

Full data concerning the weather will be found today on Page Eight.

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THE GERMAN'S RIGHT WING HAS AT LAST BEEN STOPPED IN MAD SWEEP DOWN COAST

The Allies Call a Halt Near Ostend and Strike With Determination in "Battle of the North," Driving Germans From Lille—Western Battle Line Now 360 Miles Long, That in Poland Over 300, With Five Million Men Engaged There—German Submarine Sinks British Cruiser Hawke.

GERMANS DRIVEN FROM LILLE

London, Oct. 17.—(3 a. m.)—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Boulogne under date of Friday says: "It is reported here that the Germans have been driven from Lille."

London, Oct. 16.—(9:45 p. m.)—The official communication issued today by the French war office confirms the progress of the allies reported yesterday. It is not indicated in the communication at what part of the coast the allies' fighting line reaches the sea, but the nearest point is 22 miles from Ypres and is close to the Franco-Belgian frontier. This, however, is much nearer Dunkirk than Ostend which the Germans are reported to have occupied today and the presumption, based on knowledge of the German movements, is that the line of the allies is in a more northerly direction and consequently is nearer thirty than twenty miles in length. The line would seem to be a bar to an advance by the Germans along the coast, which doubtless was their plan when their cavalry made a dash toward Calais.

With both the belligerent lines reaching to the sea there now can be no attempts at outflanking by either army. To win success one or the other of the opponents must break through the line and the army having the greatest number of men and the ability to move them to a chosen point seemingly has the better chance to succeed in this attempt.

The Germans, it is believed here, are certain to try to make a breach in the allied line, but just where is not known only to themselves and to the French and British commanders who are receiving reports from their aerial scouts of any movement in strength.

GERMANS AFTER RAILROAD.

It is believed, however, that as in this war the armies fight less in positions than for lines of communication, the Germans are striking for the outer railway system, now in French hands, which runs from Paris through Amiens and Arras to Hazebrouck junction and thence to Calais and to the coast. Thus far, according to the French reports, the allies have repulsed every attempt of the Germans to achieve this object and now have them well pressed from the threatened railway.

The Germans are said to be sending further reinforcements from Germany to stiffen their lines and enable them to resume the offensive. The French are reported to have offered successful resistance to effectual use by the Germans to the advance they made to the River Meuse at St. Mihiel.

All this is drawn from French sources, the Germans having been more reticent than usual with regard to the operations in the west.

There have been no reports of fighting south of the Bruges-Ghent line, which is taken to mean that the forces which opposed the Germans around Amiens have been drawn southward to join their main body.

Any allied force fighting on the coast will have the assistance of British warships, but it is unlikely that these vessels will bombard German forces occupying Ostend or other coast towns, for it would mean the destruction of the towns without

cover a front of nearly three hundred miles. The battle on the East Prussian frontier has ceased. The two armies are facing each other across the border, both doubtless being satisfied to remain where they are until the chief battle in Poland is decided. This may not be for months, although the Germans, it is said, will attempt to gain a quick victory to release their troops for the western campaign.

BRITISH LOSE ANOTHER SHIP.

One more vessel has to be added to the British naval losses in the war, the cruiser Hawke having been sunk by a German submarine in northern waters yesterday. As in the case of the ships which the Germans have destroyed by means of submarines only a few of her crew escaped. The Hawke, like the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, three other cruisers which have met the same fate, was a Chatham ship, so that town again is in mourning.

The cruiser Thesus, which also was attacked by the same submarine that sank the Hawke, obeyed the Spartan instructions issued by the admiralty and turned away from the perishing crew. These instructions were issued by the admiralty after so many lives had been lost through the Cressy and Hogue going to the assistance of the Aboukir when the latter was torpedoed. Of the Hawke's crew three petty officers and 30 men are reported to have been rescued by a trawler while one officer and twenty men are said to have escaped on a raft. The Hawke is believed to have had aboard a crew of 400 men. The submarine which sank her is supposed to have escaped. Nothing further has been heard of the movements of the Russian and Turkish fleets in the Black Sea. Constantinople denies a report, which never extended beyond that city, to the effect that the former German cruiser Breslau, which now flies the Turkish flag, has been sunk.

The last of the Belgian wounded who total 13,000, have reached England and the flow of refugees also has ceased except for some who are coming from Holland and French ports. No satisfactory arrangements have been made for the return to their homes of those Belgians who crossed the frontier into Holland, although the Germans are striving to induce them to do so.

GERMAN RIGHT IS STOPPED.

From the Battlefront, via Paris, Oct. 16.—11:46 p. m.—The attempt by the Germans to turn the flank of the allies and obtain possession of the ports of Ostend, Dunkirk, and Calais has been unsuccessful, for the Germans came face to face with a strong opposing allied army which compelled them to fall back after several days of fighting.

What is known as "the marching wing" of the allies is continuously in contact with the German troops and completely covers the approach to the coast towns. When they fought a pitched battle west of Lille the Germans were forced to make a marked retreat from Laventie in the direction of Lille, their occupation of which last Tuesday by 30,000 men appears destined to be of short duration.

The line of the "battle of the north" extends over the most historic ground in Flanders where, on the field of the cloth of gold, Francis I. and Henry VIII. had their celebrated meeting in 1520. Owing to the sinuous character of the line of battle the total length of it, from the coast of Belgium to the Swiss border, now reaches nearly 300 miles.

ALLIES STRENGTH OF VICTORY.

Belief in their success appears to have taken a firm hold on the allies. All the men display confidence in their commanders who are doing everything possible to spare their troops. The allied army, fighting with vigor, they often perform marches which seem beyond human power. This is made evident often when small detachments are acting a part from the main borders.

French dragoons recently were entrusted with the task of covering the passage of a river by artillery. They met a body of German Hussars in a clash. Both sides charged simultane-

(Continued on Page Two.)

NOTE ON REVENUE MEASURE TODAY

Southern Senators Will Not Delay Action of Emergency Taxing Bill

COTTON BILL UNLIKELY

Some Senators Say They Are Hopeful But Votes Enough Can Hardly Be Mustered; Minority Leader Mann Says South Ought to Have Some Aid From Congress

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—Congress had so nearly completed its work for the session today that adjournment by the middle of next week seemed practically assured. An agreement reached in the Senate to vote on the war tax bill and all amendments before adjournment tomorrow night means the measure will be ready for the House Monday. Administration leaders expect an early conference agreement and prompt approval of the report by both houses.

Senator Williams of Mississippi proposed to strike out of the cotton amendment the sections to provide a tax on next year's crop in excess of fifty per cent of this year's production and the proposed tax on the 1917 crop to make good any possible deficit that might accrue to the government from the purchase of cotton. Senator West of Georgia surprised his colleagues by opposing the bond proposal. The Senate appeared ready to vote, but it finally was finally agreed to let debate run for another day.

In the House, Representative Henry of Texas contended the war revenue bill would not pass that body "without the presence of a quorum" unless some action was taken to relieve the cotton situation. House leaders insisted a quorum would be present next week to transact necessary business.

Mann Evokes Applause. Representative Mann of Illinois, Republican leader, evoked applause from both Republicans and Democrats by agreeing that Congress ought to be able to help the cotton situation. He said the European war had made it more difficult to produce cotton in the United States. The market would not absorb all of the cotton even if it were given away, he said, adding that the situation needed a remedy. But that all of the propositions so far made had same defect.

Representative Glass of Virginia, opposed any plan of Federal financial aid for cotton growers. "The Secretary of the Treasury has some idea of the limit," he said, "and some say has gone beyond the limit in making deposits with Southern banks. We of the South who have been declaring for the Jeffersonian doctrine of equal rights to land and special privilege to none, oppose this proposition of taxing all the people of the United States for a single commodity of a single section."

IS UNITED STATES PREPARED FOR WAR

Representative Gardner Declares the Navy Has But Little Over Half Enough Men

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—American advantage in time of war ends with the fact that the English speaking races are a little the best sailors, according to Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, who today urged the House to adopt his resolution for an investigation of the preparedness of the United States for war.

"Do you know," he asked, "how many men we need to man our present modest fleet and auxiliaries? About 100,000. Do you know how many men we have? About 50,000 in the navy and 8,000 in the naval militia. In other words we have 42,000 raw men to make sailors of before we can mobilize our fleet."

"You have heard of the submarine which the German admiral tells us destroyed three British cruisers with three successive torpedoes. We might do something of the sort if we had only one projectile to each gun, except that torpedoes take a year to build and cost \$100,000 each.

DIRECTORS LOST RAILROAD MONEY

Evidence Shows How a Great Western Line Was Wrecked by Financial Pravity

OUNDS LIKE NEW HAVEN

Princely Salaries, Contributions to Politics and Buying of Almost Worthless Properties Told; Millions of Stock Exchanged for Securities Over Minority Protest

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—An apparent loss of \$7,500,000 in one bond transaction, losses indefinite in amount but aggregating many millions in the acquisition of the Frisco lines and the Chicago and Alton road and a loss of \$750,000 on the stock and bonds of the Deering Coal Company, were disclosed today at the hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the financial operations of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. Only two witnesses were examined.

Frederick W. Sharrow, an examiner of accounts for the commission, gave in detail the results of his investigation of the books of the system consisting of the operating company and the two holding companies. The Frisco Salaries Paid.

Mr. Sharrow testified as to the salaries received by the various officers. As chairman of the board, R. R. Cable received annually from \$24,000 to \$25,000. W. B. Leeds, as president, received also \$24,000 for a time and later \$22,000 a year. L. B. Winchell, as third vice-president, was paid \$25,000 a year, and as president \$30,000. B. F. Yeakum, as chairman of the board, was paid \$20,000 a year and L. F. Loree received \$17,500.

A voucher for \$25,000, the proceeds of which were paid to Robert M. Mather, counsel for the railway company, was offered in evidence. The index shows that the amount was paid for campaign purposes, said the witness, "but I was unable to find the correspondence file respecting the matter. The file had disappeared."

Two other vouchers for \$10,000 each also were offered in evidence. No information was obtainable as to the use to which that money had been put, Sharrow said.

Millions Lost in Deal.

Describing in the acquisition of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado road by the Rock Island in 1902, Sharrow said David R. Francis and John R. Scullin of St. Louis gave \$2,000,000 in Rock Island stock for \$2,030,000 in St. Louis, Kansas City bonds and that the Rock Island also assumed an indebtedness of \$4,530,000 from the absorbed road.

The average cost of that line to the Rock Island, he added, "was \$57,958 a mile."

That, of course, includes St. Louis terminal facilities and trackage facilities over the Washburn" suggestion for the Rock Island.

"Of course," said Sharrow, "I am the president of the First National Bank of New York, a director in all three Rock Island companies, was the only witness. He had become a director of the Rock Island railway in 1902 on invitation of William H. Moore and admitted that the vote stood in his name actually was the property of Judge Moore.

NO MOUNTAIN HAS COME TO MAHOMET

Senator Overman Has Talk With President But Gets Nothing Definite

SYMPATHY FOR THE SOUTH

Wilson, However, Stands Solid That Government Must Stay on Sound Basis Financially. Secretary Daniels Finishes Speaking Tour and Plans for Another

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—Senator Overman spent half an hour today talking over the cotton situation with President Wilson, but stated, afterwards that nothing definite had resulted from his interview. If he received the President's approval of the cotton relief amendment pending in the Senate, he did not say so, and that is believed to have been his mission at the White House. It was charged on the floor of the Senate today that should the relief amendment pass Congress the President would veto it. This was vigorously denied by advocates of the amendment.

None of the delegations or individuals who have interviewed the President on the cotton situation have failed to recognize the President's deep sympathy with the situation and his evident desire to aid. He has told most of his callers, however, that he is unwilling for the government to adopt unsound financial practices in order to render aid. He has not only granted an audience to Southern Congressmen and their constituents but has sought from people in various parts of the South their views of the distressing conditions.

Secretary Daniels Returns.

Secretary Daniels returned to Washington today after having made fifteen speeches in Kentucky and Tennessee. Delivering political speeches from the rear of trains was a new experience for him, as most of his campaign work heretofore has been with the pen. Next Tuesday he will make two speeches in the Bronx, New York, and on Wednesday and Thursday, and in New Hampshire Friday and Saturday. He will spend Sunday in Elizabeth, N. J., where he is to speak.

Print Judge Winslow's Speech.

Representative Small secured permission today to lay on the table of the Congressional Record the speech of Judge Robert W. Winslow to the North Carolina Farmers' Convention in Raleigh August 27 on the subject of rural credits. Mr. Small regards this speech as one of the best he has ever seen on the subject. The address was published in full in the News and Observer August 30.

Arguments on Complaints.

Arguments will be heard November 11 by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a large number of complaints made by North Carolina business associations and corporations in the matter of rates on bituminous coal from mines in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee to North Carolina points. Briefs in the case were filed today by several of the North Carolina complainants.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY STANDS FIRM FOR WAR

Manifesto Declares Victory of Germany Would Mean the Death of Democracy in Europe.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—Dispatches to the British Embassy today gave abstracts of a manifesto issued by leaders of the labor party declaring their sympathy with the action of the British government in the present war. The labor leaders urged that German victory "would mean the death of democracy in Europe."

The statement follows: "Manifesto issued entitled, British Labor Movement and War, signed by labor members and leaders of labor movement declared false the statements made in various countries regarding attitude of labor to war. They always have been and are now, in charge of the education and training of the children of the Confederacy. During the year she will make series of visits to the chapters throughout the State, where she will speak and aid in the work of promoting the organization.

Day of Grace. Yesterday was the day of grace for the Daughters, not that all of them have not been days of grace, but this particularly was taken advantage of for those attending, and gracious appreciations that always mark a meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

U. D. C. SESSIONS NOW ADJOURNED

Eighteenth Annual Convention Finishes Work Late in Afternoon

YESTERDAY DAY OF GRACE

Committee Reports Main Order of the Day Yesterday. Mrs. Marshall Williams Presented With Beautiful Token Upon Retirement From Presidency

U. D. C. OFFICERS 1914-'15.

Mrs. Eugene Little, Wadesboro, president.
Miss Daisy Deason, Raleigh, first vice-president.
Mrs. Thomas Lee Craig, Gastonia, second vice-president.
Mrs. Latta Johnston, Charlotte, third vice-president.
Mrs. E. J. Ingram, Wadesboro, corresponding secretary.
Mrs. Thad W. Thrash, Tarboro, recording secretary.
Miss Margaret Etheredge, Selma, treasurer.
Mrs. Felix Harvey, Kinston, registrar.
Mrs. H. E. Reid, Lincolnton, recorder of crosses.
Miss Georgia Hicks, Faison, historian.
Mrs. Annifred Faison, Faison, assistant historian.
Mrs. Kate McKinnon, Raleigh, chaplain.
Miss Bettie James, Wilmington, honorary chaplain.
Mrs. Gordon Finger, Charlotte, director children's chapters.

The eighteenth annual convention of the North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy

adjourned yesterday afternoon to meet Monday morning. Mrs. Eugene Little, president, presided over the session, which closed yesterday has been in all respects one of the most successful in the history of the division. The Daughters of the Confederacy, represented by the Johnston Pettigrew Chapter, were the hostesses and Miss Daisy Deason, president of the chapter, was chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, having in charge the entertainment of the delegates.

Numbers of attentions were shown the delegates while in this city. Receptions were given by ladies of the city and luncheons were tendered by the Raleigh Chapter and of Commerce, the Johnston Pettigrew Chapter and the Merchants' Association in turn.

The division starts out the year with a new president, Mrs. Eugene Little, of Wadesboro. She has announced an aggressive policy, that so far as she is able her efforts of the administration will be two fold, attention toward the better care of the veterans and toward the education and training of the children of the Confederacy. During the year she will make series of visits to the chapters throughout the State, where she will speak and aid in the work of promoting the organization.

Day of Grace. Yesterday was the day of grace for the Daughters, not that all of them have not been days of grace, but this particularly was taken advantage of for those attending, and gracious appreciations that always mark a meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

To begin with Mrs. Marshall Williams was presented with a gorgeous after tray by the convention. Mrs. Josephus Daniels made the speech of presentation. The speech was as unique and spicy of unbounded good feeling as the gift was representative of the appreciation of the convention.

Mrs. Williams has presided in the manner of an accord with the spirit of the meeting. Her easy command of the situation, her matter here sternly, her tact after the guests had been seated in the society hall, an interesting program in the form of a debate and two declamations was given.

At the close of the program as the guests entered the V. M. C. A. hall they were served punch from two bowls presided over by Miss Cora Wessort with V. Secret and Miss Edna Taylor with E. S. Savage. After a very pleasant social hour and a light course of refreshments consisting of ice cream and cake, the guests departed at eleven o'clock.

Bad Teeth vs. Alcohol. (By the Associated Press.) Boston, Oct. 16.—Defective teeth cause more destruction to the system than alcohol, according to speakers at the convention of the North American Dental Association today. Dr. W. A. White, of the New York State Board of Health, said 45 per cent of the failures among school children were due to bad teeth.

The Way to Help The South Is To "BUY A BALE OF COTTON" and to buy Cotton-made Goods. Send \$50.00 to THE NEWS AND OBSERVER and it will buy the bale for you. ACT TO-DAY

Great State Fair

Raleigh, N. C., Oct 19-24 1914

Finest attractions this year ever seen at a Southern Fair, De Lloyd Thompson loops the loop and flies upside down in an aeroplane 2,000 feet above the earth.

Gigantic Fireworks Spectacle, "Panama in Peace and War." Climax of new and wonderful effects in pyrotechnics, showing battle of aeroplanes and warships using radium shells. In addition a \$1,000 display of fireworks nightly. Flying Herberts, Hatch's Autodrome, Great Calvert, Bennett Brothers Hay Wagon, and others.

Fast Racing—Big Purses—Good Track

Better Babies Contest under auspices State Board of Health and Woman's Club of Raleigh.

Huge Agricultural Displays from all over the State have been booked. Some of the finest stock ever shown in North Carolina already entered for premiums. Reduced rates, special trains and convenient schedules on all railroads.

Write for Premium List and full information to

JOS. E. POGUE, Secretary.

IS UNITED STATES PREPARED FOR WAR

Representative Gardner Declares the Navy Has But Little Over Half Enough Men

The Day in Congress

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16. SENATE. Met at 11 a. m. Consideration of war revenue bill resumed. Adopted taxes on tobacco and wine and telegraph and telephone messages as framed by Finance committee. Petitions presented urging legislation for relief of cotton producers. Agreed to vote tomorrow on war tax bill and amendments. Amendment to Clayton anti-trust act introduced proposing to re-invent specific penalty for violations and sales of assets of convicted corporations. Joint resolution for gold medal and check of Congress to Thomas A. Edison for his scientific achievements introduced. Adjourned at 5:16 p. m. until noon Monday.

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