

The Asheville Gazette News.

WEATHER FORECAST: SOMEWHAT COOLER.

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ALLIES TURN ON GERMANS; FIGHT RESULTING MAY PROVE DECISIVE

ENTIRE CHANGE IN BATTLE LINE

Germans seem to be neglecting Paris for time in effort to crush French Eastern Forces.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF GERMANS IS PUZZLE

Disappearance Southeastward of Great Force Expected to Attack Paris Is Problem Yet Unsolved.

London, Sept. 8.—There has been a complete change in the aspect of the line of battle in France within the last 48 hours, says the Havre correspondent of the Morning Post.

"During the first half of last week, the entire valley of the Seine from Paris to Havre was menaced. This has suddenly been frustrated and the Germans seem to have disappeared from this section.

"They? I have no hesitation in asserting that this was due in large measure to the British action south of Chantilly after the battle of Compiègne in which terrible losses were inflicted on the Germans. The British burned the forest of Compiègne, which was effective in driving large forces of Germans from cover.

"The Germans have come to recognize the British as a particularly hard nut to crack and this has saved the Seine for the time being. The Germans found a better game to the east. They are sweeping around, conspicuous of Paris, to crush the eastern forces if the French as between the jaws of a nut cracker. These forces count upon annihilating the French armies of the east and devouring Paris at their leisure."

"The world's greatest puzzle today" says the Chronicle Paris correspondent. "is the disappearance southeastward of the German host which was supposed to be ready to dash itself against Paris. To the close student it would seem that the main aim is to reach the southern and somewhat less strongly fortified side of Paris, but I think on the whole it is larger and bolder than this. The official communication of Friday reveals that there are three German armies moving southward. Friday's communication said, 'the enemy has reached La Ferté, passed Rheims and is reaching along the Argonne. It is evident that it cannot be the same army which reaches La Ferté 15 miles from Paris, which reaches Rheims, 45 from Paris, and which reaches the Argonne forest, 125 miles from Paris.'

"The chief necessities of the German tacticians are: first, to get out of reach of the Belgians; second, to keep as far as possible from the ever-increasing British contingent; third, to immobilize the army of Paris; fourth, to reduce the length of the line of communication and remove direct touch with Germany; fifth, while accomplishing these ends, to smash the other French armies; sixth, when the German armies are united, to be able to march directly on Berlin or Paris as circumstances may direct.

"The present movement to the eastward is apparently with the object of accomplishing these things. The immense strategical overturn may involve the German abandonment of Belgium and northern France, but it immediately threatens the French armies before the Vosges with a rear attack."

To Mask Movement

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Mantz says: "The battle of Creil, fought on Wednesday and the ensuing days, was intended to mask the new German movement to break through the line of French fortresses ranged north-easterly through Rheims.

"I was a witness of the troops pouring eastwards and of the placing of troops to strengthen the ramparts of the allies that was to check the German torrent. It became clear, I suppose, to the German general staff, that just when they were within reach of their objective, Paris, the strength opposing their march was more than their fatigued, shaken men could penetrate within a period that would permit the solving, in addition, the Russian problem. The Germans wheeled suddenly, as though in desperation, in an effort to destroy the French strength.

"Alive and Safe." Chicago, Sept. 8.—Maurice Gerbeault, correspondent of the Chicago Daily News at Brussels, reported to have disappeared in the war zone of Belgium, is alive and safe, according to a cablegram to the Daily News.

REFUGEES RUSH TO RELIEF COMMITTEE

American Headquarters in London is Virtually Overwhelmed.

London, Sept. 8.—The American relief committee was virtually overwhelmed today by a rush of refugees from Germany and Austria, many of whom could not speak English. No fewer than 2,000 made application for assistance, two-thirds of them women and children.

Crowded ships sailed today for America from British ports. All Americans applying have received temporary financial assistance. Many Americans arrived last night from Brussels, Berlin and other continental cities. In Brussels the American relief committee has received a large house which is stocked with a supply of canned goods for use only in cases of emergencies.

The last sight of Americans before leaving Berlin was a column of wagons bearing German wounded. The provision of vans took three hours to pass a given point.

There is much destitution in Berlin on account of unemployment. In various parts of the city the American relief committee is allowing stranded Americans 62 cents each daily for their board.

Will Remain

Washington, Sept. 8.—At the request of Ambassador Herrick, Assistant Secretary Breckenridge will remain in Paris for a time to help care for refugees there.

250,000 RUSSIANS IN FRANCE, REPORT

Rome, Sept. 8.—According to the Rome Tribuna there is in France today a total of 250,000 Russian troops.

This newspaper attributes Emperor William's presence at Metz to this concentration of the Russians. The steamer Mauretania, which reached New York September 3, brought the first reports of extensive landing of Russian troops at French ports. The strict British censorship maintained, prevented dispatch of this intelligence by cable.

Letters from London, dated August 27, corroborated the reports of the Mauretania passengers. From these two sources it was gathered that England, early in the war, had placed more than 80,000 Russian troops in France by means of transports sent to the north of the Scandinavian peninsula to Archangel.

FALLS BETWEEN FREIGHT CARS; SERIOUSLY INJURED

Furman Rogers, a yard switchman employed in the Asheville yards of the Southern Railway company, this morning at 4:30 o'clock fell between two freight cars and was seriously injured. He was removed to the Meriwether hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the right leg and right arm. He sustained several severe cuts about the body.

RULER'S DEATH REPORTED

London, Sept. 8.—The African World, a weekly publication, has received information through what it regards as a reliable Austrian source, to the effect that the Austrian emperor, Francis Joseph, died twelve days ago. News of the emperor's death was suppressed in Austria. Hungary, the paper says, because of the dangerous internal situation.

GERMAN RIGHT IS SHARPLY CHECKED

Advance of Allies Is Followed by Action Along Whole Front--Invaders are Fighting With Desperation.

REPORTS CONFLICTING AS TO AUSTRIAN-RUSSIAN BATTLES

The Russian Claims of Renewed Success Against First Austrian Army are Denied in Berlin--Fighting Still Centers Around Lemberg.

London, Sept. 8.—The public is waiting breathless with the hope that the allies have finally taken the offensive but the cautious tone of the official communications from France indicate the forward movement of the allies is only a feeler to learn the meaning of the eastward swing of the German right.

No matter, however, what the forward movement may mean the decisive battle cannot long be postponed.

Meanwhile the valley of the Seine, lately overrun by the Germans, has been cleared which has given the peasants a breathing spell.

The eastward swing of the Germans has caused a readjustment of the allies' lines. The eastward swing was so promptly discovered by the allies' aeroplanes that plenty of time was given to the allies for this readjustment. Before the front of their wedge-like advance the veterans of the allies' left wing which underwent a terrible battering at the French-Belgian borders, are standing firm. They have been reinforced and their losses have been replaced.

Another advantage enjoyed by the allies is that their flanks are protected by the great fortresses of Paris and Verdun, while in the German rear Maubeuge is still held by the French despite the fall of three of its fortresses.

In the eastern war theater General Ruzsky's Stonewall Jackson tactics has been checked by the strong fortress of Przemyśl, but this delay will not prevent the general forward movement of the Russian forces along the border from Tilsit to Lemberg.

The Russians consider it necessary, however, to take Przemyśl so that the Austrians may not have a single stronghold left in Galicia.

Remarkable reports continue to come in regarding the speed of General Ruzsky's march. The soldiers slept on an average of two hours nightly and made 35 miles daily.

It is evident from dispatches received at Petrograd that the Austrians hoped to make a long stand at Lemberg, the latter having gathered large

One of the most important battles of the war continues today along the line from Nantuil-le-Hautueil to Verdun. The Germans have swept through the entire Compeigne country and are now hurling their strength against the allied forces which are lined up for 40 miles. A dispatch today reports success for the allies against the German right, which was reported to have suffered sharply in an attempt to cross the Meuse.

In the eastern theater of the war, the Russians, following their brilliant success at Lemberg, are throwing their forces against the first Austrian army, which for three days has been desperately trying to break through the Russian line between Lublin and Keholm.

Details of the fighting around Lemberg contain the statement that the Russians took 28,000 prisoners. On the other hand, advices received from Berlin by the German embassy say that the eastern army advancing on Russians, repulsed a violent Russian attack and captured 6000 prisoners.

Reports from the Balkans say that the Turks are placing men along the Tchatalja lines outside Constantinople with the view of opposing possible Russian landing on the Black sea country.

President Wilson has set aside Sunday, October 4, as a day of prayer for peace in Europe.

stores. These were seized by the Russians, enabling them to quicken their march, independent of transport trains.

Desperate Battle

A telegram from Vienna says that General Ruzsky, after capturing Lemberg, executed a flank movement against the Austrians under General Auffenburg and is today engaged in a desperate attempt to annihilate Auffenburg's army.

"The battle has continued three days," says the dispatch, "and is likely to continue several more."

A dispatch to the Star from Petrograd, says many German aeroplanes are appearing on the Russian frontier, heralding the arrival of reinforcements.

The Germans seem to possess a powerful force in the Posen district, the correspondent says, as they move their troops to Posen to east Prussia or Galicia as the occasion demands.

A Reuter telegram from Petrograd says the 81,000 prisoners taken in recent battles on the Austrian frontier have all been sent to the interior governments where there is difficulty in knowing how to dispose of them.

A dispatch from Rome says the Austrians have concentrated 70,000 men at Solanikia, Dalmatia.

French Advance

A Reuter dispatch from Paris says: "Official statements regarding the situation at the front indicate that the French have advanced about 10 miles up to noon Monday."

"This news from the front has produced an excellent impression."

"Unofficial news, and that brought back by soldiers returning from the front is even more encouraging. Paris has evidently lost a large proportion of its population, but the return of many of those who hastily departed during the last few days in confidently expected."

A large number of German troops continue to re-pass Liege on their way back to Germany, says an Antwerp dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

Paris Optimistic

Paris, Sept. 8.—Paris is optimistic this morning. Even the surprise at finding that the Germans have been able to traverse nearly the entire Compeigne country, does not shake confidence in the outcome of the great battle which, after all the maneuvers, is being fought on ground selected by General Joseph Joffre, the French commander in chief.

The turning movement of the Germans finally resulted in a battle formation which puts their right in jeopardy, as yesterday's attack by the allies' left proved.

It may be inferred by the meagre news that the army, (Continued on Page 9.)

FLOODS HELPING BELGIANS WIN

Opening of Dikes Proves Winning Card in Fighting Before Antwerp--Germans Suffer Severely.

GERMANS MAY AGAIN MEET SAME CONDITION

There Are Three Zones Around Antwerp That May Be Flooded--Largest Many Miles Square.

London, Sept. 8.—The Daily Mail's Antwerp correspondent, says: "Seven thousand Belgians were surprised at Termonde by 30,000 Germans Friday. The Germans at first were compelled to retire; then they were reinforced and drove cut the Belgians. The Germans, however, succeeded in cutting off Antwerp from Ostend."

"Meanwhile other German troops were coming up and ran into some forts of which they had misjudged the positions. With great loss they fell back and then the defenders played their winning card by opening the dikes.

"By this move the Germans lost nearly all their artillery and suffered great losses. Their losses in men are said to have been 10,000 but it is more likely they were 4,000.

"The flood was the deciding factor and the Germans will meet it again before they march into Antwerp. There are three zones which may be flooded, round that city. The largest zone is to the south of the city and covers 60 or 70 square miles. The great topic of conversation here is how long the Germans will take to get in their work.

"The preparing and completion of forts continues unceasingly. Unfortunately the forts will not be able to do all their designers meant them to do. They were to be armed with great Krupp guns, but as in the case of Namur they were delayed in delivery again and again until now it is too late. Some of the forts, especially on the southwest, are incomplete, as the enemy well knows."

SOUTH CAROLINA'S SECOND PRIMARY

Interest Centers in Contest for Governor--Other Officers to Be Named.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 8.—Democratic voters of South Carolina today are balloting in the second democratic primary to nominate a governor, Lieutenant-governor and a member of the railroad commission. In the third congressional district the nomination for congress will be determined between Congressman Wyatt Aiken and Fred H. Dominick, assistant attorney general. Nomination in the primary is equivalent to election.

Between Richard L. Manning of Sumter, anti-administration candidate, and John G. Richards of Liberty Hill, administration choice, lies the nomination for governor, while Andrew J. Bethea of Columbia and B. Frank Kelley of Lee are opposing for the Lieutenant-governorship. C. D. Fortner of Spartanburg and Frank Shealey of Lexington, are making the second race for the railroad commission membership.

Members of both branches of the general assembly will be nominated in each of the 44 counties. Candidates making this race failed to receive in the primary a majority of the votes cast for the office they seek.

With the fight for the United States senatorship between Ed. Smith and Governor Blease, terminated in the first primary, interest is slight and centered on the faction fight between Manning and Richards.

In Colorado, Denver, Colo., Sept. 8.—In a statewide primary today all parties voted for candidates for United States senator, for congressmen and for full state tickets. Controversies arising out of the Colorado coal strike and prohibition, was expected to influence the balloting. Senator Thomas, democrat, was unopposed for re-election.

TURKISH TROOPS CONCENTRATING

Prepared for Landing of Russians on Marmora Sea--Fortifications Being Erected.

INFLUENTIAL TURKS CRY FOR INTERVENTION

Russian Victories May Help to Influence Turkish Neutrality--Servia to Take Offensive.

London, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Vienna says that Turkey, to be prepared for a possible landing of Russians, has concentrated 8,000 men at Tchatalja, 25 miles northwest of Constantinople and Rodosto, on the sea of Marmora. Fortifications are being erected along the sea of Marmora at other points.

The correspondent says that beginning today the Servian army will assume the offensive against Austria. A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople, says: "There is a large section of influential Turks clamoring for intervention in the European war and the situation seems to be improving because of the precarious economic position, and the unwillingness of the reservists to take up arms except in a defensive war."

"The number of Britons in Turkey is estimated at 500. All British merchantmen in the Black sea have been ordered home."

An Athens dispatch says the Russian victories over Austrians seems to have cleared the air somewhat in the Balkans, although complications have not entirely passed off. It is believed the Russian victories assure the neutrality of Turkey and Bulgaria, by the press.

PRESIDENT WILSON BUYS BALE OF COTTON

Washington, Sept. 8.—President Wilson today joined the "Buy-a-Bale-of-Cotton-Club."

At the request of Senator Smith and Representative Hardwick of Georgia, who had come to the White House to discuss the cotton situation, the president ordered \$50 worth of cotton from the Buy-a-Bale-of-Cotton club of that state. He was guaranteed large profits. People throughout the country are joining the club Senator Smith said. He believes that next year the crop will be cut in half and that wheat and other products will be substituted.

W. T. Pounce Dies

Lexington, Va., Sept. 8.—W. T. Pounce, for thirty years treasurer of Kanell institution, died today after a long period of ill health. He was 79 years old. He served as a lieutenant under Stonewall Jackson.

Paris, Sept. 8.—An agreement reached by the Belgian and Russian governments, according to the agent of the Havas Agency at Petrograd, authorizes Belgian reservists and recruits of 1914 to attach themselves to Russian armies.

Washington, Sept. 8.—President Wilson today signed a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to pray for peace in Europe.

The president's proclamation sets aside Sunday, October 4 as the day of prayer.

HOLY WAR?

Milan, Sept. 7.—(Via London, Sept. 8.)—The Secolo confirms reports of a plot by German emissaries to stir up the Mohammedans in Tripoli to a holy war. It was said the plot was intended to insure Italy's neutrality by occupying her intention with internal troubles in Tripoli.