

SUBMARINE ACTIVITY AND NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE ON EASTERN FRONT FEATURE WAR SITUATION

London, Nov. 11.—An acute revival of the submarine issue, chiefly in the Mediterranean, accompanied by a general offensive activity by the Russians on the eastern front, make the war news read today like a repetition of history months old.

Along the southern extremity of the Russian line to the west of Caucasus, where desperate battles have been under way for several weeks, the Russian claim considerable success, which is said to have resulted in breaking the Austro-German line and to have culminated in a retreat during which members of the fleeing soldiers were drowned in addition to leaving 2,000 Austro-German troops as prisoners.

In the Riga region the Russians maintain they are more than holding their own. West of Riga the Russians have consolidated the positions they recently claim to have retaken several villages occupied by the invaders.

Less change is reported from the Balkan front than at any time since the campaign began. It is now definitely established that the French are in possession of the Serbian town of Veles, a daring cavalry raid which reached the environs of the place giving rise to the erroneous report that the town had been wrested from the Bulgars.

It is unofficially reported that both wings of the Bulgarian forces invading Macedonia are menaced by the Anglo-French advance, while the Serbians are said to have resumed the offensive in the region of Babuna Pass, where they recently won an important success. The Serbians are making a stand and it is also reported that they have established complete communication with the French.

This report, if true, insures the temporary safety of Monastir, where a Bulgarian panoply has been prevailing. Monastir has a large Bulgarian population and it was feared some of the people might join the band of Serbian irregulars which, on several occasions lately, have threatened the town.

London newspapers continue to devote much space to the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona. Many of them editorially express the opinion that the attacking boat was a German submarine, and they arrived at the usual conclusion that the United States is more concerned in exacting reparation than any of the other powers.

PARCEL POST USED BY GERMANS TO DODGE BRITISH

New York, Nov. 10.—Heavy importations by parcels post from Germany indicate that foreign snippers shut off by the British embargo are taking advantage of this last loop-hole of trade. It is said that individual firms in this city are now receiving by single steamers as many as 700 packages from German houses. Some firms claim they receive their goods much more quickly by the postal route. The postal rate from Germany to the United States is only three marks, or 72 cents, for eleven-pound packages.

Up to a year ago parcel post packages from foreign countries were generally gifts from friends. The commercial delivery of goods developed when England declared an embargo on Germany. Parcel post mails now being received at this port are taxing the capacity of the postoffice and appraisers' stores forces. Besides the phenomenal imports coming to New York are proportionately large consignments for Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and other leading cities.

The packages are unloaded from ocean steamers on the Postoffice tender as the vessels arrive at quarantine, or as the liners proceed up the bay. The Postoffice and Customs officials handle the packages, examining the contents and assessing the import duties. After the contents of a package have been examined, and the duties fixed, the importer is notified that delivery will be made upon payment of the rates fixed by the appraiser.

In the heavy importations are furs, skins, gloves, wearing apparel, musical instruments, headed articles, etc. Contrary to general impression, dyestuffs are not coming through the mails in anything like the quantities imagined. Only 200 packages per month of dyestuffs are received here by parcel post, 90 per cent of which come from Germany. These packages do not exceed 11 pounds each, the universal weight limit under the international postal agreement.

During last September, 19,527 packages were received from foreign lands at this port, against 5,773 for the same month in 1914. The avalanche of parcel post packages for other sections of the country indicates that this proportion is maintained throughout the country.

One prominent importer says: "As soon as the British started in to make regular importations impossible, our firm instructed shippers in Germany to try the parcel post. We figured out that this method would be safe as well as expeditious. Our expectations have been more than fulfilled. In fact, the plan has resulted in our getting merchandise quicker than by ordinary freight. Goods have actually reached our store a week to ten days ahead of the time they would have been delivered by the old method of shipment. We plan to continue using this method of importing after the war, because of the service we gain."

JURY CASES TAKEN UP IN SUPERIOR COURT

Superior court took up the trial of jury cases last Tuesday. The following gentlemen were sworn in to serve as jurors for the week: Messrs. G. A. Boozer, John H. Marshall, Luther Branson, C. W. Crutcher, D. P. Shaver, J. R. Watkins, D. R. Killington, J. H. McLaughlin, T. A. Sparrow, C. W. Spaulding, J. L. Knott, C. T. Bowen, R. H. Carter, D. S. Reid, Jr., W. F. Foxdexter, E. P. Hauser and John W. Crowder.

The court this afternoon is engaged in hearing the case of C. A. Vogler, receiver of W. F. Davis, vs. W. H. Davis, the matter involving the title to certain machinery comprising a saw mill equipment.

A compromise judgment has been entered in the case of E. O. Candie vs. Granite State Fire Insurance Company. In the case of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company vs. Crow Brothers, a judgment has been entered allowing the plaintiff to recover from the defendant \$1,610.85 with interest from November 8, 1915. Attorney L. M. Swink was appointed commissioner to sell one hundred shares of the capital stock of the Crow Fertilizer Company to satisfy this judgment, the sale to be consummated upon the confirmation of the court at the February term.

The case of W. L. White vs. J. O. Busick et al, and that of J. C. Callaway and the Lewisville Trust Company vs. J. W. and L. C. Farrer, were continued.

R. J. Bowen and Brother vs. C. F. Bauserman, settled out of court.

R. J. Bowen and Brother vs. F. M. Sledge, settled out of court.

R. J. Bowen and Brother vs. G. M. Niles, report of Commissioner H. W. Spaulding, confirmed.

J. F. Kerner, administrator of R. B. Kerner vs. Boston Cottage Company, ordered that the receiver, W. M. Hendren, pay to the clerk of the superior court the sum of \$50 to the credit of the West End Hotel and Land Company and that the receiver be discharged.

In the superior court the case of Tavis vs. Fries Manufacturing and Power Company, is still pending.

The following judgments have been entered: A compromise has been effected in the case of the City of Winston-Salem vs. the Phelps and Casualty Company, New York, whereby the plaintiff received the sum of \$250 in settlement of the suit.

Receiver W. Y. Hartman filed a report of the condition of the receivership in the case entitled O. W. and J. G. Kerner vs. the Forsyth Bank and Trust Company, whereby the plaintiff is directed to investigate the claims filed and report at a later term of the court.

Certain claims were also allowed and ordered paid by the court.

In the case of Anderson Neal vs. Nancy Martin, W. T. and T. E. Sprinkle, in which the boundaries of certain lands in dispute, the court appointed A. E. Dean to make a survey of the tracts, make a plat of the same and make returns to the court.

An order of non-suit was entered in the case of O. W. Hanner vs. the City of Winston.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN COAL FIELD IS THREATENED

Washington, Nov. 11.—Will the Wilson administration be called on this winter to settle an anthracite coal strike? As the question appears to be shaping, there is a probability that the President may find himself confronted with a condition of acute industrial warfare, the Pennsylvania coal operators on the one side, the United Mine Workers on the other, and the general public shivering in between.

On March next, the four-year agreement between the miners and the operators will expire automatically. The miners have already formulated their demands for a new agreement. According to a summary published these demands include recognition of the union, an eight-hour day, a twenty per cent increase in wages, a more speedy, simplified and satisfactory method of settling disputes, a two-year agreement prohibiting contracting miners from having more than one working place, a 240 pound ton, payment for refuse cleaned from coal, and other more technical suggestions.

The principal demands are similar to those made in 1903, 1906, 1910 and 1912. It is stated on good authority that, aside from certain specific matters relating to the collection of union dues, the checking of work and docking of wages, there have been no concessions to the demands of the miners except wage advances and various changes in the method of settling disputes.

The operators have persistently refused to recognize the union. Since 1902, hours of labor have remained the same, and neither the 2240 or 2000 pound ton has been established. It is generally believed here that the operators will refuse to meet the demands which the miners have formulated, and among labor leaders there is frank belief that a strike is imminent. Men in Washington intimately versed in the anthracite situation are of the opinion that the President will practically be forced to use his good offices to appoint a commission of arbitration to which will be assigned the task of settling the differences between the two parties.

Naturally the main interest of the general public is whether the strike will tend to increase the price of coal. This question can be answered in the affirmative, judging from the experience of the past. The public, furthermore, is interested in whom to place the blame for an increase in the cost of furnace fuel.

Judging from the past again, the operators and the wholesalers are the greatest beneficiaries from any wage increase. The retailers in general do not profit excessively. The miners, of course, receive a slight increase; but, as shown by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics in a report on the wage agreement three years ago, the profits of the operators were disproportionately higher than was warranted by the increase in wages.

A summary of this investigation by the Government, which was ordered by Congress, shows, among other things, the following facts:

1. That the average increase in wholesale prices amounted to 25.82 cents per ton, the coal companies receiving in 1912 a total of \$13,450,000 more than they would have received for the same tonnage at the prices previously existing.
2. That the mine workers received an advance in wages amounting to 9 cents per ton, or 5.5 per cent, the total amount of their benefits being \$4,900,000.

Ancona Was Not Sunk Without Any Warning, They Say

GETTING FACTS ABOUT SINKING

State Department Making Every Effort to Gather Accurate Details of Matter.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Secretary Lansing announced today that the State Department was making every effort to gather information and details on the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona.

The department does not know the source of information contained in consular dispatches and dispatches from Ambassador Page at Rome, and is yet unable to determine how many Americans were lost. It is entirely without official advice as to the circumstances of the sinking or the nationality of the submarine which shelled or torpedoed the ship.

Dispatches from Malta, Lebanon and Bizerta, Rome and Naples all contain fragments of information.

Statements will be taken from survivors wherever they may land and the United States will gather all possible information before taking the matter up with any foreign government.

London, Nov. 11.—The Italian steamer Ancona was not sunk without warning, according to information obtained from survivors landed at Malta by a Reuters correspondent and cabled here.

The Austrian submarine which overhauled her after a long stern chase gave the commander a brief respite to permit the removal of passengers, but the indescribable panic which began among the emigrants on board as soon as the under water craft was sighted was responsible for loss of many lives. In a mad rush for safety, men, women and children overwhelmed the boats, several of which were overturned before they could be lowered. Many of the occupants fell into the sea and were drowned. Passengers agreed, the correspondent says, that shots fired around the steamer by the submarine, apparently to hasten the loading of the boats, added to the panic.

The Reuters dispatch, which contains the first connected story of the sinking of the Ancona Monday afternoon, twenty hours after she had left Messina, Sicily, follows:

"We left Naples with a fairly large number of passengers intending to sail direct for New York, but soon after leaving port, received a wireless message directing us to stop at Messina for more passengers and cargo. The people aboard were mostly Greeks and Italians with large families on their way to the United States to settle there. The majority, therefore, were women and children.

Warned of Submarine.

"We left Messina at five p. m., the captain having been warned of the presence of enemy submarines, took all possible precautions. At exactly one o'clock Monday afternoon we sighted an enemy submarine at a great distance. She came to the surface and made full speed in our direction, firing as she did so, a shot which went wide across our bow. We took this to be a warning and halted.

Wild Panic On Board.

"Immediately, there was a wild panic on board not only among women and children, but among the men as well. Women screamed and children clung desperately to their mothers. Meanwhile, the submarine continued to shell us, gaining rapidly. The fifth shot carried away the chart house.

Engines Stopped.

"The engines then were stopped and the Ancona came slowly to a standstill. The submarine, which we could now see clearly was Austrian, came along side. We heard the commander talking to our captain in somewhat curt manner. We were told the Austrian had given us a few minutes to abandon the ship. Meanwhile, the submarine withdrew a little distance.

In Pandemonium.

"We turned to the boats which began to be lowered without loss of time, but the passengers were in a pandemonium. Men, women and children seemed to lose their heads completely. The submarine, presumably to accelerate our departure, continued to fire around the vessel. There was a rush for the first boats lowered, and in the confusion, those were overturned before they were free from the davits, the occupants falling into the water. Many were drowned before our eyes.

SAYS PREPAREDNESS IS COMMERCIAL NECESSITY

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 11.—Military preparedness, urged as a commercial necessity and for national security by Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware and an attack on the LaFollette seaman's act as a means which would "enable Great Britain and Japan to monopolize the seas" by Edward F. McSweeney, chairman of the directors of the port of Boston, featured the sessions of the convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association here yesterday.

Delegations began bidding for the next convention yesterday at Boston, Trenton and Baltimore were favorably mentioned.

Mr. McSweeney also declared in his address that while Germany and England at present were marooned commercially and industrially the end of the war would bring them together again, "with the United States as the common foe—the easy mark of the seven seas."

Senator Saulsbury in discussing the American situation said, "we cannot count on our conciliatory attitude of action or intention to protect us from the hatred of the belligerents."

He declared that America's assertions of its rights as a neutral probably would incur the enmity of many of the fighting powers.

"There will come a time," he said, "when we must stand prepared to resist aggression."

Heart-rending Screams.

"The shrieks of women, children and struggling men rent the air, but it seemed no help could be given. Every one was trying to act for himself. The heart-rending screams were punctuated with shot after shot almost mechanically from the deck of the submarine, adding to the panic aboard. Had it not been for these shots it might have been possible to restore some semblance of order. The conduct of the submarine was incomprehensible. Not one shot was directed at the ship but they were firing all around the vessel as if to add as much terror as possible.

Eight Boats Get Away Clear.

"About eight boats got away clear; some with a full complement aboard; others half empty. All drifted from each other."

DESIRES LECTURERS FOR SPECIAL TRAIN

Raleigh, Nov. 11.—Mr. Collier, of the Winston-Salem Southbound, is here conferring with the State Department of Agriculture relative to supplying staff division expert demonstrators and lecturers for the special farm demonstration train the Norfolk and Western and Winston-Salem Southbound will operate, beginning at Durham, November 23.

The train will reach all principal stations from Durham to Virginia line, then back from Durham to Wadesboro and over the Winston-Salem Southbound to Winston-Salem. The train of five cars will have full equipment for demonstrations and lectures.

LAZE CAUSES A LOSS OF MILLION

Disastrous Fire Occurs in Trenton, N. J.—Rope Shop Is Destroyed.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 11.—Fire, which raged early today and burned severely for more than two hours, completely destroyed one of the rope shops of John A. Roebeling's Sons Co., a loss estimated at a million dollars.

Starting the fire a row of frame buildings on Clarke street, running back to burned structure, caught fire and in danger of destruction. The occupants were compelled to move wearing only their night clothes.

The rope shop, which had a frontage about 100 feet, ran back 700 feet. It originated in the Elmer street end of the building and because of its inflammable construction, the entire place was thrown into flames. The interior of the mill was roped from one end to the other and the upper floors were wood and were saturated with oil from the machinery. The rope made varied from 1-16 of an inch to one inch in diameter and is said to be used almost exclusively for domestic purposes.

JUDGE PEEBLES HEARS FLOURING MILLS CASE

Raleigh, Nov. 11.—Judge Peebles today heard Attorney General T. W. Bickett for the State Department of Agriculture and Tillett and Guthrie, of Charlotte, for the complainants in the noted case of flouring mills vs. the Commissioner of Agriculture, over the order restraining the department of agriculture from enforcing State statute imposing \$25 tax on each mill putting artificially bleached flour on the North Carolina market and all packages to be marked "Artificially Bleached."

More than forty mills, including all principal mills in and out of the State, supplying the North Carolina market, are complainants.

TWO KILLED, TWO SCORE INJURED IN A BIG STORM

Property Damage Mounting Into the Hundreds of Thousands Is Also Caused by Violent Tornado in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 11.—Property damage mounting into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, two persons killed and two scores injured as the result of the violent storm which swept Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa last night, according to reports received here today. Great Bend, Kansas, was the heaviest sufferer. The tornado struck the town, killing two persons and injuring a hundred or more and wrecking many buildings. The town was plunged into complete darkness and a blinding rain followed. Property damage there was estimated at \$500,000.

Holington and Clafin, towns near Great Bend, felt the effect of the storm, but suffered no serious damage according to late reports. Considerable damage was done, however, in the country in the vicinity of these towns.

At Derby, Kansas, a hundred miles west of Great Bend, one man was killed and seven persons injured by the tornado that struck there a few hours after sweeping Great Bend. A number of persons were injured at Hartford, S. D., and high winds that visited other localities in that State as well as sections of the western and central Nebraska, destroying farm buildings and damaging hay and grain stock.

Heavy loss accompanied the wind storms in many places. At Pratt, Kansas, 4-1/2 inches of rain was reported.

Large Loss in Kansas.

Great Bend, Kan., Nov. 11.—Two persons dead, two scores or more injured and a property loss amounting to \$500,000 was believed today to be the extent of the damage which swept thru the northern part of Great Bend last night.

Physicians were rushed here from nearby towns as quickly as telephone wires, which had been snapped by the tornado, could be restored. The tornado, coming out of the southwest, struck the city with only a few seconds warning.

HEAVY LOSS BY A FIRE AT LARGE STEEL PLANT

South Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 10.—Fire early today almost completely destroyed the No. 4 machine shop of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Only the skeleton of the big building is standing. Machinery and war material in the building was said to be worth millions.

How the fire started is not known. It was discovered in the morning mill section of the plant burning a quantity of oil. The fire spread rapidly and soon the entire building was wrapped in flames. The efforts of firemen were mainly devoted to saving adjoining property.

The value of the guns alone in the shop is said to be millions. There were about a hundred thousand machines of different kinds in the building, running from lathes, shapers, drills on down to boring machines. These machines were worth from four hundred to several thousand dollars each.

Workmen said the fire started in oil near the entrance. This oil flows in conduits and is used to gather up flying chips, which escape in the operation of gun boring.

MR. TODD'S RESIDENCE DESTROYED BY FLAMES.

Greensboro, Nov. 11.—The residence of George M. Todd, located only a short distance southeast of the city limits, was totally destroyed by fire last evening about 7 o'clock and a portion of Mr. Todd's greenhouse was also burned. When the flames were discovered by a member of the family, it was too late to save any of the heavy furnishings, and practically the entire residence, including all furnishings, was destroyed.

FORCIBLY SEARCH AMERICAN SHIPS

Opinion in Washington That British Naval Authorities Far Exceed Rights.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The American steamer Zealandia was forcibly searched by a party from a British cruiser last week while lying in port at Progresso, Mexico. The American consul there reports the cruiser now is lying outside, presumably waiting to seize the ship.

In view of such a report as the consul sent, even the incomplete, the official conclusion here is that the British naval authorities have not only violated Mexican neutrality, but far exceeded their rights in forcibly searching an American ship in a neutral port.

The Zealandia has figured much of late in reports of the investigations of British agents who were on the trail of ships supposed to be fitted out in the United States for attacking oil carrying ships from Mexican fields where the British navy draws a great proportion of fuel oil.

The Zealandia has no change of her registry involved as has been the case in many other American ships since the beginning of the war, but originally was a Hawaiian ship which came under the American flag at the time of the annexation. On October 7 the Zealandia mysteriously left Pensacola, Fla., at night clearing for Tampico, Mexico, and carrying a large stock of provisions and manned principally by a crew of Germans. An American flag painted on her hull had been painted over and it was reported that while at sea, she flew the German colors, also that she was flattered by her owners.

The forcible searching of an American ship in a neutral port probably would constitute one of the most serious issues to rise between the United States and Great Britain in the controversy now in the channels of diplomacy for the British navy's conduct towards American shipping.

While awaiting further details, officials were silent. A thorough investigation will be made.

Mr. Lentz's Luck.—Register of Deeds J. M. Lentz took a day off Wednesday and went rabbit hunting. He was fairly successful, bagging 11 rabbits and a black eye. The latter was received when an unruly limb flew in Mr. Lentz's face.

HOPEWELL'S FOREIGNERS CAUSE OF UNEASINESS

Richmond, Va., Nov. 11.—There is considerable anxiety at Hopewell, the site of the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, over the crisis in Greece. There are some 5,500 Greeks employed in the plant and about 3,000 Italians. There are a great many more of each race in the town who are not employed in the plant.

There is fear that in case Greece shall take a stand against the allies there will be an outbreak in the powder town; also if Greece joins with Germany, there may be an attempt to destroy the big plant.

Hopewell is some 30 miles from this city, and were trouble to start several hours would be required to rush the military there; but there would be 1,200 men available for duty at the place inside of six hours.

It is no secret that the Greeks have been drilling at night near Hopewell for some time, and they are said to be getting ready to return to Greece whenever there shall be a call for troops. The Italians, whenever their comrades achieve a victory over the Austrians, do not fail to have a celebration, marching around with drums beating and showing their enthusiasm in every way.

Debate Postponed.—The Sentinel is authorized to state that the debate between Mr. W. J. Butler, minister of the Church of Christ, and Mr. R. J. Smothers, Socialist, will not begin on November 15, as was expected, but will begin on Monday night, November 22, in Winston-Salem. Further notice with particulars will be given thru these columns later.

Unusual Sight For November.—In the yard at the home of Mrs. W. S. Shepherd, West End, is a crimson rambler spring rose bush in full bloom, also a mammoth snow ball bush, which is also in bloom. This is a very unusual sight for November and many people from all parts of the city have viewed it.

TO ASK SUPPORT OF REPUBLICANS

President Will Consult Them on the Plans for National Defense.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Republicans in congress will be consulted by President Wilson on the administration's plans for national defense, before the opening of the session. The president will appeal to men of all parties for legislation to strengthen the army and navy.

Officials today took the view that the president is hopeful that his plans will receive the support of Republicans and thus overcome the opposition of some Democrats led by former Secretary Bryan. No definite arrangements for conferences between the president and Republican leaders have been made, but the question will be taken up as soon as members begin arriving.

The ranking Republican members of the Senate and House military and naval committees and other Republican leaders will be called in.

VALUABLE LANDS TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION SATURDAY.

Mr. W. V. Hartman, attorney and administrator of the estate of Lucinda A. Ingram, Martha Crews and others, will offer at public sale at the courthouse on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon, some property located on the Rural Hall road, about four miles north of Winston-Salem. It is level, on the good road, in a good neighborhood, and contains about 28 acres.

CHARGE WAS ASSAULT ON MISS LILLIE CHICK

Governor Craig has pardoned Carl Brown, a Charlotte youth who was sentenced to 18 months on the Mecklenburg county roads, for an attempted criminal assault on Miss Lillie Chick, of Charlotte. The Observer says he was convicted in November, 1914. Brown has not served any of the sentence. He appealed to the Supreme court and was released under bond.

In a statement issued in explanation of the pardon Governor Craig said that the young man has paid the prosecutrix \$300 and her parents recommend his pardon, as do also numerous officers, including Judge Thomas J. Shaw, who tried the case, the county officers and Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick, who represented the private prosecution. He was retained by the parents of the young woman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chick. The Observer adds:

The episode which was the basis of the prosecution occurred one Sunday afternoon and came at the conclusion of a buggy ride in which, it was claimed by the defendant, a number of persons participated. He denied the charge absolutely and produced a number of young men who corroborated his version of the afternoon's doings. Miss Chick gave testimony which varied sharply with that offered by Brown and his companions and the evidence was irreconcilable. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Carl Brown is a member of a respected family of the county.

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Suspended For One Year.

New York, Nov. 11.—George W. Everhardt, head of the firm of Everhardt & Company, stock brokers, of Pittsburgh, was today suspended from the New York Stock Exchange for one year for alleged connection with "bucket shops."