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PREMIER ASQUITH REVEALED LITTLE OF BRITISH PLANS

SPEECH IN HOUSE MONOPOLIZED ATTENTION OF EUROPE

COMMITTEE WILL ACT FOR BRITAIN

Intimated Dardanelles Campaign Would Be Continued—Explains Delay in Serbia.

London, Nov. 2.—Premier Asquith's speech in the house of commons today on the policy and plans of Great Britain, concerning which he didn't disclose much more than is already known, monopolized the attention of Europe tonight.

Fighting, though still severe on many fronts, received little attention. The premier's most important declaration was that the British part in the war will be conducted by a cabinet committee of three to five men, which will consult the entire cabinet on serious questions. It is taken for granted that Asquith, Secretary of War Kitchener and First Lord of Admiralty Balfour will be members of this committee.

Asquith declared the situation in the Dardanelles is receiving anxious attention. Many believed Asquith's statement indicated that the Dardanelles operations will be continued.

Sir Edward Carson, former attorney general, whom it was announced today will be succeeded by Sir Frederick Edward Smith, now solicitor general, made a speech declaring the allies' slowness in aiding Serbia was the reason for his disagreement with the cabinet. He also questioned the Dardanelles campaign.

Asquith revealed for the first time that Premier Venizelos of Greece had agreed to mobilize the Greek army of Great Britain and France would furnish a hundred and fifty thousand men and explained British that the delay in aiding Serbia occurred because of the belief that Greece would keep her obligations to Serbia.

Asquith declared he believes Lord Derby's voluntary recruiting plan would succeed but is ready to adopt the compulsory form if voluntary recruiting failed.

In Serbia the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians are daily approaching Nish, making more precarious the positions of the Serbian army. It is expected the Serbians will manage to hold out in the mountains until they get Anglo-French reinforcements, which they have already got in the southern part.

News of the landing of Russians on the Bulgarian coast is anxiously awaited.

In the west there is some fighting in Champagne.

In the east the Germans continue their efforts to reach Riga.

The Italian offensive continues, although the Austrians claim it is proving unsuccessful.

London, Nov. 2.—Asquith's speech in the House of Commons and Rumantia's reported intention to throw her lot in with the allies divides public interest. News via Paris leads support to growing impression that Rumantia is preparing to fight. The new classes of Rumanian recruits are being mobilized by royal decree, and Vienna reports "a grave situation" may arise between Austria and Rumania is consistent with the proposed use of the lower Danube to transport Russian troops to Bulgaria.

There is little news direct from Bucharest owing to the strict censorship. It is known, however, that an agitation favorable to the war is spreading through the army. The Austrian, German and Bulgarian armies are drawing their air more closely about Nish. In the east the French assert they have inflicted considerable loss on the Bulgarians, who are reported to have been thrown back on the right bank of the Vardar.

The only political development of note in the Athens newspaper press articles, apparently inspired by somebody friendly to the allies, which are being published. The papers insist, however, that Greece must maintain her policy of benevolent neutrality.

Along the eastern front the Russian offensive has recently extended considerably. Official reports from both sides indicate this although neither claims any important result. Details reports concerning progress now of the German attack in Riga is also lacking.

Active Russian participation in the Balkan war has been announced. Great reports Russian troops have landed at Varna, which is said to be defended by Turks, commanded by

MANY LOST IN BROOKLYN FIRE

Gas Explosion Started Flames Which Destroyed Tenement Building—Thirteen Persons Known to Have Perished.

New York, Nov. 2.—Thirteen persons, six men, three women and four children, perished in a fire which destroyed a three-story brick tenement, at 65 North Sixth street near the river front in Brooklyn early today. Most of the victims were overcome by gas leaking from a broken pipe and are believed to have been unconscious before the fire started. All were Poles. The building was occupied by families having as boarders laborers employed in a sugar factory. The gas which filled the lower part of the house exploded, cutting off exits by the halls, and those not overcome by gas escaped by the fire escapes. The explosion is attributed to the breaking of a lamp burning in the hallway. One man, a spectator, died of heart disease caused by excitement.

ADJUTANT GENERAL MOORE LEAVES FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Columbia, Nov. 2.—Adjutant General Moore left this afternoon for San Francisco to attend a meeting of the National Guard Association.

Orphanage Burns

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 2.—Sylvan Heights Orphanage, a Catholic institution was burned, but 103 children, the inmates were attending mass in chapel were marched to safety. Defective wiring is supposed to have caused the fire.

H. A. Foster Succeeds Sifton

Columbia, Nov. 2.—Harrison A. Foster of Easley has been appointed by Governor Manning as magistrate to succeed J. D. Sifton, deceased.

British Torpedo Boat Sunk

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Millionaire's Nephew Held for German Plot

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Where Twenty Children Were Burned to Death at Peabody, Mass.



Fighting the Flames From Rear of School.

Twenty pupils of St. John's Parochial School at Peabody, Mass., lost their lives when fire destroyed the building on Thursday. Over a hundred were injured.

The fire, which started a few minutes after the morning session had opened, swept through the three-story brick and wooden school building in less than five minutes.

Trapped on the upper floors or caught behind a door which, opening inward, was jammed shut in the panic, the children were burned, suffocated or trampled to death or

crushed by leaping from the window ledges. The heaviest loss of life was in the main hall, behind the big entrance door.

There were seven hundred pupils in the building when the fire started, their ages ranging from seven to eighteen years.

U. S. PROTESTS HOCKING CASE

Question of Nationality of Vessel to Be Bone of Contention Between U. S. and England—Release Will Be Demanded.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The British cruiser's seizure off the Atlantic coast of the American steamer Hocking has brought to issue a question on which the United States and England are so far apart that some officials believe the matter will ultimately have to be submitted to arbitration.

Secretary Lansing today cabled Ambassador Page in London to ask an explanation. In the meantime the United States will probably protest immediately and demand the release of the ship. The Hocking's now at Halifax and it is presumed Great Britain intends to have her case go through the prize court, the British contention apparently being that German capital is really behind the American company which brought the Hocking from Copenhagen interests and changed her to American registry.

Great Britain now contends that actual ownership determines the nationality of a vessel while the United States contends the flag she flies determines a vessel's nationality.

The American Transportation company, owners of the Hocking, claim none but Americans are interested in the company.

It was indicated that the majority for Harrington, incumbent, running for governor of Maryland, was five thousand in Baltimore at midnight. No reports from counties have been received.

In New Jersey, the republicans increased their majority in the legislature. The lineup will be thirteen republicans and eight democrats in the senate and thirty-seven republicans and twenty-three democrats in the assembly.

In Kentucky the latest returns show a. S. Sanly, democrat, for governor, is leading the republican candidate by five thousand.

In Mississippi and Virginia the democrats are easy winners. The majority of the Virginia legislators elected are those pledged to strict enforcement of prohibition.

New York apparently defeated the proposed revision of the constitution. Detroit returns indicated defeat of the proposed municipal ownership (triple lines).

Minnesota and Philadelphia elected republican mayors.

In New York state the returns from eighteen large cities showed twelve republican mayors, five democrats, one socialist, George Lusk, Schenectady, elected.

Explosion Injures Seventeen

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 2.—Seventeen persons were badly injured by the explosion of a large quantity of powder in the Dupont Powder works at Cape Fear, N. C. It is said to have been a mixture of white phosphorus.

SUFFRAGISTS DEFEATED BY BIG MAJORITY

AMENDMENT LOST IN NEW YORK, MASSACHUSETTS AND PENNSYLVANIA

DEMOCRATS LOSE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Republicans Increase Majority in New York and New Jersey Legislatures.

New York, Nov. 2.—Constitutional amendments giving suffrage to women apparently met overwhelming defeats in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The statewide prohibition amendment in Ohio met a similar fate.

In the Massachusetts gubernatorial race, shortly after midnight with all except thirty-nine precincts returned, Samuel McCall, Republican, had 224,074 votes and David Walsh, Democrat, 221,787. The republicans seemed safe winners for the remainder of the state ticket.

The republicans have a safe majority in the New York legislature. New York elected three republican congressmen, H. S. Gould, B. H. Snellin, W. B. Bennett.

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WHITLOCK ONLY REPORTED FACTS

American Minister to Belgium Gives Reason for Sending Report on Cavell Case to England.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Grand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, in a lengthy report to the state department made public tonight, stated that reports made by him to American Ambassador Page in London, regarding his efforts to prevent the Germans from executing Edith Cavell, were merely a recital of facts, without expression of opinion. As American diplomatic officers were representing British interests in Belgium, the report was naturally was turned over to the British foreign office.

Regarding the British statement that the Germans, after promising to keep Whitlock informed of the status of the Cavell case, and then failed to do so, Whitlock explained that the Germans had given him no official promise to keep him informed. He added that the publication of his report by the British had embarrassed his relations with the Germans, but that he had explained why it was given to the British and the Germans now seemed satisfied.

Greenwood Needs New Jail Building

Greenwood, Nov. 2.—Greenwood county needs either a new jail or an addition built to the present one in the opinion of Mr. A. D. Olyphant, assistant secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction, who made a thorough inspection of the county prison yesterday.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Olyphant, "that the jail is inadequate structurally and I would recommend that an addition be built or that the county erect an entirely new building."

Mr. Olyphant stated that he found the Greenwood jail in really better condition than he had expected, having heard reports of its lack of modernity, but he was surprised at the sturdiness of the building.

It is likely that some steps will be taken to improve the prison. Last winter it was recalled an extra session of court had to be held in order to "clean out" the prison, which at that time was overcrowded.

VILLA POSTPONES FINAL ATTEMPT TO TAKE AGUA PRIETA

NATHAN STRAUS DIED TUESDAY

Great Jewish Philanthropist and Former Officer in the Confederate Army Died in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Nov. 2.—Nathan Straus, a widely known Jewish philanthropist and former officer in the staffs of Generals Miller and Bragg in Confederate army, died here today, age eighty-one.

Straus was born in Alsace, but came to America in eighteen fifty two and has lived here nearly ever since.

The lives of millions of babies are said to have been saved as an almost direct result of the work of milk reform which Nathan Straus started in New York City in 1892 and which has now spread throughout this country and Europe. A number of agencies have been set up to do the same end, but credit has been given freely to Mr. Straus for leading the way in this great campaign.

He recanted any effort to represent in dollars the extent of his philanthropic work. Measured in that respect beside some of the great foundations which captains of industry have established, he said his work was small, but it is known it absorbed most of the fortune Mr. Straus made as a New York merchant, and occupied practically all of his time and thought during the past twenty-five years.

It has been said he spent more than \$2,500,000 out of his private purse for the cause of humanity.

His philanthropies were various, but the best known is his establishment in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and various other cities here and abroad, of a series of milk sterilizing laboratories and distributing depots from which the pasteurized milk was served at once in a bottle or glass for the benefit primarily of infants.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

German Finance Chief

TO INVESTIGATE GASOLINE RISE

Difference in Price in Various Parts of Country Cause of Inquiry to Be Made By Federal Trade Commission.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The complaints from Georgia caused the federal trade commission to institute an investigation into the price differences in the sale of gasoline in various parts of the country, is announced today. This will be part of the general investigation the commission is making in a report to senate resolutions introduced by Oregon and Gore.

The statement says that recently there has been complaints of alleged discrimination between different localities in gasoline sales. A number of complaints have been informally made by Commissioner Harris from Georgia. Similar complaints come from Oklahoma, Idaho, Missouri and other states.

There is wide differences between the conditions in several parts of the United States and the petroleum industry is undergoing rapid changes, in certain branches due to the European war. It has been an abnormal state, says a statement. New retail processes recently introduced are leading to marked changes.

Prof. Dr. Hüllerich

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