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WEATHER FORECAST: WARMER WEATHER.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 10, 1914.

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OFFENSIVE SHIFTS FROM SIDE TO SIDE

Great Violence Marks the Fighting Between Arm-entieres and Sea.

BERLIN REPORTS VICTORY IN EAST

Repulse of Russian Army on East Prussian Frontier--The Allies Report Further Progress.

London, Nov. 10.—The fog, during the past few days, has hampered military operations along the Aisne. The direction in which German reinforcements are being moved whether to the east or the west continues to be a prolific source of discussion which is not likely to be settled until the full extent of the Russian operations along the German border is known. The phenomenal speed of the Russian advance excites the wonder and admiration of British observers, some of whom believe that the whole operation must be a gigantic cavalry raid as they are sure Russian infantry and artillery could never move so fast as the reports reaching London indicate over the inadequate roads of Russian Poland.

Petrograd reports lively fighting in the Caucasus while from both Vienna and Nish have come dispatches setting forth the resumption of activities along the river Danube and the river Drina. Both sides claim successes here but neither indicates any decisive result.

In western Belgium patrols of the allies are reported to have penetrated into the region of Ostend. This report, if correct, would indicate that the Germans have abandoned all attempts to proceed along the coast and are today concentrating their attacks on Ypres, which is said to have been so devastated by artillery fire that the city has been deserted by its civilian population. Paris claims that the allies have maintained their positions between the Lys and Langermarek, at the same time making appreciable progress between the latter place and Dixmude.

In South Africa. In South Africa General Christian de Wet had gained a small success over a detachment of government troops, while his colleague, General Beyers, has suffered a reverse. The Berlin official reports claim an important victory over the Russians in East Prussia who have been pushed back over the border by General Von Morgen after a stubborn and sanguinary battle on the field where much important fighting took place in the early months of the war. Berlin is in the dark with regard to the recent activity on the river Warthe, but admits that the situation there and in Galicia has become so important that operations must be taken from the west-

ern field of battle and turned to the east.

Military critics in Berlin declare that the capture of a new position in the Argonne is of great importance in the attempt to isolate Verdun, but that much more work remains to be done before the strong French line can be said to have been broken at any point. The German report expresses satisfaction with the progress being made around Ypres.

The food situation in Belgium is improving. The American commission having this work in hand now has its supplies under way to remote sections of the country and the German authorities have announced their willingness to assist in feeding the starving population in Brussels.

Violent Attacks.

Paris, Nov. 10.—The French official bulletin given out in Paris this afternoon says that yesterday the action continued with great severity between the sea and the region of Armentieres. The text of communication follows: "The action continued all day yesterday with the intensity that has characterized the previous fighting between the sea and the region of Armentieres. The encounters were of particular violence for the reason that the opposing forces were alternately taking the offensive."

"Summing up, it may be said that the day was marked by the checking of a German attack in considerable force to the south of Ypres, and by perceptible progress on the part of French forces in the vicinity of Dixmude and between Ypres and Armentieres."

"Equally on the front of the British troops all the German attacks were repulsed with energy."

"Along the major part of the front, from the canal of La Bassée as far as the Woëvre, our troops made secure the results attained in the course of the past few days. There should be reported also our progress in the region of Lorraine, between Rheims and Berry-au-Bac."

"In the Vosges fresh attacks on the part of the enemy directed against the heights to the south of Mount Saint Marie and to the southeast of Than all have been repulsed."

Fighting in Serbia. London, Nov. 10.—An official Austrian communication issued on Monday and telegraphed from Vienna, via Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegraph company, indicates that the Austrians are now fighting in Serbia well over their own border. The communication reads:

"Our operations in the southern theater are progressing favorably. While our advance on the line from Srebrenitz to Lomnitsa was obstinately resisted at a strongly fortified point at the foot of a hill, a three days battle on the line from Lomnitsa to Kroupanj ended in success."

"The forces of the Servians consisted altogether of six divisions. Their troops after a heroic defense, are now retreating toward Valjevo."

"Our troops yesterday arrived at Lomnitsa, east of the Heights of Srebrenitz, and Pisanin, southeast of Kroupanj. Numerous prisoners and war material were captured."

THE SOUTHERN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING

Over 500 Members Registered—Prominent Physicians in Attendance.

Richmond, Nov. 10.—The Southern Medical Association is assembling here for its eighth annual convention which was opened here last night. More than a hundred members already have registered themselves present.

Among those scheduled to participate in the proceedings are: Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, formerly chief chemist for the department of agriculture; Rupert H. Blue, Surgeon General of the United States public health service; Dr. W. L. Rodman, president of the American Medical Association; Surgeon General W. C. Clegg, of the United States army; Dr. Cary T. Grayson, surgeon in the United States navy and physician to the president; Dr. Howard A. Kelly, specialist in radiotherapy in John Hopkins hospital, Baltimore; Major Robert Patterson, who was in charge of the first Red Cross ship sent by the United States to aid the sufferers in the European war zone; Dr. C. C. Bass, of New Orleans, malaria specialist, and many others.

The Southern Association of Railway Surgeons, an allied organization met yesterday. Dr. Duncan E. Van Hook, president of the association, called the meeting to order and delivered an interesting address on "the amputation of the leg."

CAVALRY PERFORMING UNPRECEDENTED DUTIES

Thrilling Charges Are Rare—Horsemen Forced to Do Real Hard Fighting.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—(Via The Hague and London.)—German cavalry has been called upon in the present war to perform duties of a character differing widely from those emphasized in maneuvers a few years ago. Only rarely has there been an opportunity to launch the thrilling cavalry charges then favored. Instead, the high booted horsemen are frequently used both in the east and west to hold trenches and fill out the lines of the infantry.

Emperor William, in an address to the officers of a cavalry division which he reviewed in a Belgian town, said: "I learn with pleasure that the cavalry fought brilliantly. The horsemen in this war have been entrusted with tasks such as I never believed possible. It is perhaps my fault that the training in times of peace never included the duties which the cavalry are here performing. The cavalry fought with bayonets and machine guns, and General von Marwitz tells me that the infantry are proud to charge with their brothers of the cavalry."

"I hope, however, that the cavalry may yet have an opportunity to use their lances, if we succeed, with the help of dear God, who already has permitted us so many successes, in surrounding the enemy."

INJUNCTION ENTERED AGAINST R. R. STRIKE

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 10.—Three Railway Brotherhoods were restrained by circuit court yesterday from calling a strike on the St. Louis Southwestern (cotton belt) railway.

The injunction was entered against the officers of the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. It was ruled by the court, however, that the injunction did not prevent the unions from taking a strike vote.

Six union men requested the injunction. They claimed that the strike order was issued after some of the men who had voted in favor of a strike had asked that their votes be changed.

FRENCH AIRMAN DROPS BOMBS IN BRUGES

London, Nov. 10.—An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph company, says:

"The Telegraf's correspondent at Bruges, Netherlands says that on Saturday before daybreak a British or French aviator dropped a bomb on Bruges apparently destined for the railway station, but no damage was done. During the night 14,000 to 16,000 Germans arrived at Bruges. The French island and Niapport all in quiet."

CARRANZA WILL KEEP UP FIGHT

Will Direct His Campaign for Supremacy in Contest for Presidency From Cordoba.

WASHINGTON ADMITS MATTERS ARE SERIOUS

Carranza Partially Grants Request of U. S. But Does Not Reply to the Main Point.

Vera Cruz, Nov. 10.—General Venustiano Carranza will remain at Cordoba and from there direct his campaign for supremacy in the contest for the office of executive, according to Colonel Edmundo Martinez, General Aguilera's representative, who returned to Vera Cruz last night from a conference with General Carranza.

Colonel Martinez said Generals Obregon and Blanco were among those who agreed to support Carranza against Villa. He received a report that Lucio Blanco had been named as an interim president.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Administration officials admitted last night that the Mexican situation again had assumed a serious aspect.

General Carranza has partially fulfilled Washington's request for guarantees before withdrawing American troops from Vera Cruz, but his decree does not satisfy the main point asked by the United States that Mexicans who served the American government during the occupation of the port be not punished subsequently for such service.

Vera Cruz, Nov. 10.—General Carranza has issued at Cordoba a decree promising that the import and other taxes collected at Vera Cruz by the Americans since they have been in control of that seaport will not be levied again by the Mexicans after the American evacuation. General Carranza, however, makes no reference to the demand made upon him that the Mexicans who have been in the employ of the American authorities at Vera Cruz be given guarantee of protection.

The decree was issued at Cordoba, where General Carranza is in conference with a committee from the August Calientes convention. The preface to the decree refers to the petition circulated in Vera Cruz asking the American forces to withdraw from that city and says that since the residents of Vera Cruz have manifested a willingness to reject that protection demanded for them by the United States, the chief of the constitutionalists is disposed to have their wishes fulfilled. The preface is calculated to show that the Mexican people acted on their own responsibility and not because of pressure from Washington.

While Carranza was issuing the decree in the character of the chief executive, General Obregon and other members of the committee appointed by the August Calientes convention to direct the election of Eulalio Gutierrez as provisional president were insisting in published statements that the convention was the sovereign body and Gutierrez the legal head of the nation.

General Carranza met the members of the committee from August Calientes and in the conference the latter persisted in the demand that the sovereignty of the convention and the presidency of Gutierrez be proclaimed. General Carranza frankly disagreed with this plan and with earnestness expressed doubt of the assertions of the committee that General Villa had retired from his command. He added that if those who make up the convention were afraid to tear Villa from the northern field he himself would do it. General Aguilera's line was further strengthened during the night.

MUST AGREE NOT TO RE-EXPORT SHIPMENTS

Washington, Nov. 10.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, has notified the state department that an agreement has been made with Denmark, Sweden and Norway that goods destined for neutral consumption only will pass freely into these countries if consigned to special persons with certificates of guarantee against re-exportation.

Trade Commission.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Although President Wilson has begun to consider appointments to the federal trade commission and will send in the nominations when Congress convenes, he said today he had not yet decided upon any member.

Steel Figures.

New York, Nov. 10.—The certified tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation on October 31, totaled 3,841,691 tons, a decrease of 324,576 from September.

SUFFRAGISTS OF SOUTH MEETING

First Annual Conference of the Southern States Woman's Suffrage Association at Chattanooga.

MISS KATE GORDON DELIVERS ADDRESS

Says Object of Southern Organization Is to Have Democratic Party Endorse Woman Suffrage.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 10.—Women delegates from all the Southern states, and a number of leaders in the suffrage movement from various other parts of the country assembled here today for the first annual Southern States Woman's suffrage conference. The opening session was presided over by Miss Kate Gordon, president of New Orleans.

The visitors were welcomed to the city by Mayor T. C. Thompson and the presidents of a number of civic and social organizations and the response for the delegates was made by Mrs. Wesley M. Stoner, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, brought greetings from the national body.

One of the announced purposes of this conference is to perfect plans for a vigorous campaign for votes for women in the south. Today's program included the president's address, the consideration of proposed amendments to the constitution of the southern organization and a press conference.

"The sessions will end tomorrow night, when men of the delegates will go to Nashville for the annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association which opens November 12."

Among the prominent figures in the national movement who are on the program for addresses at the conference here are Miss Chrisabel Pankhurst of London, the English suffragette; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch of New York; Mrs. Catherine W. McCulloch of Chicago, and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton of Connecticut.

The immediate object of the Southern States Woman Suffrage conference is to make the democratic party declare for "votes for women" in its next national platform, according to Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans, who spoke at the conference of the Southern organization here today. Miss Gordon stated that President Wilson had said he was helpless to act and that any expression on suffrage for women must come from the party. She declared now was the time to seek that expression from the democrats.

"We southern suffragists believe," continued Miss Gordon, "that if the democratic party declares for woman suffrage it will mean a veritable suffrage landslide within the next five or six years. In the last year we have witnessed the democratic caucus go out of its way to defeat the establishment of a woman's suffrage committee in the house of representatives by declaring the party's belief in woman suffrage as a state and not a federal right, thus disposing of a responsibility to a movement that has assumed world-wide proportions."

National Convention.

New York, Nov. 10.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, started yesterday for Nashville, Tenn., to attend the annual convention of the association in that city this week. In her fight for re-election as head of the association Dr. Shaw will be opposed by Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Maude Wood Park of Massachusetts.

The most serious opposition to Dr. Shaw is expected by her friends to come from the Congressional union, which since leaving the national organization a year ago, has disagreed with it. A number of delegates will start today for the convention, including Mrs. Norman D. R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Cyrus Field, Mrs. Robert Adamson and Miss Marian May.

MEXICAN CONVENTION NAMES U. S. AGENT

Washington, Nov. 10.—The convention at August Calientes has appointed Enrique C. Llorca as its agent in Washington and the state department has been advanced he will arrive here in a few days. He was consul at El Paso during the Madero administration and was once indicted for recruiting Mexicans on American soil to fight Orozco.

CRUISER EMDEN IS DESTROYED IN RUNNING FIGHT

GO. APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE SOON

Several Positions to Be Filled by New Board of County Commissioners.

Now that the election is over and all the results known attention is turned to the offices that have been made or will be made vacant by the election of the present holders. Chief among these is the office of county attorney, at present held by Solicitor-elect J. E. Swain. The appointment of a successor to Mr. Swain will be made by the board of county commissioners, probably the first meeting to be held at which the new members will attend, that of Monday, December 7. On this date W. E. Johnson, chairman-elect and Jasper Cole and J. M. Brookshire, commissioners-elect, will take their seats.

Among those mentioned as probable candidates for the position of county attorney are John B. Anderson and O. K. Bennett, although several other names of prominent members of the Asheville bar have also been mentioned.

It is also probable that the matter of appointing a superintendent for the county home; county road engineer captains for convict camps—Nos. 1, 2 and 3—and stewards and guards for these camps and superintendent of the Buncombe Industrial school, will also be brought up at the meeting of the commissioners. It is understood that Superintendent Ben F. Merrill of the county home will be re-appointed, as his service to the county has been highly satisfactory to the commissioners, and a man who keeps in touch with these matters stated today that since Mr. Merrill had been superintendent of the home he had reduced the cost of running it to a minimum, until now the place is practically self-supporting. He has been superintendent for about six years and since that time an annex for tuberculosis patients has been added, new buildings and several other permanent and valuable improvements have been made.

Superintendent Dick Penland, of the Reform school, is the first and only manager the institution has had and his work there has been the subject of many flattering statements on the part of those who visited the school. Entering the work here without any precedent established as to how it should be done he has by hard work and close attention to his duties made the institution of great value to the city and county in reclaiming to lives of usefulness the boys who are committed to his care. It is understood that Mr. Penland will be re-appointed without any opposition whatever.

Convict camp No. 1 is in charge of Captain J. M. Mears; No. 2 in charge of Captain E. K. Roberts and No. 3 in charge of Captain Grady Anderson. While it is not known just what changes will be made in these camps, if any, it is understood that the matter of selecting captains and guards for the three camps will come before the new board for consideration at an early meeting. At present there are charges preferred against Captain Anderson of No. 3, by the grand jury, charging him with ill treatment of prisoners and the commissioners have set next Saturday as the time for investigation of these charges.

County Road Engineer Charles H. Neil will probably be re-appointed by the board to fill the important position he now holds. Mr. Neil has done a great deal towards securing good roads for Buncombe county. He is thoroughly familiar with road work of all kinds and keeps abreast of the times in new road building in different sections of the United States.

The new board will consist of W. E. Johnson, chairman, Joseph Cole, J. M. Brookshire, R. H. Buckner and John Rutherford, the last two hold-overs from the present board. Mr. Buckner and Mr. Rutherford have been members of the board for some time and their work in contributing towards the valuable improvements made in Buncombe county by the present board is well known by all. Both are successful business men in their respective fields and have made many friends by their fair and impartial dealings as members of the board.

The new members of the board, Messrs. Johnson, Cole and Brookshire will bring to their new duties years of experience in the fields to which they have devoted their time and energy. All are men of high business ability and are well and favorably known by hundreds of friends throughout the city and county.

The retiring members of the board, Chairman N. A. Reynolds and R. C. Sales leave after many months of serving the people of the county in the capacity of commissioners. Chairman Reynolds was appointed to the chairmanship of the board by Mayor Brinley, clerk of Superior court, after the resignation of E. W. Felton, who re-

Destructive German Warship Driven Ashore and Burned by Austrian Cruiser Sydney.

LOSSES AMONG OFFICERS AND CREW VERY HEAVY

Emden Destroyed 22 Ships—The Cruiser Koenigsberg Bottled up at Mafia Island.

London, Nov. 10.—It was officially announced in London today that the German cruiser Emden has been driven ashore and burned.

The losses among the officers and crew of the Emden are reported to have been very heavy.

The Emden was destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney. She was driven ashore on an Island of the Cocos or Keeling group, southwest of Java, in the Indian Ocean.

The Sydney sighted the Emden yesterday morning. With superior speed she at once closed in and gave battle. The German boat could not escape. There was a running fight, at the end of which the Emden, burning from the shells of the Australian boat, was beached. The casualties on the Sydney are said to have been slight.

Another Bottled Up.

The German cruiser Koenigsberg which disabled the British cruiser Pegasus some weeks ago, has been bottled up at Mafia Island, on the coast of German East Africa, by the blocking of the channel to the harbor.

The Emden has contributed to the history of the war one of its most remarkable chapters. For sheer audacity and success it has few parallels—certainly none since the Alabama, the famous old confederate warship, was roaming the seas. Twenty-two ships, mostly British, have been sunk, and one has been captured by the German cruiser.

Most Daring Feat.

Since early in August the Emden has been at work. Most of the time she was preying on British shipping in the Indian ocean, but late last month she suddenly appeared at Penang, on Malacca straits. It was here that the Emden performed her most daring feat. A fourth smokestack was rigged on her deck and a Japanese flag run up. Thus disguised she steamed boldly into the harbor passing unchallenged under the British guns of the fort and fired torpedoes which sank the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Then she steamed away and escaped unscathed through the straits.

Destroyed \$4,000,000.

The vessels destroyed by the Emden had a total value of about \$4,000,000 exclusive of their cargoes. The Emden's largest guns are only 4.1 inch. Of these she had ten. Her speed of 24.5 knots was her greatest asset, as she was able to run down merchant ships with ease and then escape from larger but slower vessels that pursued her. British, Russian, French and Japanese warships in the east had been attempting for weeks to put an end to her career.

It has been more or less of a mystery to naval men how the Emden had been able to keep at sea month after month without running short of coal and supplies. It is assumed, however, that she has obtained sufficient food and fuel to meet her needs from captured ships. In at least one instance this is known to have been done. The captain of the British steamer Exford captured in the Indian ocean reported to his owners that the captain of the Emden said that before he sank the Exford he intended to take on board the 7,500 tons of coal with which the Exford was loaded.

Within three days she had sunk four vessels there. She was accompanied by a submarine. (Continued on page 7)