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ASHEVILLE N. C., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 14, 1915.

PRICE 2 CENTS—Pay No More.

ITALIANS TAKE 2 MILES OF AUSTRIAN TRENCHES

Capture Positions in Carnic Alps—Teutonic Offensive in East Is Still Hanging Fire.

INTEREST CENTERS IN POSSIBILITIES IN WEST

French Claim Success in Arbonne—More Rumors That Turkey Wishes Separate Peace.

Geneva, Switzerland, July 14.—The Italians have captured two miles of Austrian trenches in the Carnic Alps, according to a dispatch received by the Tribune from Villach, an Austrian town 52 miles northwest of Laibach.

Lull in the East.
London, July 14.—For more than a week the Austro-German offensive in Galicia and Poland has been hanging fire, while the Russian center has fallen back on a more advantageous line on the heights of north of Krainik, apparently awaiting the next move of the Teutonic troops.

The French claim that their front in the Arbonne, which was dented by a violent attack of the army of Crown Prince Frederick William, has been restored, the net result being a costly adventure for the Germans.

Many reports are coming from the Balkan states of the revival of rumors that Turkey is anxious for a separate peace. Though none of these rumors has been confirmed, some of the British papers profess to believe that it is not improbable.

The president of the board of trade, Walter Runciman, aroused the house to further cheers by the statement that in view of the failure of South Wales coal owners and miners to agree on a wage scale the government had decided to apply to the mining industry the munitions of war act.

A serious view is taken of the refusal of the miners to accept a compromise, for even in the face of the government's decision they threaten defiance.

The miners assert that their demands would mean no more than six pence (12 cents) a ton and argue that as the owners are receiving much more for their coal than previously they could well pay it. As a matter of fact, Mr. Runciman also introduced a bill in the house to regulate the price of coal.

In the east operations are entering a new phase, the Russians having been successful in the counter offensive against the Austrians in the region of Krainik. They have taken new positions in the hills north of that town and apparently are waiting for the Austro-Germans to move. It is not expected that this will be long delayed, for General von Mackensen has had time to receive reinforcements and supplies.

WIFE CAN'T CHEW TOBACCO IN BED

Huntington, W. Va., July 14.—Francis M. Edgell got a divorce because his wife, according to his petition, persisted in chewing tobacco in bed. He also got the custody of the four children.

Edgell alleged that while he attempted to lead a Christian life and advance the cause of religion his wife circulated such wanton, false and malicious stories concerning him that his reason and health were impaired. Mrs. Edgell's extreme use of tobacco went to the extent, Edgell contended, that she retained her chew when she retired for her night's rest.

Two More Bomb Letters Threaten Ship Disasters

New Orleans, July 14.—Two more letters signed "Pearce" in which the writer threatens disaster to British merchant and mail vessels, as in the one received by a local newspaper Sunday have been delivered. One came through the mail to an afternoon paper and the other was received by the chief of police.

Communication With Mexico City Established

Washington, July 14.—American Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz has reported that the first cable message went through to Mexico City Monday and that the first train from Vera Cruz to the capital was expected to reach Mexico City yesterday.

Figures on Corn Yields In This State for 1914

The office of farm demonstration work at Washington has just finished tabulating yields of corn and cotton in demonstration territory in the south for the year 1914. It shows some most interesting results. In North Carolina there were 7,386 acres in corn with a yield of 45.9 bushels per acre. This is the highest yield per acre of any of the southern states. The average in this state for a five-year period is 43.9 bushels. As compared with the average yield of the state, we find the yield in 1914, according to figures of the bushel crop estimates, to be 20.3 bushels with the five-year average of 19 bushels. Thus we see that by the application of good methods of farming it would be easy to more than double our average present yield per acre in the state.

County	Acres	Yield bushels
Surry	243	65.4
Rowan	106	65
Buncombe	201	62.3
Henderson	53	61
Caldwell	118	60.4
Mecklenburg	95	59.2
Wilkes	163	58.8
Craven	123	58.6
Mitchell	57	57
Lee	100	54.8
Macon	93	54.5
Gaston	92	53.5
Warren	167	51.9
Randolph	331	51
Average	135	55.7

It is thus seen that in five counties the average yield by demonstration methods was over 60 bushels per acre, and in nine counties the yield was over 50 bushels per acre.

These large yields were made by the application of the important principles of deep reeking, incorporation of organic matter, improved seed and proper cultivation, methods that can and should be applied by every farmer in the state.

STATE ROADS MEN CONVENE

With over a hundred delegates present at the opening session, the North Carolina Good Roads association convened this morning at 10:30 o'clock in the city which saw the organization of the first good roads association in the south. President H. B. Varner of Lexington called the convention to order in the assembly room of the Langren hotel which has been selected as headquarters for the three days session. The invocation was delivered by N. Buckner, secretary of the Asheville board of trade. Representing the city, Mayor J. E. Rankin welcomed the delegates to the metropolis of the mountains.

The mayor said that Asheville takes peculiar pleasure in having as guests an organization that has done so much for the development of the state. Until within recent years Mr. Rankin said this county had been cursed with bad roads. During the last decade, under the inspiration of a government in which Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt has been the organizer and principal leader, the speaker declared that Asheville and Buncombe county had made wonderful progress in road building. Where there were only trails now there are highways, and Dr. Pratt has even had the audacity to propose a scenic highway across the top of highest peaks and it is likely that the plan will be carried out, declared the mayor.

J. W. Haynes, county attorney, read a communication from the board of Buncombe county commissioners to the association calling attention to the road construction work in this county and inviting the as-

some interesting figures are given by the following report from several leading counties in demonstration work:

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association to inspect these highways here and make suggestions as to various details of the work. On behalf of the board Mr. Haynes welcomed the visitors to Asheville and gave a brief summary of the accomplishments and some of the difficulties of the county of the commissioners.

W. Vance Brown speaking for the local board of trade, said that the board is glad to have the good roads enthusiasts as visitors because the local civic body gives a great deal of time to the problem of better highways and Asheville citizens will gather many valuable ideas from the good roads men. Mr. Brown assured the delegates of the board's co-operation for work or for recreation during their stay in this city.

Joseph G. Brown of Raleigh, treasurer of the association responded to the addresses of welcome. He declared that he needed no formal assurances of welcome from Asheville people, having visited here frequently and finding always a cordial reception. If anything were needed to make assurance doubly sure, said the speaker, it was the address of Mayor Rankin. The mayor's reputation in this section, said Mr. Brown is such that any matter he vouched for was considered to be absolutely all right.

LONDON TEACHERS DO NOT CARE FOR SEA

London, July 13.—A number of London school teachers, who were granted leave of absence by the Education committee a year ago in order to take up exchange teaching in Canada, have written that they "do not wish to travel by sea at the present time," and therefore wish their leave of absence extended "until the submarine menace is less dangerous." The education committee has decided to extend their leave until January 1,

EDISON'S HELP WAS ESSENTIAL

Daniel's Plan for Civilian Help in Developing Navy Dependence Almost Entirely on Wizard.

MANY PROMINENT MEN MENTIONED AS AIDES

Among Them are Bell, Wright, Fessenden, Lake, Maxim, Hammond and Ford—Plans Incomplete.

Washington, July 14.—The announcement that Thomas A. Edison had offered to head the advisory board of civilian inventors in the proposed bureau of invention and development in the navy department, was received with much gratification by officials of the navy department. Secretary Daniels was especially pleased, because on Mr. Edison's acceptance depended almost entirely the development of the secretary's plan to utilize the inventive genius of the country in perfecting the navy as a fighting machine.

Secretary Daniels, who appealed to Mr. Edison to take the place on a patriotic ground, said today that details of his plans would not be completed until he had conferred with Mr. Edison on the subject.

When the names of Americans prominent in the scientific and inventors' world were mentioned to Secretary Daniels today he refused to be drawn into a discussion of them, saying that he would wait until he was ready to "make known their acceptance."

Among those mentioned as Mr. Edison's associates were Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, Simon Lake, Orville Wright, Prof. R. A. Fessenden, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Hudson Maxim and Henry Ford.

Dr. Bell, in addition to his invention of the telephone, is a wide worker in the field of science; Mr. Lake's name is associated with submarines; Mr. Wright is an expert on aerial navigation; Prof. Fessenden is a wireless expert; Mr. Hammond has conducted successful experiments with high explosives and has invented a device to control the direction of torpedoes and even ships by wireless; Mr. Maxim is a worker in explosives; and Mr. Ford is an expert in the construction of gasoline engines.

PANTS MAKERS STRIKE LIKELY TO BE SETTLED

New York, July 13.—The first step in the settlement of the strike of 10,000 pants makers, which, according to labor leaders, threatens to involve thousands of other workers in the garment making industry came today, when one of the large firms acceded to the demands of the union and reinstated 400 strikers with additional pay of \$2 per week. It was announced also that several other firms have made offers expressing their willingness to arbitrate the questions at issue.

IS HELD ON HIGHWAY ROBBERY CHARGE

Charles Jones, colored, was arrested yesterday by members of the plain clothes squad of the police department, on charges of highway robbery, it being alleged that he snatched a purse from the hands of a white woman in West Asheville on July 4, last.

Jones was arrested after a long and thorough investigation of the case had been made by the police. He is being held at the city jail without bond, pending his trial.

ANNUAL BOARD OF TRADE MEET

All-Members' Meeting at Battery Park Hotel Last Night, One of Most Interesting Ever Held.

CONGRESSMAN BRITT DELIVERED ADDRESS

Flattering Reports Were Made by the Various Committees of the Work During the Last Year.

At the largest meeting in its history the members of the Asheville board of trade assembled at the Battery Park hotel last night to hear reports on the past year's work and to listen to members and visitors speak of the possibilities for further service to the city and to the state by this civic organization. Detailed reports were made by the officers, committees were appointed to carry in various phases of the endeavor in which the board conducts an unending campaign and the ideals and policies of the body were made clear in a number of short addresses.

To those who have imagined that the local municipal organization confined its efforts to the interests of this city, the work summarized last night is a revelation. These reports and the speeches of the officers and members made it evident that whatever concerns the development of Western North Carolina is a matter of vital interest to this city and in shaping its course, the local board keeps the fact constantly in mind that by co-operation with other communities it can best attain the ends it has at heart for the prosperity of the capital city of the mountains.

Upon the conclusion of addresses and reports by officers, M. Vance Brown, the retiring president, declared that the meeting was open for general discussion and a number of talks followed. Congressman James J. Britt, speaking on the subject "The Building of a City," made a plea for optimism, and declared his belief in the necessity for developing more industrial enterprises in this city. While the climate here is valuable, the speaker declared that no city can erect a foundation of prosperity on climate alone. Large payrolls are needed, said the speaker, that will assure a constant stream of money in circulation. Mr. Britt referred to the need of a new high school building and dwelt on the necessity of truthful advertising of the city's advantages in all parts of the country.

Father Donovan of Peoria, Ill., said that while in search for health, a well known physician of Hot Springs told him that he could only recommend two climates for the attainment of the best of life—one in heaven and the other in Asheville. The speaker praised this city and talked of the advantages of having more industrial plants here.

Speaking of the Asheville Merchants' association, L. B. Rogers pledged the support of that body to the board of trade in its work for the upbuilding of the city. Mr. Rogers laid emphasis on the work of the agricultural committee for scientific farming and cattle raising.

National Campaign.
Thomas Wadley Raoul advocated a national campaign to advertise the city as a summer and winter resort, and expressed the belief that more money should be spent for this purpose.

Morris Lipinsky urged the need of a greater variety of amusements for visitors who come here.

Edwin L. Ray spoke of the value of a hearty handshake and making visitors realize that their presence is appreciated.

Rev. Dr. Wyatt Brown spoke of his pleasant associations with members of the board of trade and his regret at severing them by his departure from the city at an early date.

The retiring president, W. Vance Brown, spoke of his connection with the board of trade as a director for five years, and his appreciation of the honor of acting as head of the organization during the past year. Mr. Brown said he was impressed with the fact that the board should accomplish more work; and with no desire to find fault, he still felt impelled to say that the members do not perform their share of the work. Individuals are not educated up to the necessity of greater exertions for the common good, said the speaker, and he made a plea for more interest from the rank and file of the civic body.

ACTION AWAITS WILSON RETURN

IMPRESSIVE SERMONS BY EVANGELIST BASS

Meeting at North Asheville Methodist Church Are Growing in Interest.

(Contributed).
Those who are interested in spiritual things, and do not attend the revival meetings being conducted at North Asheville Methodist church by Rev. J. M. Bass, evangelist, and O. W. Stapleton, choir leader, are missing some very interesting meetings.

While the sermons are out of the usual order they are strong, impressive, gospel sermons, and if anyone will hear them and open his heart to receive the truth he will most surely be benefited. The evangelist related a short story last night which illustrated the attitude of some sticklers for methods. He said a small boy had been fishing all day with a hook and line and had caught one small minnow, one hog-sucker, and a dog-fish, and was standing on the beach with his trophies, when a fishing boat came by loaded down with fine fish which had been caught by fishermen with a great dragnet, and the boy said in reply to some one who twitted him on his catch, "They seem to have the fish, but I don't like their methods." The preacher left the congregation to make the application.

Mr. Bass's subject for last night, as announced by him, was "Where Fell the Ax-head," and his text was taken from the sixth chapter of second Kings, verses 5 and 6. "But as one was felling a beam, the ax-head fell into the water; and he cried, and said, alas Master! for it was borrowed. And the man of God said, where fell it? And he showed him the place. And he cut down a stick, and cast it in thither; and the iron did swim."

The speaker showed in a very forcible way where many who once were Christians and had the love of God in their hearts, had lost out, or as he expressed it, "where they had crossed the dead line." He mentioned, among other places, or causes, dishonesty, intemperance, worldliness, hatred, secret sin, gossip, profanity. His portrayal of some of the characters whom he said have lost out, was not only striking and impressive but in some instances very amusing, especially his description of the gossip. He advised all to look back and ascertain exactly where "the ax-head fell," and to "cast in thither."

The music is one of the chief attractions of the meetings. A member of the audience who is not noted for being either spiritual or musical was heard to remark that he had often paid from a dollar to three dollars to attend concerts and operas, where he did not hear as good music, to say nothing of the inspiration, of the soul stirring, uplifting songs, as he heard last night. O. W. Stapleton, a choir leader and soloist of large experience in charge of the choir, and every one is pleased with his methods and charmed with his music. His solos are tender sympathetic and soul inspiring. No one attending the meetings in the proper spirit can fail to experience a spiritual uplift.

ACT TO PREVENT THE LYNCHING OF FRANK

Military Ordered to Be Ready to Resist Attempt on State Prison.

Atlanta, July 14.—Reports current here late yesterday that an attack would be made on the state prison farm at Milledgeville where Leo M. Frank is serving a life sentence, caused prompt action by the military and civil authorities. Adjutant General Naab communicated with Major Wheeler at Macon, Ga., notifying him to have the three militia companies ready to respond to an emergency call and police guards were placed on the roads to Milledgeville from Marietta and Atlanta, over which it was said the crowds would travel by automobile.

All was quiet late last night both here and at Marietta, the home of Mary Phagan, and there was no reports of any undue traffic on the highways to the state prison. The guards on the roads were on duty through the night, while the reports probably were groundless, every effort would be made to prevent any attempt at violence.

According to reports received by both the military authorities and the police, the proposed attack on the prison was for the purpose of lynching Frank.

No Further Development Expected in German Situation Till President Reaches Capital.

INDICATES HE HAS REACHED NO DECISION

Generally Expected Matter Will Be Submitted to Cabinet Members at Tuesday's Meeting.

Washington, July 14.—Pending the return to Washington of President Wilson no further developments are expected in the situation between the United States and Germany. Just when the president will return from Cornish to take up with the cabinet the latest German note on submarine warfare was not definitely known, but it was generally expected that he would come the last of the week and submit the matter to the consideration of the cabinet members at Tuesday's meeting.

In a telegram into Secretary Tumulty, which was given out at the White House, the president indicated that he had reached no decision on the policy that would govern his action, but that he was giving the note his closest consideration and would continue to keep constantly in touch with Secretary of State Lansing.

The White House statement said: "Referring to statements appearing in certain morning newspapers with reference to the attitude of the president toward the reply of the German government, Secretary Tumulty made out the following telegram which he had received from the president: "Please say that from the moment of the arrival of the official text of the German note, I have given the matter the closest attention, keeping constantly in touch with the secretary of state and with every source that would throw light on the situation; that so soon as the secretary of state and I have both maturely considered the situation, I shall go to Washington to get into professional conference with him and with the cabinet and that there will be as prompt an announcement as possible of the purposes of the government."

Emphasis has been laid in official quarters on the fact that the issues involved are of such seriousness and importance that consideration for a week or more of the kind of reply that should be made ought not to be construed as meaning that the necessity for a firm definition of American policy was underestimated.

So far as can be gathered here, the president will find his advisers practically unanimous in the belief that the crucial point in the correspondence with Germany over submarine warfare has arrived and that if the American government is not to recede from its previously announced position on the principles involved, the next note must convey more or less pointedly the purposes of the United States in the event of further violations of American rights in the war zone. Just what the United States should say with reference to Germany's refusal to disavow the intention to destroy American lives on the Lusitania has not crystallized definitely in the informal discussions in official quarters. Suggestions are heard that the German government might now be informed that the United States intended to continue to press for a settlement of the case and would keep it constantly to the front as a diplomatic issue of prime importance between the two countries.

The general view in official quarters is that irrespective of what course should be followed in the Lusitania case, a statement of the purpose of the United States to assert its rights on the use of belligerent ships by Americans seems most likely to be made next note. That such action would not necessarily lead to a rupture in relations is generally recognized, unless an overt act or flagrant violation of the principles for which the United States has been contending should ensue.

SAYS POPE BENEDICT CONDEMNED ACT OF INVADING BELGIUM

Paris, July 14.—Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, has given the Belgian minister to the Vatican a letter in which the cardinal says the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany was included by Pope Benedict among the acts which he had condemned in his encyclical of January 23, according to a dispatch received by La Cote from the Vatican correspondent.