THE WEATHER: FAIR.

THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

CITIZEN WANT ADS BRING RESULTS.

VOL. XXXI, NO. 50 — ASHEVILLE, N. C. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1914. — PRICE FIVE CENTS

SHOOTING ACROSS AMERICAN BORDER MUST BE STOPPED

Such is Warning Sent to Gutierrez and Carranza From Washington.

OPPOSING CHIEFS ARE WARNED ALIKE

American Shells, Aimed By American Gunners, to Talk in Future.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The United States has served formal notice on both Provisional President Gutierrez and General Carranza that unless they prevent their troops firing across the American boundary, such force will be employed by this country as is necessary to protect American territory.

In the most threatening expression from the Washington government since diplomatic correspondence with General Huerta before the occupation of Vera Cruz, the chiefs of the two factions opposing each other at Naco, across the Arizona town of the same name, were warned that firing across the line must cease.

Messages Sent.

The messages were to be conveyed by American Consul Canada to General Carranza at Vera Cruz, and by American Consul Silliman to General Gutierrez at Mexico City. They left here late last night and answers are not expected before tomorrow.

The peremptory tone of the communications did not become generally known until tonight, although the sending of field artillery to Naco was explained previously as meaning that the Mexican forces would be shelled out of their positions and driven several miles from the line of firing into the United States continued.

The messages pointed out that several Americans have died of wounds received from bullets fired from Mexican territory and that the United States had appealed in vain to Generals Maytorena and Hill, commanding opposing forces at Naco.

Turns to Chiefs.

The Washington government stated that it now turned to the respective chiefs to whom the contending generals are supposed to owe allegiance asking that they be warned immediately against further violations of American rights. If the chiefs cannot end the reckless firing the United States government pointed out unequivocally that its duty will be to protect American lives by force.

The American government made it clear, incidentally, that it had no idea of invading Mexican territory or interfering with the right of the Mexican people to settle their own disputes.

Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, lately named assistant chief-of-staff of the army, is in personal charge at Naco with three batteries of field artillery and eleven troops of cavalry.

The general belief here is that it will not be necessary to use force, as it is understood proposals are being exchanged between Maytorena and Hill whereby the contending columns are to retire a fixed distance from the border, creating virtually a neutral zone.

The Naco affair will constitute a precedent for the United States government in future. No further firing across the line will be tolerated, according to the decision of President Wilson and his cabinet.

BOND OF TELEGRAPHER IS FORFEITED; DEFENDANT DID NOT APPEAR IN COURT

Was Charged With Revealing Contents of Telegraphic Message.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The bond of $1,000 furnished by H. L. Linder was declared forfeited today by the court of general sessions when Linder failed to appear to plead formally to an indictment charging him with having violated Section 552 of the penal law in revealing the contents of a telegraphic message sent out by The Associated Press. Linder was a Postal telegraph operator in the office of the New York Globe.

After Linder had testified before the grand jury, indictments were found against James Rice, telegraph manager of the New York News bureau, and William H. Paton, who conducts a sporting news service, charging them with wrongfully obtaining possession of and wrongfully revealing the contents of messages sent out by The Associated Press.

Paton is still at the Tombs, having been unable to furnish the $5,000 bond fixed in his case. Rice is at liberty under $5,000 bond. Both pleaded not guilty.

NURNBERG MEETS SAME FATE AS HER SISTER WARSHIPS

Run Down by British Fleet and Sunk—Dresden Cornered in Magellan Straits—Battle Still Raging in Poland, is Report.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—(8:50 p. m.)—The German cruiser Nurnberg, which withdrew from the battle off the Falkland Islands last Tuesday and attempted to escape in company with the cruiser Dresden, while the British warships under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Doveton Sturdee were sinking the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, was hunted across the water by units of the British fleet and sunk the same day.

Dresden Cornered.

This information was contained in a statement of the British official press bureau made public today. The statement added that search for the Dresden was still proceeding. Although the official press bureau says the British men of war are still seeking for the last one of Admiral von Spee's vessels, unofficial reports received in Buenos Aires say the Dresden has been cornered in the tortuous Straits of Magellan. Whether these reports are true or not is believed in admiralty circles here that the Dresden, even though she is a somewhat faster boat than those sunk in Tuesday's battle, eventually will be brought into action.

The battle in which the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sent to the bottom, according to an admiralty report, lasted five hours with intervals. The Scharnhorst sank in three hours and the Gneisenau two hours later. No loss of any British vessel has been reported by the admiralty.

Insurance Rates Drop.

The destruction of a majority of the ships of the German squadron had an immediate effect on insurance rates, and the government rate for insurance of cargoes against war risk was reduced immediately from two guineas to one and one-half guineas per cent. One member of Lloyds who recently has not been accepting any business, resumed operations. The impression prevails among naval men that Admiral von Spee, realizing that he could no longer keep out of touch with the British and Japanese fleets patrolling the Pacific, decided to enter the Atlantic and make a run for home, hoping that at least some of his ships would get past the British.

This move, it is said was anticipated by the admiralty and Vice Admiral Sturdee was sent south to head off the Germans before they could get well into the Atlantic and scatter, which would have made their capture more difficult.

Daring Raid.

LONDON, December 11.—(12:32 a. m.)—Half a

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.)

OPERATORS' COUNSEL ATTEMPTED TO DIRECT ACTS OF STATE TROOPS

Such is Testimony of Adjutant General Before Industrial Commission.

HEARING DELAYED.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 10.—Former Judge Jesse C. Northcut, attorney for the Colorado coal operators, attempted to direct the acts of the state troops while they were in charge of the southern strike district, according to Adjutant General John Chase, commander of the state troops, who appeared as a witness today before the commission on industrial relations.

The only civilian who testified today was M. L. Low, keeper of the Colorado and Southern railroad pump house adjoining the Ludlow colony. Low fled from the pump house across the Ludlow battlefield, he said, carrying his little daughter, after more than two hundred bullets had gone through his house.

The hearing was delayed for a short time by Captain Phillip S. Van Cise's refusal to divulge proceedings of the inquiry by the military commission, which took place under an oath of secrecy. Released from his oath by Adjutant General Chase, Van Cise demanded also to be released by Governor Ammons, who told him to "use his judgment." Van Cise thereupon refused to testify.

Captain Harold G. Garwood, commanding a military cavalry troop, testified that Lieutenant Garry Lawrence, of the state infantry, recruited fifteen or twenty mine guards into the infantry, although he had no instructions to do so.

APPOINTMENT ANNOYS MEMBERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION

Rosseau Appointed Deputy Marshal to Succeed Hampton.

NO CONSULTATION.

(By George H. Manning.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Embarrassment and annoyance was plainly written on the faces of several members of the North Carolina delegation here today when word was received from Charles A. Webb of Asheville, marshal for the western district, that he had appointed J. R. Rosseau, of Wilkes county, to be deputy marshal to succeed Deputy Hampton of Ashe county, who resigned. It is usual for marshals, collectors and district attorneys to consult the senators and congressmen before making appointments on their staff, but Webb did not do this.

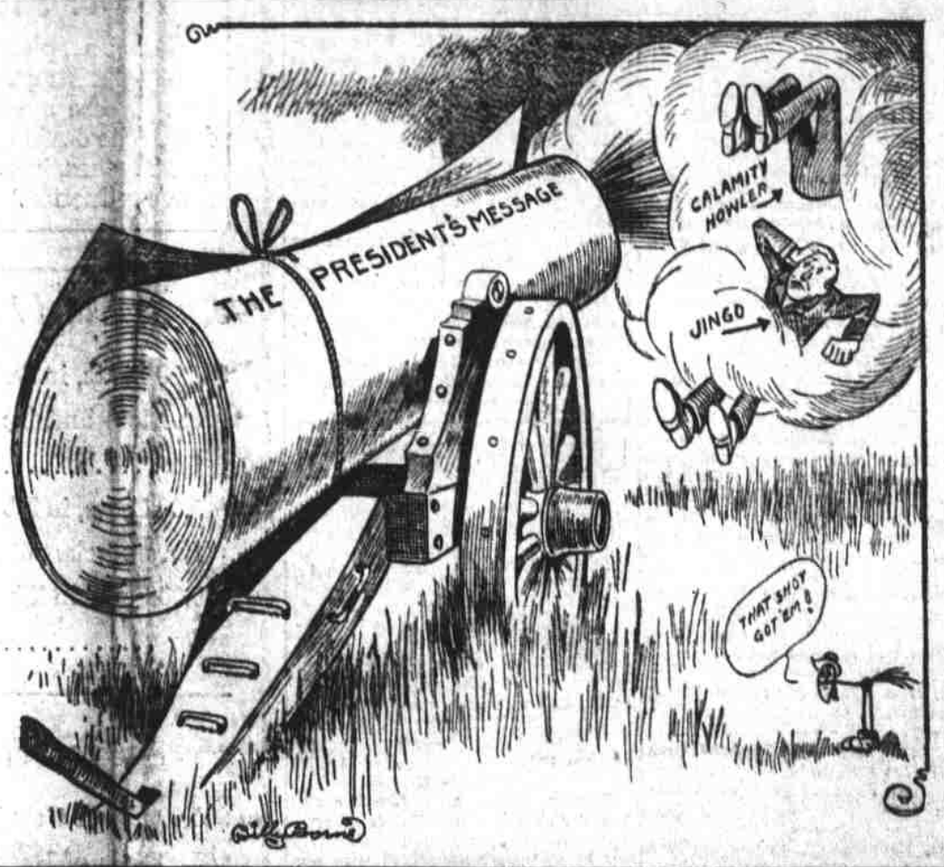
The removal of Hampton from Ashe county to Wilkesboro and his failure to receive increased salary caused him to neglect his duty, resulting in his resignation.

Congressman Page wanted to have J. H. Jones of Wilkes county appointed. Congressman Doughton wanted another Ashe county man appointed, as he claimed his district had no patronage, while Pages had plenty. Senator Overman and other congressmen also had candidates.

Congressman Doughton has recommended the appointment of Robert V. Brawley as postmaster at Statesville.

Collector Watts, who arrived today, said he has no business, but is just "vacationing."

A Hot Shot



MILITARY PREPAREDNESS AGAIN DOMINANT SUBJECT; SECRETARY DANIELS EXPLAINS HIS VIEWS

Head of the Navy Department Expresses the Belief That the Two Battleship Program is Adequate—Says When War is Over European Countries Will Be Exhausted—Examined at Length.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Military preparedness of the nation was again the dominant subject of congressional attention today. Secretary Daniels, before the house naval committee, defended his two battleships a year construction program and declared the sentiment of the people of the United States opposed turning the country into a great military power. Meantime a free-for-all national defence debate occupied the house itself.

Mr. Daniels during an all day examination said this country already had a powerful navy and that while "with abundant reverence" he might favor the general board's four battleship plan, he thought the two battleship plan, hethought the two battleship plan, he thought the two battleships a year was adequate. Giving as an opinion as to the word military situation at the close of the European war the secretary predicted an international conference on armament.

"When the war is over," he said, "those countries will be so exhausted in their resources and burdened with debt that there will be a great revulsion against war. I expect the revulsion will be so great that we will have an international conference on armament—more possible now than ever before—and that we will get some action by which the navies of the world powers will be used only to carry into execution the agreements the countries reach."

Gardner Heard.

Representative Gardner precipitated the military discussion on the house floor with a speech criticising the administration for "laying the cold hand of death" on his proposal for special investigation of military and naval conditions. He assailed the rules committee for refusal to grant him a hearing, and the naval and military committees for failure to summon before them former cabinet officials and other witnesses he wanted examined.

"If war were to break out today," said Mr. Gardner, "it would be found our coast defenses have not sufficient ammunition for an hour's fighting."

Representative Fitzgerald of New York, replied briefly, and promised to make a complete statement later which would make "notoriety seeking ex-secretaries" less anxious to discuss the national defense. Representative Dies, of Texas, ridiculed the thought of impending danger of attack. Representative Sisson of Mississippi, charged the "war propaganda" to the manufacturers of war material. Representative Prouty, of Iowa, pleaded for international disarmament, arbitration, and an international police, declared a force of trained squirrel shooters could prevent the landing of a hostile force on American soil.

General Debate.

Today's discussion seemed to threaten a prolonged general debate on both sides of the capitol. In the senate tomorrow the military situation will be discussed by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts. Secretary Daniels will continue his statement before the house committee.

Mr. Daniels was cross questioned sharply by the committee members today regarding the difference between his views and those of the general board, whose four battleship plan contemplates completion of a fleet of forty-eight battleships by 1919.

The secretary said the board had recommended an annual increase of two battleships until congress appropriated for only one, and then the board changed to a four battleship program. There are now forty battleships built, building and authorized, he said, adding that with authorization of two ships a year in 1915, 1916 and 1917 "we would be only two ships behind the original program."

Chairman Padgett said the general board in 1908 recommended four battleships when "we were only two battleships behind the program and they have kept up the four program since. The board says it has consistently adhered to the program they inaugurated in 1903. They have not done so."

"Their idea of four battleships was to catch up so as to get forty-eight by 1919," explained the secretary.

"You have confidence in the general board?" asked Mr. Roberts.

"I have great confidence in the board."

"Have we all the 'mother ships' (tenders) on hand or authorized, necessary for the fifty-nine submarines built, building or authorized?"

The secretary said no, but that enough could be improvised. "In the need of other things," he said, "we can get along without putting any more money in 'mother ships.' It is not expected or contemplated to use all of the submarines at one time." Thirty submarines are completed. With three oil tank ships altogether, the navy, he thought, would get alone very well. When the Atlantic fleet went to Mexico, Mr. Daniels said, he found it easy to buy and improvise a hospital ship in three weeks.

Fighting Ships.

"My theory," he said, "is that we should put all the money available for construction into our fighting ships, and not auxilaries."

Secretary Daniels said submarines presented a great problem, there had been much trouble over engines and batteries. He asked the committee to authorize $100,000, for a battery from Thomas A. Edison, which he said, if it did the work Mr. Edison thought it would do, would solve the whole submarine problem.

Mr. Daniels declared the building of submarines was most difficult, and that when they were built they seldom fulfilled promises made for them. "Now," he said, "we have bought material and are beginning to build a submarine ourselves at the Portsmouth navy yard. I believe we have got to come to building them ourselves." He said that at one time he had contemplated purchase of submarines in Germany and France with a view to finding out their methods.

Three Heard From.

Referring to the disappointments in submarine efficiency, the secretary reminded the committee that "out of 200 submarines that Germany and England together have, the world has heard of the achievements of only three."

Representative Hobson cited the newspaper reports that England was building fifteen capital ships for delivery in 1915, more than three times her average program; Germany nine,

(Continued on Page Eight.)

BANK CASHIER LEAVES STATE PENITENTIARY

R. H. Alford Returns to Kenly to Begin Life Anew.

RALEIGH, Dec. 10.—R. H. Alford, former cashier of a bank at Kenly, received a cordial farewell from authorities at the state's prison this morning and passed out of the prison and stockade a free man, determined to start life over again with his wife and children at Kenly, where townspeople have expressed confidence in him and urged upon Governor Craig that he be pardoned.

Alford's sentence was five years and he has just finished two years' service with a model record.

Recently a big delegation of citizens of Kenly and friends in this city were given a hearing in the interest of pardon. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels was among those who put in special pleas for the pardon to be granted. Governor Craig says Alford turned over to the bank all his property and it was evident that he did not intend to defraud the bank, but was gradually involved.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Forecast for North Carolina: Fair Friday

GENERAL BLISS TAKES COMMAND AT NACO, ARIZ.

Prepares to Prevent Mexicans From Firing Across American Border.

NACO, Ariz., Dec. 10.—Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, who arrived here today to take charge of American troops guarding the border, made his first examination of the situation under fire. Two bullets fired in the battle on the Mexican side of the boundary passed perilously near the general and his staff as he was examining a bomb proof near the immigration station, about 100 feet north of the international line.

Soldiers guarding the immigration station are protected by three bomb proofs and by a line of loaded coal cars drawn up between the American town and the border, but a break in the line of cars had been left to permit access to the border. General Bliss was near the break when the bullets whistled through.

Scores of bullets fell on American territory today. The American town is less than a quarter of a mile wide and scarcely a building has escaped being struck.

Messages received tonight indicated that the three batteries of United States artillery would arrive from El Paso tomorrow.

SENATOR WORKS WOULD PROHIBIT ALL EXPORTS

Would Also Ask Warring Nations to Declare Truce Over Christmas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Food, clothing or any commodity which would serve to prolong the European war, as well as contraband would be barred from export through a bill introduced today by Senator Works.

Direct prohibition of export would exclude "food, clothing, supplies, arms ammunition, horses, or war supplies of any kind, whether the same be contraband of war or not."

Senator Kenyon introduced a resolution to request the warring nations in the name of the American congress to declare a twenty day truce over the holidays, "that the Christian people of the world may fittingly observe the Christmas season," and with "the hope that such cessation of hostilities may stimulate reflection upon the part of such nations as to the meaning and spirit of the Christmas time and that there may come again on earth peace and good will toward men."

HEALTH SERVICE MAKES REPORT TO SENATE ON SERUM

Dr. Stimson Closes Inquiry Into Merits of von Ruck Vaccine on Senate Order

SAYS CLAIMS TO DATE NOT CONFIRMED

Dr. Karl von Ruck Makes Strong Reply Charging Prejudice.

(By George H. Manning.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10—The claims of Drs. Karl and Silvio Von Ruck of Asheville, that they have discovered a serum, which when injected into people and animals by a process similar to vaccination to prevent smallpox, will make them immune from tuberculosis are not endorsed by the United States public health service in report made to the senate today, as the result of a resolution calling for the investigation introduced about eighteen months ago by Senator Overman.

The report fully reviews the investigation carried on by Dr. A. M. Stimson, from August 6, 1913, to October 23, 1914, at Asheville and Washington, Surgeon Stimson, the report says, worked with the Von Rucks at their sanitarium in Asheville for two months. They then disagreed as to the right of the government expert to conduct experiments of his own, separate and distinct from those carried on jointly with the Von Rucks in the Asheville laboratory. This resulted in Stimson leaving Asheville and removing his animals to the hygenic laboratory at Washington, where he completed his investigation.

The Winyah sanitarium, conducted by the Von Rucks, the report says, is a well managed institution. Stimson declares his independent observations and investigations showed that the methods of Von Ruck in the laboratory were such as to cause him to conduct his own experiments independently. The results attained by Von Ruck, as placed on the record books are not conclusive, says Stimson.

Limited Inquiry.

The findings of the public health service are summed up briefly in the "conclusions" which read in part as follows: "This report concerns itself with the methods and practices of Doctors Karl and Silvio Von Ruck as applied to the prevention and cure of tuberculosis during the time of the investigation and not as to what they may have been at some previous time or what the prospects as to their future may be.

"At the time of the investigation the Doctors Von Ruck were unable to furnish evidence of a satisfactory nature in support of their contentions regarding certain fundamental phenomena upon which their system of specific therapy is based, nor were the investigators able by individual ex-

(Continued from Page Three.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PENITENTIARY IS FILED WITH GOVERNOR CRAIG

State Farm is Reported By Chairman Varner to Be in Good Condition.

CONVICT SYSTEM.

RALEIGH, Dec. 10.—The biennial report of directors of the state's prison, filed this afternoon with Governor Craig by Chairman Varner, for the general assembly, shows $20,100 balance in the treasury, with $12,791 current bills against the prison outstanding.

The report shows 415 convicts engaged on contract work distributed as follows: Elkin and Alleghany railroad, 221; Watauga and Yadkin, 56; Statesville Air Line, 46; Hickory Nut Gap highway, 59; Madison county highway, 33.

It is set out that the prison is receiving credit on the books of the state treasurer of $350 per day for the convicts at work on Elkin and Alleghaney; $91 per day for those on Watauga and Yadkin.

Convicts on other contract work bring no revenue and the prison has had to expend $60,919 for maintenance of these convicts which added to the loss through no revenue from the work on Statesville Air Line makes $117,573 total losses to the prison the past two years through this system.

The report sets out that the state farm is in excellent condition and insists that a thorough study of conditions would completely eliminate whatever sentiment there may be in this state for selling the state farm. The prison gets $37,500 for its state farm cotton toward maintaining its convict system. Increasing tendency to retain able bodied convicts for the county chaingang and sending the physically unfit to the penitentiary is reported.