

Greek King Flees, Said; Allies and Hellenic Army Locked in Fierce Battle

ZAIMIS RESIGNS AND VENIZELOS MAY BE PUT INTO POWER AS PREMIER AT ONCE; DECLARATION AGAINST BERLIN EXPECTED

Constantine Thought to Be With German Cavalry—Allies Land Troops Within Short March of Athens; the Greek troops Attempt to Stop Them and Clash Enues—Greek Princes Reported to Have Fallen—King Refused Audience to Entente Ministers—Elevation of Former Premier Backed by Populace Will Throw Nation Into Strife on Side Allies—Roumanians Chasing Austrians In Advance Into Transylvania, Said

(By the United Press)

London, Aug. 31.—The Greek Government is thrown into chaos by the resignation of Premier Zaimis, who has resigned because of Roumania's entrance into the war.

Reports say that King Constantine has fled and taken refuge with an escort of German Uhlans at Larissa, 150 miles north of Athens. The reports are unconfirmed.

A strong Allied force has landed at Piraeus, eight miles from Athens, and engaged a Greek army near the King's country home at Tatoi, says a telegram to the British press from Salonika. Several Greek princes have fallen, says the dispatch. Reports say the King refused an audience to the Allied ministers, pleading illness. The fall of the Zaimis cabinet is possible. The immediate elevation of Venizelos, former premier, to head the Greek government, and a declaration of war on the Central Powers, is believed here to be imminent.

Austrians Flee Before Roumanians.

London, Aug. 31.—A Rome dispatch and Bucharest advices report that the Austrians are fleeing before the Roumanians, abandoning villages and passes.

Quiet In West.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The German attempted a bold stroke in Parroy Forest last night, but were ejected from a French trench which they had penetrated, it is said officially. Elsewhere all is calm.

Roumanian Offensive Gigantic Affair.

Rome, Aug. 31.—Nine Hungarian towns, four of them with a population of more than eight thousand, with Kronstadt, an important commercial city of Transylvania have been captured by the Roumanians in the first three days of the sweeping invasion of the Transylvanian Alps. Vienna semi-officially admits that the Roumanians are attacking with "extraordinary vigor," on a 375-mile front. Roumanian inhabitants of the captured villages marched out to meet the invaders with flowers and fruits.

A GENERAL EMBARGO ON SOUTHERN ROADS BY SATURDAY, SAID TROOPS COME HOME; WILL BE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT NATION

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 30.—Movement of perishable freight will stop at midnight Saturday on virtually all railroads throughout the South in anticipation of the general strike called for Monday.

Most of the Southern roads issued embargoes today directing that no shipments which would deteriorate if delayed en route should be accepted for destinations that would not be reached before Sunday. In some cases the ban was extended to include explosives, and some roads made the embargo immediately effective. The several lines which had not issued embargo orders tonight were preparing to do so tomorrow.

B. S. GAY OF JACKSON DIES IN HIS OFFICE

Jackson, Aug. 30.—Hon. Benjamin Stancel Gay, one of the best known men in the northeastern section of the State, died in his law office of heart trouble at 10:30 o'clock this morning. His funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Missionary Baptist church, of which he was an honored member.

Mr. Gay was born December 13, 1856, and he married Miss Annie Odum in 1887. His wife and ten children survive him. He was represen-

Washington, Aug. 30.—Orders for the return to their State mobilization camps of 15,000 National Guardsmen now in the Mexican border were issued tonight by the War Department. General Funston was directed to return three regiments from New York, two from New Jersey, two from Illinois, two from Missouri, and one each from California, Oregon, Washington and Louisiana.

Secretary Baker announced the order after a conference with President Wilson at the White House. Earlier in the day the department had ordered to their home stations 6,000 regular coast artillerymen who have been serving as infantry on the border.

The secretary's statement tonight said:

"In view of the fact that substantially this number of troops who have not done patrol duty on the border are now on their way there, it is felt that this number can be spared. In a few days if transportation facilities remain undisturbed, the department intends to order home some more regiments and possibly to replace them with troops now in their mobilization camps in the several States."

tative of Northampton county in the House of Representatives for the sessions of 1903 and 1911. He also represented the Third Senatorial District in the Legislature of 1909.

W. AND L. DEPARTMENT PAID KINSTON MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND

Good Profit in Operation of Plant In Last Fiscal Year—Receipts of Nearly \$50,000 Gave Good Sum Over Heavy Expenses

The municipal light and water plant is a paying proposition, and has been for years past. Supt. John E. Weyher, under whose management the plant and its business have been for several years, today made public the report for the last fiscal year, which ended May 9, showing a profit of nearly \$11,000 in the 12 months and total receipts of nearly \$50,000. The report in detail follows:

Operating expenses:	
Operation	\$18,994.91
Maintenance	1,617.58
Interest	5,500.00
Total	\$26,112.49
Receipts:	
Light rentals	\$28,708.38
Street lighting	6,141.86
Water receipts	11,709.78
Water for paving	458.50
103 Fire hydrants	2,472.00
Total	\$49,490.52
Subtracting the operating expenses from the receipts leaves a net profit of \$23,378.03.	
Plant account additions in the 12 months were:	
Electric	\$2,706.56
Waterworks	9,831.49
Total	\$12,538.05
Deducting the total for these additions, or extensions of pipe and wire lines, etc., gives a profit over all of \$10,839.98.	

COTTON JUMPS HIGH FOLLOWING GOV'M'T CROP REPORT TODAY

Forecast for 11,800,000 Bales—Condition 61.2 Per Cent. On Aug. 25—North Carolina 65 Against 76 Last Year

(By the United Press)
New York, Aug. 31.—Cotton sold up from 31 to 34 points following the government forecast today. December cotton was up 31 points and March up 34 points.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates forecasts the cotton production at 11,800,000 bales, against 11,900,000 last year.

Condition of the crop on August 25 was 61.2 per cent. of normal, against 72.3 on July 25, and 69.2 on August 25 last year.

The condition in Virginia was 90 per cent. normal against 85 last year; in North Carolina 65 against 76 last year; South Carolina 87 per cent. against 71 last year.

Bulletins

(By the United Press).
TARBEE LOST.
Washington, Aug. 31.—W B Smith of Charlotte, N. C., is missing from the wrecked cruiser Memphis, the Navy Department reports.

WILL THE RAILROAD COMPANIES SUPPLY CREWS FOR TRAINS?

Believed Trains In This Section May Be Operated by Extra Men

MACHINISTS MENTIONED

Said They May Take Revenge Upon Trainmen—Some Men In This Part of Country Wouldn't Be Benefitted, Some Would

What will happen locally when the big strike breaks Monday morning—if it does?

There may not be a wheel turning after 7 a. m., and there may. Will the railroads smuggle crews into all the points from which trains depart, and at which trains are likely—laying on sidings and fires banked—to be abandoned, to take hold the minute the union crews lay off their jobs? That is not unlikely.

What will be the mechanics' attitude? Not long since the machinists had a grievance against the trainmen, it is said. There was a mechanics' strike on, and engine-men—this is rumor only—volunteered to keep up their locomotives while conductors hauled strikebreakers. Will the machinists run the engines on the Southeastern roads when the strike breaks, and clerks and pensioners collect fares and supervise freights? There is a rumor that such will happen. There are several thousand mechanics employed in this region.

Then, on many of the branch roads freight crews are comprised by white conductors and engineers and colored trainmen. The negro trainmen, it is said, have been made, some time since, to sign a pledge that they will not forsake their employers, while the companies have been taking on the extra lists "everything obtainable," to be the better prepared against the greatest walkout the world has ever known. White men coming as strangers to freight trains on which the regular colored train hands are retained will find their jobs easier for them.

Of course, for a time there would be late trains, and the possibility of accident would be magnified many times. But the railroads, with enough men to keep the trains running, might eventually break the strike, and that would be worth something to the railroads. And a railroad is not usually a modern Samaritan; its sense of forgiveness is limited; it used to be the case in local strikes that, should the strike be crushed, all hands were kicked off the premises.

This town is not a railroad center in the big sense of the word. There are not very many brotherhood men here. It is headquarters for no local even. But the gravity of the situation strikes home directly to the union men living here just as it does to hundreds and thousands in some places. Some of the passenger men on the little branch roads in this section have cinch jobs. Some of the freight men have not. Some of the latter complain of working sixteen hours a day. "It's they who are working eight hours a day," said a brotherhood man Wednesday night, referring to the companies; "we work sixteen." A few of the men would not be benefited in the least by the strike; there is a crew of veteran passenger men not far from here who have held the same jobs for years upon years, breakfasting, dining and supping and sleeping at home, actually running only four hours a day, and drawing salaries upon which they raise families, acquire property and maintain bank accounts. On the other hand, there are men who drag heavy freight trains over long stretches of road for such a part of the day that they have time left for nothing but sleep, and little or no recreation.

There are estimated to be 400,000 men ready to walk out Monday. Lo-

OHIO MOB FAILS TO GET FIEND ALTHOUGH SHERIFF MUTILATED

Infuriated Farmers Foiled—Black Who Viciously Assaulted Woman Spirited Away Second Time—Poses Still Search

(By the United Press)

Lima, Ohio, Aug. 31.—A dozen poses of enraged farmers continued today to search the countryside, determined upon lynching Charles Daniels, a negro "spirited to somewhere in Northwestern Ohio." The mob is unable to locate him. Sheriff Herman Ely is in the Allen County hospital with two broken ribs and a broken arm and a dozen cuts as the result of his refusal at first to reveal the hiding place of the negro. Only after he was threatened with lynching did he tell. The negro, however, was again "spirited" away when the mob discovered his location. He was taken to another jail in a nearby county.

Mrs. Baber, attacked by Daniels, expected a visit from the stork soon. She was assaulted by the negro while alone in a kitchen yesterday. He cut her with a razor and beat her over the head. One of her eyes was gouged out. It is believed she will die.

An Earlier Report.

Lima, Ohio, Aug. 30.—A mob of 3,000 persons captured Sheriff Ely late tonight, took him to the public square, placed a noose around his neck and threatened to hang him unless he disclosed the whereabouts of Charles Daniels, a negro held for assaulting a white woman. The negro had been spirited away earlier.

With his clothes torn off and blood streaming from a dozen cuts, Sheriff Ely had yielded to the mob which had placed a rope about his neck to hang him, and has left town, presumably to take the blood-maddened men to the hiding place of the negro Daniels.

TAYLOR CENSURES THE PRESIDENT IN LETTER

Wilmington Man Talks Plainly to Chief Executive, His Friend, On Subject of the Strike—Sent Copy to Mr. R. H. Rountree, Who Gives Publicity

The New York Times says: "President Wilson should hold up to public censure the brotherhoods of railroad employes for their refusal to arbitrate, in the opinion of J. A. Taylor, a wholesale merchant of Wilmington, N. C., who for years has been a friend of the President, and whose brother, Walker Taylor, is collector of the port of Wilmington. Mr. Taylor has expressed this opinion in a letter addressed to the President, a copy of which The Times received yesterday.

"In his letter, Mr. Taylor said he recognized that the President was actuated by the highest public motives, in his efforts to prevent the strike. He then outlined the situa-

cal leaders and most of the men have orders which tell them that they shall not turn a hand after 7 a. m. Monday.

A conductor passing through Kinston this morning stated that he had just received the strike order from the local chairman, and expressed the belief that it would be a "sure enough" walkout and that suspension would be general. Some employes scoff at the idea of substitute crews carrying on the service. They would be strikebreakers, it is pointed out, and that would make the subs' lot the harder. Besides, many of the brotherhood men do not believe the companies can scrape together enough men to run the trains.

The Norfolk Southern Railroad is known to be rushing freight destined to other lines, to get it off its hands as quickly as possible. No embargo had been ordered this morning. Many roads the country over called embargoes and some anticipated the action, Wednesday.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AS WELL AS THE RAILROADS ISSUE EMBARGOES; FRAMING UP FOR PARTIAL OPERATION OF LINES

Both Companies and Brotherhoods Begin Tremendous Advertising Campaigns for Influencing Public—Hotels Take In Great Stocks—Santa Fe Installs Emergency Crews at Division Points and Is Prepared to Operate 46 Trains, Headquarters Announces—Southern Has Been Getting Ready for Break for Weeks—Systems In Southern States Order No More Freight Taken—Brotherhoods Say Even Partial Legislation Will Be Satisfactory

Washington, Aug. 31.—Legislative settlement, even not including all the demands, will be acceptable to the brotherhoods, it was announced this afternoon.

New York, Aug. 30.—"Strike-broken schedules" are being framed for lines that will be partially in operation during the strike. Both sides today inaugurated an immense advertising campaign in the newspapers. New York hotels are stocking up with great stores of supplies. Santa Fe Prepared.

Topeka, Aug. 31.—Forty-six train crews are stationed at Santa Fe division points, ready to man passenger trains in the event of a walkout, it is announced at the general offices of the company.

Steamship Companies Issue Embargoes.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Freight embargoes on the Old Dominion and Merchants' and Miners Steamship companies were declared today. Southern railway transportation superintendents were called into conference at Washington. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, the Queen and Crescent and Louisville and Nashville railroads declared embargoes.

The Southern, it is learned, has been preparing for weeks to attempt to operate both passenger and freight trains during the strike.

As he saw it, emphasizing that the demand for an eight-hour day is not a measure of service, but a basis of pay. He continued:

"I was much impressed with your appeal to the railroad executives to make concessions because of the international situation, but it seems to me that this appeal should be made to the men who are responsible for the situation, and whose persistent disregard of public duty can alone imperil the public safety. I cannot help but believe that you have failed to give due consideration to the relative weight of personal grievance on one side and public right and convenience on the other. If unionized labor is capable of such enormities as now are threatened, I think the sooner the issue is brought to a head the greater will be the security for the country.

"The responsibility for failure to effect a settlement is not yours, but the obligation to place the responsibility is undoubtedly yours."

"A copy of this letter was sent to R. H. Rountree, a New York cotton merchant, and also a long friend of President Wilson, who wired to Mr. Taylor for permission to send it to the New York Times for publication. Mr. Rountree is a native and former resident of this section. He visits Kinston quite often.

RECORD SALES ON THE TOBACCO MARKET; TREMENDOUS PILES OF LEAF WITH NO BREAK IN PRICES

So far as the money involved is concerned, the biggest sales of tobacco in the history of Kinston are being pulled off today, with no prospect of a let up until a date hour. The breaks are among the largest ever known in the belt. Well above a hundred thousand dollars will be turned loose, it is said.

At 2:30, making their estimates in confusion unprecedented this season, warehousemen predicted that the sales total for the day would be around \$655,000 pounds. All gave conservative estimates, it is believed, and no one would be surprised if it were found, after tabulations are completed, that three-quarters of a million pounds had been auctioned off. The breaks are about twice as heavy as any prior to today in this season.

No warehouseman admitted having less than a hundred thousand pounds on his floor. One of the five stated that he had between 175,000 and 200,000, more probably the latter quantity, in his house. The former figures went into the total estimate above.

It was known almost from daybreak that the sales would be enormous. Wagons came in from all directions in steady streams during the night and morning. It would be foolish at this hour to say if the offerings were excellent, good or fair, for no man has been able to sum up the general quality of the weed marketed. It is boasted on every hand, however, that there was no decline in price, and that the 20 cent average or better of the season prevailed.