

# The Asheville Gazette News.

WEATHER FORECAST: CLOUDY.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 11, 1914.

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## BATTLE NEAR PARIS YET RAGES WITH FINAL RESULT IN DOUBT

### ALLIES HALTED SAY GERMANS

Advance of British Over the Marne River Checked Says Wireless Message from Berlin.

### FIGHTING CONTINUES HEAVY NEAR VERDUN

Austrians Have Resumed the Offensive Near Lemberg, According to German Account.

### DELEGATES ARE NAMED TO GOOD ROADS MEET

Asheville Men Among Those Who Will Represent State at Bristol.

### ATROCITIES BY GERMAN TROOPS

Official List of Inhuman Practices Attributed to Germans Is Supplemented at London.

### NON-COMBATANTS ARE BEATEN TO DEATH

Wounded Colonel Slain on the Field by Pursuing Germans, Find Investigators.

### GERMANS CONTINUE ATTACK AT VERDUN

Make Desperate Effort to Drive Wedge Into French Lines at That Point But Without Success.

### BRITISH ADVANCE AGAINST GERMAN RIGHT CONTINUES

Allied Forces Have Taken 10,000 Prisoners and Many Munitions--Belgians Again Active--Conflicting Reports Come From East Prussia.

### EARLY SUCCESS OF GERMANS

French Driven From Belgium Rapidly Says Correspondent Who Saw the Operations.

### LITTLE RESISTANCE OFFERED ADVANCE

German Losses About 50,000 by Time French Frontier Was Reached--Artillery Fighting.

### DETAILS OF THE WEEK'S BATTLE

Bordeaux Dispatch Tells How German's Southeast Sweep Was Checked East of Paris.

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### FURIOUS FIGHTING ON GRAND MORIN RIVER

Germans Apparently Suffer from Lack of Ammunition and Reach Supplies With Difficulty.

### ROUMANIA, GREECE AND BULGARIA SIGN TREATY

Form Alliance to Interfere Should Turkey Decide to Take up Arms.

### FRANK FANNING STILL IN GRAVE CONDITION

Dr. J. T. Sevier returned to Asheville last night from Spartanburg, where he had been to see Frank Fanning, the Asheville man who was seriously injured on Sunday afternoon, September 6, near Greer, S. C., when the automobile in which a party from this city was making a trip to Charlotte, threw a wheel. Dr. Sevier reports that Mr. Fanning is still in a very serious condition, but that the attending physicians entertain hopes for his recovery. He is still in Steedley's hospital in Spartanburg.

### STEAMER IN PORT

New York, Sept. 11.—Arrived: steamers Atonia, Glasgow; Creole, Liverpool.

### DR. HOWARD A. KELLY, A DISTINGUISHED SURGEON OF BALTIMORE, WHO HAS BEEN SPENDING SOME DAYS IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA LEFT THIS MORNING ON ROUTE HOME. WHILE IN ASHEVILLE DR. KELLY WAS ENTERTAINED BY MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR F. REES, AT THEIR HOME ON THE BILTMORE ROAD.

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### WAR NEWS SUMMARIZED.

Official German advices received in Washington declare Germans held their own in two days' fighting east of Paris, capturing 50 guns and several thousand prisoners, but retired the flank upon the advance of strong hostile columns.

### Important news from east Prussia, where the Russians are in control, indicates that the Russians have made little progress since capturing Allenstein. They are now reported to be bombarding the strongly fortified city of Koeningburg. There are indications also that Germans are arriving in force and moving towards Koeningburg.

A dispatch from Petrograd says the Germans on the west bank of the river Alle are marching in an easterly direction upon the Russian advance guard, who are retreating. The Alle river runs northeast, southeast of Koeningburg.

### Another version of the fighting east of Paris by the foreign bureau in London says the Germans continue to retire. It is said the troops captured 10,000 prisoners and guns.

A dispatch from Rotterdam says an official German communication denies that the fortress at Przemyel is surrounded by Russians, of that the Russians are advancing on Cracow, as represented at Petrograd and London.

### Renewed activity by the German navy in the Baltic is indicated in reports from Berlin and elsewhere.

Niah reports that Serbian forces have occupied Semlin, a town of Austria-Hungary from which the Austrians began their original attack on Serbia. Serbian and Montenegrin troops have effected a juncture and marched on the capital of Bosnia.

### A dispatch from Basel, Switzerland, reports that the British have captured Muelhausen.

retreat, with the Germans in pursuit.

### The Russian version is that their advance guards are falling back but holding.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The four days' fighting in the great battle of Champagne is causing lively satisfaction. It is admitted that the battle has not been won, but the gain of 40 miles on the German left increases the jeopardy of their lines of communication and

### London, Sept. 11.—The conflicting claims in today's official announcements from headquarters of the forces engaged in the various battle zones, emphasize the advice offered by the latest French statement against drawing inferences from phases of the struggle.

For four days the battle east of Paris has ebbed and flowed with terrific losses on both sides, but without permanent advantage to either side. The Germans still appear to be making headlong efforts to drive their wedge into the French line at a point south of Verdun and the already large army under Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm is reinforced, the result of which is conceded to be of extreme importance.

### "News from the fighting line east of Paris indicates that at some points the Germans have retired from 60 to 75 kilometers (from 36 to 46 miles).

On the right, where the troops of Emperor William are opposing the British forces, many defeats were reported because of telegraphic errors in the transmission of messages. The official press bureau today gave out this announcement: "The general retirement of the Germans continue. The forces of the allies have eaken 10,000 prisoners including several guns and accouterments and large quantities of transport."

### Reports of the renewal of activity by the Belgian army seem to be confirmed, but up to the present time King Albert's men have not gone beyond harrying the small forces of German reservists left behind when the army of occupation left the battlefields east of Paris.

On the extreme right of the French battlefield comes the battle scarred Muelhausen, where the Germans appear to be retreating.

### According to Petrograd the Russians continue to punish the Austrians. The latest intelligence from Berlin indicates that the Germans have gained an important success in east Prussia. According to this version, the Russians are full of

### must cause, it is said, a retreat and demoralization.

Some critics say that even if Maubeuge falls the route will not become available for the Germans for at least two days and the battle may be decided before it can be of any practical use except as a way out in case of disaster. The latter contingency is not counted on as much as it is hoped for by Paris, but the undoubted reverse of the German left wing has given the people immense courage. It is pointed out that in a forced march the Germans would find the fortified city of Rheims in their path. On the whole it is considered here that if the enemy does not retrieve its lost fortunes rapidly it will have to get out of France.

### London, Sept. 11.—The correspondent of the Times at Bordeaux sends the following dispatch:

"It is now beyond doubt that the German turning movement to the southeast of Paris has been defeated and there is a dawning hope that the allies' left, which has borne a rain of the enemy's blows since the fighting at Mons began, is about to take its revenge. The Germans have been fighting desperately to guard their line of communication which is in considerable danger from the allies' left. They have been forced to retreat before the onslaught of the British and the withdrawal of the German right is bound to assist the French in forcing back the center unless the German again find themselves obliged to follow the imperial precedent.

### "On the extreme French right the enemy's division bearing down on Nancy has been thrown back upon the forest of Champenoux."

"The first official admission on the German side of the success of the allies," says the Ghent correspondent of the Times, "appears in Berlin this afternoon. General von Stein announced that the German army which had crossed the Marne to the east of Paris was heavily attacked by the enemy near Paris, Montmirail and elsewhere.

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### London, Sept. 11.—A correspondent of the Associated Press who has been through Belgium sends this dispatch from Rotterdam, evidently received from a German soldier:

"Germany's army flooded France like a flood tide, spreading in every direction to Beaumont, Maubeuge, Mons and Lille, Dinant and Givet. They went over the French without serious resistance, the French scattering before them in great disorder, leaving behind much war material, their retreat extending as far as the forest of Morial in northern France.

### "Several rear guard actions occurred resulting in considerable losses to both sides and bringing up the losses of the Germans in Belgium to about 50,000.

"In the Hainc country, south to Maubeuge, innumerable skirmishes occurred from August 23 to August 26. The French retreated to Bonne Esperance, where, after another skirmish they fell back through Merbes, Sainte Marie and Merbes-Le-Chateau, 10,000 English retiring to Jumont at the same time.

### "Engagements in the vicinity of Buissiere and Thuin constituted the most determined resistance offered by the allies. After two days' continuous artillery duel, which swept the surrounding country and demolished almost every structure the entire right wing of the allies withdrew far to the southward. This gave the Germans an opportunity to sweep through Beaumont and approach Maubeuge from the south. Meanwhile the other corps had approached Maubeuge from the north. The British and French were on August 23 driven across the Sambre river where on the south bank of the river in a 30 mile front, fighting continued for three days. The correspondent remained on the battlefield three days without receiving attention. A large proportion of them died for lack of prompt attention.

No cases were observed where French medical men were left behind to care for their wounded. The allies was pushed onward by forced marches. Cemeteries with unfinished graves, gave mute evidence of a hurried French retreat.

### "I say a duel between French and German aeroplanes both of which were disabled after a hard battle. Both were careening down in giant circles when they suddenly plunged to the earth, side by side and were completely shattered while their aviators were instantly killed."

### London, Sept. 11.—Telegraphing from Rome a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph declares he has learned from diplomatic sources that Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria have signed an agreement which may be regarded as a real alliance under the terms of which they engage to interfere whenever necessary to prevent Turkey's aiding Germany and Austria. If Turkey remains neutral, however, the three states will do the same.

### It is reported in Rome, the correspondent continues that Berlin has become reconciled to the idea of Italian neutrality but she is determined at least Italy shall remain neutral to the end.

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### London, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Bordeaux dated Wednesday, says: "When the enemy's sweep southeast was checked on the Grand Morin, the German war machine has been showing signs of wear and each day of battle has closed with the allies in a more favorable position.

"On Sunday there was furious fighting along the Grand Morin which continued at La Ferté and Gaudry throughout the night and on Monday the enemy began a retreat upon their next line to Petit Morin.

### "Here they were allowed no rest for the allied forces were tasting the rare joy of the offensive and wished to taste it to the full.

"On Tuesday the German command became apprehensive for the safety of its communications and saw, looking on its right flank, a possibility of disaster.

### "North of Paris the French found ample room for assembling a large army, and while the British were slipping from the northeast of Paris to the east with the Germans, their place of glory was taken by a strong French force which moved up to the river Ourcq and became a very serious menace to the enemy's movement. The Ourcq formed the upper blade of the pair of shears, which were gradually closed. During this operation the Grand Morin and Petit Morin rivers formed the lower blade. The Germans tried to extricate themselves by a series of serious but fruitless onslaughts on the French holding the right bank of the Ourcq.

"The fighting here has been of a peculiarly desperate character.

### "The French, however, standing firm along the Ourcq, while the British have crossed the Marne and chased the enemy a distance of 25 miles. From the center news is meager but the French are understood to be progressing.

### "The Germans apparently are suffering from lack of ammunition and it would seem that their difficulties in obtaining supplies from their base have only begun. Should this continue their's can be nothing but defeat."

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