

A DEFENSIVE WAR AGAINST TURKEY

*Russia Will Simply Seek to
Protect Her Interests In
The Black Sea.*

TURKISH WARCRAFT ARE KEEPING BUSY

*Russian Gunboat and Merchant Ves-
sel Sunk--Greece Expected
To Join In the Fray.*

Bordeaux, Oct. 30.—It was announced officially here today that two Turkish torpedo boat destroyers entered the port of Odessa on the Black sea yesterday and sank a Russian gunboat. They also inflicted damage on the French liner Portugal.

London, Oct. 30.—Turkey's sensational entrance into the arena of the European conflict is the most striking incident of the past 12 hours. It seems a fateful coincidence that one of the famous German cruisers, whose taking over by Turkey led to the first friction between the Porte and Great Britain, France and Russia, should have been the instrument of hostility which makes war between Turkey and Russia inevitable.

Petrograd disclaims any idea of aggressive warfare against the Turks. Russia asserts her intention merely to protect Russian interests around the Black sea from attack. It is interesting to note that the Russian press expresses the belief that the entry of Turkey into the field is of more interest to England than to Russia on account of England's trade routes to India and other points in the Far East.

English newspapers take an equally philosophic view of Turkey's action and express the belief that, while the military situation will not be greatly changed, Turkey in Europe is doomed to extinction. Unless Bulgaria joins the enemies of Turkey, an invasion of European Turkey by land is impracticable, according to British observers, and the warfare will be naval. Turkey's navy, assisted by the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, is considered here to be far more formidable than her army, which is said to be inefficiently equipped and poorly fed. Greece will jump at the chance of again measuring swords with her ancient enemy, it is felt in London, and with the two battleships recently purchased from the United States she will be in a position to meet the Turkish ships on equal terms.

In the Black sea the Russian fleet has no single unit as powerful as either the Goeben or the Breslau, but the number of her vessels, it is argued in London, will give her command of this inland sea.

The state of Albania considered a master piece of the diplomacy of the great powers has effectively disproved the theories that she was a common nation by resolving herself into several separate governments, some of which are nothing more than inde-

pendent municipalities. The disrupted European concert is represented at Avlona by Italy and by four wandering commissioners with no government to accept their advice. Greece has invaded northern Epirus and complacently announces that her action has met with the approval of the powers. In the north Epirotas, representing Turkey, evidently is preparing to occupy the unstable throne recently deserted by Prince William of Wied.

SIX ITALIAN WARSHIPS AT AVALONA, ALBANIA

*To Italy Is Entrusted Duty of
Enforcing London Confer-
ence Decisions.*

London, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Bucharest, Rumania, to the Times says:

"There are now six Italian warships at Avlona. The whole duty of enforcing the decisions of the conference of London in Albania will be entrusted to Italy as the sole neutral power among the signatories."

"At present Albania is under six different regimes. Scutari is governed by a local commission composed of Moslems and Christians. Avlona is also under a local commission; the Meritites, a Christian tribe in upper Albania, have formed a separate state, the Mallesori tribes remain under a patriarchal institution; the southern districts are under the Greek invaders of the Durazzo and the central regions are under Epirotas."

"The international commission is reduced to four members who personify the ghost of European concert. Except in the south the country is remarkably tranquil. Prince William of Wied, although given assurances by the king of Italy of the support of his claims, in the future will probably find his prospects as sovereign compromised by his acceptance of a position on the German staff."

"It is announced at Athens that the powers have informed Greece that they approve of the reasons given for the occupation of northern Epirus. The Greek troops were received everywhere with enthusiasm."

THINKS SOUTH AFRICAN REBELLION WILL GROW

*Germans Believe Revolt in the
Boer Colony May Take on
Large Proportions.*

Berlin, Oct. 30.—(By wireless)—Press information given out in official German circles today says: "It is believed here that the South African revolt may take on large proportions as General De Wet and Beyers are highly respected leaders of the Boer nation."

"Dr. Rhombert, former counselor of the German embassy at Tokio, in an interview explains that it is Japan's aim to free Asia from European and American influences, and to subdue China to Japanese supremacy."

"The German war material company, limited, announces that the stocks of copper in Germany are sufficient even for a war lasting a long time, and that private industries also may be supplied."

"An Irish workman, writing in an Irish newspaper, declares that Ireland's participation in the present war on the side of England would not correspond with Irish interests."

Reduce Price.—Liverpool, Oct. 29.—The directors of the cotton exchange have reduced the price of January-February delivery five points to 4.35 pence, the change to take effect at the opening tomorrow.

NEW SYNOD FOR PRESBYTERIANS

*Committee Recommends Fa-
vorable Answer to Ashe-
ville Presbytery as to
Creating Synod.*

*GASTONIA CHOSEN AS
NEXT MEETING PLACE*

*Synod Pledges Support to the
Home Mission Week—Al-
so Stands for Minister-
ial Relief Plan.*

Special to The Gazette-News.

Hickory, Oct. 30.—The Presbyterian synod of North Carolina in session here since Tuesday morning took a recess at 5:30 o'clock yesterday after unanimously selecting Gastonia as the place of next year's meeting of the synod.

The committee on assembly's home missions made its report which was adopted, the synod fully endorsing the work the assembly's committee is doing and pledged its support to make effective home mission week in November.

Rev. R. L. Fritz, D. D., of the Tennessee Lutheran church, and Rev. W. L. Boggs, of the synod of North Carolina were introduced.

The committee on Christian education and ministerial relief made its report which was adopted. The report showed that the assembly's committee was active and successful in fostering Christian education.

In the department of ministerial relief the church has enrolled as beneficiaries 55 ministers whose average age is 71 years; 63 widows whose average age is 63 years and 15 orphans. During the year 10 ministers and 11 widows have died.

The total gifts for the cause during the past year from April 1 to April 1, 1914, amounted to \$102,547 against \$97,295 the previous year. Of this \$5,000 increase \$4,000 came from legacies to the ministerial relief.

New Synod Discussed.

The synod met at 9 a. m. and was

held in devotional exercises by Rev. J. F. Gorrell.

The order of the day, the new Appalachian synod, was taken up and Dr. R. P. Campbell, of Asheville, addressed the synod on the importance of creating a new synod in the mountains, including the presbyteries of Asheville and Abigdon, and parts of other presbyteries in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. He argued that this would unify the work in the mountains; that it would develop the work, internally, and that it would magnify the work in the eyes of the whole church.

Rev. C. C. Carson, of Bristol, Tenn., also addressed the synod on the importance of the creation of the new synod.

Rev. O. G. Jones, of the synod of Arkansas, also spoke in favor of this movement, expressing his love for the mountains and his belief that the new synod would advance the work in the mountain state.

New Synod Created.

The committee on bills and overtures recommended an affirmative answer to the overture from Asheville presbytery, asking that synod overture the assembly to set off the new synod. The synod received this report and the discussion continued.

A committee consisting of members from Concord, Orange and Kline Mountain presbyteries were appointed to consider what part of these presbyteries the synod should ask to be ceded to the new Appalachian synod. This committee is Revs. S. M. Hankin, A. W. Crawford, C. M. Richards, C. A. Munroe, W. R. Ginter and R. A. Miller.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session Dr. A. D. McClure of Wilmington made the report on the address to the churches, which was adopted. This report calls for more earnest prayer and effort for reaching the unsaved, for more earnestness in maintaining the family altar and for greater stress upon the Sabbath day.

The auditing committee reported approving the treasurer's report and commending the neatness with which he kept the books. This report was adopted.

The moderator appointed the following committee on holding orders and deacons' institutes: Rev. Messrs. William Kline, A. D. McClure, E. L. Miller, and Elders W. M. Hale and T. B. Bailey.

The matter of the debt on the Alabama monument was reconsidered, and it was ordered that the debt on the monument and the balance due for publication of the centennial address be paid.

TURKISH MOVE MAY DRAW IN MANY NATIONS

*Washington Officials Fear Pro-
bable Far-Reaching Effects
of Turkey's Entrance
Into the War.*

*BALKAN STATES MAY
BECOME EMBROILED*

*Conflict May Also Extend to
Egypt, Persia and Arabia,
and May Disturb Mus-
selmen in India.*

Washington, Oct. 30.—Turkey's entrance into the field of warlike operations, though not unexpected, has caused a sensation in official circles here because of the probable far-reaching effect of this action. Probably no one factor in the great European struggle is regarded so uncertain in quantity and quality as the Turkish empire. The probability that by yesterday's act of war against Russia the Balkan states may be drawn into the great conflict, thereby cutting off a vast quantity of food supplies has brought home to the officials here the realization of the interest of the United States in this last development.

The result of Turkey's entry upon the scene as a belligerent, as viewed by the military experts here from a purely technical point of view, would be to greatly embarrass Russia at the outset.

In official Washington for months it has been known that the Ottoman government was preparing for military operations. No dispatch has been received from Constantinople in several days.

Ambassador Morgenthau previously had reported the activities of the war party, the efforts of the large commercial interests of Turkey, already weakened by previous wars to preserve Turkey's neutrality and of the critical conversations between the Turkish foreign office and the diplomatic representatives of the belligerent countries.

Diplomatic representatives in Washington of the allied powers have believed from the outset that as soon as Turkey had fully prepared her army and navy for the conflict she would cast the die for war. Great Britain, Russia and France, have, through their ambassadors, made it plain to Turkey, it is understood, what the consequences of her entry might be. They are understood to be that the Anglo-French fleet which has been comparatively unoccupied in the Mediterranean, would bombard the ports of Asia Minor. Greece would probably join the allies against Turkey, and that the Balkan states might be drawn into the general imbroglio with the possibility that Italy might be found fighting Turkey as well.

That the conflict might extend to Egypt, Persia or Arabia with the possibility of the Japanese fleet supporting operations of the allies has been discussed here in quarters friendly to the allies.

When reports were current of war among Musselmans in India it was made clear that Japan would offer her services to Great Britain, feeling that the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese alliance compelled her to support her ally in maintaining the special interests of England in eastern Asia.

The general opinion here is that at least in the beginning and for some time thereafter Turkey would be greatly circumscribed in her military and naval activities.

One of the uncertain elements in the political side of the problem is the effect upon the great Moslem population of India. Then, too, there are probabilities that Egypt will be drawn into the war through her political and religious affiliations with Turkey.

From a purely military point of view it is believed that Russia will have little to fear from an attack by the Turkish army. From a naval viewpoint also Turkey cannot work much mischief, in the opinion of the experts here. While her navy has been increased by the addition of two German armored cruisers, the Breslau and the Goeben, the Russian Black sea fleet still is regarded as more than a match for those vessels.

Turks Visit Odessa.

London, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Petrograd declares that Odessa was also visited by Turkish warships. It says:

"Two Turkish destroyers fired shells at Odessa harbor, sinking a merchant ship. The Turks also bombarded Novorossysk, a seaport of Caucasus."

Two Turkish officers landed at Theodosia on the southern coast of Crimea to demand the surrender of the port. The governor promptly imprisoned them.

"There is keen interest here as to the attitude of the Balkan states. Bulgaria recently gave assurances that she was bound by no treaty compelling her to remain neutral."

INVADING FORCES MAY SHIFT ATTACK

ZEB. V. WALSER DROPS A BOMB

*State Chairman of Progressive
Party in North Carolina
Again Revives "Theft"
Charges.*

*DUAL-PARTY HARMONY
SEEMS TO BE A MYTH*

*Speculation as to Effect of
Walser's "Open Letter" on
the Race of J. J. Britt
in Tenth District.*

Just upon the eve of the appearance in Asheville of James J. Britt, the republican-progressive candidate for congress in the Tenth district, in his final rally of the present campaign, Zeb. V. Walser, chairman of the progressive state committee in North Carolina, drops a bomb into the "harmony" of these two parties in the state. This bomb is in the form of an "open letter" to the progressives and supporters of Col. Theodore Roosevelt in North Carolina, in which the progressive chairman proceeds to "pour the sweet milk of concord into hell," as Lady Macbeth would put it. All the old scores existing between the two factions of the old republican party are revived, and again Mr. Walser proceeds, on behalf of the progressives, to term the republicans—Taffites, he calls them—thieves and robbers.

Mr. Walser mailed a copy of this communication to The Gazette-News, with an accompanying personal letter asking particularly that it be published in full. His communication follows:

"To the Progressives, and Supporters of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt: 'Former Congressman Cowles, the nominee of the progressive and progressive-republican parties in this state for United States senator, being unable to continue in the race, has withdrawn and sufficient time to secure a meeting of the progressive state committee to name another was not left.'"

"Colonel Roosevelt is making his most aggressive and brilliant fight of his life in the great states of the north and west, and has requested me to tender his good wishes to his friends and supporters in North Carolina. 'The Taffites cry for peace and harmony. There will be no real peace and harmony so long as Charles D. Kilgus, private secretary to Mr. Taft, is chairman of the republican national committee, and William Barnes is chairman of the executive committee. It was these two men, aided by Mr. Penrose and others, who perpetrated the great steal at Chicago and at Charleston and robbed the people of the United States of their right to name Theodore Roosevelt for president. There will be no peace and harmony so long as the men who assassinated the republican party in order to be able to pick the pockets of the corpse, are in control of the party. The shameless and discredited political freebooters who stole the convention in 1912 will do likewise in 1916 if they wish to.'"

"Governor Hadley, of Missouri, prophetically said: 'The nominee of this convention, tainted with fraud, will not deserve nor receive the votes of the people of the United States.' See proceedings national republican convention, page 25."

"The progressive party, whose platform contains all the great principles contended for by the old republican party, including in addition the glorious principles of social and industrial justice, can be made a majority party in North Carolina. On the contrary, the republican party, fighting alone for half a century, has failed to become a majority party."

"Reports from all parts of the state indicate that Colonel Roosevelt is stronger today than he was in 1912 and it seems a certainty that he will be nominated and elected president in 1916 by the largest vote ever given to a candidate for the presidency, and that the political lepers who engaged in the grand larceny at Chicago will be buried so deep under the avalanche that the hand of resurrection can never fathom their graves."

"Fraternally yours,
"ZEB. V. WALSER,
"Chairman Progressive State Committee."

Those who are interested in the present fight in the Tenth district between Congressman James M. Gudger, Jr., and Mr. Britt for a seat in the sixty-fourth congress will avail with interest the effect that this communication from the progressive state chairman will have upon the situation here regarding the candidacy of Mr. Britt, who is the candidate ally of the (Continued on page 2.)

*Will Abandon the Yser As-
saults, French Military
Experts Believe.*

BATTLES ON ALL FRONTS IN EAST

*Austrians-Germans Fighting With
Energy and Tenacity to Re-
gain Lost Positions.*

Paris, Oct. 30.—Paris regards the situation this morning in Flanders as highly favorable. In official circles there prevails an air of satisfaction surpassing the impression created by the official communications. The second visit of President Poincare to the battle front is regarded as a good sign and is taken to presage important developments. Military critics regard the prolonged assaults of the Germans along the Yser as having failed and they expect that the enemy, following their custom will now make another effort elsewhere. The great activity in upper Alsace during the last few days suggests an attack from that quarter.

It is declared here that all the German wounded at Saint Louis have been taken across the Rhine and that all applications for safe conducts in upper Alsace have been refused. In spite of the general hopefulness prevailing in the French capital the deadlock in the extended battle line in France and Belgium continues today, according to all the information that has been made available here regarding the great battle raging between the Germans and the allies.

The latest French official communication, briefer than ever, declares simply that there is no important news to report. While the fighting appears to be somewhat more general, it is not so fierce or continued as it was for the better part of two weeks after the battle line in the northeast extended into Belgium along the Yser and to the coast. Evidently both sides are recuperating as much as possible from the strain of these tremendous efforts and are strengthening their lines with the fresh troops brought up by reinforcements.

No one here doubts that the Germans will shortly renew their efforts to take the channel ports, but there is every confidence that the allies, as heretofore, will check them in this objective.

Winter has made its presence felt all along the battle line. The last few nights have been very cold, and in the Vosges a heavy snow has fallen, stopping the German operations there. On the rest of the lines the cold has not interfered with the fighting which, however, as previously noted, is of a desultory character because of the exhaustion of the troops.

General Berthaut, a French military critic, declares that the outlook for the Germans is bad all along the line. He predicts another effort against the allies left which will be a serious one. The idea is advanced by some observers that the Germans will abandon their effort to get through to Calais and try instead to reach Boulogne, but it is not believed that this slight change of route will increase the chances of success.

Many rumors are circulating in Paris, due in large measure to the lack of news from the front. For example, it was persistently reported last night that Oostend had been recaptured by the allies.

A list of promotions issued by the war office gives the assignment of eight generals to fill the places made vacant by the death in battle of Generals Raffanel, Barbade, Dupuy, Sibelle, Rouques, Bridoux, Batast and Dion. Thirteen other generals are assigned to fill the places made vacant by transfers from the active to the reserve list.

Arrangements are being made for ceremonies in honor of the dead in

the villages of Pantin, Dagneux and Ivry in northern France. Monuments dedicated to the soldiers of the allies who died for their country are to be erected in the cemeteries of these villages.

Allies Make Gains.

Paris, Oct. 30.—The French official announcement given out in Paris this afternoon says that the forces of the enemy which had passed the river Yser have been compelled to withdraw by real son of inundations of low country brought about by the Belgian army.

The text follows:

"On the extreme left inundations brought about by the Belgian army in the lower valley of the river Yser have compelled the forces of the enemy, which had passed this river, to withdraw. They were subjected to a violent cannonade by the Belgian and French artillery during their number of retreat."

"The Germans endeavored yesterday to deliver very violent counter attacks on the French and British army corps which were progressing to the northeast and to the east of Ypres. At the end of the day our troops had, notwithstanding, continued their forward movement in the direction which had been assigned them and had also taken possession of various points of support."

"The British troops, assailed at several points to the north of La Bassée by superior forces, resumed the offensive with energy and reconquered to a considerable extent the terrain yielded to the enemy. At several other points on their line of combat the British troops repulsed the attacks of the Germans, inflicting on them important losses."

On the remainder of the front there has been no general action, only partial offensive movements on our part as well as on the part of the enemy. We have made progress almost everywhere.

General Lull.

London, Oct. 30.—In the area of purely military activities there seems to be a general lull. Special dispatches from west Flanders continue to describe the terrible fighting which has marked the great battle there but official communications from both sides indicate that there has been little change in the relative situation of the opposing armies.

One special dispatch dwells on an occasion early in the battle when the Belgian army exhausted and almost without ammunition was on the point of retiring before overwhelming numbers, when much to their surprise two German divisions opposed to them suddenly retired. The Belgians admit that had their intended retreat been carried out the way would have been cleared for a German march on Dunkirk, as the allies had not yet come up in sufficient force to cover the Belgian retreat.

Petrograd is still cautious in the matter of statements concerning the extent of her successes in Russian Poland. She now declares that the Germans and Austrians may be expected to resume the offensive at any moment, as they have received reinforcements.

Battles on all Sides.

Petrograd, Oct. 30.—(Via London)—General Maslov, military critic of the Novoe Vremya, in summing up the war situation in the east, says:

"Although generally speaking, the trend of the Russian military operations is becoming increasingly favorable, battles rage on all fronts with unprecedented tenacity and stubbornness. Not only the Germans, but the Austrians, despite their recent defeats, are fighting with intense energy, and it would not be surprising if the (Continued on page 2.)

AMERICAN PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Acting Secretary Lansing today announced receipt of a telegram from the American charge d'affaires at Petrograd, saying Odessa has been bombarded and some American property destroyed.