

# NOTE TO ENGLAND IS MADE PUBLIC

BLOCKADE IS DECLARED INEFFECTIVE, ILLEGAL AND INDEFENSIBLE.

## A STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY

United States Cannot Submit to Curtailment of Neutral Rights.—Great Britain Must Hew to Line.

Washington.—The United States in its latest note to Great Britain just made public here covering exhaustive British interference with American trade since the beginning of the European War, declares that the so-called blockade instituted by the Allies against enemy countries on March 11, is "ineffective, illegal and indefensible." Notice is served that the American Government "cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights," and it cannot "with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests."

Ambassador Page to whom the note was sent by special messenger for delivery to the London Foreign Office, was instructed by Secretary Lansing "to impress most earnestly" upon the British Government that the United States "must insist the relations between it and His Majesty's Government be governed, not by a policy of expediency but by those established rules of international conduct to which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence."

Declaring the United States "unhesitatingly assumes" the task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, the note proclaims that the American Government will devote its energies to the task, exercising always an impartial attitude.

The note, nearly 15,000 words in length, was made public by agreement between the State Department and the British Foreign Office. It carries with it a voluminous appendix, giving the text of American naval instructions issued in 1862 and a summary and table showing hundreds of vessels detained by British authorities since the beginning of the present war.

The body of the note is divided into 35 points, dealing with all phases of the contraband question, seizures and detentions, prior to, as well as after, the so-called blockade was instituted, and announces that a separate communication will be sent soon dealing particularly with the "propriety and right of the British Government to include in their list of contraband of war certain articles which have been so included."

## BIG FIRE VISITS RALEIGH.

News and Observer Again Burned Out. Other Property Destroyed.

Raleigh.—The News and Observer building is again a mass of ruins, this being the second time the plant has been wrecked by fire within less than three years. This time the conflagration that burned the newspaper plant included a number of adjacent buildings and piled up a total loss of nearly \$400,000. The other burned buildings are the E. M. Izzell Company's printing house and the annex to the Raleigh apartment building, the burned section containing the Wake Shoe Store, the Crystal Theater, Baptist Book Store and the J. L. O'Quinn flower depot, also, a second-story storage section in which was stored furniture of the old Raleigh Hotel, valued at \$10,000.

Nothing was saved from the News and Observer building, but parts of the mailing list and the advertising records.

The state is a very heavy loser, nearly 50,000 volumes of express court reports, several thousand volumes of miscellaneous law and case publications, and a large stock of white paper used in connection with the state printing. The loss is exactly \$60,000 in actual value and the insurance is \$19,000.

## Food in Mexico City.

Washington.—Discontinuance of many of the government food stations in Mexico City was announced in dispatches received by the Mexican consular agency here. Restoration of transportation facilities and appreciation of the value of constitutional currency, the message said, had reduced food prices to such an extent that it was considered necessary to maintain only a sufficient number of the government stations to guard against price manipulations.

## Disarm Panama Police.

Panama.—Disarmament of the Panama national police has been virtually agreed upon between that country and the United States. Policemen hereafter will be armed only with revolvers and batons.

It is understood that Panama agreed to give up the high-powered rifles which hitherto have been used under negotiations with the United States who desire to prevent further riots in certain parts of Panama City and Colon where unarmed soldiers have been killed and wounded.

# COUNCIL OF GREEK MINISTERS CALLED

KING URGED ZAIMIS TO RETAIN THE PREMIERSHIP BUT HE REFUSED.

## GERMANS ON DEFENSIVE

Germans on the Defensive in the East and West. But No Large Battles Are Fought.

London.—Another 24 hours have complicated rather than clarified the situation in Greece, the attitude of whose King is causing the Allies much concern.

King Constantine urged M. Zaimis to retain the Premiership. M. Zaimis declined to acquiesce, however, according to Athens, whereupon the King called a council of Ministers, the deliberations of which may or may not determine whether Greece is to align herself against Bulgaria or persist in her attitude of "benevolent neutrality" which means that though the Allied troops may cross her soil her armies will not aid them in driving the Bulgarians from Serbia.

Meanwhile the Serbian northern army is being slowly but surely ground down before the combined pressure of the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces. The fate of Nish hangs by a hair and it is only at the southern end of the battle front that the Bulgars are meeting with any reverses. There, according to reports, the British are co-operating with the French, but as heretofore, these reports are unofficial and fragmentary.

If the Bulgar-Teuton tide is turned, the best opinion here is that it will be some weeks hence. But giving the Allies a month's time, it is argued they can throw three hundred thousand, perhaps five hundred thousand men into Serbia, not including Russians, and such a circumstance not only stop the advance of the Central Powers but prevent Bulgaria's occupation of Serbian Macedonia.

The Germans maintain the defensive in the East and West. In neither theater, however, are any large battles taking place.

The Turks continue sporadically active in the Dardanelles region, the British official communication says.

## OVERMAN TO CALL ON WILSON.

To Talk With President on the Preparedness Program.

Washington.—Senator Lee S. Overman will call on President Wilson one day next week for a conference, a good part of which doubtless will be about the preparedness program.

Senator Overman is in sympathy with the policy of better preparedness especially on the part of the Navy but is not committed as to the extent to which preparedness measures should be taken.

He expressed warm approval of the speech made by the President before the Manhattan Club, which he described as very appropriately and forcefully expressed. Mr. Overman was attracted especially to that part of the speech which called for loyalty to America and which challenged those who have not been true Americans in expressing their sympathies.

Other matters in addition to the preparedness program are expected to be considered, Senator Overman being an important member of several committees in addition to having the chairmanship of the Rules Committee.

## President's Car Strikes Boy.

New York.—President Wilson's automobile struck and slightly injured a small boy here while the President was on his way to the train. The boy apparently was more frightened than hurt. After stopping his car and ascertaining that the accident was trivial the President continued to the station. The accident occurred at the President's car turned a corner in front of the Pennsylvania station.

## Discussing Campaign Plans.

Washington.—The President's two-day visit to New York is expected by administration leaders to have an important bearing on the 1916 campaign. At numerous informal conferences between Democratic leaders, the outcome of last Tuesday's elections and the prospects for 1916 were discussed. While no plans were revealed, the leaders professed to feel much encouraged by the outlook. Many of them will come together here when the national committee meets in December.

## Edison Selected to Receive Prize.

London.—Thomas A. Edison has been selected by Sweden as recipient of one of this year's Nobel prizes. The dispatch from Copenhagen announces that Edison will receive one of the physics prizes, the other going to Nikol Tesla, the famous Italian inventor. Other prizes follows: Literature, Román Rolland, French, endrik Pontoppidan and Troels Lund, Danes and Verner von Heidenstam, a Swede; Chemistry, Professor Theodor Svedberg, Swedish chemist.

# "AN' THIS TOM FER LAFE AND MARY"



## WANTS DURABLE PEACE WOMEN MEET BIG DEFEAT

NEW PREMIER ROUSES DEPUTIES TO ENTHUSIASM BY DECLARATION.

Aristide Briand is Favorably Received and Declaration Given Vote of 515 to 1 Amid Great Applause.

Paris.—The Ministerial declaration made by Aristide Briand, the new Premier, was favorably received in both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate; and a vote of confidence of 515 to 1 was given the government amid great applause. The Premier's announcement that "France will not sign a peace agreement until after her restoration by right of victory, and until she shall have obtained all guarantees of a durable peace," was greeted with enthusiasm.

M. Renaudel, the Socialist leader, in a speech declared that France should annex none of the territory captured from enemies of France. This was taken to mean that the Socialists were opposed to the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine and the deputy's utterances brought forth tumult and violent protests.

When order had been restored there came another outburst of enthusiasm following a reply to M. Renaudel by Deputy André Maginot, who is still suffering from a wound received in battle. In the name of the soldiers at the front, M. Maginot declared that M. Renaudel had no authority to speak for them.

Deputies Renaudel, Emile Constant and Ramel attacked the censorship, and demanded that there should be entire liberty of the press on political questions.

Several interpellations not essentially hostile to the Cabinet but more in the nature of requests for guarantees as to the policy of the government, gave Premier Briand the occasion to show once more his great mastery over the chamber, his broad grasp on all questions and his dexterity in meeting emergencies. The Premier was never more eloquent than in his simple development of the government's views and in replying to the interpellations.

## LANSING'S NOTE EMPHATIC.

Sharp Passages Protest Features of Order-in-Council.

Washington.—At the instance of the British Embassy, copies of the latest American note to Great Britain protesting against interference with neutral shipping will be handed the British Ambassador and the French Ambassador in Washington simultaneously with the delivery of the note by Ambassador Page to the British Foreign Office. This is in recognition of the fact that France is equally concerned with Great Britain in the subject matter of the note.

It is learned that Secretary Lansing's note contains some sharp passages and is very emphatic in condemnation and protest against several features of the British orders-in-council. Objection is made particularly to that part of the British orders-in-council under which cargoes were diverted from their voyages and detained for long periods in British ports. American vessels bound for the neutral ports of Northern Europe.

## Russians Capture Germans.

Petrograd.—Capture of 5,000 German and Austrian prisoners near the village of Stenokorce, on the Stripa River, is announced by the war office. The statement says fierce fighting continues.

## Whitlock Coming on Vacation.

Washington.—Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, cabled the state department that he was preparing to return to the United States for a vacation on account of ill-health.

Mr. Whitlock's decision to return home, he advised the department, was in pursuance of orders from Washington. Officials had known of his ill-health for some time and several weeks ago he was instructed to leave wherever his condition required it.

GOVERNOR WALSH OF MASSACHUSETTS, DEFEATED BY SMALL MAJORITY.

New York Defeats New Constitution, and Elects Republican Legislature and Three Congressmen.

Charlotte.—Amendments to the Constitution of the state of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts to enfranchise women met overwhelming defeat at the hands of the voters, while the amendment to the Ohio constitution for statewide prohibition in that state met a similar fate.

The dropping of the majority against woman suffrage in Pennsylvania to approximately 50,000 and the failure of the Progressives to poll enough votes in the Massachusetts gubernatorial race to maintain their legal standing as a political party are the outstanding features of the latest returns from Tuesday's state elections.

Throughout the day the majority against suffrage in Pennsylvania estimated at times as high as 200,000, decreased. This with the additional news that 25 out of 67 counties in the state had carried for suffrage, gave its supporters great encouragement.

Although suffrage was defeated in New York more than 500,000 votes were cast for it. The majority against was about 175,000.

In Massachusetts woman's suffrage was defeated by a majority of 132,083, the vote being 163,406 for and 295,489 against.

In Ohio statewide prohibition was defeated by a majority estimated on almost complete returns from 30,000 to 40,000.

Other results of the state elections were:

Massachusetts: Samuel W. McCall, Republican, defeated David I. Walsh, Democrat, for governor by a plurality of 6,696. Republicans gained one in the senate and 16 in the house, both of which they control.

Maryland: Emerson C. Harrington, Democrat, defeated Orington E. Weller, Republican, for governor by a plurality of 3,504. Democrats retained control of both houses of state assembly.

Kentucky: Nearly complete returns gave A. O. Stanley, Democrat, a majority of 7,769 over Edwin P. Morrow, Republican, for governor.

Republicans elected William A. Bennett to Congress from a Democratic district, the Twenty-third, and also elected 88 of the 150 assemblymen.

Republicans recorded general legislative gains, which will give them control of the state assembly on joint ballot.

Virginia: Fusionism in Norfolk county was defeated by straight-out Democrats and Republicans added three or four representatives to the house from the only Republican district of the state.

Democratic voters in Mississippi elected a full set of state, county and district officers on a ticket headed by Theodore G. Bilbo for governor and Lee M. Russell for lieutenant governor. The vote polled was not expected to reach 20,000.

Results from the election of the entire membership of both branches of the general assembly in Virginia show that there will be a heavy majority in the senate and house, pledged to the enactment of prohibition legislation effective when the state goes dry on November 1, 1916.

## Advance Coal Tariffs.

Ronoke, Va.—Higher tariffs on Western coal hauls from West Virginia mines to become effective December 15 will be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Norfolk & Western, the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Baltimore & Ohio Railways on or about November 15, according to an announcement made by officials of the Norfolk & Western here. A maximum advance of 15 cents a ton, it is said, will be asked; though the Baltimore & Ohio will not seek that amount.

# WILSON SPEAKS ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

CALLED UPON ALL CLASSES OF MEN TO SUPPORT BIG PROGRAM.

## BEST OPINION IN COUNTRY

Defense Program Represents Best Professional and Expert Opinion.—Should Interest All.

New York.—President Wilson opened the Administration campaign for its national defense program in a comprehensive and carefully prepared address delivered there at the Manhattan Club banquet. He declared solemnly that the United States had no aggressive purposes, but must be prepared to defend itself in order to assume "full liberty and self-development." Significantly, he said that "with ourselves in this great matter we associate all the peoples of our own hemisphere," adding that "we wish not only for the United States but for them in the fullest freedom of independent growth of action."

The president was received with enthusiastic applause as he entered the banquet hall and during his address. The hall was decorated with American flags and filled even to the galleries with Democrats happy over their victory of Tuesday in New York City. When the president arose to speak every one applauded until he was forced to signal far quiet.

"Within a year," said the president, "we have witnessed what we did not think possible, a great European conflict involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influences of the great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is in battle. Force everywhere speaks out with a loud and imperious voice in a titanic struggle of government and from one end of our own dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development."

The president called upon "men of all shades of political opinion" to rally to the support of the defense program. He said it represented "the best professional and expert opinion of the country" and gave warning that "if men differ with me in this vital matter, I shall ask them to make it clear how far and in what way they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country safe against disturbances."

There is no need for the country to feel panic-stricken, the president declared; because it stands in friendly

## GREEK CABINET RESIGNS.

Premier Appealed for Vote of Confidence in Government and Lost.

London.—The defeat of the Greek government in the chamber of deputies and the consequent resignation of the Zaimis cabinet is the latest sensation afforded by the Balkans.

While of course it was understood that Eleutherios Venizelos, the former premier, had it in his power to turn the government out whenever he so desired, having the majority in the chamber at his back, the fall of Zaimis came unexpectedly as it was believed that the leader of the majority had decided to accord the premier sufficient support to enable him to remain in office for the present at least.

As so often happens, however, a vote of confidence was demanded by the government on a matter of minor importance—some difference of opinion between M. Venizelos and the minister of war, General Yanakitsas on military proposals—and the government was defeated by a vote of 147 to 114.

## Fight in Haiti.

Washington.—Private W. L. Dushak of the marine corps, was seriously wounded and five Haitians were killed in a fight between a marine patrol and natives near Le Trou, Haiti. Rear Admiral Caperton reported that quiet prevailed elsewhere in the island.

## Did Not Have Enough Help.

Boston.—Rear Admiral William N. Little, retired, charged with neglect and careless methods in superintending the construction of submarine K-2, did not have sufficient help in his inspection work at the Fore River Shipbuilding plant, according to Lieut. Warren C. Child, who testified before the court martial. It was impossible, he said, for Admiral Little even with seven assistants, to inspect every piece of metal that went into the construction of a battleship, etc., which were under his charge.

## Will Press Fay Case.

New York.—Preliminary examination of Robert Fay and three other prisoners under arrest here accused of conspiracy to blow up vessels carrying war munitions to the Allies was postponed to November 11. Counsel for the defendants objected strongly to the postponement and demanded an immediate hearing alleging that the complaint was defective. The government's counsel expects that the grand jury now investigating the case, will have disposed of it before the date set for the examination.

# GREENVILLE SHOW PLEASES PEOPLE

VISITORS ARE DELIGHTED WITH GREAT SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION.

## MAY BE PERMANENT AFFAIR

Mountain City Will Be Selected For Holding Annual Event If It So Desires.

Greenville.—"The success of the exposition is amply demonstrated," said Frederick H. Bishop, president of the Textile Exhibitors' association of Boston, "there is not only room, but a demand for both shows," he continued in answer to a question concerning the expediency of having two textile expositions, one in Boston and another in the south. "I think Greenville will be called upon to make good on the proposed exposition building which would provide a suitable place for this show to be held at regularly recurring intervals."

The second day of the Southern Textile exposition was decidedly successful from the standpoint of attendance and general interest. During the two days approximately 9,000 paid admissions to the exposition have been recorded. This number does not include the exhibitors nor the members of the textile association. Crowds literally swarmed in the building from morning until evening.

The third day approximately 5,000 people visited the exhibits. Although the building has been crowded for the whole time there has not been the slightest accident and nothing has marred the success of the exposition. Visiting manufacturers, exhibitors and others are of one accord in stating that the show is excellent from all standpoints.

The Southern Textile association of which W. M. Sherard of Williamston is president, held a three-day meeting. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Lieut. Gov. Bethea on behalf of the state, Mayor Webb for the city and E. A. Smyth for the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' association. Several hundred members of the association were in the city.

It has become known that a regular exposition building is being planned, and that the exhibitors, manufacturers and others will be informed that this city will afford the best of accommodations for textile shows in years to come. It is conceded that Greenville can secure this Southern show regularly if it wants it. Of the desire of this city to have the exposition there is no doubt.

Exhibitors are pleased with the first show and are willing to have this city, according to a statement made by a member of the executive committee, the permanent home of the Southern Textile exposition. An application for a charter for the show will be made immediately.

## Big Cargo of Coal.

Charleston.—The largest cargo of bunker coal loaded on any ship since the opening of the new pier of the Southern Railway company on the Cooper river was taken aboard by the British steamer Whindye that came into this port last week. The Whindye brought a load of iron pyrites from Huelva, Spain, to the Ashpeep Fertilizer company. The ship loaded 1,600 tons of coal into her bunkers, at least double the amount that has been loaded by any previous vessel. William Johnson & Co. loaded the Whindye with the product of the Stonega company, whose local representatives they are.

## 2,000 Prepare to Vote.

Charleston.—Approximately 2,000 citizens had qualified themselves to vote in the general election December 14 when the city registration books were closed. Four years ago a total of 2,700 voters were registered for the general election. The last few days there was a rush to obtain both county and municipal certificates, the movement has been slow.

## Paving Streets in Sumter.

Sumter.—Main street and then Liberty street will be the first to be paved from the \$225,000 issue of bonds for street paving, according to a decision of city council at a special session when this matter was discussed. Citizens from practically every one of the main thoroughfares of the city had petitioned that their streets be paved, so that it became necessary for council to determine which should come first, as the funds will not be insufficient to pave more than a small part of the paving requested.

## Strikers Cause Trouble.

Anderson.—E. F. Coffield, shipping clerk of the Brogan mill, was severely beaten by striking operatives of Brogan mill. The trouble arose over shipping of some goods which Mr. Coffield was attempting to load on a freight car. He was attacked by a number of the crowd and severely beaten. This is the first violence in the strike. B. B. Gossett, vice president was threatened by crowds and rocks thrown at him but the mill crowd was finally controlled by the sheriff.