

WHAT BRYAN SAYS

ASKS WHY FRIENDSHIP FOR WILSON IS QUESTIONED

OPPOSES PLANS FOR WAR

Nebraska Says Policy of President Means Trouble—Wrong Philosophy is Being Followed—Says Question is Not a Party One and He is Not Disloyal.

William Jennings Bryan has issued another statement in connection with his attack on President Wilson's policy of national preparedness. This pronouncement was intended apparently to show that Mr. Bryan could criticize the president's plan without properly subjecting himself to the charge of being unfriendly to Mr. Wilson.

According to Mr. Bryan's statement, the president's appeal at the Manhattan club celebration, was to all Americans and not merely to members of the Democratic party, and therefore no party disloyalty was involved in criticism by Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan argues in his statement that it is not disloyal for a Democrat to differ with a Democratic president on a non-partisan issue and asks many questions suggesting that it is proper for the American people to let the president know what they think of his preparedness program.

Asking "What plans have you made for opposing the president's program?" the ex-secretary of state answers:

"I have no plans formulated. I am doing what I believe it the duty of every citizen to do. How can the president know what the people think unless individuals express themselves. Those who approve of his plan do not hesitate to express themselves. Why should those who disapprove be silent?"

"The editors of metropolitan newspapers who daily swing in and out before the special interests do not hesitate to express an opinion as to what the country needs. Why should a country editor like myself be denied the privilege? And why should a Democrat's friendship for the president be questioned because he differs from the president on an issue like this, which has nothing in the history of the country or the party to commend it?"

"The president's appeal was not to members of his party, but to people of all shades of opinion. When did it become unpatriotic for a citizen to differ from a president? When did it become disloyal for a Democrat to differ from a Democratic president on an issue which the president declares to be non-partisan?"

"The president said he would ask those who differed from him to express their opinion. He certainly will be the last to complain because his request is complied with. A great many people—no one can definitely state the number, but they are quite a multitude—believe that we can not insure the nation against war by adopting the very policy which brought Europe into war. They believe that it is more reasonable to assume that peace can be promoted between nations by the same philosophy which promotes peace between individuals and communities.

"We are now spending two hundred and fifty million dollars a year for preparedness. A great many think this is enough, and are opposed to any increase at present. The burden of proof is on those who say that an increase is necessary, and it will be hard to prove this in view of the president's statement that we are not threatened from any quarter; that our relations with all nations are friendly; that everybody knows of our capacity for defense, and that there is no fear among us."

Mr. Bryan's original statement was given out last week. It follows:

"I have read the president's speech at New York with sorrow and concern. He is doing what he believes to be his duty, and so long as a man follows his conscience, and judgment, we can not criticize his motives, but we may be compelled to dissent from his conclusions. I feel it my duty to dissent, and as he has given his views with clearness and emphasis, those who differ from him are under a like obligation to express themselves with equal clearness.

"He says that his position is different from that of the private individual in that the private individual is free to speak his own thoughts and risk his own opinion. This sentence is a little obscure. Insofar as he expresses his own opinion, he does not differ from the private citizen except that he speaks under a sense of official responsibility, but where a nation's fate is involved in a policy every private citizen who loves his country and tries to serve it is conscious of responsibility.

"The president will not assume that he is more deeply interested in the welfare of his country than the millions who elected him to be for the time being their spokesman. And if, as he evidently believes, he is giving voice to the opinions of his countrymen, he is, of course, anxious to have them as frank with him as he has been with them—how otherwise can he know whether he represents or misrepresents their views?"

"He has announced a policy which has never before been adopted in this country, and never endorsed by any party in the country and he has no way of knowing, until he hears from the people, whether he has correctly interpreted the will of the public. His appeal is not to any party, but as he says, to men of all shades of opinion."

"He asks for the hearty support of the country, meaning, of course, that he wants the support, provided the people favor the policy which he has outlined. He could not, of course, ask them to support a policy which they did not endorse, especially if they considered the policy dangerous to the country.

"From my view of the subject, the

plan which he proposes is not only a departure from our traditions, but a reversal of our national policy. It is not only a menace to our peace and safety, but a challenge to the spirit of Christianity, which teaches us to influence others by example rather than by exciting fear.

"The president says that we should be prepared 'not for aggression, but for defence.' That is the ground upon which all preparation for war is made. What nation has ever prepared for war on the theory that it was preparing for aggression? It is only fair that the European rulers who are involved in the present war thought that they were contributing toward the maintenance of peace when they were making elaborate preparations for defence.

"It is a false philosophy, and being false, it inevitably leads into difficulties. It is the spirit that makes the individual carry a revolver—and whoever carries a revolver except for defence—leads him not only to use it in a night provocation but to use language which provokes trouble. 'Speak softly, but carry a big stick,' is one of the delusive maxims employed by those who put their faith in force. There are two answers to it—first, the man who speaks softly has not the disposition to carry a club and if a man with a soft voice is persuaded to carry a club his voice changes as soon as he begins to rely upon the club.

"If there is any truth in our religion, a nation must win respect as an individual does, not by carrying arms, but by an upright, honorable course that invites confidence and insures good will. This nation has won its position in the world without resorting to the habit of totting a pistol on its carrying a club. Why reverse our policy at this time? The president himself admits that there is no reason for change. He says:

"The country is not threatened from any quarter; she stands in friendly relation with all the world. Her resources and her self-respect and capacity to care for her own citizens and rights are well known. And to make the statement more emphatic he adds, 'there is no fear among us.'"

"If we're not threatened by any nation, if our relations with all nations are friendly, if everybody knows that we're able to defend ourselves if necessary, and if there is no fear among us, why is this time chosen to revolutionize our national theories and to exchange our policy for the policy of Europe? Why abandon the hope that we have so long entertained of setting an example to Europe? Why encourage the nations of Europe in their fatal folly by imitating them? Why impose upon the western hemisphere a policy so disastrous? May we not expect all Latin-America to be stimulated to preparation, if we enter upon a new era of preparation? And will not such a policy make conflicts between these republics more probable?"

"We shall do infinite harm to the neighboring nations as well as to ourselves if we are drawn into this policy which provokes war by a preparation which is impossible without a large increase in taxation and the arousing of a military system which sets up false standards of honor. We are now spending more than two hundred and fifty million dollars a year on preparedness—ten times as much as we are spending on agriculture—and I feel sure that the taxpayers are not in favor of increasing this sum at this time, when a change is not only unnecessary, but a menace to our national ideals.

"There has not been a time in fifty years when there was less reason to add to the expenses of the army and navy, but our preparedness is increasing relatively as other nations exhaust themselves. And there never was a time in our whole history when our country to the world more imperatively demanded self-restraint and the councils of peace.

"I hope the president will not be deceived by the atmosphere of the Manhattan club. That is the one place in the United States where the mummy-worshipping portion of the Democratic party meets to exchange compliments—there is no group farther removed from the sentiment of the masses, whether you measure that sentiment by economical, social or religious standards."

MAY DEMAND RELEASE

U. S. Action in Hocking Case Depends Upon England's Excuse.

The United States will demand peremptorily the release of the American steamship Hocking if Sir Edward Grey, in his reply to the United States admits that the seizure was made under any order in council of municipal law of England.

If the reply of the British foreign office, however, sets up the claim that ownership of the vessel was not wholly American, the United States will discuss the point with England as a question of fact. The United States will maintain the truth of statements made to the department of commerce when the question of ownership and the right of registry is considered.

The proposition of the government with reference to the Hocking and prospectively to the Winneconne was ascertained from authoritative sources. Officials declare that England can attempt to justify the seizure of the Hocking only on one of the grounds referred to.

CAROLINIANS ON LIST

Natives of This State Have Not Repaid U. S. Government.

The only South Carolina names on the treasury department list just made public of persons who have not made good to this government funds advanced to them in order that they might return home when they were caught in Europe at the outbreak of the war in 1914, are as follows: Alexander Zuser, Charleston, \$9; Charles Anderson, 260 Prince (?), Charleston, \$7; Charles Bradley, Allendale, \$46; Julius Brockton, Lake City, \$10.25; John Davis, Columbia, \$39.43; Charles Farren, Greenville, \$28.70; Julius Proctor, Lake City, \$42.50.

MUCH BOOSE TO BE SOLD BY FIRST OF NEW YEAR

Various County Dispensaries Must Sell Million Dollars Worth to Clear Shelves.

One million dollars worth of liquor must be disposed of between now and the first of January by the dispensary counties in the State or they will lose the money tied up in the whiskey remaining in stock after the first of next year, when prohibition goes into effect.

The fifteen dispensary counties had on hand on the first of October \$991,947.38 worth of liquor, beer, wines, at invoice or cost prices. This represents about \$1,250,000 at retail prices. The sales for October from the dispensaries in the fifteen counties amounted to \$344,451.70, so there remains \$1,200,000 worth of liquor still on hand in the dispensaries in the fifteen counties.

The amount of stock on hand October 1st as collected and verified by L. L. Bultman, State dispensary auditor, amounted to \$881,947.38 at invoice price. The county of Charleston had the largest stock, \$261,515.69, and Richland came close behind with \$205,592.26. Florence had on hand \$35,335.14.

The amount of stock in the other counties on the same date was: Aiken \$54,913.21; Bamberg \$20,702.77; Barnwell \$46,977.98; Beaufort \$38,536.41; Calhoun \$24,069.06; Dorchester \$26,595.94; Georgetown \$11,427.68; Jasper \$6,913.54; Lexington \$37,835.80; Orangeburg \$39,031.65; Union \$73,509.54; Williamsburg \$12,490.71.

Since this report Barnwell lost by fire through one dispensary \$17,659.91 worth of liquor. It is thought that there will be collected \$10,000 on this burned stock.

No stock can be sold after the first of next year when the dispensaries must wind up and cease business. There is very little doubt but that several of the counties including Charleston, Richland, Orangeburg, Florence and Union will have some stock left over and unless subsequent legislation authorizes some disposition what remains will be a total loss to the counties. Mr. Bultman will likely call this matter to the general assembly in his report on the situation.

BERLIN SAYS LINER TRIED TO FLEE FROM SUBMARINE

One Hundred Shells Fired Before Big Ship Sank—300 Passengers Lost. Three Boatloads Land.

London reports Wednesday afternoon: A dispatch to Lloyds from Bizerta says that three hundred persons on the Italian liner Ancona sunk by an Austrian submarine, were drowned. Most of the lost, the message says, were women and children emigrants. One hundred and thirty survivors have thus far reached Bizerta.

Forty-one members of the crew and four passengers of the Ancona, picked up at sea, have been landed at Malta.

Two of the Ancona's boats, with fifty-four members of the crew, landed near Cape Bon, Tunis, Wednesday. Some of the men were injured. A dispatch to Lloyds from Bizerta states that some Americans are said there to have been on board the Ancona.

A dispatch from the Stefani News Agency of Rome says that one hundred shells were fired into the Ancona before she was torpedoed. Berlin reports by wireless to Sayville on Wednesday: Information from a reliable source is that the steamship Ancona was sunk by an Austro-Hungarian submarine, says the Overseas News Agency. "She attempted to escape and thus compelled the submarine to use her guns."

PAGE SEES SONNINO

Ambassador Confers With the Italian Foreign Office.

Rome reports via Paris Friday that the United States Ambassador Page called at the foreign office and had a long talk with Baron Sonnino. The nature of the conference is unknown, but it is assumed the sinking of the Ancona was discussed informally. A rigid investigation of the disaster is proceeding under the direction of the Italian consul at Tunis, assisted by Italian naval officers.

A special effort is being made to determine all the facts relating to international responsibility, where warning was given, and whether an opportunity was afforded the passengers to escape. It is expected this investigation will have a bearing on any diplomatic representations the United States may make in behalf of American passengers on board the steamer.

WASHINGTON HEARS NOTHING

Officials Are Perplexed Over Lack of News of Ancona's Loss.

State department officials were perplexed Friday over the unexplained delays in getting definite official information on the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona, with probable loss of American passengers. No dispatches had reached the state department early Friday. All information so far has been fragmentary.

A consular official has been ordered to Tunis from a nearby post on the assumption that Consul James B. Young is not there. Meanwhile Ambassador Page at Rome is expected to send some definite official details. His official dispatches so far making no reference to the circumstances of the firing upon the liner, the question of warning, the nationality of the submarine and other details which are to be cleared up as promptly as possible by the taking of testimony of survivors.

BIG STEEL WORKS BURNS WITH MUCH WAR MATERIAL

Bethlehem Steel Company's Plant Almost Entirely Destroyed—Millions of Dollars Lost.

Fire early Wednesday almost destroyed the No. 4 machine shop of the Bethlehem Steel Company at South Bethlehem, Pa. Machinery and war material in the building was said to be worth millions.

How the fire started has not been determined. It was discovered in the boring mill section of the plant. The fire spread rapidly and soon the entire building was wrapped in flames.

The value of the guns alone in the shop is said to be millions. There were about one 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.

The burned shop was two hundred feet long and four stories high. On these floors two thousand and fifty men were employed on the day and night shifts. About two hundred men were at work when the fire started and so rapidly did it spread that some employees had to make their escape by means of ropes.

Workmen said the fire started in oil near the entrance. First there was only a spark of fire, which the workmen started to put out by throwing on water. Then came a mighty flash and up leaped a flame as high as the structure, which seemed to envelope the whole building. As far as known there was no loss of life.

Recently the burned building had been rebuilt and expanded and equipped at a cost said to be three million dollars. It was given over to the manufacture of guns of various calibre for the United States, England and her allies and some eight hundred of these guns were in process of manufacture.

GRIP OF CENTRAL ALLIES ON SERBIA TIGHTENING

Every Hour Sees Defending Armies in More Perilous Positions Despite Fierce Resistance.

Every day, every hour adds to the peril of the Serbian armies fighting desperately to hold back the Austro-Germans from the north and the Bulgarians from the east, until the assistance their Allies are sending can reach them.

The Bulgarians have extended their grip on the Belgrade-Saloniki railway north and south of Nish and have occupied Leskovac, south of the captured capital, and Aleksinac, to the north. At the latter point they are in close touch with the German army, which, after occupying Krusevac, extended its left wing as far as Djunis, on the left bank of the Bulgar Morava.

The Austro-Germans advancing southward are making progress except in the west, where the Montenegrins are holding them. The invading forces are reaching the most difficult part of Serbia, the mountainous region, where the natives knowing every hill and gully, can offer the strongest resistance. The Austrians and Germans, however, are plentifully supplied with mountain guns, with which they expect to drive the defenders from their fastnesses.

In the south the ever growing strength of the French and British forces is beginning to tell. They are pressing an energetic offensive against the Bulgars; have managed to keep the railroad clear as far as Veles and are barring the Bulgars' route to Monastir.

RIOTING IN LIVERPOOL; IRISHMEN DODGE SERVICE

Nine Hundred Young Men Seek to Escape Possibility of Service by Immigration.

Street rioting resulted in Liverpool Saturday from the attempt of nine hundred young Irishmen to book passage aboard the Cunard Saxonian for New York. The would-be immigrants marched to the Cunard dock en masse amid cries of "Cowards, traitors," from on-lookers. The men were knocked down by women. Others were decorated with white feathers and mistreated by the crowd.

When they arrived the Saxonian's firemen, matching the spirit of the crowd, informed the steamship company they would not leave with the Saxonian if the Irishmen were permitted to sail.

The company upheld the firemen and refused permission to sail to all British subjects of military age. It was stated that the same course would be followed in future on all Cunard liners, and that it was hoped other lines would follow the same procedure. Five of the detained men afterward enlisted.

London says that daily increasing crowds of youths of military age are besieging the passport department of the foreign office seeking permits which they hope will enable them to escape the conscription they anticipate and fear. Most of them apparently have discovered relatives in America and elsewhere whom they are obliged to visit.

The rush has been so great since Lord Derby's recruiting scheme was promulgated that in the last three days more than three hundred applicants of military age have been put back while the authorities decided how to deal with the situation.

Italian Offensive a Failure. Berlin announces that the third Italian offensive has been a complete failure, entailing a loss of 5,387 men. The Austrians have maintained their positions.

Cotton manufacturers and operators from the South and New England are meeting at Greenville this week. Over 1,000 delegates are there.

BRITISH FORCIBLY SEARCH U. S. SHIP AT PROGRESSO

Party From Cruiser Board American Ship by Force—Lies in Wait Outside of Harbor.

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

On the face of such a report as the consul sent, even though incomplete, the official conclusion now is that the British naval authorities 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 fitting out in the United States for attacking oil-carrying ships from Mexican fields, where the British navy draws a great proportion of its supply of fuel oil. The Zealandia has no change of registry involved, as has been the case of many other American ships since the beginning of the war. She originally was a Hawaiian ship and 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, 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, although that was denied by her owners.

The ship moved from Tampico to Campeche, where British agents reported she bore a large quantity of rosin for which there was no ostensible use in Mexico, although it is used largely for making shrapnel. They also reported their suspicions that she bore a large quantity of copper and the British view was that the ship was waiting for an opportunity to slip out with the cargo for some port where it would find its way to Great Britain's enemies.

Nothing further of her movements was reported until Wednesday. The forcible searching of an American ship in a neutral port probably would constitute one of the most serious issues to arise between the United States and Great Britain, in the controversy over the British navy's conduct toward American shipping. While awaiting further details, officials were silent. A thorough investigation will be made.

CABINET MEETS AGAIN

Wilson Sees Advisers For First Time Since Last July.

President Wilson and the cabinet met Friday for the first time since last July when the German submarine question was at one of its most serious stages. The sinking of the Italian liner Ancona was the most important foreign question before the cabinet but no definite action was expected until official details were at hand.

It was stated at the White House, however, that the cabinet meeting was called only because the president wanted to get in touch with his official advisers before the opening of congress to discuss his annual message and legislation. From now on cabinet meetings will be held regularly twice a week.

The principal subject taken up Friday was how to raise the money for carrying out the defence plans. No definite conclusion was reached, but the prevailing idea was to avoid a bond issue. The subject will be considered further at conferences between the president and Democratic leaders of the senate and house.

Secretary Houston said that the agricultural interests of the country were in very good condition. Other optimistic reports of business conditions were had before the cabinet.

PLAN RAID ON ENGLAND

Germans Concentrating Efforts Upon Building Zeppelins.

The correspondent at Rotterdam of the London Daily Telegraph claims to have learned that in a score of more widely separated places in Germany the construction of zeppelin dirigible balloons is being carried on and that in no department of constructional work in Germany is greater activity being shown.

Dirigibles of all types—Zeppelin, Parseval and Schutte—are being turned out, the correspondent understands, with feverish haste. New sheds are being built, not as formerly, of easily combustible wood, but of iron, including roofs of the same material, as a protection against aircraft attacks. The Krupp works also are said to be engaged in building portable sheds.

From all the correspondents was able to learn the idea is to bring the war home to the English people, who, hitherto, "have not felt its effects, so that they shall be more anxious for peace."

PEOPLE BEHIND WILSON

Manning Says South Carolina Heartily Endorses President's Stand.

The New York American sent Gov. Manning the following telegram: "Do the people of your state approve President Wilson's plans for strengthening army and navy?"

The governor replied as follows: "People of South Carolina, has implicit confidence in the honesty, judgment, patriotism and broadminded statesmanship of President Wilson; and so far as I am able to learn, heartily endorse his stand for national defence."

SUB SINKS LINER

FEW DETAILS PUBLISHED EXCEPT LOSS OF 200 LIVES

WORK OF AUSTRIN BOAT

Liner Sailing From Naples to New York is Destroyed in the Mediterranean—Circumstances Underdeveloped but Incident May Lead to Diplomatic Controversy.

Rome, Italy, reports: The Italian liner Ancona has been sunk by a large submarine flying the Austrian colors. She carried 423 passengers and sixty in the crew. Two hundred and seventy survivors, some of them wounded, have been landed at Bizerta.

New York says the Ancona sailed from New York for Naples on October 17. She had on board 1,245 Italian reservists and a general cargo. She arrived at Naples on October 29, and was due to sail from Naples for New York Tuesday.

The Ancona was built at Belfast in 1908. She had a gross tonnage of 8,210, was 482 feet in length and 58 feet beam.

For several months before Italy's entrance in the war the Ancona was engaged in carrying home Italian reservists from this country and supplies for the Italian government. On one of her trips from New York to Naples late in August last year, the Ancona was stopped by the British at Gibraltar and twenty-four Germans and one Austrian were taken off the ship.

Late last summer the Ancona left for Italy with 75,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 tons of hay and 200 horses for the Italian government. On the same voyage she carried 300 Italians in the steerage, who went back because it was said at the time they could not get work on the New York subway.

When the Ancona left New York on her last voyage from here on October 17, she was in command of Capt. Pietro Massardo. All of her officers, engine room, force, and members of the crew, were Italians, who shipped from Italy.

Washington says news of the sinking of the Ancona caused a sensation as it was regarded as foreshadowing a new controversy between the United States and Austria similar to the critical dispute with Germany which followed the torpedoing of the Lusitania.

Before making any comment, however, officials awaited information on two points—whether the vessel was torpedoed without warning and whether any Americans were among the victims.

Should it develop that the liner was warned and ignored the warning, and attempted to escape the rules of naval warfare, according to the Washington government's view, justified the use of force.

If she was attacked without warning and a case parallel to the Lusitania develops, the attitude of the United States probably will be along the lines already followed with Germany—the dispatch of a note demanding avowal of the act, reparation and assurances that such incidents will not occur in the future.

KITCHENER GOES EAST

British Leader Departs on Unknown Mission to Eastern Theatre.

"Lord Kitchener, at the request of his colleagues, has left England for a short visit to the eastern theatre of war."

This announcement, made Saturday evening, after a cabinet council—an unusual meeting for Saturday—and a long audience which Premier Asquith had with the king, set at rest the rumors current as to the war secretary's present intentions.

Later an additional official statement was issued as follows: "The statement that Earl Kitchener has resigned his post as secretary of state for war has already been authoritatively denied. It is equally untrue to suggest that Earl Kitchener tendered his resignation, or that his visit to the king had any relation to any such subject, or that his visit to the eastern theatre of war in any way betokens that such resignation is contemplated.

"On the contrary this visit is undertaken by him in discharge of his duty as secretary of state for war, which duty he has no intention of abandoning."

MUNITIONS FOR TURKS

Greece Shows No Change—Asks for Loan When Bulgars Protest.

London says: While it will be some time before the Germans can sufficiently repair the northern end of the railway for the transport of troops and munitions, their successes have enabled them to send supplies to the Bulgarians and Turks by the Danube as far as Nikopolis, from which point they can be sent by rail to Sofia and Constantinople.

There is no change in Greece's attitude, although it is considered significant that at the moment Bulgaria has again protested against the hospitality afforded the allied troops at Saloniki, the Greek government has applied to the Allies for financial assistance—an application which is receiving favorable consideration.

The Greek government also has renewed to the Allies an expression of its intention to maintain neutrality and of its sincere good will toward the Entente powers.

Chinese Official Assassinated. Admiral Tseng Ju Cheng, governor of Shanghai district, China, was assassinated Wednesday. He belonged to the monarchist party. Two revolutionists fired eighteen shots into his auto.