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The Asheville Gazette News.

THE HOME PAPER
Of Asheville and Western N. C.
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thousand in the highway."
—Marshall Field.

VOLUME XX, NO. 119.

ASHEVILLE N. C., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 30, 1915.

PRICE 2 CENTS—Pay No More

RUSSIA PREPARES TO INCREASE MUNITIONS

Law Passed Setting Up Munitions Board With Power to Spend Unlimited Money.

EVIDENTLY REALIZES LACK OF EQUIPMENT

Balkans Continue Negotiations. French Claim to Have Gained German Trenches Second Time.

London, June 30.—Russia's reply to the brilliant series of Austro-German victories in Galicia is a law setting up a board of munitions, which is empowered to spend unlimited money and which has virtually unrestricted power over all the private industries over the whole country, according to reports from Petrograd. The creation of the board became a law with an alacrity that was astounding and is taken to indicate that Russia fully realizes that the recent disaster to the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas was largely due to lack of munitions and equipment.

Comparative quiet prevails all along the front in the east, except on the border separating Russian Poland and Galicia.

The attention of the English public is again turned toward the diplomatic and domestic problems. Special dispatches from the Balkans say that Bulgaria is not dissatisfied with the territorial offer made by the entente allies and that Turkey has not lost hope of conciliating her dangerous neighbor, which is shown by the fact that Bulgaria-Turkish negotiations looking to the delineation of the frontiers of the respective countries are to be resumed at Constantinople. Rumors of a break in the diplomatic relations of Italy and Turkey are again rife.

With the exception of the French claim of the recovery of all trenches which the Germans had recaptured in the Vosges, no change in the military situation in the west is recorded.

LINE STEAMER IN COLLISION IN DOWNS

Deal, England, June 30.—The Holland-American line steamer Nieuw Amsterdam, with a large number of passengers aboard bound from New York to Rotterdam, was run down in a fog by an unknown steamer while anchored in the Downs. The port quarter of the trans-Atlantic steamer was damaged but the vessel is still riding safely at anchor. This was the eighth collision in the Downs within the past three days.

SAYS ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION MENACE

San Francisco, June 30.—Government control of great philanthropic foundations was urged by Dr. T. D. Alderman, of Brooklyn, president of the National Eclectic Medical association, in an address before the convention of the organization here today.

"I view the Carnegie, Rockefeller and Cleveland foundations with more than suspicion and distrust," he said. "We should not allow such autocracies. They constitute an ever-growing, ever-increasing menace to our liberty and to our system of medicine."

NEW DIRIGIBLE TO MAKE 90 AN HOUR

Madrid, June 30.—The trial will shortly take place of a new Spanish dirigible which cost \$100,000. It is the invention of Francisco Sales and carries fifteen motors of the aeroplane type, it is believed, will give it a speed of 90 miles an hour.

Defeat of Gonzales In First Attack on Zapata Confirmed by Carranza

Washington, June 30.—Practically six days have passed without definite word being received here of what is happening in Mexico City. The latest news came to Vera Cruz by courier and reached here several days old. It said that conditions in the Mexican capital were extremely critical. Zapata forces had defeated the army of General Gonzales, it was said, taking a good deal of ammunition and other war material. Much concern is felt here that the fighting may have been carried into the capital, thus jeopardizing lives of foreigners. Carranza telegraphed his agency here that further attacks on Mexico City were being delayed while General Gonzales was trying to arrange to avoid a battle in the city itself. The diplomatic corps in Mexico City has taken steps to protect the non-combatants of all nations in the event of fighting in the city. This dispatch was the first confirmation of the report that the forces of Gonzales had been defeated by Zapata in the first attack.

Russian Forces Are Not Beaten, Declares Writer

London, June 30.—The Russian armies are neither beaten nor downhearted, according to the London Times correspondent at Russian headquarters. "The view is held here that the capture of Lemberg and other Galician towns has brought the Austro-Germans no nearer a solution of the war," says he in a dispatch today. "In spite of enormous losses, which are estimated at 300,000 and

U.S. Notifies Germany of Departure of all U.S. Ships

Washington, June 29.—The United States government has adopted the practice of notifying the German ambassador through American Ambassador Gerard of the time of departure of every passenger vessel sailing under the American flag and the approximate time that they should pass through the war zone. The precaution is being taken so that submarine commanders may be on watch for American vessels and to prevent a repetition of the attack on the tanker Guilford, which Germany says was mistaken for a British ship.

BRITISH PEOPLE ASKED TO SAVE FOR WAR LOAN

To Make It Possible the Expenditure of Fifteen Millions Daily.

London, June 30.—Penny-wise economy heretofore has not been a strong feature of the gatherings at Guild Hall, so closely connected with aldermanic banquets of proverbial opulence, but Premier Asquith has chosen this home of wealth to initiate a movement in support of the British war loan. He urged personal thrift throughout the nation so as to make it possible for the country to bear the strain of the expenditure of \$15,000,000 daily entailed by the cost of the war.

As if to give the campaign a good send-off the first really big subscription to the war loan was announced simultaneously with the appearance of Premier Asquith on the platform. It was by a London Assurance company and for 3,000,000 pounds (\$15,000,000).

Premier Asquith emphasized that this was the first great democratic loan in the financial history of Great Britain. The state, he said, was appealing to all classes, even those whose resources were most limited.

"Wants on the part of either individuals or classes," said Mr. Asquith, "which always is foolish and shortsighted, is, in these times, nothing short of a national danger."

The premier dismissed as impracticable the idea of selling investments, property or of borrowing abroad.

"The amount that could be raised abroad in comparison to the sum required," he said, "would be practically infinitesimal and if it were possible on any considerable scale we should have to face the prospect of ending the war a debtor country."

TWO NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

London, June 30.—The Norwegian ship Cambs Kenneth, which sailed from Portland, Oregon, February 9 for Liverpool or Manchester was sunk today by the German submarine U-34. Thirteen members of the crew were landed, but eight others, being British subjects, were taken aboard the submarine.

The Norwegian steamer Eijla of 1894 gross tons was also sunk by a German submarine today. The crew were landed at North Shields. The vessel was sent to the bottom by a torpedo.

MEYER-GERHARD MISS CLARK TO WRITES ARTICLE WED THOMASON

Says Germans and Americans Do Not Understand Each Other and Discusses the Causes. Bowling Green, Mo., Overflowing With Guests Present to Attend Ceremony Late Today.

SHOULD CONTINUE TO LIVE IN PEACE

German Foreign Office Official Hints That Differences With U. S. May Be Peacefully Settled.

Berlin, June 30.—(By wireless to Sayville.)—Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, the attaché of the German colonial office who was sent from the United States to Berlin by the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, to explain the views of the United States regarding the Lusitania case, has published an article in Der Tag on "Germany and America," in which he says his experience convinced him that the two countries misunderstood each other.

"It is true," says Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, "that the American press, with some laudable exceptions, especially the German-American papers, have not succeeded in remaining neutral, but the influence of the press upon public opinion is sometimes greatly overestimated."

Alluding to the discussion over the ammunition question, Dr. Meyer-Gerhard says:

"Germans often mistake large ammunition orders for filled orders. To a large extent such orders are changing big factories into ammunition works. This is regrettable, but the writer is convinced that large parts of the American people disapprove of it. A popular vote would show a considerable majority against the practice. Germans must discriminate between business men accepting orders and the great mass of American people."

"Equally there are Americans who condemn violation of Belgium neutrality and are unable to understand the German idea of the real conditions, while Germans are unable to understand how Americans could travel on an ammunition ship. Both peoples are laboring under entirely different opinions. Both have lived hitherto in peace and friendship, and should continue so to live."

In the course of his article Dr. Meyer-Gerhard spoke of the causes which he said had weakened Germany's former friendly feeling toward America, citing them as what he alluded to as the latter's inclinations towards England and munition sales in America.

Regarding the question of Belgian neutrality and militarism, the writer says the Germans cannot understand the feeling aroused in America over these questions, as they know that Belgium surrendered her own neutrality and that militarism is only the German nation in arms for its own defense. The American viewpoint was different, however, and each nation feels itself wrongly treated by the other.

The whole matter was only one of misunderstanding, said Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, which can also arise between friends. No sensible man, he said, will fight heartily throw away a friendship of long years because he cannot on one occasion make himself completely understood. Sensible nations, he argued, will conduct themselves in like manner.

"Friendship between Germany and America," declared Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, "is a valuable possession to both nations and it is worth while to take care it be saved to both."

The Lokal Anzeiger, which also printed the article, commenting editorially on it said:

"The foregoing instructive and cheering remarks by Dr. Meyer-Gerhard shows that the imperial government is on the right road with its treatment of questions existing between us and the United States. It is to be wished also that those circles which heretofore have been inclined to make light of our differences with America as being utterly unimportant will let themselves be taught better by Dr. Meyer-Gerhard's words."

No intimations. Official circles in Berlin are authorized by the statement that no intimations respecting the contents of the forthcoming German note, in reply to the American note bearing on the sinking of the Lusitania, has reached Washington since those engaged in drafting the document themselves have not determined its tenor yet.

The admiralty professes ignorance of its probable contents and nothing has been issued from that quarter. The foreign office is understood to be working on four different drafts and trying to select one that will reconcile the viewpoints of Germany and the United States.

The possibility that a satisfactory solution to the Lusitania problem might be reached, was hinted at by an

(Continued on page 2)

MEXICANS HOLD PEACE PARLEYS

Generals Villa and Abregon Are Reported to Have Arranged Conference on the Border.

CARRANZA DISCUSSES MATTERS WITH AGENT

Officials in U. S. Waiting to See if Carranza Is Willing to Change Attitude Toward Villa.

Washington, June 30.—The actions of prominent Mexicans in the United States and others in connection with the Mexican political situation are attracting attention in official and diplomatic circles today and have caused a renewal of the discussion of the possibility of peace in the southern republic.

The actions included the efforts of General Felipe Angeles, Villa's right hand man, to learn the sentiment of Washington officials toward the Mexican situation.

There was considerable discussion of the reported peace movement calling for a conference between Generals Villa and Obregon on the border and the proposed conference between General Carranza and Charles A. Douglas, his Washington counsel. Mr. Douglas had gone to Vera Cruz to impress on Carranza the views of the American government as enunciated by the president in a statement to the heads of the warring factions in Mexico that they must settle their differences.

Officials here were waiting to see if Carranza is willing to change his attitude toward the peace overtures made by Villa. Carranza has hitherto consistently declined such offers.

Washington, June 30.—Agents of the United States government all over the country are watching carefully the movements of prominent Mexicans who have been active in Mexican politics, to see that American neutrality is not violated.

The arrest of Victoriano Huerta and Pascual Orozco at El Paso and the strict surveillance over General Felix Diaz, Mondragon, Blanquet, and Felipe Angeles, now living in the United States, and others is a part of the American government's policy to prevent the setting afoot of any new military movement in Mexico.

Officials here feel that the revolutionary situation in Mexico ought not to be further complicated by the introduction of a new disturbing element.

The possibility that others may be identified with the so-called Huerta conspiracy was aroused in the agent of the department of justice in the situation. It is even intimated that a citizen of one of the belligerent powers of Europe is involved. It was said also that the department of justice has some evidence which seems to connect General Angeles, Villa's right-hand man, with the plot.

"General Angeles will make a statement," said Mr. Florentino, after a conference with the general, "in which he will deny absolutely that he is implicated in any conspiracy with Victoriano Huerta to launch a new revolutionary movement in Mexico. It is an impossible story. General Angeles will also explain his relations with General Villa and may say a word about his Washington mission, which is a military mission."

Villa Will Help. El Paso, June 29.—To supplement efforts of the United States government to prevent revolutionary factors from entering Mexico from American territory, General Villa will increase his Juarez garrison, according to General Manuel Vanda.

El Paso, Tex., June 30.—Jose Isabel Robles, minister of war in the cabinet of Eulalio Gutierrez, announced here last night that the leaders of the two larger warring factions have agreed to discuss peace terms, perhaps within two weeks.

Since the overthrow of Gutierrez's government Robles has not been identified with either Villa or Carranza. According to his story, he was chosen by influential Mexicans anxious to end the fighting.

Robles did not reveal any terms of the agreement he claims to have brought about, but said that by the middle of July Villa will be on the border to meet Obregon, the two sanctioning the conference.

Robles intimated that the success of his work had been hastened by fear created at headquarters of both Villa and Carranza that the revolution popularly believed about to be begun by Huerta would so complicate the situation in Mexico that the United States might intervene.

WILL NOT SELL SHELLS TO FRANCE

St. Louis, June 30.—An order for strappal casings for the French artillery was received and rejected by George G. Heller, proprietor of the Heller Forge Works in East St. Louis. Heller says his shop would never manufacture war material for any other country than the United States. He says the order came from a large company in New York which holds a contract with the French government and wishes to sub-let a large portion of the work.

KNIFE OF BURGLAR DIDN'T SOARE HER

Stamford, Conn., June 30.—Miss Edith Heymann, fourteen years old, daughter of Charles Heymann, a New York importer, displayed pluck here when she awoke and found a burglar peering at her. The man warned her that she would be killed if she made any outcry and she promised to be still.

When the man displayed a knife the girl slipped out of bed on a side opposite to the burglar and ran out of the bedroom. She aroused the household, but the burglar made his escape.

They Heymanns live with Mrs. Ludwig Rothchild, of New York, at her country place in the Newfield section of Stamford.

THE WEATHER PROBABLY SHOWERS
