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MANY SACRIFICED IN CROSSING YSER

Much Depends on Whether Germans Have Made Further Progress

CANALS CONFLICT HAS BEEN DEADLY

Fields Swept From Air, Land and Sea--Russian Successes Are Reported In Eastern Arena.

London, Oct. 26.—"Advices from the front this morning," telegraphs the Paris correspondent of Reuter's Telegraph company, "indicate a general advance in the region between Nieuport and Ypres as well as to the east of Arras."

London, Oct. 26.—What progress, if any, the German right has made since crossing the Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude in Belgium on Saturday today stood high above all other questions in England concerning the situation of the allied armies. That the Germans crossed this barrier is admitted by both sides but whether they have been able to push forward or whether they have met such opposition by the Belgian and British armies as to be held from swaying beyond the western bank is yet to be recorded in official statements.

The fight in this canal-webbed section of Belgium to penetrate which and gain the channel ports Germany has been sacrificing so many men covers a comparatively tiny area of the whole battle line in France and Belgium, but here unquestionably the dead lie thickest. This fact is due not only to the determined rush of the German forces, but also to the accurate fire of the British and French warships.

London, Oct. 26.—As claimed by Berlin and acknowledged by Paris, the Germans undoubtedly have crossed the Yser river between Dixmude and Nieuport, but whether or not this means a forward step in the "On to Calais" movement may depend on operations further eastward.

Rumors continue to reach London of the impending evacuation of Ostend and the reduction in strength of the German garrison in Antwerp. This does not necessarily imply preparations for a retreat but it may mean that the Germans are throwing every available man against the allies' left in their effort to conquer the channel ports.

Along the Belgian littoral the allied fleet continues its bombardment. The great shells traveling three miles inland evidently have proved very effective, judging from the tragic fate of General Von Tripp and the members of his staff, who were killed by a projectile from a warship.

All reports agree that the fighting in west Flanders has been terrible beyond any other

during the war. Projectiles hurled from the land, the sea and the air are sweeping this flat unprotected country, destroying villages and searching out the terror-stricken inhabitants who delayed too long in getting out of the line of fire.

Paris reports that to the west and to the south of Lille fierce attacks by the Germans have been repulsed. The most significant part of the Paris official communication relates that the French with their heavy artillery now command the road which is one of the principal lines of German communication with St. Mihiel, the holding of which by the invaders has constituted one of the greatest menaces to the allied line. Reports indicate that the French aerial service has responded to the demand for reorganization which followed the storm of criticism leveled at it because of the ease with which the German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Paris. No recent aerial attacks have been made on the French capital, and it is announced along the battle front that five German aeroplanes have been destroyed by French airmen.

Reports from Vienna indicate that along the battle line from the Carpathians to the Russian border, through Galicia, the fighting continues, but without any definite result. Petrograd claims that the Germans still are retiring from Warsaw in precipitate flight and that they are also evacuating Lodz. The Germans attempted to arrest the Russian offensive movement at Sokhatchoff, but were dislodged from their positions there with heavy losses.

The question of the early return of the French government to Paris is being seriously considered. This indicates that the military situation is satisfactory from the standpoint of the allies, but the authorities believe that the battle along the sea coast because of the German advances near La Bassée, will be more prolonged than was at first anticipated. If the government does return to Paris such a step undoubtedly will have a tremendous moral effect.

Esad Pasha, the chronic disturber of the peace of Albania, is said to have invaded northern Epirus. If this is true it may bring about the entrance of Italy into the conflict, according to opinion in London. Esad's activity may compel Italy to consider the necessity of occupying Avlona, a step which might not meet with favor in Austria-Hungary.

French Official News. Paris, Oct. 26.—The French official communication given out this afternoon says that yesterday the French line between Nieuport and Dixmude was maintained. The text of the communication follows: "During the day of yesterday our front along the general line between Nieuport and Dixmude was maintained. The German forces which crossed the Yser between these towns have (Continued on page 3.)

MR. JENKINS IS MOST SANGUINE

L. L. Jenkins, President of the American National Bank, Says Business Outlook Is Very Bright.

JUST RETURNED FROM MEETING OF BANKERS

Thinks War Will End Shortly and Then This Country Will Enjoy Prosperous Season.

L. L. Jenkins, president of the American National Bank of Asheville, returned yesterday from a trip of about 10 days to Richmond, New York and Washington. At Richmond he attended the annual sessions of the American Bankers' association and then went to New York for a business trip of several days. He spent one day in Washington en route home. In an interview this morning with a representative of The Gazette-News, Mr. Jenkins made some very interesting and optimistic statements relative to the financial and business outlook in the country, as a result of the sessions of the leading bankers held in Richmond and conferences with New York bankers.

"I had an opportunity while away," said Mr. Jenkins, "to get in touch with some of the leading bankers of the country. These men feel a little anxious on account of the uncertainty existing as to the possible length of the present European war, but the general situation, despite this, seems to be bright. The prospects are for easier money conditions. The emergency currency distribution from the United States treasury has been very helpful in enabling the bankers to meet their demands. "The most absorbing topic I heard discussed was the cotton situation in the south; and I found all banks entirely willing to lend any assistance in their power to help the southern banks and to render in any practical way possible all aid to the farmers of the south. This year's product is not likely to command very soon a price much higher than the present mark; and it will be necessary to curtail the production next year in order to secure a better price for the product that is held over from this year. "As previously set forth in the papers, the New York bankers are willing to adopt the Wade plan of raising a relief fund for the benefit of cotton farmers and will furnish 50 million dollars, provided other banks outside the cotton producing states will furnish a like sum and the banks of the cotton states will raise 35 millions. I estimate that of the latter amount North Carolina will have to provide about one-tenth, or a total of about three and a half millions."

Summing up the business outlook for the country, Mr. Jenkins said: "I do not believe that this war is going to last as long as has been feared; and after it is over—which will not be long—this country will experience an unusual season of prosperity. "As a result of my talks during the past 10 days with some of the leading bankers of the country," said Mr. Jenkins, "I am more firmly convinced than ever that bankers are the most patriotic people in the country; and adverse criticisms of them, especially of the attitude of New York bankers towards the south, are most unjust."

NO PERMITS TO VISIT GERMAN BATTLEFIELD

London, Oct. 26.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to the Daily Mail under Saturday's date, says: "All permits to visit the German battlefields have been cancelled today by the German general staff. "It is reported from Berlin that a new type of submarine is being built at Elbing and Hamburg to be used only for the transportation of troops, the object being to reach a shore unnoticed and land troops."

PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY 298,889 ON 21ST

London, Oct. 26.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that according to Berlin newspapers received there the number of war prisoners in Germany up to October 21 aggregated 298,889, including 5,401 officers. Of these it is said that there are 1,473 French officers and 148,997 men; 1,184 Russian officers and 194,338 men; 847 Belgian officers and 31,578 men; and 313 British officers and 3,469 men.

GRIM DETAILS OF WAR PAINTED

"Air-Engines, Sea Engines, Land Engines Death-Sweep Fields, Vertically, Horizontally, Etc."

FRAIL HUMAN ENGINES FIGHT, DIE UNNOTICED

Terrible Story Related by Correspondent on Armored Train "Nosing the Battle of Yser"

London, Oct. 26.—The correspondent of the Daily News, who had been in an armored train to the banks of the Yser, gives a description of the battle in the northwest. He says: "The battle rages along the Yser with frightful destruction of life. Air engines, sea engines, and land engines death-sweep this desolate country vertically, horizontally and transversely. Through it the little frail human engines crawl and dig, walk and run, skirmishing charging and blundering in little individual fights and tussles, tired and hurried, never washing and drying unnoted. A friend may find himself firing on a friendly force and few are to blame. "Thursday the Germans were driven back over the Yser. Friday they secured a footing again and Saturday they were again hurled back. Now a bridge blown up is repaired by the other, it is again blown up by the first or left as a death trap till the enemy is actually crossing. "Day by day our men push out on dangerous explorations, attacked by shell fire, in danger of cross fire, dynamite and ambuscades, bringing a priceless support to the threatened lines. As the armored train approached the river under shell fire, the car cracks with the constant thunder of guns aboard. It is amazing to see the angle at which the guns can be swung. And overhead the air is busy venturing through for and puffs of exploding shells to get one small fact of information. We used to regard the looping of the loop of the Germans over head as a half-brained device of imprudent defiance to our infantry fire. Now we know it means extra trouble for the infantry. "Besides us as we crawl up snuffing the lines like dogs on a scent, grim trainloads of wounded wait soundlessly in the sidings. Further up the line ambulances are coming slowly back. The bullets of machine guns begin to rattle on our armored coats. Shells we learned to disregard but the machine gun is the master in this war. "Now we near the river at a flat country farm. The territory is scarred with trenches and it is impossible to say at first who is in them, so incidental and separate are the fortunes of this riverside battle. The Germans are on our bank enfilading the lines of the allies' trenches. We creep up on the German trenches rush the bank and are scattered and smashed. The allies follow with a fierce bayonet charge. "The Germans do not wait. They rush to the bridges and are swept away by the deadliest destroyer of all, the machine gun. The bridge is blown up but who can say by whom? Quickly, the train runs back. "A bad day," remarks the correspondent. "Not so bad," replies an officer. "So the days pass."

London, Oct. 26.—The special committee on cotton legislation named by the house just before the adjournment of congress met today to consider the situation in the south brought about by the European war. The resolution provided that this committee make a thorough investigation of the subject and report possible ways of federal aid in the cotton crisis by December 15. Representative Henry of Texas is chairman and the other members are Representatives Austin and Langley, republicans, Lever and Heflin, democrats, and Bell, progressive. Republican Leader Mann was appointed on the committee, but said it would be impossible for him to serve until after the elections. Nearly all the members of both houses of congress had left Washington today. Some southern senators and representatives, however, anxious to do what they could to expedite legislation to relieve the cotton states, remained in the city. There was considerable discussion today regarding Representative Henry's statement that an extra session would be called in November, but those close to President Wilson are of the opinion that he is not considering such action. It is stated that while the president approves the Lever bill providing for government licensing of cotton warehouse and the Glass amendment to the currency act permitting banks to issue notes up to one hundred per cent of their capital and surplus, he believes both the matters should be held over until the December session of congress.

Southern senators and representatives today were gratified by the announcement of Great Britain that it would not interfere with American cotton shipments as contraband of war. Assurances to that effect were given Ambassador Page at London by Sir George Edward Grey, British minister of foreign affairs, who confirmed his government's action in a cablegram to the British embassy here. Ambassador Page in advising the state department also reported that the British ship Camperdown laden with American cotton and products detained at Stornoway, Scotland, was not held because of her manifest, but on account of a disagreement between her owners and the charter party. Southern senators had requested the state department to ask the belligerent countries to give assurances that shipments of American cotton to neutral nations would not be seized or detained. The action of the British government forestalled action by the state department and will allow the movement of American cotton to any point including Germany. The cotton situation arising from the European war is being rapidly cleared up in the opinion of President Wilson. He told callers today that the end of the war alone would restore normal conditions in the cotton industry and that rapid progress was being made in the efforts to assist the cotton growers of the south. The president based his optimism concerning the cotton situation on the plans for furnishing money to the cotton planters and on the opening of foreign markets. He said that there is every reason why all ports should be open to cotton and predicted that they would be. Mr. Wilson declared that southern business men with whom he had talked had not been deeply apprehensive over the cotton situation. He added that he had been confident all along that the quest on would work itself out with the assistance of the administrative officers of the government.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—The first real snow of the season was reported at Green Bay, Wis., in the Lake Superior region today in telegrams to the local weather bureau.

MEXICAN "RED PAPERS" "EXPOSE CONSPIRACY"

Washington, Oct. 26.—The Mexican "red papers" are the latest addition to the publications of diplomacy. While not bearing the official stamp of any of the Mexican factions the little volumes which made its appearance today purport to contain official correspondence between Carranza, Villa, Zapata, Villarreal and others being in an alleged "expose of the secret diplomatic conspiracy to eliminate Don Venustiano Carranza."

ARREST OF RESERVES IN NEUTRAL SHIPS URGED

London, Oct. 26.—The Morning Post editorially protests against the action of the British government in declining to arrest the enemy's belligerents in neutral ships. It argues that even if the United States and other neutral countries would be offended by such arrests that it is not sufficient reason for the government's attitude. The Post estimates that there are 100,000 reservists in the United States alone waiting for an opportunity to cross the Atlantic to fight for their fatherland and that with the embargo on their arrest removed they will begin to cross the ocean.

TROUBLE IN ORIENT.

Peking, Oct. 26.—The Chinese foreign minister has demanded the surrender of a Japanese torpedo boat with its crew which had entered Chinese waters and submerged the Chinese dragon and attacked for the Chinese dragon and attempted to tow away the wreck of the German torpedo boat B-96. The Chinese government has demanded the Japanese government to return the boat and to pay compensation.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE.

Rome, Oct. 26.—A very severe earthquake was felt at Turin today. No casualties have been reported.

German Dies to Meet. Berlin, Oct. 26.—Official announcement was made today that the sea will convene on December 3.

MRS. F. CARMAN MAY BE FREED

Following Mistrial, Counsel Moves for Release on Bail or to Have Indictment Quashed.

DIST. ATTORNEY WILL NOT SEEK NEW TRIAL

Defense's Counsel, However, Says He Will Not Permit Indictment to Hang Over His Client.

Mineola, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Counsel for Mrs. Florence C. Carman planned to appear in the supreme court today to ask that she be released on bail pending her second trial on the charge of having murdered Mrs. Louise D. Bailey or a decision to have the indictment against her quashed. The jury which tried Mrs. Carman, wife of Dr. Edwin Carman, a Freeport physician, in whose office Mrs. Bailey was shot and killed on June 30, could not agree yesterday, after deliberating more than 13 hours. It was said the jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. The district attorney had announced that he would not seek to have Mrs. Carman tried again. Her own counsel, on the other hand, said he would demand a new trial as he would not permit the indictment to hang over his client. Mrs. Carman was said to be in a state of collapse today as a result of the jury's failure to acquit her. The defendant collapsed in the courtroom after the jury was discharged, and it was said at the jail last night that she had been crying constantly ever since she was returned to her cell. When the jury appeared to report disagreement, Mrs. Carman was brought in accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Ida Powell, and her niece, Mrs. Corby. Dr. Edwin Carman, the defendant's husband, who had been sitting in the courtroom conversing with friends, joined his wife at the counsel table. Mrs. Carman appeared tired and fearful. Her hair was disheveled and her formerly immaculate costume wrinkled. Robert Ludlum, foreman of the jury, announced: "We have been arguing for eight or nine hours and we have been conversing for the balance of the time. We cannot agree. "At the suggestion of John J. Graham, Mrs. Carman's chief counsel, Justice Kelly asked the jury whether it was the evidence they could not agree upon. "It is not a question of evidence, your honor," replied John J. Molyneux, jury No. 9, "we have gone over the evidence very carefully and we cannot reach a verdict. "The justice thanked the jury for its attention to the evidence and then discharged it. As the jurors passed out Mrs. Carman burst into tears. "Oh," she exclaimed, "I am terribly disappointed. I felt sure the jury would acquit me." Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Corby assisted the prisoner out of the courtroom into the chambers at the rear. Her husband followed closely behind. After the party passed through the door Mrs. Carman fainted. She was quickly revived and then continued her journey to her cell in the jail. Dr. Guy Cleghorn, the jail physician was summoned. He said she was on the verge of a nervous collapse. Ludlum, the jury foreman, said, "The jurors stood 9 to 3 for acquittal, on the other four the vote was 10 to 2."

Washington, Oct. 26.—President Wilson will discuss the legislative program for the next session of congress with the leaders of the senate as soon as possible. Today he estimated that the house would be busy with the regular appropriation bills until February 1, and that in the meantime the senate could be at work on the most important bills. The president said the Alexander shipping bill would be taken up unless something of greater importance should arise. He mentioned the Philippine bill as one thing that should be taken up early in the regular session. President Wilson expects to remain in Washington this week that he may shape his program and keep in touch with affairs in Europe and Mexico. He will go to Princeton Tuesday to visit. Many invitations to spend a few days at different points in the south after election have been received but so far none has been accepted by the president.

TRIAL AT SARAYEVA NEARING CONCLUSION

London, Oct. 26.—A Reuter dispatch from Vienna coming by way of Amsterdam says that in the trial at Sarajevo of Gavril Princip, the assassin of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the counsel for the defense have made their closing speeches and that judgment in the case will be rendered next Wednesday.

COTTON RELIEF IS CONSIDERED

Committee Named by House Discusses Means of Extending Federal Aid to the Southern Planters.

BRITAIN NOT TO STOP SHIPMENTS OF COTTON

President Wilson Thinks Situation Is Rapidly Being Cleared Up—His Reasons.

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VON FALKENHAIN ACTS AS GENERAL STAFF HEAD

Von Moltke Has Bilious Complaint—General Rinehardt Killed in Belgium.

Berlin, Oct. 26.—(Via The Hague and London).—General Von Falkenhain has been acting as chief of the German general staff during the illness of General Von Moltke, who has been suffering from a bilious complaint. General Von Moltke's condition is said not to be serious and already he has shown considerable improvement. The king of Saxony, while visiting the Saxon troops and the army of the German crown prince, advanced several times to the firing line in order to satisfy himself concerning the conditions under which the men were fighting. Lieutenant General Von Rinehardt, attached to the Wurtemberg troops, has been killed in Belgium. He was a veteran of 1870 and retired from active service in 1905. He volunteered at the beginning of the war and was given command of a brigade. The report is confirmed that Emperor William has conferred the decoration Pour le Merite on Commander Weddigen of the submarine U-9 for the destruction of the British cruiser Hawke. It is understood that members of his crew of the submarine have received the decoration of the order of the Iron Cross of the first class.

5 GERMAN AEROPLANES DESTROYED BY FRENCH

London, Oct. 26.—According to the Paris correspondent of the Express, five German aeroplanes were destroyed by the French on Saturday. Two Taubes were brought down at Rheims by a single French aviator, he says, who succeeded in getting to a higher altitude than the Germans and then fired on them with a revolver. Two other German "birds" were hit by the guns of a Mehrschicht fort near Montdidier. A fifth German airman was wounded by a rifle shot at Gravelines, a seaport twelve miles east-northeast of Calais.

Crown Prince Presided.

London, Oct. 26.—According to the Star's Rome correspondent, the German crown prince presided over the Austro-German council of war, held on October 14, when the German advance on the Vistula was decided on, which has met with such a decisive defeat.

Severe Earthquake.

Rome, Oct. 26.—A very severe earthquake was felt at Turin today. No casualties have been reported.

German Dies to Meet.

Berlin, Oct. 26.—Official announcement was made today that the sea will convene on December 3.

CARRANZA SOON TO BE DEPOSED

Mexican National Conference Expected to Substitute a Man in Place of the First Chief.

REPORTS OF CARRANZA'S ATTITUDE CONFLICTING

Has Sent Defiant Reply to the Requests to Resign But Silliman Thinks He Will Retire.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Official reports to the American government today indicated that the session of the Mexican national convention at Aguas Calientes would depose General Carranza as first chief of the constitutional party and substitute a provisional president. The action is expected today or tomorrow. Conflicting reports have been received by the state department as to General Carranza's attitude toward retirement. To the telegrams, sent by General Antonio Villareal, chairman of the convention, urging Carranza to resign the latter sent a defiant reply that he would deliver the executive power only to a man elected to the presidency by the people. American Consul Silliman, however, reported that he was reliably informed of Gen. Carranza's intention to retire under the conditions that no objections would be interposed to his candidacy for the presidency that that the tenure of the provisional government should be short.

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