

WOULD BE FRIENDLY**U. S. WANTS GOOD FELLOWSHIP OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS****TO TAKE BROAD GROUNDS**

Lansing and His Assistants Aim to Decide All Problems in a Line With General Friendship—Question of Diplomats to be Handled in Regard to Public Policy.

All questions affecting the status of diplomatic consular representatives of belligerent governments in the United States will be determined by the department on broad grounds of policy, with special reference to the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign governments.

This has been made known by Secretary Lansing, when his attention was drawn to testimony given in the federal court at New York that Capt. Boy-Ed, the German naval attaché, furnished funds for an alleged conspiracy conducted by agents of the Hamburg-American Steamship line to supply German warships at sea.

The secretary made it clear that, though he had full knowledge of the evidence on which the cases were being prosecuted in New York, the state department had not given its approval or disapproval to Assistant District Attorney Wood.

Officials at both the departments of state and justice explained, however, that there was no controversy over jurisdiction between the two branches of the government. At the department of justice it was made clear that all the evidence in its possession had been brought to the attention of the state department as rapidly as gathered, but that affecting diplomatic immunities were the province of the state department.

The position of Secretary Lansing is that diplomatic representatives not only are immune from criminal prosecution but that nothing that may be done by the department of justice in the development of other cases binds the state department to ask for withdrawal of any diplomatic officers.

In the case of consul generals and other accredited agents of foreign governments, even though they may not enjoy diplomatic immunity, the department of state department has to take into account other important questions of policy involved which will guide it in deciding whether a recall should be asked for.

In the case of Capt. Boy-Ed, Secretary Lansing's view is that if the naval attaché is found to have information in his possession, the German naval attaché did not violate any law in supplying funds to obtain coal and provisions for belligerent ships at sea since this is outside of a criminal charge. The secretary declined, however, to indicate what might be the attitude of the department if it had been proved that Capt. Boy-Ed had knowledge of or directed the alleged falsification of manifests and clearance papers.

Legal procedure, however, it was pointed out by the state department, is not necessary in deciding whether the personal acceptability of a foreign diplomatic officer is terminated. Action, it was stated, could be just as well based on presidential question of policy matter as given consideration, however, officials said, because in endeavoring to supply German warships at sea Capt. Boy-Ed would have been acting in compliance with the expressed wishes of the government to the United States. At the same time the alleged offences provided against the provisioning of belligerent warships and only in the closing hours of the last session of congress was such a measure enacted.

Previously the question was a mooted policy between the United States and Germany. The German government served notice through Count von Bernstorff in a note dated December 15, 1914, that:

"The position taken by the government of the United States as to the delivery of coal and other necessities to warships of the belligerent state constituting a violation of neutrality is, in the opinion of the Imperial German government, untenable in international law. It would turn the transatlantic trade into a mere transit point for German military operations. The stoppage of the trade of those vessels would be a duty. Such a stoppage would be the case if the German vessels were to be put in the port in regular voyages on the way to German naval forces, but it stands to reason that one vessel occasionally sailing with coal or supplies for German warships does not constitute a violation of neutrality."

In answer to this the secretary of state denied that any vessels had been refused clearance, as complained by the German ambassador, although certain detentions as a basis for investigation had been made. He declared that the bona fide character of destination and intentions of certain vessels leaving port. He added that the essential idea of neutrality was to permit a belligerent's naval operations in a belligerent's territory on the basis of a belligerent's repeated departure from such territory of vessels laden with fuel or supplies for belligerent warships at sea.

In commenting on the position of the United States, Secretary Lansing said he had no knowledge that the vessels concerned in the New York cases had repeatedly left American ports to supply belligerent cruisers or commerce raiders.

Hill to Assist in Ineshover Trial.

At the request of Solicitor General Cheater Governor Manning has appointed Solicitor Hill of Spartanburg to assist in the prosecution of the Ineshovers whose trial comes off next week.

Foodstuffs Go Into Germany.

Amsterdam says the first shipment of foodstuffs into Germany from the Balkans has been made. A Constantinople dispatch says regular shipments will henceforth be dispatched.

Tornado Kills Twelve.

Two persons are known to have been killed and about thirty injured in a tornado which swept through a thickly settled farming section about a mile east of Hot Springs, Ark., late Thursday.

SERBIAN CAMPAIGN OVER IS GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT**Teutons Pay Tribute to Serbs Who Fought Brave—Over 100,000 Were Captured.**

Berlin reports: "The number of Serbian prisoners taken by the German, Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian troops," says the Overseas News agency, "is 101,000 officers and men. The invading forces also have rescued two thousand Austro-Hungarians who had been made prisoner by the Serbians, but later abandoned during the hasty retreat of King Peter's forces."

A dispatch sent out Sunday via London says:

"With the flight of the scanty remains of the Serbian artillery into the Albanian mountains our great operations against the Serbs have brought to a close. Our object of effecting communication with Bulgaria and the Turkish empire having been accomplished.

"The movements of the army of Field Marshal von Mackensen and the Hungarian army under Gen. Goevess which was reinforced by German troops, against the Drina and the Save; the operations of the army under Gen. von Götter against the Danube in the direction of Belgrade; the commencement of the operations of the army under Gen. Baidjef (Bulgarian) against the Negotin-Pierot line began on the 14th. The same day a second Bulgarian army under Gen. Theodorow also commenced operations in the direction of Skopje and Veles.

"Since then our troops have accomplished quickly and smoothly the formidable undertaking of crossing the Danube in the face of the enemy, impeded moreover by the ultimately Kossovo assault and have captured all the enemy frontier fortresses at Belgrade at the taking of which the Austro-Hungarian eighth army corps also commenced operations, especially distinguished themselves.

"Zajecar, Kajzevac and Pierot fell into the hands of the Bulgarians. In addition to this our troops have completely broken the enemy's resistance of the Danube, which in addition to being supported by the nature of the country fought bravely. Neither impervious roads, impassable mountains, thickly snow clad, north the absence of reinforcements and the lack of supplies have impeded our advance.

"Almost half the entire Serbian fighting force, have been taken prisoner. Their losses in battle and by desertion are not to be estimated. Guns, including quantities of material and of all kinds, have been captured. The German losses, however, deplorable, have been extremely moderate and our troops have not suffered from disease."

TWO CITIZENS KILLED BY OLANTA POLICEMAN

Serious Shooting Affray Develops Over Arrest of H. B. Lee—Trouble Two Years Old.

As a result of a clash on the Main street of Olanta Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, Sam Lee was killed and his son, John Lee, fatally and his son, Bill Lee, severely injured.

Police officer Ham was severely cut by the neck and face and Charlie McElveen, another policeman, received a blow on the back of his head with his own club.

Sam Lee was shot three times—in the forehead, in the groin and in the abdomen. John Lee was shot in the left breast, in the left chest, in the right chest and in the right leg.

A physician of Olanta, who was called for the purpose of consulting on the wound, which could be consulted on at the Olanta night hospital. Physicians think that John Lee will die. Policemen Ham and McElveen are not seriously wounded.

The occasion of the trouble is the fact that police officer Ham thought to date back two years ago, when Policeman Ham arrested a girl named Lee for a violation of the law, which brought out at the inquest was started when Policeman Ham arrested Dr. H. B. Lee on a charge of adultery and placed him in jail.

When Lee returned to Main street in Olanta, Lee, son of the dead man, said to have walked up to Ham, saying: "Why don't you arrest me?" Thereupon Ham caught him by the arm, and then both tried to have caught John Lee and began cutting him.

Policeman McElveen came to assist Ham and is said to have been wounded by Lee and his son. Sam Lee was shot in the back of his head by Ham and his son. McElveen shot Sam Lee and John Lee in the scuffle.

WARSHIPS GO TO CHARLESTON

Ten Gray Battleships Sail From New York Monday Morning.

The ten big, gray battleships of the Atlantic fleet which will come to Charleston in the next few days as a feature of the Southern Commercial Congress lifted anchor in North river, New York, Monday morning, where they have been anchored during the Thanksgiving season. The fleet will stop will be made at Newport South. From Charleston the fleet will advance to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where target practice will be conducted in battle efficiency will be observed. Vice Admiral Mayo is in command.

The vessels are the Virginia, Rear Admiral Coffin's flagship; New Jersey, Rhode Island, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Minnesota, New York, South Carolina and the Arkansas, Admiral Mayo's flagship.

SHOOTS WIFE AND SELF

Atlanta Man Slays Woman Who Left Him Three Weeks Ago.

D. F. Waldrop, a waiter, shot and killed his wife from whom he was separated, and fatally wounded himself at Atlanta Thursday night. Waldrop died shortly after. He had been separated three weeks but he had intended to go to a theatre with his wife Thursday night. Just as they reached the Y. W. C. A., where the young woman had been living since the separation, he fired the shots which killed her and turned the pistol upon himself. He was twenty-three years old.

MORE TAXES NEEDED**N'ADOO ISSUES STATEMENT ON NEW DEFENCE PROGRAM****PEOPLE WILL STAND IT**

Secretary Suggests Changes in Existing Laws and Recommends That Sugar Duty be Retained and Advocates Retention of Emergency Taxes—Figures Given in Detail.

Increase in internal taxation rather than issue of bonds to meet the first year's expenses of the administration's defense program are advocated by Secretary McAdoo of the treasury in a formal statement giving an estimate of the federal government's revenues and expenditures up to the end of the fiscal year beginning next July.

Assuming that congress will continue in effect the present emergency tax law and customs duty of sugar, the secretary estimates that \$112,806,394 in additional revenue will be needed for the expenditures for 1917, including \$98,800,000 for new measures for national defense.

"Can easily be raised by internal taxation without appreciable burdens upon the American people."

Mr. McAdoo suggests a reduction in the income tax law exemption of simple persons from \$3,000 to \$2,000 or \$3,000; changes in the surtax imposed on incomes above a certain figure, and new taxes on gasoline, crude oil and other internal combustion engines and other internal combustion engines and various other things.

The statement follows:

"In view of the many inaccuracies and misleading statements which are being made deliberately by the treasury to the effect that the treasury is settled in the interest of the American people that every right-minded citizen should want the truth in order that he may help form that intelligent public opinion which is the basis of a wise and just conclusion. With this in mind, I desire to submit to the public the following information:

"We begin the fiscal year 1916 (July 1, 1915) with a general fund balance not including treasury credits of \$104,170,105.78. Compared with the balance shown in the daily treasury statement of June 30, 1915, this is composed of the following:

"Balance in general fund June 30, 1915, as per treasury daily statement, \$82,000,717.25.

"Total bank note redemption fund, which, by law, is a part of the public debt and not to be set up as a liability of the general fund, \$19,390,345.50.

"Add cash deposits during the year 1915 and including deposits revised to include the 1915 year, which were received by the treasury after June 30, 1915, \$2,754,044.25.

"Balance in general fund June 30, 1915 (revised basis), \$104,170,105.78.

"Under existing law the present duty of 1 cent per pound on raw sugar ceases May 1, 1917 and the present emergency revenue law expires on December 31, 1915. Assuming that these two sources of revenue are eliminated, the following results may be expected for the fiscal year 1916:

"General fund balance in the treasury July 1, 1915, as already shown, \$104,170,105.78.

"The estimated total receipts for 1916 are \$70,365,500.

"Total, \$74,805,605.78.

"Total estimated disbursements for 1916, excluding Panama canal payments, \$178,391,000.

"Surplus or balance June 30, 1916, \$57,644,605.78.

"The duty on sugar and the emergency revenue taxes ought to be continued. If this is done, the additional receipts from these sources for the fiscal year 1916 should be \$41,000,000 from emergency taxes and \$15,000,000 from sugar—\$56,000,000.

"Balance, \$113,644,605.78.

"It may be assumed that there will be appropriated by the congress for supplemental estimates and deficiencies for the fiscal year 1916 a total of \$12,000,000.

"Surplus for fiscal year 1916 (assuming that emergency taxes and sugar duties are continued) \$101,644,605.78.

"Panama canal payments for 1916 are estimated at \$25,000,000. These, under existing law, may be paid by currency receipts. The total estimated surplus for 1916, assuming that emergency taxes and sugar duties are continued, \$76,644,605.78.

"Now let us consider the fiscal year 1917, which we begin with a balance of \$76,644,605.78. Total estimated receipts for 1917, assuming that present emergency revenues, taxes and duties on raw sugar operations are continued, \$730,500,000. Total for 1917, \$807,144,605.78.

"Total disbursements, including payments for greater national defense or preparedness and excluding Panama canal payments, \$832,851,000.

"Deficiency 1917, \$25,500,394.22. Estimated deficiency for 1917, \$25,000,000.

"Add for working balance in treasury to begin fiscal year 1918, \$50,000,000.

"Panama canal payments for 1917 are estimated at \$25,000,000.

"If paid out of revenues and not from sale of bonds, add \$25,000,000.

"On this basis the total net revenue to be raised for the fiscal year 1917 is \$112,806,394.22.

"If, however, the Panama canal payments for the years 1916 and 1917, amounting to a total of \$50,000,000, should be paid from the proceeds of bond sales, then the amount of additional revenue which must be raised for the fiscal year 1917 is estimated to be \$62,806,394.22. It would not be an unusual thing to finance the Panama canal payments by the sale of government bonds; in fact \$13,600,869.92 of Panama canal payments have been met by the sale of such bonds as follows: Series of 1906, administration of President Roosevelt, 2 per cent, \$13,600,869.92.

STUNNED MAN WITH STICK AND BURIED HIM ALIVE**Strange Confession is Made to District Attorney of New York—Wife of Victim Tells.**

Lugi Matroni was buried alive in the cellar of his home near Corfu in May, 1914, his body being trampled into a newly made grave while he still begged for mercy, according to a story told by his widow to District Attorney Cook at Batavia, N. Y., Monday. Antonio Boliva, the alleged murderer, pointed out Monday the spot where the crime took place and a body was found which Mrs. Matroni identified as that of her husband. Boliva has confessed, the district attorney said.

Boliva, who is Mrs. Matroni's son-in-law, is serving six months' prison term for stabbing Mrs. Matroni to death at Batavia, N. Y., from Syracuse to tell the story of the murder, which she declared she and her young son, Claudi, had witnessed. Her long silence, she said, was due to fear of Boliva, who had threatened her and her son. When she learned he was in prison she felt safe to tell.

Mrs. Matroni said that her husband was killed by a blow from a pickaxe handed her by Boliva. He was knocked unconscious but revived before the grave had been dug in the cellar. He raved with Boliva for mercy just before he was thrown into the pit and trampled under the ground he declared.

After hearing the woman's story Cook and Sheriff Edgerton took Boliva to the farm where the Matronis formerly lived. Boliva at first denied knowledge of the murder but later confessed and told the men where to dig. They found the body under nine feet of earth, the cellar having been torn down and the earth filled in after the Matronis was buried.

Boliva killed Matroni, he told the district attorney, because after his marriage to her he had fallen in love with her. She told him that Matroni attacked her the day before the wedding.

ITALIANS WIN VICTORY**Rome Says Trenches Were Taken by Storm on Mountain Summit.**

An important victory for the Italians was scored Wednesday, says a Rome dispatch, when Austrian trenches between the fourth summit of Monte San Michele and the Church of San Martino were taken by storm and held in spite of desperate counter attacks, says an Italian official statement.

"During the night of the 22-23rd, and the following day, the enemy sought by surprise and force to recapture some of the important positions taken by us. These actions, well preceded by an intense artillery fire, occurred on Col di Lana in the Zagora section and on a height north-east of Slavica. All these attacks were repulsed with very heavy loss to the enemy who left more than three hundred bodies on Hill Number One Hundred and Eighty-eight.

"Our relentless offensive on the Carvo plateau was crowned by a brilliant success yesterday. Long trenches between the north summit of Monte San Michele and the Church of San Martino were stormed, the defenders surrounded and a large part of them taken prisoner. The enemy immediately deluged the lost position with shells of all calibres and behind the fire passed important documents for a counter attack east of San Martino. While our infantry held firmly their positions exposed on all sides, our batteries with rapidity and precision concentrated a quick, well directed fire on enemy columns and dispersed them. Five hundred and fourteen prisoners, many of them officers, fell into our hands and we captured great quantities of provisions, munitions and war materials."

MANNING DECLINES TO GO**Telegraphs Henry Ford That Business Prevents His Leaving.**

Gov. Manning Friday telegraphed Henry Ford as follows:

"Columbia, S. C., Nov. 26, 1915.

"Henry Ford, Biltmore Hotel, New York City.

"I have your courteous, generous and patriotic invitation to join your party to visit Europe for the purpose of negotiating just settlement of the war. South Carolina—legislature meets soon. This with other imperative duties renders it impossible for me to accept. I realize the far-reaching influences on us in this country. We will welcome a restoration of peace and trust that some means for honorable settlement can be found.

"Richard I. Manning, Governor."

ACQUIRES U. S. SECURITIES**British Government Collecting Them From the English Public.**

The chancellor of the British exchequer, Reginald McKenna, gave in the House of Commons Wednesday the first official confirmation of reports that the government had begun to collect from the holders of American securities for the purpose of obtaining control of them. These negotiations, Mr. McKenna said, were confidential but he promised to make a full statement before the general public was invited to join the movement.

The British government's intention to acquire control of British owned American securities occasioned no surprise in American banking circles. McKenna was reported to have said at a recent dinner in London: "It is thought that the government's primary purpose in mobilizing these securities will be to use them as collateral for additional credits in this country."

For several years before the war it was known that holdings of American securities by banks and other institutions, as well as private individuals in Great Britain, aggregated fully three billion five hundred million dollars. Since the beginning of the war this amount probably has been reduced by about one billion seven hundred and fifty million dollars.

AUTO WRECK KILLS TWO

Tire Explodes as Big Car Carries Party to Thanksgiving Dinner.

The bursting of an automobile tire, on a big machine in which a party of young people were motoring to Columbus, Ga., for a Thanksgiving party, caused the death of two persons and serious injury to several others.

The dead are Miss Edith Hildreth of Live Oak, Fla., eighteen years old, whose neck was broken and her skull crushed, and Henry Lanier, twenty-three, of Americus, who was crushed under the wheels and died four hours later.

The machine was speeding along the Americus-Columbus highway when at a point near Doyle a tire blew out, causing the car to skid, plunging into a ditch and overturning. The dead and injured were carried to Americus, Ga., except Lanier, who was carried to Ellaville, where he died. The body of Miss Hildreth, who was visiting Mrs. Lee G. Council, in Americus, was sent to her home in Live Oak, Fla.

REAL MAD MAN ESCAPES; BITES AT MANY PEOPLE**Pittsburg Policeman Bitten by Victim of Rabies, Who Has to be Captured in Streets.**

John Bukowa, while suffering from rabies, became violent and escaped from a Pittsburg hospital Thursday, running through a crowd of thoroughfare, scratching and biting at people until a wagon loaded with policemen gave chase.

After a battle with Bukowa, in which six police officers and patrolmen were either bitten or scratched, the afflicted man was returned to a hospital, where he attacked the superintendent, the physician in charge and a nurse.

Bukowa was finally subdued and taken to the hospital, where he died later. All the police involved have been granted leave of absence to undergo the Pasteur treatment.

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TURKS SAVED MANY**LADY TELLS HOW OTTOMAN SUB RESCUED PASSENGERS**

25 DROWN IN MAD PANIC

Steamer Approached by Submarine—Passengers and Crew Rush to Boats and Leap Overboard—Sub Crew Rescue Many by Use of Lifeboats and Assist in Work for Five Hours.

A Turkish submarine stopped the British passenger ship Barullos in the Mediterranean after twenty-five passengers had been drowned and helped rescue many of the two hundred and fifty passengers who had gone overboard, according to Eleanor Franklin Egan, an eye-witness, who arrived in New York Sunday on the steamship New York.

The Barullos, according to Mrs. Egan, who is writing returning from a six months' trip through southern Europe, left Pireaus for Alexandria October 30. The ship flew the British flag but her crew was Greek. The passengers, mostly third class, were chiefly Greeks and Orientals.

"When about five hours south of Crete, the ship picked up two boats containing the crew of the British steamship Scyller Prince, which had been sunk by a submarine.

"The Barullos, Mrs. Egan said, carried only four lifeboats, each with a capacity for thirty persons. Excitement following the picking up of the crew of the Scyller Prince was at fever heat when suddenly a submarine came to the surface about two miles distant and fired a shot over the Barullos.

"It was a wild panic broken loose," said Mrs. Egan. "Led by the crew and the groom force, the passengers rushed for the boats; women, unable to get to the boats, threw their children into the sea, and the men, who held the small boats, and when the boats crashed into the water three of the six were swamped and emptied of their human loads.

"I was at the rail when the submarine appeared and I started back toward the stairs leading below and was caught in the rush and literally forced over the side into the sea. I had a hard time to keep above the water by the struggles of other passengers who were clinging to the rail. "It seemed that I had no sooner struck the water than the submarine appeared under the bows of our ship. On her deck I saw a number of men who were returning to the vessel. The submarine had her collapsible lifeboat open, and the submarine crew were pulling people out of the water onto her decks. The officer was holding up his hands shouting to the people to get into the lifeboat. I heard him in perfect English: 'For God's sake get back to your ship. We are not murderers.' By this time I worked my way some distance from the ship and was picked up by one of the lifeboats.

"The first of the panic over us was over the Barullos and was taken aboard. Women and children, many in a half dazed state, were crowded the deck of the submarine, which remained alongside. When all had been returned to the Barullos a toll showed that twenty-five were missing, fourteen children, seven women and four men. Two of the latter were British sailors from the Scyller Prince, who were driving down overboard rescuing children.

"In addition to the twenty-five drowned many were wounded. Several were taken into the submarine and treated by our ship doctor, who went aboard at the invitation of the submarine commander.

"Mrs. Egan said she witnessed many heartrending scenes. "One woman," she said, "who had lost her three children by throwing them overboard, went stark mad. In the scuffle she was a troop of natives, with infant, was soon almost exhausted trying to cling to the sides of the ship. A rope was thrown into her hands, but looking up, she exclaimed in English: 'Don't mind me, I belong to no one, and have no one to care for me. Help some one else.' "With these words she passed the rope to another woman and, with her babe in her arms, sank.

"The rescued British sailors provided heroes. They not only tried to quell the panic but rescued many persons.

"Only one shot was fired by the submarine. She remained alongside for five hours or upwards. Although Mrs. Egan said she was made and wounded had been attended. She then disappeared under the water and we proceeded to Alexandria without further incident.

"The dead and injured name or designation number but she was one of the biggest boats of her kind I have ever seen. The captain of the Scyller Prince told me that he recognized her as the one that had sunk his ship some hours before. She was a Russian torpedo boat, she flew the Austrian colors. Her deck armament consisted of two twelve-pounders, which were in plain sight. The sailor Prince, her captain said, was given twenty minutes to get her crew into the lifeboats before she was sunk by nine shots fired into her hull."

Available shipping records do not contain the name Barullos. This may be due to frequent changing of names of the central powers is considered unworthy of mention. The statement of results from November 1 to 15 follows:

"In the Baltic only the steamer Afsonin, ten hundred and sixteen tons, has been sunk while in the Mediterranean according to press reports up to date eighteen ships, representing 112,082 tons, were destroyed in same period."

GERMAN CRUISER IS SUNK BY AN ALLIED SUBMARINE**London Says Frauenlob Was Sent to Bottom—Announcement Made at Petrograd Friday.**

London reports Friday: The German protected cruiser Frauenlob has been sunk by a submarine of the Allies, according to a semi-official announcement made at Petrograd, says a dispatch to the Central News agency. The Frauenlob is reported to have been sent to the bottom in the same locality where the German protected cruiser Undine, a sister ship of the Frauenlob, was lost.

The Frauenlob was a protected cruiser built in Sweden and displaced seventy-two tons and was built in 1901. A dispatch published in the Politiken of Copenhagen on November 11 said a report had been received that the Frauenlob had been sunk off the coast of Sweden.

Her sister ship, the Undine, was sunk, according to an official announcement made in Berlin, by two torpedoes from a submarine on the afternoon of November 7, while patrolling the southern coast of Sweden. The entire crew was saved.

The Frauenlob and Undine both carried crews consisting of two hundred and seventy-five men each. The Frauenlob was a three hundred and twenty-ton vessel and the Undine, a three hundred and twenty-ton vessel, had a depth of fifteen and six-tenths feet. They were equipped with two eighteen-inch torpedo tubes. Both cruisers were capable of traveling at a speed of twenty-one knots.

FARMER BRUTALLY SLAIN**Edisto Island Planter Misses Boat to City and is Found Dead.**

A murder that has greatly aroused the people of Edisto Island was brought to light Wednesday at noon when the body of John McKinley, a prominent farmer of the island, was found in the water of the sea. McKinley was found in the water of the sea. McKinley was found in the water of the sea.

The murdered man was known to have carried considerable money on a trip to Charleston. He drove to the boat landing in the evening, and after missing his boat, talked a while with Dr. Lea until about nine o'clock, when he began the return trip home. He would ordinarily take about two hours and it is believed that he was attacked soon after arriving at his stables and putting up his mule.

His skull was crushed in with some blunt instrument and his face was bruised. His coat had been cut. Whether before or after the blow on his head is not known. All his pockets were rifled. A nickel-plated watch which he carried was untouched.

The victim was a man of means and was about sixty-five years old. He has farmed on the sea-side section of Edisto Island several years, having settled there after coming from Canada. He is survived by a sister and brother in Ontario, Canada, who have been notified of his death. The funeral will be held at four o'clock this afternoon.

GERMANS LOSE CRUISER**Sinking of the Frauenlob Features Friday's War News.**

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GERMANS LOSE CRUISER**Sinking of the Frauenlob Features Friday's War News.**

Sinking of the German protected cruiser Frauenlob by a submarine of the Allies is semi-officially announced in Petrograd a London dispatch states. The Frauenlob was reported to have been sent to the bottom in the same locality where the German protected cruiser Undine, a sister ship of the Frauenlob, was lost.

The Frauenlob was a protected cruiser built in Sweden and displaced seventy-two tons and was built in 1901. A dispatch published in the Politiken of Copenhagen on November 11 said a report had been received that the Frauenlob had been sunk off the coast of Sweden.

Her sister ship, the Undine, was sunk, according to an official announcement made in Berlin, by two torpedoes from a submarine on the afternoon of November 7, while patrolling the southern coast of Sweden. The entire crew was saved.

The Frauenlob and Undine both carried crews consisting of two hundred and seventy-five men each. The Frauenlob was a three hundred and twenty-ton vessel and the Undine, a three hundred and twenty-ton vessel, had a depth of fifteen and six-tenths feet. They were equipped with two eighteen-inch torpedo tubes. Both cruisers were capable of traveling at a speed of twenty-one knots.

TOM WATSON ON TRIAL**Ancient Populist Hailed Into Court for Misuse of Mails.**

Thomas E. Watson's demurrer to an indictment charging him with mailing obscene matter in issues, of certain of his publications was overruled by Judge W. W. Lambdin in federal court at Augusta Friday and the preliminary work of selecting a jury for trial of the Thomson, Ga., editor was immediately started.

Watson, the indictment charged, had published and sent through the mails obscene matter in his publications and in his public addresses. Three of the articles referred to were entitled "The Roman Catholic Hierarchy: the Deadliest Menace to Our Civilization;" "The Roman Catholic Church in the United States;" and "Light in the Dark Ages." The articles were written in connection with attacks upon the Roman Catholic church.

AGAINST PREPARATION**Anderson Citizens Adopt Protest to Send to the President.**

Fifteen hundred citizens of Anderson, attending union Thanksgiving services at Anderson, adopted resolutions protesting against the preparation of a new conscription law of higher status of preparedness.

The "Jingos" were condemned in unmistakable terms and representatives in congress from this area are urged to oppose any measure providing for a greater increase in the navy and army than normal. The president and congress are urged to renew their efforts for peace in Europe.

England Forbids Cotton Exports.

The exportation of cotton wadding, cotton wool and iron ore of all descriptions is prohibited to all destinations by an order in council Thursday night.

GERMANY STUBBORN**WILL NOT AGREE TO INDEMNIFY LUSITANIA VICTIMS****WANTS IT ARBITRATED**

Lansing and Von Bernstorff Can Not Come to Satisfactory Settlement—Germans Say Indemnity Would Admit Guilt—United States Wants Disavowal.

Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, have entered into an agreement that neither will discuss outside the conference room the important business which has brought the ambassador to the state department on several occasions recently, indicating that these conferences were of such a nature that absolute secrecy was essential to their success.

But it is admitted in Washington that the conferences between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff could be regarded as bringing an early settlement of issues which grew out of the sinking of the Lusitania with a loss of more than 100 American lives.

Persons in a position to know said Tuesday that the points of view of the two governments were widely different.

State department officials Monday said that reports that difficulties had developed between Mr. Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, in the course of their negotiations over the latter's proposal that the United States should accept an indemnity of \$5,000 for the families of the Lusitania, and all other reports affecting the conferences, should be regarded as false.

In German circles the belief was expressed that a satisfactory agreement could be reached through arbitration. Officials of the state department were more optimistic, however, believing that ultimately Germany would agree to the American position.

It is stated on authority that no offer has been made to indemnify the families of Americans lost in the disaster. It had been reported that the German government offered to pay an indemnity of \$5,000 for each life lost, but it was stated that no figure had been named.

The German government claims that to agree to pay an indemnity would be an admission of wrongdoing, and that while in a humanitarian sense it deeply regretted the loss of life, it would not make such a payment in reprisal for the establishment of the British blockade order, which the United States itself holds to be illegal.

Germany, however, is willing to take up the whole matter of indemnity to the Hague. German officials believe an award there would be in favor of the United States regarding the structure of the tribunal as one likely to favor neutrals.

In future assurances regarding the safety of American citizens traveling at sea, German citizens that the assurances given in the settlement of the Arabic incident fully cover the situation.

The point of view of the United States government, according to the outline given and stated previously, is that the German government must disavow the sinking of the Lusitania and indemnify the families of Americans lost in the disaster. The United States is adverse to taking the question of indemnity to the Hague.

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