

NEW REBELLION HAS BROKEN OUT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Generals de Wet and Beyers Head Rebels in Orange Free State.

GOVERNMENT FACES SERIOUS SITUATION

De Wet is Noted Cavalry Leader and Was Prominent in Boer War.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—(8:37 p. m.)—Another rebellion has broken out in South Africa. General Christian de Wet and General Christian Frederick Beyers have taken the lead of the rebels in the Orange Free State and having put down Lieutenant Colonel Maritz's rebellion in the northern province of Cape Colony, the government of the Union of South Africa now faces a far more serious rising.

According to an official report today armed rebellious commandos already are in existence, the town of Heilbron, in the northern part of the Orange river colony, has been seized and government officials have been taken prisoners while a train has been stopped and armed citizens of the defense force have been taken from it and disarmed.

Proclamation Issued.—The union government has issued a proclamation announcing these events and explaining that, although it was aware of these rebellious preparations, it had been taking steps to preserve peace without bloodshed.

Citizens are called on to be on the alert and give the government information and assistance and those who have been guilty of disobedience under the aegis of the act are advised that no action will be taken against them if they remain quietly at home.

General de Wet is the cavalry leader who gave the British so much trouble in the South African war. It was announced he had offered his services to England.

General Beyers resigned command of the union forces when Premier Botha decided to take up arms against Germany.

General de Wet, in the South African war was commander-in-chief of the Orange Free State forces. He was commandant at Ladysmith and was sent to relieve General Cronje as second in command. After Cronje's surrender he received full command. H.

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CARRANZA WILL RESIGN PROVIDED THAT VILLA RETIRES TO PRIVATE LIFE

Offers to Relinquish Position in Mexico on This Condition.

TELLS HIS MOTIVES

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27.—Venustiano Carranza has submitted his resignation to the Aguas Calientes convention. His offer to relinquish his post as supreme chief of the nation, however, is conditional on the retirement to private life of General Francisco Villa.

In offering to resign, General Carranza said he was actuated only by the highest motives of patriotism and that acceptance or rejection of his offer must depend on whether or not his elimination would contribute toward peace and the furtherance of true democratic ideas.

NO DEFINITE ADVICES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Although officials had no definite advice of today's deliberations at the Mexican national convention at Aguas Calientes, previous dispatches had indicated that General Carranza's resignation would be submitted by Generals Obregon, Chao and Castro who interviewed the first chief.

The announcement from Mexico City that Carranza had submitted his resignation conditioned on the retirement to private life of General Francisco Villa was in line with reports from American Consul Stillman who a few days ago stated that Carranza was willing to resign if both Zapata and Villa relinquished their posts in the constitutional army.

The latest advice received by the state department from its special agents were dated Aguas Calientes, 3 p. m., yesterday, and told of the visit of twenty-eight Zapata delegates to General Villa's headquarters where General Villa was present the same day. It appears that the Zapata representatives did not come as duly authorized delegates of the southern chief but as a commission to exchange impressions and views with the delegates at the convention. When they had satisfied themselves of the character of the convention they were to report to Zapata and receive full authorization.

GERMANY'S RAID ON CHANNEL PORTS IS CHECKED FOR TIME

Germans Have Made Little, if Any Progress, Since Crossing Yser Canal—Losses on Both Sides Are Heaviest of the War.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—(9:45 p. m.)—The German raid on the channel ports, as it is called here, seems to have been checked for the time being, or, at any rate, the Germans have made little, if any progress since they crossed the Yser canal last Saturday. They, however, are still pushing with all the forces at their command and are meeting with stubborn resistance from French, British and Belgian troops.

Great Losses.

Losses on both sides continue proportionately to the fierceness of the battle which means that they are greater than those in any battle since the war was declared.

Along the coast, where the allies are assisted by French and British warships they apparently have more than held their own, and, after inflicting heavy losses on the Germans, have compelled them to try for an opening farther inland. Up until yesterday the allies had been forced to give way at some points but today, according to the French official communication, they have held their positions at every point from the mouth of the Yser to the Lens district and again have advanced between Ypres and Roulers, where there has been some of the sternest fighting of this sanguinary battle and where the British Indian troops have made their first appearance in the firing line.

The opposing forces are so strong that it must be many days before a decisive result is attained by either side; despite great losses they are suffering.

French on Offensive.

Along the old front, stretching from the river Oise to the Meuse, from which the Germans withdrew their best troops to strengthen the army attempting to advance along the coast, the French have been taking the offensive, and north of Soissons have been engaging in an artillery duel with the Germans in which they have destroyed several German batteries. They seem to have been at this for sometime, for the last three reports from Paris have announced the destruction of German guns.

Farther east the French have driven the Germans, who were threatening Nancy, back across the frontier. The Germans, however, are so strongly entrenched along this long line that it is believed they are preparing to remain for the winter.

Serious battles are proceeding in southern Poland and in Galicia, without decisive results. The Russians

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TORPEDO BOAT PAULDING POUNDED BY HIGH SEAS IN THE LYNNHAVEN BAY

Tiny Craft is Held Hard and Fast Between Two Sand Bars.

PANTHER STANDS BY

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 27.—Held fast between two sand bars in Lynnhaven bay, where she struck early this morning during a severe northeast storm, the torpedo boat Paulding is tonight being pounded by high seas, which at times break all over the tiny craft. Anchored nearby is the auxiliary cruiser Panther, mother ship of the torpedo flotilla. She has a rope made fast to the Paulding, but the latter craft is embedded so deep in the sand that all efforts to pull her into deep water were abandoned for fear that she could not stand the strain.

On board the Paulding are eighty-four men, some of them wearing life-preservers. Life-savers from Cape Henry station made several unsuccessful efforts to reach the Paulding today. The seas were so high they could not launch their life-boats.

The storm at midnight had abated and the sea was moderating. The torpedo boats Burroughs and Just also went ashore during the blow this morning. The Burroughs had a hole stove in her starboard bow and was picked up by the auxiliary cruiser Dixie. She later came to the Norfolk navy yard. The Just struck a sand-bar and had her starboard propeller broken off. She, too, came to the yard.

It was reported by the navy yard tonight that the Paulding was not leaking, according to last reports received from the vessel.

ROCKEFELLERS DEFENDED BY COUNSEL IN COURT AT U. S. STEEL HEARING

Says Government Added Them to "Add Drapery and Scenery to Suit."

OTHER ARGUMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—John D. Rockefeller and his son, named among defendants in the government's dissolution suit against the United States Steel corporation, were defended by counsel in court here today on the charge that they were co-conspirators in the formation and management of the big steel concern. George Welwood Murray, who argued their case, suggested that the government appended the name Rockefeller to the list of defendants merely to "add drapery and scenery" to the suit.

Counsel for the ore interests, commonly known as the Hill interests, which leased ore deposits in the Lake Superior region to the steel corporation, also appeared to declare his clients innocent of monopolistic intentions. It was the sixth day of argument in the case. David A. Reed, speaking for the steel corporation, maintained that it could not control the steel trade as to prices or competition, even if it so desired. Cordelia A. Severance, another attorney, declared the concern was always fair to competitors.

In defending the Rockefellers, Mr. Murray said his clients had no hand in the organization of the corporation, being merely sellers of property to the concern. They were only nominal directors, he said, never taking an active part in the property and resigning from the board long before the government suit was brought.



FULL DETAILS OF PLAN TO AID COTTON GROWERS MADE PUBLIC BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Includes Raising of \$135,000,000 Loan Fund From Banks of Cotton and Non Cotton States—Non Cotton States Will Be Asked to Subscribe the Principal Part of Loan—Plan Sent to Bankers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Full details of the plan for a \$135,000,000 loan fund to take care of the surplus cotton crop were made public tonight by the federal reserve board. The board's outline of the plan was sent to clearing house associations throughout the country. Responses are expected before the end of the week and officials were hopeful tonight that the plan would meet with sufficient banking support to make its adoption certain.

The outline differs only in detail from the previous announcements of the board. The fund, it is to be administered by a committee to be known as the central committee, to be composed of the individual reserve board members. Actual administration of the fund will be under a "cotton loan committee," consisting of these members:

Cotton Loan Committee. W. P. G. Harding, member of the board, chairman; Paul M. Warburg, of the board; Colonel E. M. Austin, of Texas; A. H. Wiggin, of New York; James S. Alexander, of New York; James R. Forgan, of Chicago; Fustus J. Wade, of St. Louis; Levi L. Post, of Philadelphia, and William A. Gaston, of Boston.

There are to be two classes of subscriptions. The first will be known as class "A," will aggregate \$100,000,000 and will be raised in non-cotton producing states. Class "B" subscriptions are to be made by banks or bankers in cotton-producing states.

Applications for loans must be submitted to state and local committees, which are required to approve them, and made through banks or

bankers. Applications must be accompanied by subscriptions to class "B" amounting to 25 per cent of the loan requested, so that non-cotton producing states participating will loan 75 per cent, and cotton states 25 per cent. Every subscriber will receive certificates of participation which shall be transferable on the committee's books and bear six per cent interest.

Loans will be made on notes at six per cent, with warehouse receipts for cotton as collateral, on the basis of six cents per pound of linting. All expenses for warehouse and insurance charges must be borne by the borrower. A guarantee fund is to be created by deductions of three per cent from the face value of all loans, which will be used also to provide funds for the payment of expenses of administration, estimated not to exceed 1-8 of one per cent of the fund.

Applications for loans must be made by February 1, 1915. The loans will have a maturity of one year with a promise of renewal for six months on approval of the central committee. In the repayment of subscribers to the fund, the class "A" certificates will be taken care of in a proportionately larger degree until the outstanding amounts of each class become equal.

The board's statement follows: "It is proposed to create in the manner hereinafter provided a fund of approximately \$135,000,000 to be known as the 'cotton loan fund' and to be used for the purpose herein stated. Subscribers to this fund shall be divided into two classes to be designated respectively as class 'A' and

class 'B' subscribers. Class 'A' subscribers shall consist of banks and other corporations, firms or individuals located or residing in other than the cotton-producing states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Tennessee.

"All class 'A' subscriptions shall be contingent upon the receipt of subscriptions of that class aggregating \$100,000,000. Class 'B' subscriptions shall be made by banks or bankers located or residing in the cotton-producing states herein mentioned, and in addition, more particularly explained; no class 'B' subscriptions shall be required except as a condition of a loan or loans to be made out of the fund to be created, and in such event subscriptions shall not be required to exceed 25 per cent of the amount of the loan applied for.

Reserve Certificates. "Each subscriber shall, upon the payment in whole or in part of the amount subscribed for, receive a participation certificate transferable on the books of the committee showing on its face the class of subscription representing thereby and specifying the terms under which the owner will be entitled to share in the distribution of the monies realized from the loans made from the fund created.

"All class 'A' and class 'B' certificates shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly.

"The cotton loan fund will be administered under the direction of a committee to be known as the cen-

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EXCHANGE QUESTION IS RAPIDLY BEING SOLVED

Natural Trade Developments Are Doing Much to Solve This Problem.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Developments in the natural course of trade are doing much in the opinion of treasury officials to solve the intricate problems of international exchange.

Conferences with Sir George Paish and American bankers will be resumed Friday by the federal reserve board, but there was apparent in official circles tonight a feeling of confidence that many of the most vexing features of the situation soon would eliminate themselves.

The fact that the rate for foreign exchange in New York had dropped to within a few cents of normal, and the inclination of individual debtors in this country to take care of their own obligations in the usual channels of exchange were pointed out as encouraging signs. Great Britain's agreement that cotton shall not be regarded as contraband and shall be on the free list is expected to help in finding a bottom for cotton. The twelve reserve banks will be open within three weeks, and with the vast reserves to be released with their entrance into the field, general conditions are expected to show decided improvements.

Confident that normal conditions are about to come to the surface, Secretary McAdoo expressed regret tonight again that congress failed to pass the bill for government purchase of commercial ships. An effort probably will be made by the administration to put the measure through next winter. Mr. McAdoo said that if such ships were available now, a great opportunity could be seized to transport cotton to many nations that want it.

GRAND JURY REFUSES TO INDICT MRS. CRAWFORD

Relatives of Dead Husband Had Warrant for Her Arrest Issued.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 27.—The Fulton county grand jury here today refused to indict Mrs. Mary Belle Crawford charged in a warrant with poisoning her husband Joshua Crawford, an Atlanta capitalist, who died in 1903.

Mrs. Crawford is now free of the charge. The action of the grand jury today was the second "no bill" returned against her and, under the Georgia law, criminal proceedings can not be brought on an old charge after a grand jury has twice failed to indict.

Mr. Crawford had been married only a few weeks when he died. His heirs later caused the warrant to be issued and instituted legal proceedings to obtain possession of the estate valued at \$250,000, which was bequeathed to Mrs. Crawford. This suit is still pending.

NO NURSES NEEDED.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—No nurses from Canada are needed in Europe and none will be sent unless the department of militia decides to send ambulance units with the second contingent. This decision was reached tonight by the Canadian relief committee. It also was decided that movements by Canadian women to raise money to send nurses abroad should cease for the present, to prevent overlapping of work. The militia department has application from hundreds of nurses, it was stated.

RESERVES GREATER THAN REQUIRED BY NEW LAW

National Banks Have \$580,000,000 More Reserves Than Are Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Comptroller of the Currency Williams tonight made public a statement showing that reserves held by national banks on September 12, the date of his last call for their condition, were \$580,000,000 in excess of the amount required under the new banking law.

Of this sum \$53,000,000 was in the Boston district; \$82,000,000 in the New York district; \$70,000,000 in the Philadelphia district; \$59,000,000 in the Cleveland district; \$21,000,000 in the Richmond district; \$14,000,000 in the Atlanta district; \$8,000,000 in the Chicago district; \$18,000,000 in the St. Louis district; \$43,000,000 in the Minneapolis district; \$57,000,000 in the Kansas City district; \$24,000,000 in the Dallas district, and \$50,000,000 in the San Francisco district. The total reserve was about \$115,000,000 above present legal requirements.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Forecast for North Carolina: Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

PRESBYTERIANS OF NORTH CAROLINA MEET AT HICKORY

Rev. R. P. Smith, of Asheville, Elected Moderator By Acclamation.

OTHER OFFICIALS ARE NAMED BY SYNOD

Retiring Moderator, Dr. Shields, Preaches Powerful Opening Sermon.

HICKORY, N. C., Oct. 27.—Rev. R. P. Smith, of Asheville, was unanimously chosen as moderator of the synod of North Carolina Presbyterian church, which convened here this morning. Rev. Smith succeeded Dr. M. McG. Shields, retiring moderator. Other officers were elected and various business matters discussed during the day's proceedings.

The synod convened at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

The opening sermon was preached by Dr. M. McG. Shields, the retiring moderator. Dr. Shields took his text from Acts 13:1. His sermon was powerful and constituted an appeal for more personal work in the evangelization of the world. Long since, he said, the value of personal touch in business had become known and that fully seventy per cent of the business of the world was done by personal solicitation through the work of the commercial traveler. Then why, he asked, should Christians not do more of the personal work in saving souls, for in this lay the secret of success in Christian work.

Civic Institute.

He gave an instance of a minister who said should he be given his choice of the manner in which he would save a certain number of souls in a stated time he would choose personal touch with each and every one instead of preaching to them from the pulpit.

The language of the text was well illustrated and brought out ably the value of diligence in seeking to save souls.

At the close of the session the assembly was led in prayer by Rev. J. G. Garth and the synod was adjourned to order by Dr. Shields, in the presence of retiring moderator, who led in prayer.

The clerk next called the roll of ministers and elders.

The moderator called for the election of moderator and clerk, but on motion of Rev. Garth this was postponed in order to give ministers and elders who had not yet arrived time to get here and be present at the election.

Rev. Garth presented the report of the committee of arrangements and this was adopted.

At 1 o'clock the synod took a recess until 2:30 o'clock.

New Moderator Named.

On re-assembling Rev. R. P. Smith of Asheville, was elected moderator by acclamation. Rev. E. L. Siler, of Montreat, was elected permanent

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GAS EXPLOSION IN MINE RESULTS IN THE DEATH OF SIXTY-ONE MINERS

Three Hundred Entombed at the Time of the Explosion.

BALANCE ESCAPE.

ROYALTON, Ill., Oct. 27.—A total of sixty-one dead is shown on the casualty list issued late tonight by officials of the Franklin Coal and Coke company at whose mine near here 300 men were entombed at the going to work hour this morning.

Rescuers late today found fifteen dazed and injured miners in a pocket in the burning shaft and led them to safety.

The decrease in the number of dead from earlier estimates was accounted for by the registration tonight of scores of miners who escaped during the day but who were too busy assisting in rescue work to answer to the roll call of rescued.

Twenty minutes before the explosion 346 men went into the mine, only the last cage full of the day force remaining on the surface. Tonight twenty-four bodies had been recovered and thirty-seven men were missing. Mine officials conceded that the thirty-seven still were entombed and never would be brought out alive.