750 and \$6,850, respectively.

The 11th infantry is still leading the division with a wide margin, its total subscriptions amounting to \$130,950. The 120th infantry still holds second place with \$100,000 to its credit.

General Townsley has issued a general order setting Thursday aside as a holiday to be spent in furtherance of the subscription work on the Liberty loan and in carrying out patriotic exercises.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Forecast for North Carolina: Fair Thursday; Friday probably rain.

MRS. RYAN DIES.

SUFFERING N. Y., Oct. 17.—Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, wife of the financier, died at her home here tonight after a brief illness.

KAISER'S MINIONS IN THE UNITED STATES TRYING TO DEFEAT THE LIBERTY LOAN

Colonel Herbert M. Lord, of the War Department, Voices An Official Recognition of Efforts of Pro-German Element to Hinder Loan—Some Methods Employed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Pro-German agents in the United States, according to reports to the treasury department, have directed their energies toward defeating the Liberty loan. Their organized propaganda has borne fruit, from Minnesota to Texas, it is asserted, in scattered localities where weak efforts have been made, not openly, but by indirect methods to discourage subscriptions.

The work of the pro-German agents, officials assert, has been carried on for more than two weeks. Some of the workers have had the temerity, the reports indicate, to conduct their operations here in the national capital.

Official Recognition.

Official recognition of the propaganda against the loan was voiced today by Colonel Herbert M. Lord, representing the war department at the war risk insurance conference at which the details of the sailors' and soldiers' insurance law are being explained to officers and enlisted men from the various cantonments.

"There has been an organized effort," said Colonel Lord, who was chairman of today's meeting, "to discourage the liberty loan."

This effort, he added, had been made by "seeking to misrepresent the patriotism of the new national army" an official account of the proceedings of the conference, which was behind closed doors, issued tonight by the treasury department reads as follows:

"In convincing refutation of the slander, which was to the effect that the men of the new national army opposed the war, Colonel Lord announced that subscriptions for the army for the loan already aggregated \$26,000,000 and that some of the subscriptions were written in foreign languages.

"The announcement caused great enthusiasm among the delegates from the army and navy, marine corps and coast guard (attending the conference), 500 of whom swarmed up to the platform following the address and signed war insurance applications, all of which, except forty, were for the maximum of \$10,000."

Assembled from various sources, the efforts of workers against the loan appear to have been directed along four main channels:

"Attempts to discourage prospective buyers of Liberty bonds.

The publication, in certain newspapers and other

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.)

MISS JEANNETTE RANKIN CAPTIVATES BIG CROWD AT THE N. C. STATE FAIR

Speaks at Dedication of Woman's Building at Fair Grounds.

APPEALS FOR WOMEN.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 17.—Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, America's only woman congresswoman, completely captivated the great crowd at the state fair today in a magnificent address in connection with the dedication of the woman's building, erected and presented to the women of the state this year by the state fair association.

A speaker of remarkable force and finish she delivered a speech which, exceptionally logical and comprehensive, democracy and government being her theme. Incidentally she recited a thrilling story of the development and peculiarities of her native state of Montana and in rounding out her argument for enfranchisement of women she expressed confidence that the men of North Carolina will not long delay giving their womanhood deserved recognition. If they persist in not doing so, she told the women that Montana has an "absentee voting" law and that the North Carolina women can come over to Montana and register and then come back to North Carolina, state after state, until they have secured the men that ere long if they persisted in not letting the women of North Carolina have a hand in their government and the women of her western country would govern them, anyway, through their ballot and they had better hasten to enfranchise their own women.

Judge E. W. Winston presided for the exercises dedicating the new building and the invocation was by Mrs. R. E. Cotton, founder of the Woman's club movement in this state. The presentation of the building on the part of the fair association to the state was by Mrs. R. E. Cotton, founder of the Woman's club movement in this state. The presentation of the building on the part of the fair association to the state was by Mrs. R. E. Cotton, founder of the Woman's club movement in this state.

The presentation of the building on the part of the fair association to the state was by Mrs. R. E. Cotton, founder of the Woman's club movement in this state. The presentation of the building on the part of the fair association to the state was by Mrs. R. E. Cotton, founder of the Woman's club movement in this state.

NEUTRAL NATIONS MUST BE PREPARED TO SHARE GREATER DEPRIVATIONS

All Supplies for Germany to Be Cut Off by Blockade.

THE NEW FORMULA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Neutral nations and particularly those in Europe, must be prepared to share even greater deprivations and burdens made necessary by the war under the decision of the recent allied conference at London.

Details of the conference are beginning to reach Washington through official channels. They show that the allies are determined to support their armies in the field by cutting off as far as possible all supplies for the German army from neutral sources through a tightening of the blockade.

Attention was called at the conference to the necessity of preventing Sweden from supplying Germany with metals and the opinion prevailed that hereafter the neutrals should be compelled to furnish the allies with goods of their own production which they cannot consume, in exchange for supplies from the allies. Further they will be required to use their own ships for this trade.

"Such is the new blockade formula which must be strictly applied, and which will make it impossible for Germany to continue the struggle," said one declaration of the conference. The extent to which the United States will be influenced by the decisions of the London conference has not been revealed, but that the government is in accord with them is evidenced by the rigid restrictions placed upon exports to the European neutrals from this country.

STRIKE NOT SETTLED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—As a result of a misinterpretation of messages from the federal wage adjustment board, Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board, announced today that the shipyard strikes had been settled at Portland as well as at Seattle, Washington. The adjustment board is now engaged in an effort to compose the differences between employers and workers at Portland, and Mr. Hurley explained tonight that a message from there relating to the settlement at Seattle led to his error.



AMERICAN DESTROYER TORPEDOED BY SUBMARINE BUT MANAGES TO MAKE WAY TO PORT IN SPITE OF SEVERE DAMAGES

One Man Killed and Five Wounded When Torpedo Hits Destroyer, the First American Warship Injured in U-Boat Campaign—Germans in Possession of Oesel and Russians Are Preparing for Counter-Attack—Much Bombing in West.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—An American destroyer on patrol duty in the war zone was torpedoed by an enemy submarine yesterday and had one man killed and five wounded. She managed to makeport in spite of severe damage.

Vice-Admiral Sims cabled a brief report of the incident to the navy department late today. He gave few details, but it is assumed there was no fight and that the U-boat made good her escape after launching a torpedo without showing herself.

THE ONE KILLED. Gunner's Mate Osmond Kelly Ingram was the man killed. He was blown overboard by the explosion and his body was not recovered. Ingram's mother, Mrs. Betty Ingram, lives at Frost City, Ala.

In accordance with the policy of secrecy concerning American naval operations, the department did not divulge the name of the destroyer or the exact place of the encounter.

None of the wounded was seriously hurt. They are Herman H. Pankratz, gunner's mate, St. Louis; William E. Merritt, seaman, New York city; Frank W. Kruse, fireman, Toledo; Patrick Rutledge, other, New York city, and William Selmer, fireman, Dundas, Minn.

Finally Damages One. Although American torpedo-boat destroyers have covered nearly a million miles since the United States entered the war, crossing the ocean, convoying vessels and chasing submarines, only recently has a German submarine succeeded in damaging one of them.

The attack occurred somewhere within the war zone last Tuesday, but though the destroyer was badly damaged, she was able to make port. One man, a gunner's mate, was killed, being blown into the sea by the force of the explosion of the torpedo. Five other men were wounded.

Germans Hold Oesel. The Germans are entirely in possession of the island of Oesel, at the head of the Gulf of Riga and the Russian forces still there are cut off from communication with Petrograd. Small naval engagements continue in adjacent waters. Pernau, an important gulf port north of Riga and due east of Oesel island, has been bombed by German naval ships.

The Berlin war office announces that large quantities of booty were captured on Oesel and that more than 1,100 prisoners were taken by the Germans Wednesday.

On the mainland to the south of Riga there has been considerable activity on the part of the Germans, who at one point endeavored to throw pontoon bridges over the Dvina river. The Russian artillery, however, frustrated the plans.

Naval Demonstration Probable. A report which if true, probably indicates that the Germans are preparing for a big naval demonstration against the Russians from the Baltic, comes from Malmo, in southern Sweden. It says a large number of German war craft were observed Monday and Tuesday and that the belief prevails that they were reinforcements for the German Baltic fleet.

The expected renewal of the great offensive by the British and French troops in Belgium has not eventuated. Heavy bombardments and reconnoitering encounters still prevail.

There have been only bombardments on the southern front in France and in the Austro-Italian theatre. "There has been a noticeable return of bombing operations by the British airmen in Belgium and across the line in Germany and by the Germans against French positions. British aviators have dropped tons of bombs on Bruges and also have loosed explosives on a factory near Saarbrücken, Germany, while the Germans have bombed Nancy and Dunkirk, at the former place killing ten persons and wounding forty.

GERMANY'S OPINION.

AMSTERDAM, October 17.—The Weser Zeitung (Bremen) publishes an article by Major von Hoffe, of the German general staff, on the effect the entrance of the United States will have on the war. After reviewing the difficulties of the United States in training and transporting troops to Europe, he declares that the American military possibilities may safely be ignored by Germany.

"Before the declaration of war" he says, "the military resources of the United States consisted of an insufficiently trained regular army of only 100,000 and a national guard of 150,000, hardly trained at all. The various measures taken to increase the army will result in the formation by spring of an army of about 1,400,000 which has only received minimum training.

"No considerable part of this army can reach Europe before summer, while, in any case, a large number must be retained at home; so that no more than 400,000 or 500,000 men can be sent to Europe. The transport difficulties will be enormous. Two and a half million tons of shipping will be necessary to transport and supply sixteen divisions and the total American shipping even allowing for confiscated ships and new construction will by spring be only 4,000,000 of which the navy requires 2,800,000.

"An extensive transport of American troops would cause serious difficulties in supplies to England and France. It must also be remembered that the U-boats are sinking more and more ships daily.

"Finally the fighting value of the American troops is not great, probably about equal to that of the Roumanians and there certainly will be fewer of them than of Roumanians. So, Germany will have an easy task. In fact it is doubtful whether the Americans will risk the venture of sending an army to Europe at all.

"The only American help to be expected is in the form of munitions." (Continued on Page Two.)

POSITION MORE FAVORABLE.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17.—Regarding the situation in and around the Gulf of Riga, the semi-official news agency today issued the following summary of conditions there as coming from a competent naval authority.

"While our fleet in the zone of operations is being pressed by German forces four times its strength our army finds itself in a more favorable position, the strength of the German troops landed being insignificant. Rags Bay, the only place where reinforcements can be disembarked, is

TO FACILITATE WORK, I. C. C. IS DIVIDED. Commerce Commission Is Divided Into Three Sections to Dispose of Docket.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Under authority recently granted by congress the interstate commerce commission today divided itself into three sections to facilitate the work of disposing of its evergrowing docket.

The first division, consisting of Commissioners McChord, Meyer and Aitchison, will be charged with the conduct of the work of the bureau of valuation, "other than considering and deciding proceedings relating to the valuation of carriers' property."

PLANNED TO MAKE SELECTIVE DRAFT MORE SELECTIVE

New Plan Would Take Men Best Able to Leave Home Duties.

CIVILIANS HIGHLY ENDORSE NEW PLAN

Various Grades of Dependency and Industrial Value to Be Established.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A comprehensive new plan for applying the army selective draft which would take first only men without dependents and of no particular value to war industries, and establish various grades of dependency and industrial value from which future drafts would be made strictly on the selective basis has been worked out tentatively by the provost marshal general's office and discussed with the president.

The plan, it is learned today, was submitted recently to a conference of civilians who directed exemption board activities in a number of states, and received endorsement of most of them, who are now discussing the proposed plan with their state governors.

It is proposed to formulate in each local draft list a table of registrants, placing each in a column denoting his dependents and industrial value in the war's production.

For instance, horizontal columns or classifications would be based on dependency. Men with no dependents would be placed in the first class, those with dependent distant relatives in the second class, those with wives in the third class, those with a wife and one child in the fourth, and so on. Similarly the vertical columns might represent certain industries arranged according to their respective merits as war necessities. Industrial classes under consideration in this connection are farmers, shipyard employers, munition workers, railway and transportation employees, miners, steel plant and motor industry workmen, and certain other industrial plants or industry branches to be designated from time to time by the president or the war department as temporarily essential. The latter classification might include plants making military clothing, harness, first aid materials, or professionals such as chemists and other scientific men to carry arms.

Thus the table with horizontal dependency classifications and vertical industrial classifications would hold a place for each registrant in accordance with his dependency or industrial value claims. In selecting men for examination, boards would first take all men physically fit, having neither dependents or value in essential war industries. When this class was exhausted, draft authorities would draw on the classes having the slightest dependency claims and the least value in essential industries. Theoretically, the draft would be carried through the table, to the classes with most dependents and highest industrial value.

No class would be exempted as (Continued on Page Two.)

AMERICAN PRISONERS WOULD STARVE WITHOUT FOOD SENT BY RED CROSS

Such Is Story Brought by American Who Escaped From Germany.

DAILY FOOD RATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Minister Morris, at Stockholm, cabled the state department today news of the arrival of Willot Charles Smith of Norfolk, Conn., who escaped from a German internment camp at Kiel and brought word that American prisoners in Germany would starve but for food sent them by the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. Smith was a horseman on the British front. He was captured by the German raider Moewe, and was carried into Germany just before the United States broke diplomatic relations. No details concerning his escape were given by the minister.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes City (4,243), Suburban (4,637), Country (1,826), Net paid (10,706), Service (206), Unpaid (133), Total (11,045). Buy a Liberty Bond.

NEWARK, Ohio, Oct. 17.—All but \$34 of the \$5,300 stolen this morning from the Granville bank at Granville, a village near here, was recovered this afternoon with the capture of two men in soldiers' uniforms by C. O. Burke, a former Newark policeman. The robbers wore civilian attire when they entered the bank.

LIEUTENANT GRAHAM IS WOUNDED WHILE ON DUTY. Believed to Be First American Wounded While on Firing Line.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—First Lieutenant A. Graham, medical officer's reserve corps, attached to the British forces, has been severely wounded in the thighs by gunshot. General Pershing so advised the war department today without giving details. Lieutenant Graham's next of kin was Mrs. William J. Graham, 153 Park avenue, Paterson, N. J.

Robbers Enjoy But Little of Ill-Gotten Gains Before Being Arrested.

NEWARK, Ohio, Oct. 17.—All but \$34 of the \$5,300 stolen this morning from the Granville bank at Granville, a village near here, was recovered this afternoon with the capture of two men in soldiers' uniforms by C. O. Burke, a former Newark policeman. The robbers wore civilian attire when they entered the bank.

The men gave their names as Earl Davis, twenty-two, and H. F. Shults, twenty-five. Their residence is unknown.