

The Asheville Gazette News.

WEATHER FORECAST: FAIR AND WARMER.

VOLUME XIX. NO. 241.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 18, 1914.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

GERMANS MAKING RENEWED EFFORTS

Fresh Onslaughts In Progress on Both the Main Battle Fronts.

DECISION IN EAST FIELDS SEEMS POSSIBLE

Russians Penetrate Southern Galicia; Austrians Fleeing—Allies Flood Country to Stop Advance.

On the two main battle fronts—from the Belgian sea coast to the Swiss border and along the eastern boundary of Germany—renewed efforts were being made today to bring about a decided turn in the progress of the war.

The situation in eastern Prussia, presented, apparently, the greatest opportunities for a quick and important change, although Russian and German statements were still in sharp conflict. The German war office announced officially today that the operations against the Russians were "proceeding favorably." The Russians, it is said, have been compelled to fall back from Woelawek and Lipno. The latest statement from Petrograd, however, asserted that the Germans were retiring along the whole east Prussia front. It was also indicated in advices from Petrograd that an important Russian force had penetrated to the extreme southeastern section of Galicia, where furious fighting is said to be in progress. The Austrian troops are reported to be fleeing in great disorder.

In Belgium the unwearied Germans have begun another of their fearful onslaughts, in a region which is becoming more and more restricted. The allies have succeeded in flooding a further area so that the heavy infantry fighting is almost impossible from the sea coast nearly to Ypres. A new bombardment of Belgian coast towns by British warships is said to have inflicted heavy damage on the Germans and to have destroyed large quantities of ammunition and stores.

The French government, according to unofficial advices from Paris, intends to carry out the plan announced some time ago for its early return to Paris. It is reported today that the legislative and administrative staffs of the chamber of deputies will return to Paris tomorrow, preparatory to shifting the seat of government.

Stalling Change.

London, Nov. 18.—No change in the operations in Russian Poland has been more startling than that of the sudden resumption of the offensive on the part of the Germans, a movement by which the heart of the Russian line has been attacked and Warsaw again threatened.

As usual, conflicting reports arrive from the neighborhood of these operations. Petrograd does not deny that the Germans have resumed the offensive, but dispatches from the Russian capital declare that such a movement will not cause the slightest diversion from the Russian invasion of east Prussia, which is proceeding slowly but steadily. Meanwhile, Berlin claims a victory near Lomo "in the Russian front," which according to German reports, must make a stand before crossing the Vistula river, as a retirement behind that stream would be too difficult. Berlin

reports that the Russians are near Kutno, but Vienna claims a victory for her ally at this place.

Great Battle.

From this flood of conflicting reports emerges clearly the fact that a great battle is under way in western Poland on the line between the river Vistula and the river Warta. It is equally clear that the Russian advance has been brought to a halt. In the meantime Russian passage continues through the Carpathians, before Cracow, and in east Prussia.

Bad weather condition still are having their effect on the operations in the western arena. Artillery duels continue, but it is hardly likely that either side is attempting to make much use of its infantry.

"Marked Progress."

Paris claims in an official communication that the invaders renewed their attacks to the south and east of Ypres without modifying the situation. At the same time the allies, according to this announcement, have made marked progress at every point attacked—on the Yser, in the Valley region, and on the heights of the Meuse. Special dispatches announce heavy German losses in fresh fighting at Dixmude and the existence between Nieupoort and Ypres of a protective sheet of water which renders any further danger of a German advance in that region negligible. The Germans are reported, also as having completely abandoned the left bank of the Yser, the flooding of which endangers their possession of Dixmude.

Naval Affairs.

The giving up by the admiralty of the official report of the captain of the British cruiser Glasgow on the naval engagement, November 1, off the coast of Chile, settles beyond question the fate of the cruiser Good Hope and Monmouth, but offers no solution to the mystery of the battleship Canopus. According to the Glasgow report, Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, commander of the British squadron, signalled the Canopus that he was about to engage the enemy. This is the only mention in connection with this naval engagement, of the one battleship present on the British side.

The only reference to naval activity is a report of the bombardment of Knocke and Zeebrugge on the Belgian coast by a British fleet. This is an operation which had been expected for some time, as the Germans had gathered considerable equipment and munitions of war at these ports.

ENDURANCE BICYCLISTS ESTABLISH NEW RECORD

Fifteen of Eighteen Teams Still Whirling Along at Top Speed.

New York, Nov. 18.—Repeated sprints that almost overlapped held cyclists in the six day race at top speed for more than an hour during the night and established a new record for the time. Today fifteen of the eighteen teams that started still whirled over the big bowl at Madison square garden.

At the close of one of these bursts of speed the Wohlrab-Ryan team won back the lap they lost Monday night and again took rank with the leaders. During the early morning George Seres of the team of Seres and Dupuy developed water on the knee and retired from the race. At the same time Frank Cavanaugh of Piercey and Cavanaugh retired because of a severe cold. Dupuy and Piercey combined in a new team.

The standing at 9 o'clock this morning was as follows:

Goulet and Grenda; Clark and Root; Cameron and Kaiser; Lawrence and Magin; Egg and Verril; Moran and McNamara; Walthour and Halstead; Fogler and Hill; Lawson and Drobach; and Ryan and Wohlradall 1,154 miles and 8 laps; Bedell and Hedell; Thomas and Hanley; and Mitten and Anderson, 1,154 miles and 7 laps; Piercey and Dupuy, 1,154 miles 5 laps; Kopsky and Hansen, 1,154 miles. The record for the fifty-sixth hour was 1,158 miles and 9 laps made by Thomas and Ryan in 1213.

Not Our Business.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Questions of neutrality of South American countries do not concern the United States in a strict sense, President Wilson declared yesterday. He expressed the hope that assurances of neutrality given by Ecuador and Colombia would be sufficient to satisfy Great Britain and France which contend the German boats have been receiving aid from ports of these nations.

COTTON RELIEF FUND COMPLETE

The \$135,000,000 Loan Designed to Help Cotton Interests in the South Has Been Raised.

CERTAIN INTERESTS TRIED TO DEFEAT PLAN Delayed by Selfish Opposition of Textile Interests, Says McAdoo—Sure of Success of Scheme.

Washington, Nov. 18.—With the \$135,000,000 cotton loan fund fully subscribed steps were taken today to clear the way for the actual transfer of the money to Southern cotton producers. The federal reserve board, acting as the central committee, which has general supervision of the fund, carried out the provisions of the understanding with subscribers in naming a "cotton loan committee."

Washington, Nov. 18.—The \$135,000,000 loan fund designed to help cotton producers whose great crop threatened to become a burden on their hands upon the outbreak of the war, today stood complete. Secretary McAdoo declared in his announcement that the loan plan had been "endorsed by the selfish opposition of certain textile manufacturers and local interests who have tried to defeat it."

"We believe," he added, "that the carrying out of this plan is going to be beneficial not only in helping the cotton situation and the foreign situation but also by promoting the general prosperity of the country which now has such a happy impulse that it would be difficult to retard it."

The country-wide effort to furnish aid to cotton producers and find a bottom for the cotton market came to a successful conclusion last night when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced the completion of the \$135,000,000 cotton loan fund. In making his announcement Mr. McAdoo declared the success of the plan was assured.

The secretary's statement came at the end of a day devoted to efforts to obtain subscriptions necessary to complete the \$100,000,000 portion of the fund assigned to banks in non-cotton producing states.

Kuhn, Loeb and company of New York, agreed to subscribe \$2,000,000. At a luncheon given by John Skelton Williams, Bernard M. Baruch of New York said that he might invest in the fund up to \$1,500,000. His offer was taken to the extent of \$1,000,000 and the fund completed. A few hours after Mr. Baruch's offer word was received from several banks that they would subscribe to an amount of about \$2,500,000 but their assistance was not needed. As it stands the fund is over subscribed about \$300,000.

The following is a list of the cities and the amounts subscribed to the fund:

New York city \$50,000,000.
Baltimore, \$2,500,000.
Boston, \$2,000,000.
Chicago, \$14,000,000.
Detroit, \$1,000,000.
Cincinnati \$2,000,000.
Cleveland, \$2,000,000.
Kansas City \$2,000,000.
Louisville, \$1,000,000.
Minneapolis, \$1,000,000.
Philadelphia, \$4,640,000.
Pittsburgh, \$2,000,000.
Richmond, \$1,125,000.
St. Louis, \$11,500,000.
San Francisco, \$360,000.
Washington, \$1,000,000.
Banks total, \$97,292,000.
Kuhn, Loeb and company, \$3,000,000.
Bernard M. Baruch, New York, \$1,000,000.
Grand total, \$109,292,000.

RECEIVER IS SOUGHT FOR BIG NEW JERSEY AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

New York, Nov. 18.—A receiver is sought for the United States Motor company, a New Jersey corporation with authorized capital of \$427,000,000, and plants at Hartford, Detroit, Dayton, Providence, New Castle, Ind. and Tarrytown, N. Y., in a suit filed today in the state supreme court by Emanuel Metzger, of this city, a stockholder.

Mrs. Sarah Twitty and daughter, Miss Wilma Twitty of Pelham, Ga., who have been the guests of Mrs. B. Bruner on South French Broad avenue, return home.

GEN. CARRANZA STILL CONTENDS

Repudiates Gonzales Telegram Saying He Would Retire in Favor of General Gutierrez.

HAD NO INTENTION OF DOING SUCH THING Successor Must Be Man He Can Trust—Battle Imminent, Report—Villa Is Advancing.

Washington, Nov. 18.—General Carranza has repudiated the telegram sent on behalf of Carranza to General Gutierrez in which the first chief was described as saying he would retire. This was announced today in an official dispatch from American Consul Silliman.

Carranza declared that he had been misunderstood. In the telegram which Gutierrez sent on behalf of Carranza the first chief was described as ready to resign if both he and Villa relinquished their commands and met in Havana not later than November 25. No mention was made of the man to whom the executive power was to be delivered, and Carranza now declares that he never intended to resign in favor of Gutierrez and will not deliver his place to any other than a man whom he could trust to carry out conditions he imposes.

While American Consul Silliman reported that the great efforts were being made to patch up the difficulties through intermediaries, other official advices said movements were under way and that a battle was imminent north of Mexico City where Villa's troops were now advancing southward.

In connection with Carranza's repudiation of the message sent by Gutierrez, Villa adherents here declared that at the Torreon convention which was convened during the summer in an attempt to heal the first breach between Carranza and Villa, Gonzalez acted as spokesman for Carranza and signed the agreement which later was similarly repudiated by the first chief.

Truce Broken, He Says.

Mexico City, Nov. 18.—General Alvaro Obregon, who yesterday assumed supreme command of the capital and of the federal district, last night received a telegram from General Pablo Gonzalez, in which the latter declared that General Villa, by advancing his troops southward, had repudiated the truce agreement entered into on November 12, between General Gonzalez and General Gutierrez, who has been elected provisional president.

A large bod. of troops belonging to General Obregon's division arrived here last night from Irapuato, 29 miles southwest of Guanajuato.

General Alvarado, post commander, here issued a statement in which he declares that General Villa is a greater enemy to the cause of Mexican democracy, than was General Huerta. He says that Villa has forced an unnecessary civil war on Mexico.

It is reported here that General Carranza will move his capital to Vera Cruz immediately upon the evacuation of that city by the Americans.

CHAS. NAGEL MEMBER BOARD U. S., MEDIATION

Judge Chambers and Judge Pritchard Are Other Members of the Board.

St. Louis, Nov. 18.—The selection of Charles Nagel, former secretary of commerce and labor as third member of the federal board of mediation and conciliation, was announced here last night by Judge W. L. Chambers of Washington, chairman of the board.

Judge Chambers departed last night for Chicago, where the board will meet on November 20, to arbitrate differences between 93 railroads operating west of the Mississippi River and the 44,000 employees of these railroads. United States Circuit Judge Pritchard of Richmond, Va., is the other member of the board.

Cargoes of Cotton.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 18.—The steamships Caroline, and Herwynd, flying the American flag, are expected to sail from Savannah within the next ten days with cargoes of cotton for Bremen. This will be the first cotton shipment from this port since the outbreak of the European war. Exporters said other steamers probably would follow, although the report that a third ship had been chartered could not be verified here.

WOULD INCREASE AMERICAN ARMY

Gen. W. otherspoon Urges First Line Army of 500,000 Men and Organized Militia Strength of 300,000.

OUTLINES PLANS FOR CARRYING OUT SCHEME Declares It Would Be Impossible to Defend Canal and Territories With the Present Garrisons.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Declaring that it would be impossible to defend the Panama canal and American territorial possessions against attack with present or proposed garrisons unless they could be rapidly reinforced, Major General W. otherspoon, retired chief of staff, in his report today recommended the increase of the regular army to a strength of 205,000 enlisted men. He proposed that that force could be augmented, through a system of reserves, until there was created a mobile strength of 500,000 first line troops equipped for a six months campaign.

General W. otherspoon said there was need for more forces to protect rear approaches to American coast defenses, and those points not covered by fortresses, and urged that the organized militia be developed to a strength of 300,000 men.

"It is manifest," General W. otherspoon asserted, "that the great waterway of the Panama canal cannot be protected against the operations of a first class military power by the present or proposed garrison we contemplate placing there without the power and ability to reinforce it rapidly from the United States.

"That an effective defensive against an enterprising enemy in the Philippines could be made with a deficiency of 33 per cent of the manning details of the coast defenses of Manila and Subic bay, and with a mobile force of a little over 7,000 American troops supplemented by less than 6,000 Philippine scouts, is manifestly impossible; that we can retain our valuable territory of Alaska, in its isolate position, against an enemy with any military power by placing there a garrison of less than 500 men verges on the ridiculous unless we have ample forces at home to occupy that territory in the very earliest stages of an impending conflict. As regards the Hawaiian islands, all military persons will recognize that the proposed garrisons in this possession is far below what it should be to meet a serious attack."

Outline his view of the army's able line requirements, General W. otherspoon said:

"Careful consideration of our needs would indicate the advisability and necessity for having at all times available at home and in addition to the necessities in our foreign possessions, a first line of our military establishment, a mobile force of at least 500,000 thoroughly trained and thoroughly equipped fighting men, with adequate supplies for the operation of this force for a period of at least six months. This is a conclusion that seems to have been reached by all those who have given careful consideration of this question. It is also urged that we should have as a second line a thoroughly equipped and trained force of organized militia of not less than 300,000 men properly proportioned as to its staff and several arms with stores and supplies necessary for its operation in the field for a like period."

Outlines Plan.

General W. otherspoon outlined the plan through which he would double the strength of the regular army and create the reserve. The enlisted men would serve a short term with the colors, then pass into reserves for periods of five or more years, being at all times under obligation to respond in case of national need.

"Assuming," the report continues, "the adoption of a short term of enlistment—say three years—for the passage of the men thoroughly trained in the school of the regular or standing army, into the reserve, and that men so trained should not be held in the first reserve for a longer period than five years, it would appear that the size of the regular or standing army to be used as a school for the training of reservists, should be about 250,000 men.

"If from such an army, organized on a basis of three years training, we discharge yearly that increment below the grade of sergeant which had completed its three years training, we would have, with due allowance for deaths, etc., in the first year of its complete operation an army of 263,700 (205,000 plus 58,700 reserves); in the second year an army of 223, (205,000 plus 117,100 reserves); in the third year an army of 283,100 (205,000 plus 178,100 reserves); in the fourth year an army of 422,400 (205,000 plus 217,400 reserves); in the fifth year an army of 493,500 (205,000 plus 288,500 reserves). After this the army would (Continued on page 3)

U. S. VESSEL IS FIRED UPON BY TURKISH FORT

ELECTION EFFECT ON NEW CONGRESS

Some of Committees Lost All Democratic Members—Chairmanships Vacant.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Effects of the recent elections on the personnel of congress was shown in a list naming members who will not be in the 64th congress. Several committees lost some of their most active members. Of the democrats on the committee on expenditures in the post-office department none remains.

The committee chairmen who will not appear in the next congress include: Post, Ohio, elections committee, No. 1; Goldfogle, New York, elections committee No. 3; Gudger, North Carolina, expenditures in the postoffice department; Graham, Illinois, expenditures in the department of commerce; Underhill, New York, industrial arts and expositions.

Chairmanships vacancies were created by elevation to the senate of Representatives Underwood, ways and means committee; Broussard, Louisiana, expenditures in the department of justice, and Hardwick, Georgia, coinage, weights and measures.

Of the 14 democrats on the ways and means committee six will not return to congress.

One-third of the 21 members of the appropriations committee will be missing in the next congress, one-fourth of the judiciary, one-third of the banking and currency, including all four members ranking next to the chairman; while the foreign affairs, Indian, interstate commerce, military and public lands committees all lost one-third of their membership. Some of the smaller committees lost half.

Captain Decker of Tennessee Confirms Report of Hostile Act in Report to the State Department.

WAS MAKING OFFICIAL VISIT AT SMYRNA

Washington in State of Amazed Wonder—Tennessee Had Threatened to Stop the Cruelty to Aliens.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The United States cruiser Tennessee, or her launch—probably the latter—was fired upon yesterday by the Turkish forts at Smyrna.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Captain Decker of the cruiser Tennessee reported to Secretary Daniels today that while proceeding from Yonish to Smyrna to make an official call the vessel was fired upon.

Officials Amazed.

Captain Decker's report, confirming last night's news dispatches which officials hoped and believed were inaccurate, threw them today into a state of amazed wonder. Every effort is being made to get more complete reports of the incident from the Tennessee's commander. The report from him does not say whether the Tennessee or her launch, as was reported in news dispatches, had been fired upon.

Aside from being considered as a hostile act, the firing may be explained in various ways. The first report said the cruiser's launch had been turned by three shots from the forts as it was entering the harbor of Smyrna. Officials say the launch may have been entering during prohibited hours or the forts may have taken that method of warning the ship against mine fields in the harbor.

There has been considerable uneasiness about the Tennessee and also the North Carolina, her sister ship, since they went to Turkish waters to look after the interests of Americans, at the end of their voyage to the European continent with gold for stranded tourists. Reports of mishaps to both ships have been frequent but always have been disproved by official dispatches.

Ambassador Morgenthau's reports of internal conditions in Turkey since the Ottoman empire joined the dual alliance in the war upon the entente powers, convinced officials here it would be well to have both ships remain in the Mediterranean for the present. Both cruisers have been going from port to port in Turkish waters or those near by.

Turkish Threat.

So far, Ambassador Morgenthau's reports concerning the safety of Americans have been reassuring. An undercurrent of uneasiness was created, however, early this month when the Turkish commander at Beirut addressed a note to the American consul general, which he intended for the information of the French and British government, declaring that for every Mussulman killed in a bombardment of any open and unfortified port, three British or French subjects would be put to death. The note added that the Turkish commander could not take the responsibility for any uprising against Christians which might follow such a event.

It was pointed out, at the time, that bombardment of any open and unfortified towns was unlikely as it is prohibited by the Hague convention.

Those Turkish officials who remain at the embassy here were confident that if the Tennessee had been fired upon it was the act of some local official who would quickly be taken up by the Constantinople government. Further than calling for inquiries from other American officials in the vicinity it appeared that Washington was awaiting details from the Tennessee before proceeding. It became known also that England and France were asking their commanders in the Mediterranean for information of the incident.

The theory of officials is that Captain Decker had been ashore at Smyrna to pay his respects to Consul General Horton and that the consul, who had returned the visit, was being taken back to Smyrna when the launch was fired upon. It was pointed out that in making a visit to Smyrna, the ordinary procedure for the Tennessee would be to anchor outside the harbor and send a launch ashore. Another view is that the firing may not have been intended as an unfriendly act but merely as a warning that the port was closed. That it is said to be an usual form of notifying a foreign vessel that a port is closed when other notification has not been made.

(Continued on page 3)

REVIEW WORKINGS OF NEW CURRENCY SYSTEM

Few Millions of Commercial Paper Re-discounted on the First Day's Operation.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Federal reserve board officials reviewed with interest today reports of first operations of the twelve regional banks in the new currency system. Gold and money amounting to \$170,000,000 had been transferred from the member banks to their reserve institutions, and it was estimated about \$70,000,000 remained to be shifted to meet present requirements.

Commercial paper worth only a few millions was re-discounted by the reserve banks on the first day of their operation, but officials said today they expected a great amount of rediscount business to be transacted in the near future. Emergency and clearing house certificates outstanding or in the possession of banks are secured by paper which officials think will be subject in most cases to rediscount by the federal banks.

NON-UNION MINERS TO OPERATE COAL MINES

Go to Prairie Creek Under Orders of Federal Court—Strikers to Appeal.

Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 18.—Non-union miners from the Clarksville and Jimtown camps left here early today for the Bache-Dennan properties at Prairie Creek, which are to resume operations at once under orders of the federal court. Franklin Bache, receiver of the company, declined to state how many men had been employed. Union miners say the number was not large.

The non-union men stopped at Midland, about three miles from Camp Garrison, where the federal troops are located. It was stated today that the union miners of this district, through Edward Cunningham, will present their side of the controversy in Hartford valley to President Wilson, Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of Labor Wilson tomorrow.