

GERMAN BATTLESHIP TRIES TO ESCAPE

AND IS PURSUED AND TORPEDOED BY REVOLUTIONISTS. THE PEOPLE OF A GERMAN TOWN ASKS THE FRENCH COMMANDER TO SEND TROOPS TO PRESERVE ORDER

THE ZECHO-SLOVAK GOVERNMENT ELECTS ITS PRESIDENT. BELGIAN TROOPS ENTER BRUSSELS AND ENGLISH COMMANDER CONFERRING WITH GERMAN REVOLUTIONISTS

Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 16.—The German battleship Viewbaden refused to surrender to the Revolutionists and tried to escape to neutral waters. It was pursued and torpedoed by the battleships of the revolutionists and 330 men including a number of cadets were killed and downed, according to despatch to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin.

Paris, 4:40 a. m., Nov. 16.—A German airplane arrived yesterday morning at French headquarters bearing an urgent message from the Mayor of Milhousen asking that a French regiment be sent there to maintain order. The statement adds that the officials and the population of the town wanted protection from returning soldiers who utterly demoralized and without discipline are committing all sorts of excesses. This statement was published in the Echo de Paris.

Paris, 5:05 a. m., Nov. 16.—The Zecho-Slovak republic has been proclaimed by the National Assembly and has ratified the selection of Geo. Masaryk as its President, according to an official despatch from Prague.

Paris, Nov. 16.—The Belgian advance guards entered Brussels Saturday morning as the German troops began to evacuate the town, according to the correspondent of the Medi on the Belgian front.

London, Friday, Nov. 15.—Preliminary discussion concerning the transfer of the German fleet is being held tonight at Rosewith on the Firth of the Fourth Scotland between Admiral Beatty and the delegates from the Soldiers and Sailors Council and the German Vice Admiral Meuer.

Basil, Switzerland, Nov. 16.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the former German Chancellor, has arrived at Baden-Baden with his family. It is said that he will make a long stay there.

Paris, Nov. 16.—The allied forces expect to enter Bucharest Sunday according to advices from Jersey to the information. The triumphal entry it is said will be attended by great rejoicing on the part of the population and a great reception and ovation awaits the allied troops.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Orders would be issued, General March said today, for the gradual demobilization of all the troops in this country, in the following order:

First. The Development battalions 71 in number and comprising 98,199 men.

Second. The Conscientious objectors who are now under arms.

Third. The Spruce Production division.

Fourth. The Central Training camps with some modifications.

Fifth. The United States Guards which number 135,000.

Sixth. The railroad units.

Seventh. Department headquarters.

Eighth. Requisition units.

Ninth. Combat Units.

Cotton Congress Wants Industries Board Dissolved

Raleigh, Nov. 16.—The Cotton Congress which met in Atlanta, the first part of this week, called at the instance of Governors Dorsey of Georgia and Manning of South Carolina, to consider the cotton situation in the South, passed a brief resolution aimed to dissolve the War Industries board immediately upon the conclusion of peace. Mr. O. J. McConnell of the Division of Markets of the North Carolina Experiment Station, attend the conference, returning to Raleigh yesterday.

DR. WOOD IS MADE LT.-COMMANDER

Raleigh, Nov. 16.—Dr. Edward J. Wood, of Wilmington, yesterday received the oath of allegiance and was sworn in as a lieutenant commander in the United States naval service, his service to be with the Naval Reserve forces. This was done at the United States Naval recruiting station here and it is expected that Dr. Wood will have an early call into active service.

Dr. Wood has for some time been a member of the North Carolina State Board of Health and that organization will especially regret to lose him from active participation in the direction of the affairs of the State health work. He is easily in the fore front of the medical profession in this State and has attained national distinction along numbers of special lines of investigation and research, as well as having specialized most successfully for quite a while as a consulting physician.

SHIPS BRINGING TROOPS TO CARRY BACK FOOD

New York, Nov. 16.—To offset the loss of transport tonnage through the withdrawal of British ships hitherto engaged in carrying American soldiers overseas, Mr. Hurley hopes to utilize 25 or 30 German and Austrian liners, with accommodations for 4,000 men each. In compensation for the "loan" of these vessels, he said, food would be sent to the people of Central Europe on their return voyage.

EVERYBODY IMPROVING

Nearly everybody is well in the Elm City section and there are very few cases of influenza, either new or old.

As a prominent citizen from there expressed it this morning the people should be thankful. The war is over, the people are about well and tobacco is high.

Buy War Savings Stamps

GERMAN PEOPLE ARE TOLD

To Send Their Appeals for Help to the Versailles Conference Rather Than to AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

Berlin, Nov. 16.—(By Wireless to London, by the Associated Press)—The new German government has sent a message to President Wilson appealing to him "in order to save the German people from perishing by starvation and anarchy" to send plenipotentiaries as quickly as possible to the Hague or some other city.

Secretary Lansing announced yesterday that he had acknowledged the appeal of Dr. Solf, the German Foreign Secretary, asking for an early peace conference in view of the unsettled conditions in Germany and had requested that hereafter the German government not confine its appeals to the United States alone, but also address them to the allied governments.

PRIVATE WALTER E. WATSON

Private Walter E. Watson of Kenly, N. C., son of Mrs. J. R. Watson, died of pneumonia while in the service of his country in France October 12th.

The young man was 24 years of age, and his birthday occurred the day before he died. He drafted from Edgecomb county and left Kenly for Camp Jackson May 29th. In July he was sent abroad and was sick only a few days, according to a letter from his Lieutenant. The young man was a fine soldier and was a general favorite at home. He will be missed by all. He left one brother and four sisters as follows: Mr. J. W. Watson, Mrs. J. R. Harper from near Tarboro, Mrs. M. E. Allbrook of near Tarboro whose husband is now in France; Miss Bertie Watson and Miss Lovie Watson.

Memorial services will be held in honor of this brave young soldier who has done so much for us all, next Sunday week, the 24th of November, in the Free Will Baptist church of Kenly of which he was a member.

MARKETS

COTTON

New York, Nov. 16.—An opening advance of from 15 to 90 points carried December contracts to 29.70, and January to 29.00 in the cotton market today or 350 to 370 points above the low level of last Wednesday. There was heavy realizing at this level and prices soon turned easier until December was 28.50 and January 27.95, before the end of the first half hour.

New York, Nov. 16.—Cotton futures opened firm with Dec. 29.10, to 29.70, Jan. 29 to 28.30, March 28.05, January 27.80.

RAIN AND WARMER

Washington, Nov. 16.—For North Carolina rain tonight, warmer in interior Sunday; generally fair; moderate east to south winds.

EXPRESS STRIKE SETTLED

The strike among the employes of the Southern Express Company was declared off today, the trouble at Richmond having been adjusted.

OUR BOYS ARE COMING HOME

As Speedily as Possible Hurley of Shipping Board Going to Europe

New York, Nov. 16.—Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, announced here last night on the eve of his departure for Europe that the government intends to return to this country as speedily a large part of the American expeditionary forces. The purpose of Mr. Hurley's trip to Europe is to arrange the details for their transportation.

While he will go abroad with Herbert Hoover to co-operate in arrangements for the shipment and distribution of food stuffs to regions liberated under the armistice terms and in a degree later to be determined by Germany and Austria, Mr. Hurley said his mission had primarily to do with "getting the boys back home."

Convalescent wounded, including many men who would have returned to the battle front had the war continued, would be the first troops out of France, he said. They would be followed by units of various branches of the service, following plans already partly worked out by Secretary Baker and the General Staff.

On future developments in the internal affairs of Germany and Austria and their relations with the Allies, the shipping officials added together with the trend of European events in general, would depend the number of troops to be brought to this country within the next few months, but he was preparing, he stated, to transport large contingents.

There are sixty-seven transports flying the American flag, Mr. Hurley said, and it is hoped that these, with German and Austrian liners which he anticipates using, temporarily, will suffice to bring American soldiers home as rapidly as the military authorities desire.

GREEK GAVE HUN DOSE OF HOT STUFF

London, Nov. 16.—(British Wireless Service.)—Prime Minister Venizelos, of Greece speaking in London yesterday, referred to a conversation he had at the beginning of the war with the German Minister in Athens. The German Minister had come to him because he was aware of the declaration of M. Venizelos that if Bulgaria attacked Serbia, Greece would go to the assistance of her ally.

"The Minister showed me the great dangers Greece would run if she carried out her plan, because she would have opposed to her not only Bulgaria, but Germany," said M. Venizelos. "I replied that I was exceedingly sorry to hear that, but it was our duty to go the assistance of our ally and we should carry out that duty."

"I asked what were the benefits Germany would offer us. I put that question knowing what the answer would be but I wished it to come from him. He replied: 'Germany will give you Monastir and as much more of Serbia as you want.'"

"I said to the Minister: 'You will allow me to translate your offer into my own words. What you do is this—you ask me to dishonor my signature, to dishonor my country and to violate its obligations towards Serbia and as remuneration you offer me a part of the corpse of that which I am expected to kill. My country is too little to commit so great an infamy.'"

Buy War Savings Stamps.

PRaise FOR THE PRESS

Who Have Given Unstintedly of Their Space for the War Work Fund.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 16.—(Special to the Times)—With the Southeastern department continuing to lead the entire United States in percentage of quota raised in the United War Work Campaign with \$4,621,324, sixty percent of its goal, in the midst of this most gigantic drive for funds to continue the war work for the boys over there whose job's not yet finished, the Department Campaign Cabinet sends this telegram of appreciation to the press of these seven states for the unprecedented support given. Through the unmeasurable value of the columns of all newspapers without exception to a very large measure the success of the United War Work Campaign thus far throughout the southeast is due to this splendid showing of the spirit of cooperation on the part of the Southern Press as has been the putting over the top of preceding campaigns and the winning of the war.

MILLION MARK EXPECTED

Durham, Nov. 16.—Up to Thursday night North Carolina reported \$572,404 with only twenty-seven counties having been heard from. Large contributions are expected during the day and it is thought that by tomorrow night the million dollar mark will have been reached. The Southeastern Department was fourth in the amount subscribed and first in the percentage of the quota. The Department reported \$3,491,738. Dr. John R. Mott yesterday sent out an urgent appeal for a large oversubscription. He said that because one section had gone over the top was no reason for any other section to stop. He said that when an American Division went over the top in Europe the next division did not stop and he insists that the same rules should apply in the matter of giving for the welfare of the boys.

What Prime Minister Venizelos Told German Minister in Athens.

London, Nov. 16.—(British Wireless Service.)—Prime Minister Venizelos, of Greece speaking in London yesterday, referred to a conversation he had at the beginning of the war with the German Minister in Athens. The German Minister had come to him because he was aware of the declaration of M. Venizelos that if Bulgaria attacked Serbia, Greece would go to the assistance of her ally.

"The Minister showed me the great dangers Greece would run if she carried out her plan, because she would have opposed to her not only Bulgaria, but Germany," said M. Venizelos. "I replied that I was exceedingly sorry to hear that, but it was our duty to go the assistance of our ally and we should carry out that duty."

"I asked what were the benefits Germany would offer us. I put that question knowing what the answer would be but I wished it to come from him. He replied: 'Germany will give you Monastir and as much more of Serbia as you want.'"

"I said to the Minister: 'You will allow me to translate your offer into my own words. What you do is this—you ask me to dishonor my signature, to dishonor my country and to violate its obligations towards Serbia and as remuneration you offer me a part of the corpse of that which I am expected to kill. My country is too little to commit so great an infamy.'"

Buy War Savings Stamps.

TO STOP ANARCHY AND BOLSHEVISM

The Channels of Trade Must be Opened and the Hungry Must Be Fed

Washington, Nov. 16.—Developments in Europe not only in the military way, but in the field of international politics and the tendency of the revolutionary spirit manifested by the unorganized civilian population of the central empire to spread to neighboring states, have influenced the Allied and American governments to arrange for the meeting at an early date of the great peace congress.

The Atlantic cables were burdened yesterday with government business, believed to have been made up for the most part of exchanges between Washington and Paris, where the inter-allied council is endeavoring to reach an agreement as to the time and place for holding the conference. Consideration of the question of what nations shall be admitted probably will occupy much time, for with almost every day witnesses the birth of a new state.

There has been a disposition to delay the holding of the peace conference until the political situation in Europe had somewhat crystallized, but it was understood yesterday that other considerations finally led to a decision by the associated governments to proceed to assemble the conference at the earliest date that One reason suggested for the change of decision is the necessity of restoring the channels of trade and industry in the late enemy states, so as to afford employment to labor and thereby relieve the threat of Bolshevism and anarchy. Another is the general desire of the allied governments to relieve the civilian population of the central powers from the danger of famine.

With the assurance of an early assembly of the peace conference, attention yesterday turned to the composition of the American commission. The belief is growing that President Wilson will attend, but probably not in the capacity of a delegate or commissioner. It is known that Secretary Lansing will head the American commission and Col. E. M. House, Justice Louis Brandeis and Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, were mentioned as other likely selections.

Besides the delegates a number of army and navy officers must be named to assist the commission. In that connection attention has been directed to the names of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, American representative on the Supreme War Council; Major General Crowder, Judge Advocate General and Provost Marshal, a veteran of The Hague conference, and Brigadier General Samuel Ansell, acting Judge-Advocate, and Vice-Admiral Sims and Captain Ridley Melean, formerly Judge Advocate of the Navy.

TAX PROVISION TO CONTROL CHILD LABOR PROPOSED

Washington, Nov. 16.—The cotton mill industry in North Carolina will be interested in the following item, chief among the day's events in Congress:

"An amendment to the revenue bill designed to control child labor in the United States by placing a prohibitive tax on the products of child labor," was introduced in the Senate yesterday afternoon by Senator Pomerene, of Ohio.

The amendment has the approval and support of President Wilson. A tax of 10 per cent on the entire net profits of any mine or quarry employing children under 16 years old and any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment employing children under 14 years or children between 14 and 16 years more than eight hours a day would be levied under the amendment.