

# The Asheville Gazette News.

WEATHER FORECAST: GENERALLY CLOUDY.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 6, 1914.

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## ALLIES' LEFT WING EXTENDING WIDELY

### Slight Advance Is Made On Right Bank of the Aisne Against Invaders.

## GERMANS SHIFTING CAVALRY FORCES

### Reports From Russia Indicate That The Germans Are Giving Back In East Prussia.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The following official statement was given out in Paris this afternoon: "On our left wing the front is extending more and more widely. Very important masses of German cavalry have been reported in the environs of Lille, coming for forces of the enemy which are making a movement in this region to the north of the line between Tourcoing in the department of Nord, seven miles northeast of Lille, and Armentieres, nine miles northwest of Lille."

In the vicinity of Arras and on the right bank of the Somme the situation shows little change. Between the Somme and the Oise there have been alternate advances and withdrawals. Near Lassigny the enemy undertook an important attack which, however, failed.

On the right bank of the Aisne, north of Soissons, we have with the co-operation of the British army made a slight advance. We have also made some progress in the vicinity of Berry-au-Bac.

The Belgian forces defending strongly the territory between the river Rupel and the river Noyon. Against these the Germans have proceeded swiftly.

London, Oct. 6.—That the allies, for the moment, possess greater mobility than do their foes, is seemingly indicated by the news that they have been able to attack the German lines of communication, destroy a road and wreck a train of artillery belonging to the Germans.

This information is borrowed from the Russians whose flanking movement appears to have added considerable weight to the report that the Germans were giving in east Prussia.

It is claimed for the allies, that their possibilities for quick movements will increase while those of their opponents decrease.

German cavalrymen on bicycles already are a common sight and the Russian advance which is cutting Germany off in the horse-producing districts of Hungary must, if maintained, further increase the shortage in remounts.

French Still Confident. Paris, Oct. 6.—Despite yesterday's official announcement that the allies had yielded somewhat, confidence is expressed today in the ultimate success by the French and English along the western front.

Meanwhile without repose and with no sign of surrender, the battle of millions of men is progressing. "North of the Oise" has appeared for the first time in a war office

statement. Till now all the combats fought on the right bank of the Oise river have been mentioned either in the region of Roye or between the Somme and the Oise. There is much speculation on the phase of the fighting in that vicinity which can give a varied outlet.

Leutenant Colonel Rousset of the Pett Parisian refuses to attach any importance to the attack on the yielding of territory, describing them as the inevitable result of heavy fighting and declaring they can be recovered by a progressive movement.

The grounds along the Morin river are perfectly dry in the fall and here the Germans had made all preparations to withstand a siege. The night before the battle was to occur a heavy rain made the banks a swamp placing the Germans at a disadvantage. The French merely stuck to their positions and while the enemy was in distress in the soggy ground, annihilated numbers of them with their artillery fire.

The lists of dead printed in the newspapers are growing. They sometimes furnish the only news of the soldiers since their departure to the front.

The Institute of France, an association of the members of five French academies of arts, sciences and letters, met yesterday to discuss the exclusion of German associates and correspondents. It developed that it was imprudent to pre-judge them. A general meeting called for tomorrow may decide the point.

Not in Alsace. London, Oct. 6.—Telegraphing from Belfort France, the Mail's correspondent says: "The Germans are trying to make the world believe they still hold Alsace, but as a matter of fact, the French are there in thousands and so well established that the enemy has not dared attack them."

"There is nothing in front of the French force of occupation. If they wish they can walk right through to the Rhine."

Vienna Statement. London, Oct. 6.—An official statement issued today at Vienna says that the situation in Russian Poland and Galicia is favorable, according to a Reuter dispatch from the Austrian capital by war of Amsterdam.

"The combined German and Austrian armies," it is officially announced, "have forced the army from Opaszow and Klimontow towards the Vistula river."

"In the Carpathian mountains the Russians have been completely beaten at Uspek pass."

In Africa. Washington, Oct. 6.—The British government today telegraphed the following to the British ambassador here:

"For some time there has been activity along Anglo-German boundaries of East African protectorates in an endeavor to wreck havoc in English territories. These, however, have been defeated by garrisons and have been mounted and unmounted volunteers raised locally and no activity is felt as to the military situation."

Germans Improving. London, Oct. 6.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail at Petrograd, referring to the defeat of the Germans says:

"There is little doubt that the Germans would have followed up their successes and crossed the border, but the problem confronting them now is very difficult. Masur lake district where they have retreated, is one huge armed camp extremely well adapted for a stubborn defense, both in natural formation and because of its strong fortifications."

The correspondent says the troops are improving in this section, however, because of the presence of the German emperor.

Allies Buy Horses. East St. Louis, Oct. 6.—British government agents here buying horses have orders to purchase 10,000. French agents have been purchasing at the rate of 100 a day.

### WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

The silence maintained for the last 24 hours regarding the allied operation in France, was broken shortly after noon today by the official announcement from Paris that the fighting was gradually being extended, that strong forces of German cavalry had appeared in the vicinity of Lille, in the department of Nord; that between the Somme and the Oise there had been alternate advances and withdrawals and that a German attack near Ligny had failed.

North of Soissons the allies have advanced. In spite of the fact that the French yesterday were forced to yield ground because of the German attacks on their left, the flanking movement of the allies is described as progressing satisfactorily.

Information has come of the reported removal by Emperor William of Field Marshal Moltke as chief of staff of the army and the substitution of General von Verbits-Rets.

General von Verbits-Rets, according to an announcement last Saturday, was appointed quartermaster general of the German army, recently, in place of General von Stein, who had been given command of an army corps.

The Japanese navy department in explaining the occupation of the German island of Jaluit one of the Marshall group in the southern Pacific, says it is for military purposes and not permanent.

A newspaper correspondent telegraphs that the French are fortified in excellent positions on the Vosges.

A second Russian army is now threatening the town of Huszt in eastern Hungary, according to a news dispatch from Rome. Huszt is 40 miles from the boundary of Galicia, which is near the crest of the Carpathian mountains.

Emperor Nicholas is at the Russian front and the impending combat may become of supreme importance.

Four new American nurses and doctors, members of the Red Cross units assigned to Russia, reached Stockholm, Sweden, on their way to Petrograd.

The Chinese government itself was said by the Japanese to be fully conversant with the facts in the case of the railroad seizure and to have no fear of consequences.

Japan has no design to violate in any sense the undertaking she gave at the beginning of the war to confine her military operations to the far east, the Japanese embassy announced here today, and the landing of the Japanese bluejackets on Jaluit island one of the Marshall group of German-Pacific islands, is regarded here as fully within that scope.

Without direct advice from Tokio, the embassy is confident that the movement was made to protect commerce, a privilege especially reserved in the Japanese undertaking.

It is known that Jaluit had been made a base for German cruisers in the south Pacific which were preying on British and Japanese shipping.

According to the information in Washington, the Japanese have no purpose or desire to keep the Marshall islands, which was evident from the destruction of the German fortifications, arms and ammunition found there.

### JUSTICE WRIGHT HAS TENDERED RESIGNATION

Washington, Oct. 6.—Associate Justice Daniel Thos. W. Wright, of Columbia, against whom impeachment charges are proceeding before the judiciary committee, today sent his resignation before President Wilson to take effect November 5. The charges, filed by a Washington banker alleged misuse and personal misconduct.

## PUBLIC EXPECTS GREAT THINGS

### London Looked for Important News of Battle in France When the Embargo on News Is Lifted.

## RUSSIAN BATTLE MAY MARK CLIMAX OF WAR

### Outcome of Fighting in Eastern Theater Will Have Serious Influence on the Results in France.

London, Oct. 6.—So far as London is concerned, news for the past 12 hours has been contraband of war. When the embargo is lifted the public expects tidings of great importance and there is a distinct tendency toward optimism over the nature of the revelation.

The French minister of war, in explaining the necessity for the communications being laconic, states that it is useless to be more explicit if the battles in the valleys of the Aisne and the Somme are not finished. The authorities know the conflict will be tedious and protracted before a decisive result is obtained.

Along the Russian frontier victory for one side or the other is of supreme importance and the tremendous battle there may mark the climax of the war.

Military experts are beginning to appreciate the fact that the attacks now being made on either flank of the western army are not entirely turning movements that depend for their effectiveness on speed and surprise. Little evidence of either has been shown on the allies' left. If, however, the Russians win a great victory in the east it will compel the Germans to divert some of their western armies in that direction and the flank movement will become crushing attacks which will crumple up the depleted German lines. On the other hand, if the Russians are the victims of a severe reverse, some of the veteran corps will be released for service in the west, and the Germans may pierce the numerically inferior allied lines, which ever side can extend its line farthest without weakening its front, out according to the experts win the battle of the Aisne. Hence the crucial importance of the battle on the Russian border.

The battle line along the Russian border is not continuous, but the intervals separating the various armies are comparatively small gaps and the whole territory along the frontier from Tilsit on the northeast border of Prussia to Duklja pass in the Carpathians bristles with arms. No battle front extends beyond Duklja pass, but small mobile Russian forces are harrying the plains of Hungary. The longest continuous Russian line extends from Duklja pass to a point almost on the Vistula river, a short distance from Warsaw. That is composed of the armies which swept over Galicia and is now invading Silesia.

The Russian front and the impending combat may become of supreme importance.

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According to the information in Washington, the Japanese have no purpose or desire to keep the Marshall islands, which was evident from the destruction of the German fortifications, arms and ammunition found there.

As soon as Jaluit as a basis for German supplies has been made impossible, it will be vacated by the Japanese or allowed to pass into British hands as in German Samoa.

### AMERICANS UNWILLING TO LEAVE GERMANY

Paris, Oct. 6.—Julius Lay, American consul general at Berlin, has informed the American embassy here he has difficulty in convincing Americans that they should leave Germany. Generally they prefer to remain.

About ten Americans arrange daily now through the American relief committee to leave Berlin. The London committee has each day only about 10 applicants for assistance, most of whom are from Germany.

## GERMAN PAPERS ADMIT DANGER

### Officers and Men Have Been Fighting Day and Night for 37 Days, Says One Account.

## STRAIN SAID TO BE ALMOST UNENDURABLE

### Troops Unable to Retire for Rest—Bad Weather Beginning to Cause Much Sickness.

London, Oct. 6.—The News' correspondent at Copenhagen sends the following: "Vivid accounts of battles appear in German papers received here and the writers admit the situation is dangerous."

"The Norddeutsches Allgemeine Zeitung, describing the frontier fighting in the Vosges region says: "The officers and men have been fighting day and night for 37 days and the Germans are facing a difficult strategic situation in the mountainous district, chiefly in water-filled trenches and under almost unendurable conditions."

"The strain is said to be almost unendurable. The French are fortified in excellent positions on the Vosges and it is impossible to see their guns. No German troops have been able to retire from the fighting line for rest."

"The army chaplains accompany the troops right to the front and are holding religious services and preaching sermons in the trenches. "Bad weather is causing much sickness."

## ST. ANDREW CONVENTION IN ATLANTA NEXT WEEK

### Program Is Completed for a Great Gathering of Christian Workers.

Atlanta, Oct. 6.—Plans for the national convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, to be held in Atlanta beginning October 14, have been completed by the Atlanta convention committee, and everything is in readiness for the convention.

The Atlanta convention, while not the largest to be held in Atlanta, is one of the most important of the year from the standpoint of the influence wielded by it, and the personnel of the convention delegates and visitors.

Of the thousand of visitors and delegates expected to the convention, from all parts of the United States, the southern states will contribute a large percentage. Of the nine bishops who will be in attendance upon the gathering, six will be from southern states. In addition, a number of laymen, not members of the brotherhood, will be drawn from neighboring states, and will be accorded places upon the official program.

The bishops of the Episcopal church who will be present are: Bishops C. K. Nelson of Atlanta, P. F. Reese of Savannah, E. G. Weed of Jacksonville, C. E. Woodcock of Louisville, T. E. Gaylor of Sewanee, Tenn.; T. D. Bratton of Jackson, Miss.; S. C. Babcock of Boston, S. K. Brooker of Oklahoma City; S. C. Partridge of Kansas City.

Among the distinguished speakers at the convention will be: Hon. J. A. MacDonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, and one of the most noted editors of the American continent; Rev. John Henry Hopkins, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, of Chicago; Hubert Carleton, D. C. L., general secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Boston; Edward H. Bonnell, president of the Brotherhood in the United States, and John Howe Peyton, president of the N. C. & S. L. Railway.

The convention will not be exclusively for the members of the Brotherhood, but for all churchmen, and members of other churches as well. The Brotherhood of St. Andrew is unique with respect to its conventions in this matter, and a welcome will be extended to all Christians who desire to attend.

Hon. J. A. MacDonald, who will be a speaker at the mass meeting which will conclude the convention, is a man of international prominence as a speaker, and has traveled widely in the United States, speaking at various great meetings. He has been requested in his Atlanta address to deal with the great problem of Christianity applied to the nations, now of particular significance in the light of the European war.

## FAVORS BUYING OF MONTICELLO

### President Approves Purchase by Government; Not Committed to Plan to Use It as President's Home.

## HOPED THAT CONGRESS WILL ACT QUICKLY

### Mr. Levy Says He Has Spent Million Dollars on Place But Will Sell to U.S. For \$500,000.

Washington, Oct. 6.—President Wilson favors government purchase of Monticello, the old home of Thomas Jefferson, from Representative Levy, of New York, it became known today.

He has not committed himself, however, to the suggestion by Mr. Levy that Monticello be used as a summer home for the president.

In official circles the hope was expressed that congress would act quickly on the offer of Representative Levy to Secretary Bryan in which he said he would consider a government offer of \$500,000. Mr. Bryan will refer the matter. The representative said he always abhorred the idea of its becoming a mere museum. "I have kept it," he wrote, "as the home of Thomas Jefferson, and I would like that thought to be retained. Make it the home—the Virginia home—of the president of the United States and maintain it for their occasional occupancy and I will be satisfied."

Mr. Levy has added to the original purchase until the original acreage of more than 700 acres had been restored. He added he had spent \$100,000 on the estate. The movement of government acquisition of Monticello began several years ago and was led by Mrs. Martin W. Littleton of New York and various bills and resolutions looking to its purchase have been introduced in congress.

Mr. Levy, however, protested against this plan, declaring he would not sell the property and was only induced to change his mind by Secretary Bryan who recently wrote to him suggesting the acquisition of Monticello at this time would commemorate the administration of President Wilson which is "being conducted on Jeffersonian principles."

## ASSAULT ON HILL MAY BE DEFERRED

### General Bliss Does Not Think Maytorena Will Attack for Week.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Brigadier General Bliss commanding the American troops along the Mexican border, expressed the opinion in a dispatch today that Governor Maytorena's assault on Benjamin Hill, Carranza's leader in Sonora, would not occur within a week, although Maytorena's forces invest the east, south and west of Naco.

General Gullfole, the American commander opposite Naco had the situation well in hand, said the commander, and warning had been given to both factions not to endanger American life and property.

Reports to the Spanish embassy from Mexico gave assurances that Spanish citizens there no longer were in danger from constitutionalists. Previous to the entrance of the Carranzas into Mexico City decidedly pessimistic messages and Madrid and in both Washington and Madrid it was feared that the Spanish colony would suffer. Consul Agent Walls, however, has established friendly relations with the new authorities, and secured satisfactory guarantees.

Officials at the embassy report that while no further indignities to priests had been received, it was known that the constitutionalist program of elimination of foreign clergy was being consistently carried out.

Advices to the constitutionalist headquarters here from San Antonio Texas said General Chao with his command of 2,500 men had joined General Herrera to support Carranza. U. S. Private III. Naco, Ariz., Oct. 6.—Private Leroy Bradford, troop G, tenth United States cavalry, border patrol, was struck in the breast today by a bullet fired from the trenches occupied by the troops of General Hill, defending the town of Naco, Sonora. Bradford was in a trench, dug for the protection of the American troops on the border line. His wound is said to be serious.

## MANY THINGS BEFORE CAUCUS

### Democratic Congressmen Will Consider a Number of Amendments to War Revenue Measure.

## KEEN INTEREST BEING EXHIBITED IN OUTCOME

### May Pass on Suggestion to Tax Certain Government Employees and Increase the Beer Tax.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Congressmen awaited with keen interest the outcome of the caucus of senate democrats to straighten out party differences on the war revenue bill and hasten action on the remaining executive business with the idea of early adjournment.

Committee members had threatened to carry the fight to the floor of the senate, which caused the call for the caucus.

President Wilson indicated to the leaders that he would be ready for an adjournment just as soon as the Clayton bill, the war tax and the Alaska coal leasing conference had been consummated.

The caucus had before it for consideration today a number of amendments upon which the finance committee disagreed. One would eliminate the tax on gasoline altogether and substitute a tax on automobile ownership and automobile sales. Another would eliminate the tax of \$2 a thousand on bank capital and surplus, substituting a stamp tax for checks, drafts and other negotiable paper.

The caucus may also pass on a suggestion to tax government employees receiving over a certain salary and an increase on the proposed tax on beer from \$1.70 to \$75 a barrel.

Other Stamp Taxes. Stamp taxes on proprietary medicines, cosmetics, perfumes and chewing gum such as in 1898 were taxed were voted into the war revenue bill today by the conferees of the war revenue side of the senate today before the bill was introduced into that body. The latest additions were made to make up for any item that might be cut out in that body and to increase the revenue as much as possible.

It was believed no objections would be made if the estimated revenue was exceeded and a stamp tax of 1/2 of a cent on articles costing not more than five cents and from this to 3/4 of a cent for 15 to 25 cents articles to 1/2 of a cent for each 25 cents added in value. Tonics, bitters, liniments, plasters, toilet waters, essences and all similar formulae are included for which a private formula is claimed for each.

A similar tax will be applied to perfumery, cosmetics, hair oils, hair dyes, etc. The proposed tax on chewing gum is four cents for each box worth \$1 or less and four cents additional for each added dollar in value.

It was also decided that the fifty cents a horse power imposed should apply only to passenger machines.

Another tax added was on sparkling wines, being 10 cents on a pint and 12 cents on more than a pint.

The tax of \$10 on general amusement balls is not applicable to chauntauqua, lectures, lectures, agricultural or industrial fairs and church entertainments.

Double Headers Scheduled for Today—Athletics Practice in Secret. New York, Oct. 6.—Eastern teams of the National league will wind up their season today with double headers in New York between the Giants and the Philadelphia and in Brooklyn between the Superbas and the Boston Braves. By agreement the last games in Brooklyn and New York, scheduled for Wednesday, have been advanced to today and will be played off in the double bills.

Both the Braves and Giants are particularly anxious to end the season today in order to get a short rest before the beginning of the post season series.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—Secret practice in preparation for the "World's" championship series with the Boston Braves was started today by the Philadelphia Athletics.

Manager Mack stated the National league championship would not have their practice at Hibe park, home of the American league here, but would practice at the National league park. They are expected here from Brooklyn immediately after today's game.