

SUBMARINE FIRED ON THE ANCONA WITHOUT WARNING BRITISH STEAMSHIP CARIA, 3032 TONS, SUNK TODAY

"WAKE UP, WASHINGTON!" SAYS NEW YORK HERALD ON ANCONA SINKING

Goes Over List of Indignities Suffered by Wilson Government, and States Tide of Public Wrath is Rising—Other Papers Comment—Austrian Flag Disguise to Hide Germany.

New York, Nov. 11.—Commenting on the sinking of the Ancona, The Herald this morning under the caption "Wake up Washington," says— "The Ancona infamy is but one in the grand scheme. Germany assumes that this government can be kept asleep. Why not? The Lusitania is forgotten and fled away in Mr. Lansing's pigeon hole. Any yet a doubt arises. True the Zealandia, which is suspected of having..."

GERMANS SUBMARINE FIRED SHOTS WHILE PASSENGERS WERE GETTING OFF

Story of Sinking of S. S. Ancona Shows That Austrian Sub Started Panic by Firing Shots to Overhaul Boat and Then Made Panic Worse by Firing to Hurry Passengers Off.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The Ancona was attacked by two submarines, both flying the Austrian flag, says a Havre despatch from Cape Bon, Tunis. SHIP WAS WARNED. London, Nov. 11.—The Italian steamer Ancona was not sunk without warning, according to information obtained from survivors landed at Malta by the Reuter correspondent and cabled here. The Austrian submarine which overhauled her after a long stern chase gave the commander a brief respite to permit the removal of passengers, but the indescribable panic which began among the emigrants on board as soon as the underwater craft was sighted was responsible for the loss of many lives. In a mad rush for safety, men, women and children overwhelmed the boats, several of which were overturned before they could be lowered. Many of the occupants fell into the sea and were drowned.

HUN PAPERS QUITE SATISFIED WITH NOTE PRESIDENT WILSON SENDS TO BRITAIN.

Hun Papers Quite Satisfied With Note President Wilson Sends to Britain.

Berlin, via London, Nov. 11.—With a more complete summary of the American note to Great Britain at their disposal, the German newspapers comment upon it at greater length. The general tone is one of satisfaction that President Wilson used such energetic language, but doubt whether correspondents' reports will follow. The Lokal Anzeiger regards the note as worthy of a place beside those sent to Germany as regards the gravity of the language and the exhaustiveness of the complaints made. "We hear in," says The Anzeiger, "the unvarnished truth about Great Britain's rape of neutral trade, her disregard of all international law and her shabby manner of conducting war at sea. This picture of the real British character, drawn by a neutral pen, will be valuable for all time whatever practical results the Americans achieve with their protests and complaints."

FIFTY WERE LOST FROM S. S. ANCONA

Consul White Cables State Department From Naples to That Effect.

Naples, Nov. 11.—Via Paris—Another boat with 37 survivors of the Ancona has reached Cape on, Tunis. The names of occupants of this boat have not yet been received. OFFICIAL REPORT. Washington, Nov. 11.—The state department received a cablegram from United States Consul White at Naples today saying that the Societa Italia says 347 passengers and crew of the Ancona are reported as saved out of 496 and that the steamship officials believe that more will be reported saved. The department also received a message from Ambassador Page, giving some brief details. Consul White's cablegram dated at Naples last night and received here early this morning, follows: "The Societa Italia now report that the following American citizens were aboard the Steamship Ancona: 'First cabin, Mrs. Cecille L. Griel, Steerage, Alessandro Patattivo, wife and four children; Mrs. Francesco Mascolo Lamuria and minor child and Pasquale Laurine and that 347 passengers and crew were reported as saved out of 496. The steamship company are confident that more will be reported as saved.'"

VIOLENT STORM SWEEPS OVER FOUR STATES

Many People Killed and Hurt and Millions of Dollars' Worth of Damage.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 11.—Property damage, amounting into hundreds of thousands of dollars, thirteen persons killed and scores injured, was the result of a violent storm which swept central Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa last night, according to reports received here today. Great Bend, Kansas, was the heaviest suffered. A tornado struck the town, killed twelve persons, injured a hundred or more and wrecked many buildings. The town was plunged into darkness and a drenching rain fell. Property damage there was estimated at \$500,000. Cofflin, and Hoisington, towns near Great Bend, felt the effects of the storm, but suffered no serious damage, according to late reports. Considerable damage was done, however, in the country in the vicinity of these towns. At Dorbeck, Kansas, 100 miles southeast of Great Bend, one man was killed and seven persons were injured by the tornado that struck there a few hours after sweeping Great Bend. A number of persons were injured at Hartford, S. D., and high winds that visited other localities in that state as well as sections of western and central Nebraska, destroyed farm buildings and damaged hay and grain stocks. Heavy rains accompanied the wind storm in many places. At Pratt, Kansas, four and a half inches of rain was reported.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO PAPERS CONDEMN ACT

The Horror of Sending to the Bottom Innocent Women and Children Would Appal the World in Any Other Period but This.

New York, Nov. 11.—American press comment, published here to-day follows: The Boston Herald—The first thing we want in the Ancona case is an exact and comprehensive statement of facts. We want to know if there were any palliating circumstances which, under international law, justify a submarine in sinking a merchantman without giving passengers a chance for their lives. It seems clear that the ship was carrying American citizens, thus putting it in the same class as the Lusitania, so far as America's relation to the tragedy is concerned. The horror of sending to the bottom innocent women and children would appeal to the world in any other period than this. Now we look on it with measurable calm, only inquiring as to the technical compliance with the precepts of international law over which President Wilson had supposedly brought Germany to terms. The Philadelphia Public Ledger—The details of this sickening tragedy are not yet quite clear, but enough is known to condemn forever those responsible for it. The Ancona did not carry munition of war, she carried no troops, there is no suggestion that an attempt was made to ram the submarine that attacked her. It was nothing but sheer brutality that sent her helplessly to the bottom of the sea. There were Americans among those who were thus sent to their doom—Americans who were exercising their undoubted rights in travelling on an Italian ship; Americans for whose protection the government of the United States is responsible. What will be the answer of the administration to this latest crime against the nation and all humanity. Is the Austrian Government to escape with a disavowal and an apology. Must there be more futile notes, more inclusive debates about "sacred principles?" The Chicago Tribune—So far as we know, no pretense has been made by Austria-Hungary that any sort of blockade was attempted of Italy's ports. Germany is not even at war with Italy. An attack by a German upon Italian ships would have this unusual circumstance. The destruction of an Italian passenger ship by an Austrian submarine would be an extraordinary vicious disregard of humane considerations. Whether the destroyer were German or Austrian, the case will be abnormally bad.

MAKING ALL EFFORTS TO FIND OUT

U. S. Doing All Possible to Discover Number of Americans Lost on Ancona.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Secretary Lansing announced today that the state department was making every effort to gather information and details on the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona. The department does not know the source of information contained in consular dispatches, and dispatches from Ambassador Page at Rome and is yet unable to determine how many Americans were lost. It is entirely without official advice as to the circumstances of the sinking or the nationality of the submarine which shelled and torpedoed the ship. Dispatches from Malta, Bizerta, Rome and Naples all contain fragments of information. Statements will be taken from survivors, wherever they may land and the United States will gather all possible information before taking the matter up with any foreign government.

NOT TOLD TO STOP

NEW WAR COUNCIL

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Great Britain's new war committee of the cabinet, during the temporary absence of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, it was officially announced today, will consist of Premier Asquith, Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty; David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions; Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, and Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer. New York may forbid strap muzzles for dogs and order wool muzzles for all.

SUBMARINE REVIVAL ACUTE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Russians Assume a General Offensive—French Not in Possession of Veles—Serbs Said to Have Again Attacked Bulgars.

London, Nov. 11.—An acute revival of the submarine issue, chiefly in the Mediterranean, accompanied by a general offensive activity by the Russians on the eastern front makes the war news read to-day like a repetition of history, six months old. Along the southern extremity of the Russian line, to the west of Czartorysk, where desperate battles have been underway for several weeks, the Russians claim a considerable success which is said to have resulted in breaking the Austro-German lines and to have culminated in a retreat, during which numbers of fleeing soldiers were drowned in addition to leaving 2,000 Austro-German troops as prisoners. In the Riga area the Russians maintain they are more than holding their own. West of Riga, the Russians have consolidated the positions they recently won, and they lay claim to the occupation of several villages which had been in the hands of the invaders. Less change is reported from the Balkan front than at any time since the new campaign began. It is now definitely established that the French are not in possession of the Serbian town of Veles, a daring cavalry raid, which apparently reached at least the environs of the place, being responsible for the erroneous report that the place had been wrested from the hands of the Bulgars. It is unofficially reported that both wings of the Bulgarian forces invading Macedonia are menaced by the Anglo-French advance, while the Serbs are said to have resumed the offensive in the region of Babuna Pass, where they recently won an important success. The Serbians are making a stand here, and it is also reported that they have established communication with the French. This report, if true, insures the temporary safety of Monastir, where a condition approaching panic has been prevailing. Monastir has a large Bulgarian population and it was feared some of the inhabitants might join the bands of Bulgarian irregulars which on several occasions lately have threatened the city. The London newspapers continue to devote much space to the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona. Many of them editorially express the opinion that the attacking boat was a German submarine, and they arrive at the unusual conclusion that the United States is more concerned in exacting reparation than any other nation. Huns Retreating. Berlin, Nov. 11 (by Wireless to sayville)—German troops have systematically evacuated the forest district to the west and southwest of Sliok, west of Riga, because it has been transformed into swamps by the rains, says the official announcement made to-day at German army headquarters. Acquitted on Graft Charge. Paris, Nov. 11.—Louise Le Gasse and Emil Le Borgne, two ship owners, who were tried by court martial on a charge of having sold the government a large quantity of spoiled codfish, have been acquitted.