

Appeal Made To Asheville People For More Votes For High School Bond Issue

OPPOSITION TO TEUTONS IN SERBIA INCREASING

Reports Indicate Initiative Will Not Be Left Entirely to Teutons and Bulgarians Much Longer. INVADERS ARE HOLDING TWO-THIRDS OF SERBIA Germans Have Not Accomplished Successes in Near-East Without Cost to Other Fronts.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—The capture by the Germans of the main Serbian position south of Kraljevo, is announced today by German army headquarters. In the capture of Krusevac by the Germans 7000 Serbians were taken prisoners.

Paris, Nov. 9.—There has been infantry fighting in the region of Loos, according to a French war office statement. Violent bombardment near Beauringnes and spirited artillery firing by the French in the Champagne district is also reported.

London, Nov. 8.—The Germans and their allies now control about two-thirds of Serbia and in a few weeks will probably have the main railway running through Belgrade and Nish fully opened. This will give the Teutons two routes to Constantinople, as communication by the River Danube through Bulgaria was already open. That this has not been accomplished without weakening the other German fronts is indicated by definite news of a Russian advance along the Riga-Dvinsk front, the last reported eastern battle line on which the invaders kept up anything in the nature of a definite offensive.

Thus far the plans of the central powers have worked like well-oiled machinery, but the latest news from Macedonia indicates that the initiative is not to be left entirely to the invaders much longer.

Reports coming by way of Paris are to the effect that the Anglo-French troops are making their presence felt against the Bulgarians. The allies claim that their operations are proceeding along the whole front with success. Reports also say that the Serbians holding a part of the Macedonian front have checked the Bulgarian with heavy losses.

If the Serbians can sustain the attacks of the invaders for a short period the French troops should be able to join them south of Veles. The Russians continue their policy of sharp and unexpected attacks at various points on the eastern front, the latest attacks, according to Petrograd dispatches, consisting of three successful assaults southwest of Riga, two assaults southwest of Dvinsk and three west of Styr, south of the Priper marshes, where the Ambro-

German line was broken in two places. Except for artillery exchanges on the western front nothing of great importance has occurred recently in that theater of operations.

Will Not Carry Emigrants. London, Nov. 9.—Following the example of the Cunard Steamship company, the White Star line announced that no further bookings on its steamships of emigrants of military age would be permitted. At Liverpool a mass meeting was held to protest against continuance of "scandalous attempts to escape enlistment." The meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the government to issue orders under the defense of the realm act, that British subjects of military age would not be permitted to leave the United Kingdom during the present crisis without special permission of the home office.

TOWNS OCCUPIED BY FRENCH IN BALKANS

Saloniki, Nov. 7, via London, Nov. 9.—The French offensive against the Bulgarians is proceeding surely but slowly because of the difficulties of the terrain in the sector northeast of Strumitsa, Kachaly and Meisimly were occupied on the fifth and Dolombo was stormed yesterday. It is reported here. The French advance toward the north, it is said continues uninterrupted today, while a British contingent moved along the right wing. The Serbians are reported to have repulsed a heavy Bulgarian attack in the Krivopal sector, while the French also materially have extended their line which reaches northwest beyond Gradsko and west beyond the Thama river to the Kavadar region.

GERMANS REGRET THE DEPARTURE OF WHITLOCK

Washington, Nov. 9.—Secretary Lansing has announced that the German military authorities have expressed to American Minister Brand Whitlock regret that published reports made it appear that he was leaving Belgium as the result of objections to him by the German government. Mr. Whitlock was assured that the German authorities regretted his departure. Mr. Lansing added that no official communication of any sort had taken place between the Berlin and Washington governments respecting Mr. Whitlock's status. The minister will sail from Amsterdam on Wednesday for a vacation, needed on account of ill health.

BANK FAILS THROUGH LOANS TO OFFICIALS

Washington, Nov. 9.—Mismanagement and tying up of funds in loans to bank officials are given as reasons which contributed to the failure of the First National Bank of Tocoa, Ga., in a statement issued by John Skelton Williams, comptroller of currency. "Its failure is due," says Mr. Williams' statement, "to continued mismanagement, tying up of capital and deposits in loans to the president, vice president, cashier and other directors and enterprises in which officers and directors of the bank were interested. "Other irregularities included excessive borrowing, unlawful real estate loans and other violations against which the bank has been repeatedly warned, by this office.

YSER, FORMERLY DACIA, IS SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Algiers, Algeria, Nov. 9.—The French steamer Yser, formerly known as the Dacia, which was seized by a French cruiser last February while taking a cargo of cotton to Germany from the United States, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine at a good price.

HEARING IN HOCKING CASE AT HALIFAX

Prize Court to Take up Case of Ship Transferred From German Registry.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 8.—The preliminary hearing in the prize court of the case of the steamer Hocking, now flying the United States flag and belonging to the American Trans-Atlantic Steamship company, but whose owner originally was said to have been a German coal merchant, was set for today. The Hocking, together with the Dutch steamer Hamburg, was brought into this port by a British prize crew on October 31, having been captured on a voyage from New York to Norfolk. The seizure was due to the recent abrogation by Great Britain of article 57 of the declaration of London.

The Hocking had a narrow escape last night from a severe mishap. The steamer dragged her anchor during a heavy northeast blow and was only secured by four tugs, when close on the shore. She is now riding safely at anchor.

GUARDIAN DEFENDS THE IRISH PEOPLE

Paper Says It Cannot Be Expected Movements to U. S. for Livelihood Will Cease.

London, Nov. 8.—Referring to the refusal of the Cunard Steamship company to permit 900 Irishmen of military age to sail from Liverpool on Saturday, the Manchester Guardian, organ of the British government says: "For a country whose population is being halved by misgovernment while England's had doubled, Ireland's response to the call to the colors has been creditable. Many men who on Saturday were taunted at Liverpool must have relatives at the front.

"Of the 600,000 men of military age said to be left in Ireland, fully two-thirds are engaged in agricultural pursuits from which enlistment has been discouraged, and when allowance is made for the munitions workers and the outfit the recruiting margin is not great." The Guardian says for a sadly long time the Irish have had to seek a livelihood in America and adds that it is not to be expected that in this time of depression the movement will stop fully.

NOTE DENIES GERMANS GAVE FALSE PASSPORTS

German Government Makes Statement Concerning Evidence of Alleged Spies.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Germany in a note which reached the state department yesterday, denies flatly testimony alleged to have been given in English courts that German officers "prepared false American passports and handed them to agents," and expresses doubt that such testimony ever actually was given.

The note is in reply to a letter presented by Ambassador Gerard on July 20, directing the attention of the imperial government to statements said to have been made by Robert Rosenthal and George T. Breckow when they were on trial in England as spies. It is suggested that a false passport found on Breckow was probably issued by one of "certain individuals in occupied territory and also in neutral countries" who have endeavored to make a trade of selling such papers at a good price.

Inducements Offered. If Rosenthal and Breckow really make the statements accusing German officials the note says, it must be assumed that they were induced to do so by threats, promises or other inducements.

YOUNG PEOPLE OFFER LIVES FOR SERVICE

Impressive Scene at "Home Night" Meetings—Young Men and Women Would Accept Divine Call.

TOMORROW OLD FOLKS' SERVICE WILL BE HELD

Sermon This Afternoon on "Unpardonable Sin"; Tonight's Subject Will Be "The Prodigal Daughter."

Large numbers of residents of Tryon, Saluda, Tuxedo and other points along the line of the Southern railway from Tryon to Asheville are expected to arrive in the city today to attend two services at the tabernacle. The Southern has provided a special train to take the visitors home this evening after the night service. Many local delegations are also announced for this evening.

An unusually large audience for Monday evening greeted Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman last night at the opening meeting of "home week." The big tabernacle was packed by 7:30 o'clock. Speaking from the text "The House of the Righteous Shall Stand," Dr. Chapman made a powerful plea for the kind of religious feeling that characterized the patriarchs of the Old Testament. The God that the noted evangelist portrayed is not the mysterious force which the scientist sees pervading all things; He is a Father who knows His people by name and who is interested in all the affairs of their daily lives.

Impressive Scene. Hundreds of fathers and mothers last night signified their desire to make family worship a part of their home life and to see that their children are taught in the ways of righteousness. At the end of the sermon 100 young men went forward as a token that if God should call them to preach the gospel they will answer the call. Almost as many young women responded to a similar appeal, showing their willingness to take up home or foreign missionary labors if they feel a divine call to such a career.

Among the delegations were about 300 high school boys and girls. After they had sung under Charles M. Alexander's leadership and had given the high school yell Dr. Chapman addressed them briefly in regard to today's election, again expressing the hope that a new building will be provided for them.

The sermon made a great impression on the vast congregation and Dr. Chapman declared that he had not often witnessed such a scene as that presented when the 200 young men and women offered their lives to God for service. About 60 others asked for prayer.

Announcement was made last night that the expenses for the tabernacle are now provided for and there will be no more collections taken at the services.

Much interest is being shown in the plans for "Old Folks service" tomorrow afternoon. A committee of ladies with Mrs. J. C. Pritchard as chairman have organized automobile service to bring the aged to this meeting. The committee has located a large number of old people who are desirous of attending and a large attendance is expected.

This Afternoon. Dr. Chapman this afternoon, speaks on "The Unpardonable Sin," this being the second sermon on this subject.

Special texts of Scripture were presented by Dr. Chapman and all the people present were urged to read them carefully in their home, as they formed the basis of his sermon on "The Unpardonable Sin." The texts were as follows: Proverbs 1, 24:30; St. Mark 12, 28:33; Hebrews 6, 4:6; Hebrews 10, 26:28; St. Matthew 12, 31:32.

Special emphasis was placed upon the latter text, and Dr. Chapman said: "If I could use an Old Testament (Continued on Page Five).

NOTE SURPRISES BRITISH PAPERS

Notwithstanding Forecasts of American Protest London Press Was Unprepared for Document's Tone.

NOT MUCH ATTENTION GIVEN U. S. OPINIONS

Country Apparently Not Aware of Grounds for Serious Controversy—Comments of Pall Mall Gazette.

London, Nov. 9.—Notwithstanding the forecasts of the American note to Great Britain sent from Washington by correspondents of the British newspapers, the predominant tone in the comments of the majority of the British papers is one of surprise. The country has been too deeply wrapped up in the consideration of the pressing European problems during the past few weeks to give much attention to American opinion and apparently was not aware that the treatment of American shipping by Great Britain might furnish grounds for a serious controversy.

The American note on our interference with neutral trade," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "will be read with some surprise in this country. While the duty of every power to keep a vigorous guard over the interests of its own commerce will be freely recognized, it must be felt that the United States has scarcely grasped the real situation created in the first place by the fact of war and in the second by the criminality of German practices.

"In some passages the note seems to invoke the authority of international law, as if the problem could be finally settled for one belligerent without reference to the doings of another.

"That view is utterly inapplicable to the world of things as they are. It is impossible to deal with the questions arising between the allies and the United States while ignoring the practices of Admiral Von Tirpitz and the changes in policy enforced on ourselves and our friends."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The American note is a fitter subject for argument between experts than for controversy between newspapers, but we may ask politely of the American government what it would permit us to do if we may not proclaim a blockade, or being suspected ships into port for search, or being them before a prize court; or question the imports of one neutral with another neutral on suspicion that they were destined for an enemy country; or take exceptional measures of any kind against a navy which has invented a form of warfare which is unknown to international law and repugnant to humanity."

"President Wilson," adds The Gazette, "has expressed himself with great cogency about the action of German submarines. He is still demanding reparation for American citizens done to death in the Lusitania and other ships."

The Evening Standard says that the United States has been at variance with both sets of belligerents and accepted from Germany a sort of apology which bore "far less similarity to the real article than our blockade bears to a blockade which would satisfy even American diplomats."

"When she disagrees with us in purely technical matters," adds The Standard, "are we likely to be confronted with the mailed fist? America is making her fortune out of the allies. Remembering this and America's treatment of Germany, we have no fear of an acute crisis or of retaliatory measures in the form of an embargo on American exports."

VOTE ON BOND ISSUE IS LIGHT UP TO 1 O'CLOCK

URGES NATIONAL DEFENSE PLANS

Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge Says Proposed System Is Only Escape From Compulsory Service.

ADDRESSES NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION

Declares Military Resources of Republics Must Be Translated to Military Strength to Ensure Liberties.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—National defense founded upon such a system as the administration's proposed continental army, offers the only possible avenue of escape from compulsory military service for all citizens and its attendant evils, Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, of the war department, declared today, addressing the annual convention here of the National Guard association.

"In the last year," said Mr. Breckinridge, "we have seen all the manifold resources of nations welded into one instrument and subordinated to one will for the waging of war on a scale never before witnessed in history. If the liberties of republics are to be maintained their military resources must be adequately translated into military strength. For the first time in the history of our country a settled and permanent military policy is proposed for the nation. There are those who say it will not work. The answer is that it will have to work. And, furthermore, that if it will not work, then nothing adequate can be had except under the compelling hand of a militarism that none of us desires to contemplate.

"I say to you that this proposed military policy, imperfect if it be, is the product of earnest patriots on whom our constitution and the laws have placed responsibility for working out just such a scheme. They have done their best. I appeal for your patriotic support, for if this result, which is the product of so much labor, of such infinite counseling and conferences, which has received the imprimatur of the president, of the heads of the legislative military committees and of the sober opinion of the press of the country, fall of a lopsided, then we have chaos, inaction and the continuing compromise of the safety of the republic."

Mr. Garrison's Letter. In opening his remarks, Secretary Breckinridge read a letter from Secretary Garrison, regretting the latter's inability to attend the convention and urging support for the war department's defense plans.

"Those interested in proper military preparation and precaution," the letter said, "have an unprecedented opportunity to accomplish something of incalculable value to the country. We must all lay aside any feeling we may have concerning non-essentials. We must show our disinterested public spirit and our patriotism by getting together on a common ground for a viewpoint, and by rendering mutual assistance for results. "I stand ready to do this, and I feel an abiding confidence that you also do.

"Being thus actuated by the right spirit and working together to accomplish the right end we may rest assured that success will be merited and achieved."

Secretary Breckinridge paid high tribute to the spirit that had kept the national guard alive and active and built it up to an organization of 129,000 strong, despite public apathy toward the question of military preparedness in days of peace. "Ever since the Spanish war," he said, "there has been a group of men, unselfish, persistent, energetic, that in season and out of season and always without any great favor, have dined into the ears of the American public the now apparent need for expansion and improvement of the land forces of the nation. Today as a national guardian I proclaim the credit that is due to the guard for nursing and (Continued on Page Two).

Everything Is Being Done by Workers to Bring Out the Vote Necessary to Carry School Bonds.

FEW VOTES CAST AGAINST THE BONDS

Although Votes Against Are Few, Indifference on Part of Voters May Defeat the Measure, Leaders State.

Despite the fact that an organization, the like of which Asheville has not seen in many years, if ever before has been working unceasingly throughout the morning, at 1 o'clock this afternoon it looks very doubtful as to whether the proposed high school bond election will carry. This too, in face of the fact that very few men are voting against the bond issue. General indifference seems to be the great handicap against the bond issue.

Proponents of the issue are appealing to the people to come out and vote, for if the indifference continues through the afternoon it is felt that the bonds are lost. Everything is being done to arouse the people and to bring out the vote, which must be cast before 5:27 o'clock when the polls close.

Morning Vote.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon a careful canvass of the polls was made with the following result: No. 1, total registered voters, 303; 96 cast with two against and 170 necessary to carry the precinct. No. 2, 312 registered voters; 122 cast, with none against and 156 necessary to carry. No. 3, 706 total registered voters, with 225 cast, and one against; 325 being necessary to carry. No. 4, total registered voters 500, with 291 cast, none against and 251 necessary to carry. No. 5, 350 total registered voters, with 60 cast, two of which were against and 175 necessary to carry. No. 6, total registered voters 611, with 135 cast none against, with 311 necessary to carry.

In each of the precincts it seemed that the workers were afraid that the friends of the bonds had forgotten them, for despite the fact that the morning wore away, the great majority of voters needed so badly by the workers failed to put in appearance. At no precinct did the voting seem to be very fast, except in the early hours of the opening, for as the morning passed the voting dropped off.

In the sixth it is believed that the issue will be defeated by a big majority, as an active worker stated that there was real opposition to the bonds, although only a few had voted against. In the fifth there was doubt as to whether or not the friends of the issue would be able to carry that poll, but in the others, with the exception of the first, there seemed to be a spirit of optimism.

With all forces organized and working like one great big machine the committees in charge of the work of carrying the city for the high school bonds started their operations at an early hour this morning, and by 8 o'clock when the polls opened, these forces were at every one of the six precincts giving aid in any way possible.

Weather Clear.

By the hour the polls opened it looked as if the weather man might interfere in some degree with the bringing out of the vote, but soon the sun came out and the day has been one of the most favorable for an election of any in some time. With cool clear weather and sunshine prevailing after the early morning hours everything seemed to be just right for the workers at the different polls.

Automobiles were in use in every section of the city and the voters who for business reasons or otherwise could not spare but a short time from their places of business or work, were met with a machine, whirled to the polls and brought back in such a short time that very little time was lost from their work. These machines all had placards on them telling in which precinct they were being used and all of them were busy throughout the day.

School pupils could be seen everywhere, and each poll had its quota of boys and girls, each ready with some word as to why the voter should cast his vote for the 'bonds and children.' These boys and girls were (Continued on Page Two).

NEW YORK COTTON. New York, Nov. 9.—Cotton futures opened firm: December 11.45; January 11.55; March 11.80; May 11.94; July 12.04.