

## YSER STILL SCENE OF DEADLY COMBAT

### Germans Continue to Pour In Fresh Troops; Allies Also Reinforced.

## BRITISH WARSHIPS ARE DRIVEN BACK

### Coming of German Vessels Expected --Reports Give Russia Upper Hand in the East.

London, Oct. 27.—The battle for the road to Calais was still undecided today. The territory west of the Yser, the crossing of which cost the German army more men, compared with the area of hostilities, than any other single engagement in the war, continues to be the scene of the deadliest of conflicts. Although it is said that the flow of German reinforcements seems to be without end, they apparently, judging from news in London, have made no noteworthy advance since gaining this river.

The left wing of the allies has been reinforced. This may be due in part to efforts to offset the constant movement of fresh German troops and in part to make good the decreased activity of the British fleet, which, according to German advices, has been forced to withdraw further from the coast line by the effective fire of the German artillery. No German ships, aside from submarine, have been reported in this vicinity, but the London press is daily devoting more space to such a contingency.

Germany has a number of small cruisers at Wilhelmshaven, together with a detachment of destroyers, and the sudden appearance of some of these ships, perhaps accompanied by a battle cruiser, would be no surprise.

Dispatches reaching London over that Emperor William has demanded unequivocally that Calais be taken, and a telegram received today quoting the Saxon Gazette gives what reports to be a plan of German invasion, once the north coast of France is in their hands.

The towns of west Flanders, over and through which the battle has been raging are in ruins. The canals are choked with the dead and the countryside is scarred as if by an earthquake.

That the Germans have not been alone in heavy losses is attested by a dispatch declaring that the Belgians lost 10,000 men when they were driven from the banks of the Yser.

The biggest of the German guns are now reported to be at Arras. There has been no notable change along the battle line in France proper, although the Germans claim that the site of Verdun will be sealed promptly as soon as their powerful guns get into action.

From near Rheims has come a dispatch dwelling upon the indications that the Ger-

mans are preparing to hold their positions in that part of the Aisne all winter. Most of the claims from the eastern arena of the war continue to give the upper hand to the Russians, although the Germans are rallying and seeking to stem the Russian onrush.

It seems to be officially confirmed that Italy has landed forces in Albania and that Greeks also are making their way into this territory.

#### French Statement.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The French official announcement given out this afternoon says that spirited fighting continues between the mouth of the Yser and Lens; that in this district the allies have not drawn back, and that they have continued to advance in the region between Ypres and Roulers and elsewhere. The text follows: "The fighting continues to be particularly spirited between the mouth of the Yser and the region of Lens. In this part of the front the allied forces have at no point drawn back and they have continued to make progress in the region between Ypres and Roulers. In the general region between Soissons and Berry-au-Bac an artillery engagement resulted in our advantage and in the destruction of several batteries of the enemy.

"In the region to the east of Nancy, between the forest of Sange and the forest of Parroy, we have assumed the offensive and driven the enemy across the frontier.

"Russia: On the river San and to the south of Przemysl the Russian offensive is becoming more accentuated."

#### Terrible Carnage.

London, Oct. 27.—Telegraphing from Flushing under date of Sunday the Daily Mail's correspondent says: "The general opinion is that the allies will soon be in Ostend again. Ostend, like Bruzes and Ghent, is overflowing with wounded, and Antwerp itself is now filling up. This unceasing flow of wounded men is calculated to destroy the morale of the German troops in Ostend.

#### Austrian Statement.

Vienna, Oct. 27.—(Via Rotterdam and London)—An official communication given out here today says: "In the fighting before Ivangorod we have, up to the present time, captured 4,000 Russians and nineteen machine guns.

#### Russian Operations.

London, Oct. 27.—A Petrograd dispatch to Reuters says: "The Army Messenger, in summing up the operations on the Russian front, says that the German forces in the region of Elaw and Vialava, dislodged by the situation in front at Zhosha and Oracow, have retreated in the direction of eastern Prussia, where the population has been ordered to retire into the interior.

"On the Galician front the entire Strzy valley southward from the river and the railway tracks from the Strzy to Drohobycz are congested with Austrian corpses. Between last Thursday and Sunday, during the pursuit of the enemy, the Russians captured seven thousand men, four thousand machine guns, 11 guns, 11 cannons and many other war material.

## ARGUE ALL SIDES OF JUSTICE ACT

### Railroads Contend for Strict Application of Long and Short Haul Clause.

### APPEAL STRENUOUSLY OPPOSED BY SHIPPERS

Attendance at Chapel Hill at High Water Mark—Brandy Distillers Agree to Stop Making.

(By W. T. Root.)  
Raleigh, Oct. 27.—Railroad attorneys, traffic managers, small road owners and shippers were here yesterday to argue all sides of the Justice act which has recently gone into effect with the corporation commission's order that existing low special commodity rates be undisturbed.

The hearing was the outcome of the commission's ruling October 12 when the railroads, a day prior to the effectiveness of the Justice act, issued instructions withdrawing the special commodity rates then in effect. These, many of them, were lower than the tariff under the Justice act. The commission declined to allow the roads to abolish those rates and ordered that while these special rates existed, they be retained. The carriers gave notice of their desire to be heard and set yesterday for that time.

Long and Short Haul Again.  
The controversy now between the state and the carriers is as to the powers conferred by the Justice act. It was both amusing and amazing to hear the roads appeal for strict application of the long and short haul clause of the Justice act. To the roads this ancient legislative shibboleth has become the briar patch of Br'er Rabbit. It was thought as recently as September of 1913 that if the legislature would insist that there shall be no greater charge for a short than a long haul when both are in the same direction that would fix the roads for all time. But the roads are now insisting upon that application. They and Mr. Justice are at last together.

The shippers gave notice of further protest and remained over the afternoon to discuss the matter with the commission.

#### University Men Meet.

The executive committee of the university board of trustees held a meeting in the office of Governor Craig yesterday with President Graham attending and laying his report before the body.

Doctor Graham mentioned with modesty the 930 students now at college and declared that everybody is working to make the university move as smoothly as possible. The number now attending is far above the high-water mark. It is thought that enough law and medical students will matriculate in the second half to reach 1000 though there is no special pull for the thousand. People are expecting it to go much higher.

#### Brady Distilleries Close.

The Brady distilleries of Nash have agreed to quit making the stuff that was famous even in Paris, according to American drinkers who have been there, and the state not pressed the cases against the four men under indictment.

#### Mrs. Carman Released on Bail of \$25,000

New York, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman who was on trial in Mineola last week charged with murdering Mrs. Louis Bailey, was released yesterday on \$25,000 bail in the King's county Supreme court in Brooklyn. She started immediately for her home in Freeport.

#### SEVERE EARTHQUAKE; BUT NOT MUCH DAMAGE

Florence, Italy, Oct. 27.—(Via Rome)—A severe earthquake was felt in this city today. The inhabitants were thrown into a condition of panic but the shock did little damage.

## YSER'S WATERS DYED BY BLOOD

### Bodies of 2500 Germans Choked Canal After Invaders Forced Costly Crossing—Dreadful Carnage.

### "THE NIGHT WAS HELL FROM DARK TO DAWN"

### Men Mowed Down by Rifle Fire, Torn by Shells, Bayoneted Back Yard by Yard Over Dead.

London, Oct. 27.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail in northern France, telegraphing date of Sunday night, regarding the fighting on the river Yser, says: "There were 2,500 German bodies in the Yser canal this morning after the fighting in the night. Many of them were drowned and others were bayoneted. The river itself was bloody while Dixmude's streets were strewn thick with the dead.

#### Night Was a Hell.

"The night was a hell from dark to dawn. At almost every point of the line was opposed by man, sometimes at a few hundred yards distance but more often in close grip. Face to face, men even wrestled and died by drowning each other in the canal's waters. The Germans had orders to get through that night, cost what it might.

"An officer of theirs who was captured said that the delay of more than a week in crossing this water had incensed the autocratic military mind in Germany. It must be crossed tonight if it costs thousands of men. That, in effect, was the order given and the German soldiers, all credit to them, did their best.

#### Probably 5,000 Killed.

"Probably 5,000 of them gave their lives last night. They could not give more, yet they failed, but not because the Germans did not literally obey their orders. They crossed the water-way all right as they were bid, but once through they could not make good. They were mowed down with rifle shot, torn into human fragments by shells and bayoneted back yard by yard over their own dead into the waters of the canal. Into the very gray of morning this bloody work went on so fiercely that there was hardly a trench or bridge guard on the whole line that did not imagine that he had been singled out for special attack.

"It is believed that some 5,000 Germans crossed the river Yser but hardly one of them got back. Those to the north and northeast of Dixmude, probably 2,000, were met by a fine rally of the Belgian infantry, and of the cavalry who had gathered their horses and were driven by main force at the bayonet's point to the river canal and into it. There must have been frantic scenes, and the bodies seen in the water next day gave grim testimony of this.

#### Dead Everywhere.

"About 3,000 German infantrymen got into Dixmude. They held it for a time, but with shell fire and rifle fire the place was riddled through and through. The Germans dashed out of the crumbling houses only to be wiped out by a sirocco of shrapnel and shots in the streets.

"When Sunday morning broke the dead and wounded were everywhere. Dixmude was a cemetery, but in the woods not far away the Germans still lingered. They held position under a desperate fire and eventually were re-inforced. The allies could not oust them and the Germans are still across the Yser.

"Their presence may not be permanent and they may suffer the same fate as has overcome hundreds of their fellow soldiers during the week, but the Belgian and French lines, for the time being at least, have been drawn back about this point."

#### Most Furious Attack.

Telegraphing about the fighting in Belgium, the correspondent of the Times in northern France says: "The enemy's most furious attack along the line of the Yser was at Ypres, where a quarter of a million Germans, for five critical days, were held back by the British force.

"The artillery fire against the British in the trenches was terrible, churning up the earth and often burying the men by dozens. Repeatedly the enemy's infantry advanced to within a few hundred yards, but every time our men leaped from the trenches and went at them with bayonet. The Germans have no relish for a bayonet charge and they fled, firing their rifles over their shoulders as they ran.

"Many hundreds were captured and thousands were killed and wounded. Still their shrapnel rained into the British trenches, and fresh infantry took the places of the Germans who had been decimated.

## SIXTY MILLION DOLLARS STAKE

### Supreme Court Hears Arguments on M. K. & T. R'y Claim for Pay for Vast Lands in Oklahoma.

### CONTENDS U. S. BROKE CONTRACT FOR GRANTS

### Government Argues Land in Question Was Never Part of Public Lands; Belonged to Indians.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Sixty million dollars was the stake for which attorneys contended today before the Supreme court when the suit of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad company, against the government was up for oral argument.

The railway contends the government has broken its contract to grant it, or its predecessors title to every other section of land through the former Indian territory for the construction of a railway, from the Kansas state line to the Red river in Texas. Because the land was not granted to it, the railway claims \$50 damages for every acre of land it would have received, or over \$60,000,000.

The government contention is that the land never became a part of the public lands of the United States but has remained Indian land. The court of claims decided in favor of the government and the railway appealed to the Supreme court.

## 250 ENTOMBED BY EXPLOSION OF GAS IN MINE

### A Few of Victims Reported to Have Been Rescued and 30 Bodies Taken From Mine.

St. Louis, Oct. 27.—News today was received here that 250 miners were entombed in a mine at Royalton, Ill., 85 miles southwest of here on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway. A mine rescue car has been sent from Benton, Ill.

A dispatch from Centralia, Ill., says that thirty bodies have been taken from the mine near Royalton.

The telephone operator at Royalton said that the mine was about a mile out of town and that every one except herself had gone to the shaft when they heard the explosion. She had no definite information other than that none of the 250 men had been able to leave the mine immediately after the explosion.

A telephone message from the owner of the mine said that of the three hundred men who entered the mine this morning about 100 escaped; 50 or 60 have been found dead and 100 are known to be on a lower level, which is burning.

#### Gas Explosion.

Murphyboro, Ill., Oct. 27.—The mine disaster at the Mitchell mine at Royalton, 25 miles north of here, was due to a gas explosion. The men had just gone to work.

Some bodies have been found and a few miners have been rescued.

#### Destroyer Ashore.

Notfolk, Oct. 27.—The torpedo boat destroyer Paulding went ashore about 2 o'clock this morning at Lynnhaven inlet and now lies fast low on. She is supposed to have been driven ashore by the gale of last night, which blew for a time, with almost hurricane violence.

## GIVES PLAN TO INVADE BRITAIN

### Statement of German Military Expert Indicates Why Germany Is So Anxious to Reach the Coast.

### ENGLAND'S INVASION SEEMS ULTIMATE AIM

### Says Wide Safety Zone Could Be Made for Navy by Use of the Long Range Guns That They Possess.

London, Oct. 27.—The Daily Mail's Bergen correspondent quotes the Saxon Gazette for the following statement by General Baron Von Ardenne, who last year was in the adjutant general's office in the war department in Berlin:

"If the English watch on our naval stations in the neighborhood of Helgoland is almost impossible now it will become quite impossible when France to the north of the Seine and Belgium and the north coast of France to the mouth of the Scheldt are in German hands. In course of time we shall possess Calais and probably Dieppe and Havre. Our twelve-inch howitzers have the large range of 14 miles and the seventeen-inch a still greater range. England can expect still more artillery surprises. Even if we cannot shoot from the French coast to the English coast a safety zone could be made for German ships covering more than half the navigable water.

"The French harbors will serve as bases for torpedo boats, submarines, cruisers and Zeppelins, and can be made impregnable from the sea by a double or triple row of mines. If this triple line should be laid from the French coast to the English coast then Portsmouth and Plymouth would be cut off from the North sea and connection around Scotland would be difficult.

"The possibility of laying such mines is not doubted, as they could be laid under the cover of artillery. Our submarine and torpedo division would also come into action. An invasion of England would be easily possible."

## SAYS GERMANS WILL NOT ATTACK CANADA

### But Canada Is Outside Pale of Monroe Doctrine, Germany Thinks.

Washington, Oct. 27.—"The German point of view is that by joining in a European war Canada has put herself outside of the pale of the Monroe doctrine, but Germany has not the intention of attacking Canada nor colonizing Canada." This statement has been issued here by the German embassy.

The statement was an amplification of the view expressed yesterday by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, that by taking part in the war the Canadians have justified an aggressive campaign against Canada.

To further explain the reason that formal note delivered to the state department by Count Bernstorff voluntarily pledging Germany not to attempt colonial expansion in South America, no matter what the outcome of the war, the embassy issued this statement:

"The note was written at that time because Winston Churchill had said in his message to the American people, that if Germany was victorious in the present war she would attack the Monroe doctrine."

## INJURED MAN HAS NO CHANCE OF RECOVERY

W. S. Daldrop, who was brought here from the plant of the Champion Fibre company at Canton yesterday morning and placed in a local hospital, is not expected to live, according to statements issued by his physicians today. Waldrop was injured early yesterday morning when he was caught in a shaft at the plant and was immediately rushed here for medical aid.

His physicians stated today that the injuries include a broken spinal column, a fracture at the base of the skull, bones broken at two places in his right arm, a crushed hip joint, and complete paralysis of the shoulders down. The man has been slowly dying, they say, since he was first brought here and the end is delayed by a mere matter of hours.

## FOOD EXPORTS SHOW INCREASE

### Tremendous Gain in Sale of U. S. Foodstuffs for September as Compared With September, 1913.

### LATIN-AMERICA TRADE GREATLY IMPROVED

### Marked Decrease, However, in Exports of Cotton, Machinery and Materials for Manufacture.

Washington, Oct. 27.—War's continued effect on American commerce—a tremendous increase in the sale of foodstuffs for foreign armies and a marked decrease in exportation of cotton, machinery and materials for use in manufacturing—is shown in detail by statistics compiled by the department of commerce.

Exports of grain and meats jumped to practically unprecedented quantities in September, resulting in a great improvement over August's trade and a substantial export balance, but the decrease in the sale abroad of cotton and manufactures resulted in a loss, compared with September 1913, of \$61,302,668.

The gain for September's exports over those for the first month of the war was \$45,968,219. Supplemental figures ordered at the department showed that exportations of canned beef jumped from 364,693 pounds in September, 1913, to 2,885,356 last month. The increased trade in fresh meat was larger. More than 7,037,400 pounds were shipped abroad last month, compared with 634,523 in September, 1913.

The war growth of grain exports was marked. Harley sales jumped from 251,454 bushels in September, 1913, to 2,781,286 last month; oats from 318,928 to 10,700,165; wheat from 11,971,163 to 25,869,100; while rice exports increased from 456,996 pounds to 10,443,817.

The decrease in exports of cotton during September, 1913, compared with last year amounted to nearly \$60,000,000.

With the partial restoration of shipping facilities, a remarkable improvement in the exports to some of the Latin-American countries were shown over the first month of the war. Trade to Germany, Russia and Belgium remained at low ebb, but that to the United Kingdom was fairly well maintained.

The United States purchased from the world last month goods valued at \$110,059,511, compared with imports of \$171,084,843 in September, 1913. Increases in imports, Argentina, Canada, Cuba and Holland. Greatest decreases were shown in imports from Germany, France, Belgium and Russia.

The export trade of \$156,337,333 as compared with \$218,240,091 a year ago was divided in part among the "war" countries and Latin-America as follows:

Argentina, 1913,	\$5,161,071;	1914,	\$3,054,986.
Belgium, 1913,	\$4,798,174;	1914,	\$747,880.
Brazil, 1913,	\$2,791,556;	1914,	\$2,817,395.
France, 1913,	\$17,552,756;	1914,	\$19,095,510.
Germany, 1913,	\$34,789,624;	1914,	\$2,375.
Russia, 1913,	\$2,050,257;	1914,	\$58,458,248;
United Kingdom, 1913,	\$58,458,248;	1914,	\$41,878,100.

## VESSEL SUNK BY MINE; 20 OR 30 LIVES LOST

### Panic Prevails While Passengers Are Being Transferred to Rescuing Steamer.

Dover, Oct. 27.—(Via London)—The steamer Ganteaume was sunk yesterday by a mine just outside Boulogne harbor. Twenty or thirty persons were drowned owing to the panic which prevailed as the passengers were being transferred to the cross-channel steamer Queen, which rushed to the assistance of the sinking vessel. Most of the passengers were passengers from Pau de Calais, who had been taken aboard at Calais to be transferred to Boulogne.

WHBam in Lead Both.

London, Oct. 27.—The Cobdenham correspondent of the Times learns from Berlin that under the new military agreement between Germany and Austria, Emperor William undertakes the leadership of the united armies.