

# The Asheville Gazette News.

WEATHER FORECAST: PROBABLY RAIN.

VOLUME XIX. NO. 216.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 20, 1914.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## BELGIUM'S FORCES IN THICK OF FIGHT

### Assist British Squadron In Repulsing Violent German Attacks, Report

### GERMANS FIRMLY FIXED ABOUT LILLE

### Retaking of Ostend Not Confirmed-- Important Engagements In The Various Fields.

London, Oct. 20.—The plunger German attacks on the allied line near the Belgian coast between Nieuport and Dixmude, similar tactics by the allies in France between Arras and Roye where progress is limited, a continued allied assault on Lille, still held by Germans and stubborn fighting in the vicinity of St. Mihiel, where for days the allies have been trying to drive the Germans from their southernmost position, were the acute points today in the sprawling battle area of France and Belgium.

Communications issued to half of the allies last night urged Britons to visualize for the first time in ten days the approximate battle line after crossing the Belgian frontier and showed how the allies, during the days of censorship, were throwing their forces forward to meet the inevitable German advance which threatened the taking of Ostend, center of fighting.

The fighting is now centered only a few miles southwest of the city, and the Belgian heretofore reported as repulsed the Germans on the bank of the river Yser, in the thick of the being credited with bending the German line as far as Belgium, 13 miles west of Courtrai, which they are holding, according to the latest reports available when this dispatch was

dispatch dated merely "of France" says that the Germans have retaken Ostend, which is not confirmed and in accordance with the German report that they have taken the neighborhood of Courtrai, whose inhabitants as those of Boulogne are in a state of panic. If the Belgians are holding Roulers, it is incredible that the Germans have advanced so far, as would mean a complete retreat back of the allied left flank on the coast west of Ostend.

**Siege of Przemysl.**  
Oct. 19.—(Via The Hague, Oct. 20.)—The American James W. Gerard, has the release and departure of German soldiers in Germany over fifty-five, including clergy, physicians. They will leave via Holland. A correspondent from Przemysl learned the siege of that place. The Germans were fired on September 19 and surrounded on the 20th by an unbroken bombardment of desperate sorties on October 2, when a Russian white flag and demand for surrender. This was reported on page 9.)

Jack Burison, Jr., of Big Ivy will be given a hearing before Magistrate W. A. James, Jr., this afternoon, on charges of false pretense, it being alleged that he disposed of mortgage property.

## STEEL CO. CASE TO BE ARGUED

### Final Arguments to Be Made in Government's Anti-Trust Suit Against Gigantic Combination.

### DISSOLUTION OF BIG CONCERN IS ASKED

### Court Also Asked to Decree That Carnegie Was Party to the Alleged Unlawful Combination.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—After testimony had been taken in different sections of the country during the greater part of the last three years, the government's suit to dissolve the United States Steel corporation on the ground that its creation was a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, was on the docket of the United States district court here today for final argument. The suit was filed in the United States court for the district of New Jersey on October 26, 1911, and was transferred to Philadelphia for argument before judges of the third judicial circuit.

The government asks that the corporation be broken up into the numerous companies that had been merged illegally, the government alleges into the gigantic concern. The court is asked to divide under wholly independent ownership the following companies controlled by the steel corporation: The Carnegie Steel company of New Jersey; National Steel company, American Steel Hoop company, American Sheet and Tin Plate company, American Tin Plate company, American Steel and Wire company, National Tube company, Shelby Steel Tube company and the American Bridge company.

The court is also asked to make independent the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad company, the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railroad company, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, Union Steel company and the Clayton Steel company, and ore and coal properties of the United States corporation other than those of the Tennessee company be divided among the Clayton, Union and new concerns to be created in proportion to their capacity for the production of steel.

The court is further asked to decree that Andrew Carnegie was a party to the unlawful combination of properties through the United States Steel corporation. Finally, the court is asked to appoint a receiver to take over all of the properties owned or controlled by the United States Steel corporation and its subsidiaries for the purpose of making effective the decree of the court; that the receiver recover from the syndicate subscribers and promoters and others who were parties to the alleged unlawful combination the difference between the par value of the stock received by them and the cash value of the properties or the services given therefor, so that restitution so far as possible may be made to the other stockholders.

## ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME IS ABANDONED

Washington, Oct. 20.—Secretaries Garrison and Dani were formally advised today by the athletic committees of the West Point and Annapolis teams that the army-navy football game has been abandoned. At a meeting of the committees at Annapolis late yesterday a compromise plan, approved by the war and navy departments for a five year agreement for games to be played alternately in Philadelphia and New York with this year's game in the former city, was rejected.

## A MOCK TRIAL FOR THE CLERK'S UNION

Members of the Clerks' union of the city and friends were delightfully entertained by the officers of the union with a mock trial last evening at the C. L. U. hall on Biltmore avenue. The carrying out of the trial in every respect was a great success and thoroughly enjoyed by all present. A very interesting feature of this trial was the prompt decision of the surrogate jury, which was highly commended by the solicitor in charge. Delicious refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed.

## JAPANESE TAKE ANOTHER ISLAND

### Navy Occupies One of the Ladrone Group Which Was Sold by Spain to the Germans in 1899.

## GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYED BY JAPS

### Boat Which Sunk Japanese Cruiser Found Aground— Only Three of Cruiser's Crew Survive.

Tokio, Oct. 20.—The navy department has announced the occupation, for military purposes, of strategically important islands in the Marianne (or Ladrone), Marshall, east Caroline and west Caroline archipelagos. Jaluit in the Marshall group, was occupied October 14 by a division of the Japanese fleet. Jaluit, it is explained, was the base of the enemy's maritime operations in the Marianne, Marshall and eastern and western Caroline archipelagos. The Japanese found two German vessels there. One sent herself to the bottom and the other was captured with her crew. No damage was suffered by the Japanese fleet.

Previous announcement has been made of the occupation by Japan of islands in the Marshall and Caroline groups. The occupation of an island in the Marianne or Ladrone group has not heretofore been reported. The Marianne islands lie directly east of Luzon and about 1700 miles from Manila. They include Guam, acquired by the United States in 1898, where a small military force is maintained, and there is a cable station on the line between Manila, Honolulu and San Francisco on the island. The Marianne group is about 750 miles south of the Bonin islands, which belong to Japan. The total area of the Marianas is about 420 square miles. The islands are densely wooded and are described as very fertile. With the exception of Guam all the islands in this group were sold by Spain to Germany in 1899, and form part of a government district of German New Guinea.

It was announced from Tokio on October 6 that the Japanese squadron delegated to destroy the German fleet in the south seas had landed blue-jackets on Jaluit island, the seat of government in the Marshall archipelago, which was annexed by Germany in 1886. The Marshalls are in the south Pacific about midway between the Philippines and Hawaii. Jaluit island is in the midst. It has been the headquarters of a big German company which traded with the Marshalls and adjacent groups of islands.

According to a German news agency dispatch received in Peking October 7, Japanese forces had occupied the island of Yap, the most important island in the Caroline group, one of the Philippines in the Pacific ocean. It was declared later in Tokio that this report was without confirmation. Yap is due east of the island of Mindanao in the Philippines and distant about 1000 miles. It is about 750 miles southwest of Guam.

A dispatch from Washington, October 7, quoted the Japanese embassy as saying that the seizure of the island of Yap was only one development in the general plan agreed upon by the British and Japanese to seize all of the German naval stations in the Pacific. This was regarded as necessary. It was explained, to terminate the activities of the German cruisers which had inflicted serious damage upon British commerce. Yap has a large military importance because it is a relay station of the German cable lines in the far east, one line running north to Shanghai and the other southeast to Borneo and Java.

## Torpedo Boat Destroyed.

Tokio, Oct. 20.—It was announced officially in Tokio today that the German torpedo boat S-99, which escaped from Tsing-Tau under cover of darkness, has been found aground and destroyed by the Japanese, at a point sixty miles south of Kiao Chow bay.

## Only Three Saved.

Saxbo, Japan, Oct. 20.—According to information reaching here today only three of the 284 members of the crew of the Japanese cruiser Takachiho, which was sunk by a mine in Kiao Chow bay on the night of October 17, survive the disaster. The body of Captain Ito has been recovered.

## BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK.

Berlin, Oct. 20.—It was officially stated here today that the British submarine E-3 was sunk Sunday by German warships in the North sea.

## SAYS WAR WILL ABSORB MONEY

### Carriers' Financial Experts Insist Railroads Will Have Difficulty in Meeting Their Servicing Needs.

## INTEREST WILL BE MUCH HIGHER ON THEM

### Will Be Necessary to Make Securities Issues Attractive if Roads Are to Obtain New Capital.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Hearings upon the request of eastern railroads for a five per cent increase in freight rates which they claim is needed because of the financial depression resulting from the European war were resumed by the interstate commerce commission today. President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio, who as chairman of the conference of presidents of the roads involved, made the opening statement for the carriers, was ready to take the stand in continuation of his cross examination. Charles A. Conant, of New York, financial expert who was to follow, had prepared a statement in which he discussed financial conditions as affected by the European war, particularly concerning American railroad securities. He estimated the cost of the war, if it continues, approximately a year, at about \$15,000,000,000. "The demand for capital for purely war purposes, and for the settlements which succeed the war," said Mr. Conant, "will be so great as to absorb an amount equal to the entire savings for investments made in all civilized countries, for a period of several years."

The effect of this, he said, will be to raise the rate of interest on securities higher than for many years. Continuing, Mr. Conant said:

**Higher Interest.**  
"The fact that such enormous sums to pay the costs of the war are sought almost exclusively by means of government loans will make it impossible to obtain capital for other purposes except at a rate of interest considerably higher than that paid by governments."

"The financial disturbances which will occur during the process of distribution of these government loans to investors, extending over several years, will involve the sale on the American market of railway and industrial securities now outstanding to an amount which will in itself absorb so much of the new capital available in the United States that it will be extremely difficult to obtain any for new enterprises."

"If, therefore, American railways and industrial enterprises are to obtain any new capital whatever, during the next few years, it will be necessary to make issues of securities here attractive, not only in respect to the rate of interest, but in respect to the evidence that the interest and dividend payments are absolutely secured by adequate earnings."

## Available Capital.

Mr. Conant quoted authorities indicating that the world's new capital normally available for investment amounts to about \$4,000,000,000 a year. He concluded that if the war's cost for one year has to be paid out of the amount of annual savings indicated by these figures, then every dollar of new capital for approximately four years will be absorbed in government loans and there will not be a penny available in any financial market for making railway or municipal improvements.

"Leaving aside the question of avoiding panic, the most important question involved in the return of American securities held abroad is the manner in which it will diminish the fund of capital which is normally available for investments," continued Mr. Conant. "In this direction the effect of the European war loans will be acutely felt in this country, even if not a dollar of American money appears as a bidder for the new loans." Referring to estimates by Sir George Paish, economic adviser of the British government, that the total amount of foreign capital invested in the United States is \$6,000,000,000 and in other American countries at \$10,000,000,000, Mr. Conant said:

"It is these enormous sums in foreign holdings which represent the most serious menace to the American market and to the possibilities of our future financial development. This money has been advanced to us from time to time over a long period, because there was not a sufficient fund in America to meet the requirements of our development."

"It would hardly be within the range of the capacity of the banking system of the country to absorb the entire amount of \$16,000,000,000. "The amount in such securities which returned to the American market will influence directly the amount of investment capital remaining in the United States, available for other purposes. It is at this point that the problem comes directly home to us." (Continued on page 3.)

## WOULD HOLD UP WAR TAX BILL

### House Ways and Means Committee to Recommend Disagreement to All Senate Amendments.

## UNDERWOOD THINKS IT WILL GO TO CONFERENCE

### In Spite of Henry's Expressed Intention of Persisting in Efforts for Cotton Relief Legislation.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The war revenue bill was sent to conference today by the house. Chairman Underwood reported from the ways and means committee a recommendation that the house disagree to the senate amendments and that a conference with the senate be had to straighten out differences.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The war revenue bill, with its 88 senate amendments, was up for consideration at a meeting today of the house ways and means committee. The measure had been sent back to the committee from the house because of the insistence of Representative Henry of Texas, for legislative aid for cotton growers.

Chairman Underwood had announced that the committee would report the bill to the house today recommending that it disagree to all senate amendments. Despite the expressed intention of Mr. Henry to insist upon a quorum before final disposition of the bill in his efforts to procure cotton relief legislation, Mr. Underwood expressed the belief that the house would send the measure to conference.

Action of the house rules committee on Chairman Henry's plan to have the committee report out an omnibus proposed relief measures, awaited an expression of views by Secretary McAdoo today regarding help for the cotton situation. The secretary had been invited to appear.

## TWO SPECIAL RULES.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Two special rules, one to bring out the measure to license cotton warehouses which passed the senate and the other to consider the Glass bill to increase the amount of circulating notes based on commercial paper from thirty to one hundred per cent of a national banking association's capital and surplus were brought into the house today by the committee on rules.

The committee added to the Glass bill an amendment proposed by Representatives Poff of North Carolina and Hardwick of Georgia, to authorize the issue of either \$240,000,000 of two per cent treasury notes, redeemable in three years, or of the same amount of Panama canal bonds, with interest increased to four per cent, the proceeds to be deposited in banks of the cotton states for loaning to the cotton farmers. The Glass bill as amended was proposed by Representative Glass of Virginia, its original author.

Secretary McAdoo who had been asked to appear to throw light on the cotton currency question sent word that he was too busy with federal reserve business.

Senator Simmons urged that the cotton warehouse bill be passed with elimination of senate amendments which would include the licensing of grain, tobacco, naval stores and salmon warehouses. The senate he believes, will accept the measure as originally framed.

He also urged passage of the bank bill, which an originally framed, would permit banks of national banking associations to issue circulating notes based on commercial paper up to 75 per cent of unimpaired capital and surplus. The house bill would fix the limit at 100 per cent but would eliminate an amendment which would have included state banks with the associations.

"If these bills can be passed," said Senator Simmons, "and I believe they can without trouble, they will do much to relieve the south in the embarrassing cotton situation."

## VILLA MAKES PANIC AMONG DELEGATES

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 20.—The Mexican consul here has received a report from Mexico City stating that General Francisco Villa, created a panic among the delegates to the convention of military chiefs in Aguas Calientes today by moving an army of 15,000 men into position where he can envelop the city and imprison the entire conference. Villa's army is reported to be within an hour's march of Aguas Calientes. To oppose him there are Carranza's troops at Monterey and Saltillo, but it would take from four to twelve hours to get them to Aguas Calientes.

## LAWYERS OPEN ANNUAL MEET

### Hundreds of Members From Every State in Union Attend Session of Bar Association.

## PRESIDENT DELIVERS ADDRESS OF WELCOME

### Ex-President Taft Introduces Mr. Wilson, Declaring He Has Popular Confidence in Great Crisis.

Washington, Oct. 20.—President Wilson today welcomed delegates to the annual convention of the American Bar association. The opening session was presided over by former President Taft and members of the Supreme court were in attendance as guests of honor.

In his introduction of President Wilson, Mr. Taft pledged the association's earnest co-operation and its deepest personal confidence in the president's ability and purpose to guide the ship of state safely through the European crisis. Mr. Taft declared the American people were back of the president in his handling of the international situation, and that he had the confidence of the nation.

President Wilson's response was that his strength rested in the confidence of the people. He pleaded for the "humanizing of the law," in this time of international crisis, not only with respect to international law, but as to municipal law. He said the world was now "stirred to its depths," but that the best course for a nation to pursue was the disinterested path. He added that the unsettled world conditions made a good time for freeing the law from the dry consideration of cold precedents and injecting into it more of the viewpoint of justice for the ordinary man.

## International Law.

After thanking former President Taft for his greeting, the president declared that his only strength "lies in your confidence."

"We stand now in a peculiar case," the president continued. "Our first thought, I suppose, as lawyers, is of international law. We know that we see in international law, as it were, the moral processes by which law itself came into existence. I know that as lawyer I have myself at times felt that there was no real comparison between the law of a nation and the law of nations, because the latter lacked sanction that gave the former strength and vitality. And yet if you look into the matter more closely, you will find that the two have the same foundations and that those foundations are more evident and conspicuous in our day than they ever have been before. The opinion of the world is the mistress of the world; and the processes of international law and the slow processes by which opinion works, is still."

"What impresses me is the constant thought that it's the tribunal at the bar of which we all sit. I would direct your attention incidentally to the circumstance that it does not observe the ordinary rules of evidence, which has sometimes suggested to me that the ordinary rules of evidence had shown some signs of growing antiquity."

"Everything, rumor included, is heard in this court, and the standard of judgment is not with regard to the character of the testimony, but the character of the witness. The motives are disclosed, the purposes are conjectured, and that opinion is finally accepted which seems to be not the best founded in law, perhaps, but the best founded in the integrity of character and morals. That is the process which is slowly working its will upon the world, and what we should be watchful of is not so much jealous interests as sound principles of action."

"The disinterested course is always not only the biggest course to pursue, but it is in the long run, the most profitable course to pursue. If you can establish your character, you can establish your credit."

Washington, Oct. 20.—The annual meeting of the American Bar association began here today, with hundreds of lawyers in attendance from every state in the union, and some parts of Canada.

An address of welcome by President Wilson was to open the session, followed by the annual address of the president of the organization, former President William H. Taft. The program called for the nomination and election of officers, election of the general council, and reports of the secretary, treasurer, and executive committee.