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AUSTRIA, BEATEN AT EVERY TURN, MAY SEEK PEACE; ALLIES ADVANCE

ONWARD SWEEP OF RUSSIA UNBROKEN

Disaster Comes Thick and Fast to Austrian Arms Now in Galicia.

BERLIN IS AGAIN GOAL OF RUSSIA

Advance Through East Prussia Is Resumed---Armies Near Paris Pause, As Though to Watch Drama in the East.

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph company from Petrograd says the Austrians have begun evacuating Cracow. The Russian advance is described at Petrograd as now occupying almost a straight line from Koenigsburg to the Baltic in east Prussia and to Cracow. The Russians are said to be driving the Germans before them on the west bank of the Vistula. It is believed that a stout stand of the Germans and Austrians has been made at Cracow. According to Servian advices, Servian troops have crossed the river Save and are successfully invading Hungary. Montenegrin troops are in Bosnia hoping to incite a revolution in that Austrian province. A dispatch from Vienna says Archduke Frederick lost 20,000 in the recent campaign in Galicia. In Petrograd it is believed that Austria will soon sue for peace in order to preserve the dual empire.

London, Sept. 10.—Exultant messages from Petrograd and admissions of disasters from Vienna indicate that the long series of military misfortunes marking the history of Austria-Hungary are about to be capped with an unparalleled debacle, which may not only open the road to Berlin, but bring the dual monarchy to sue for peace.

The armies in France seem to be pausing as if to watch the fatal drama in Galicia, the result of which will have a tremendous effect on the plans of the western campaign.

News from Belgium indicates that Germany is rushing reinforcements southward. The German force that has been waiting outside Ghent for a levy of provisions demanded from that city has left hurriedly in a southeasterly direction.

England has looked hopefully for a Russian coup but the impetus which the Russian army has acquired, surprised even the military experts. The movement has been so speedy that the German divisions advancing on the Vistula are hardly likely to arrive in time to assist their sorely pressed ally in Galicia.

Reports from Petrograd indicate that the Russian armies already are driving the Germans before them on the western bank of the Vistula. In this region the only base left for a rallying point for the Austrians and Germans in Cracow, the old capital of the kingdom of Poland, situated in Ga-

licia on a broad plain on the left bank of the Vistula and not more than 30 miles from the frontier of Silesia. If Cracow falls, it is felt in London that annihilation of the Austro-German armies in the south-east may result.

The Russian advance now occupies almost a straight line from Koenigsburg, on the Baltic in east Prussia, to Cracow. If Austria is disposed of, a tremendous battle line from 200 to 300 miles long may sweep into the German empire.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Rome says: "Dispatches from Vienna state that the advance guards of the Russian center are marching toward Berlin. The Russian troops have invaded Silesia and the capture of Breslau is imminent."

A Reuter dispatch from Vienna, dated Wednesday, says: "It is officially announced in Vienna that a new battle line around Lemberg today."

A Reuter dispatch from Rome says: "According to Galician advices the Austrians have made several attempts to resume the offensive against the Russians with disastrous results. There were further great Austrian losses."

Premier Asquith today asked parliament to add another half-million men of all ranks to the regular army.

Lost 120,000 Men. A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Rome says: "Vienna states it is of-

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NARROW ESCAPE OF THE BRITISH

Report of Sir John French to War Office Tells How the Forces Barely Escaped Annihilation.

FORCED TO RETREAT BY OVERWHELMING ODDS

Troops Showed Magnificent Front to a Terrible Fire When Retreat Was Impossible.

London, Sept. 10.—The text of the report of Sir John French, in command of the British forces on the continent, to Earl Kitchener, secretary of war, on the British operations, was made public today. It follows in part: "The transportation of troops from England by rail and sea was effected in the best order and without a check. Concentration was practically completed on the evening of Friday, August 31 and I was able to make dispositions to move the force Saturday to positions I considered most favorable. The line extended along the line of the canal from Conde to Mons. On Monday the 23rd, the reports began to come in to the effect that the enemy was commencing an attack on the Mons line. The right of the third division under General Hamilton was at Mons which formed a somewhat dangerous salient, and I directed the commander of the second corps, if threatened seriously to draw back the center behind Mons. This was done about dark. "About 5 in the afternoon I received a most unexpected message from General Joffre by telegraph telling me that at least three German corps were moving on my position in front and that another corps was engaged in a turning movement in the direction of Tournai. He also advised me that the two reserve French divisions and the fifth army corps on my right were retiring.

"In consequence, General French continued, he determined to retire to a position which he had previously reconnoitered extending from Maubeuge west to Janinart. There was a certain amount of fighting along the whole line of the right. The retirement was carried out successfully throughout the 24th and amid constant firing.

"The French troops were still retiring," the report continues, "and I had no support except from the fortress at Maubeuge and the determined attempts of the enemy to get around my left flank assured me it was his intention to press me against that place and surround me. I felt that a moment must be lost in retreating to another position.

"This moment was fraught with danger and difficulty, not only because of the superior force in my front but the exhaustion of my troops.

"The retirement recommenced early in the morning of the 25th to a position near Leateau. "Although the troops had been ordered to occupy Cambrai, Le Cateau and Landreies and that position and ground had, during the 25th, been partially prepared and entrenched, I had grave doubts owing to information I received regarding the accumulating strength of the enemy as to the wisdom of standing there to fight.

"Moreover, the retirement of the French troops on my right continued and I determined to make a great effort to continue the retreat until I could put a substantial object, such as the Somme river, or the Oise river between the British and the enemy and afford the former some opportunity for rest and re-organization. Therefore, the corps commanders were to retreat as far as possible to a general line from St. Quentin to Reumont."

Tardy Aid Received. General French then describes the march through all that day and until late in the evening, during which time he was incessantly harassed by the enemy, who continued the attack

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TAX ALL FREIGHT, BEER AND WINES AS WAR MEASURE

Washington, Sept. 10.—Democrats of the ways and means committee today completed the war revenue tax, providing for a tax of three per cent on all freight transportation; an increase of 50 cents on beer and 25 cents a gallon on all domestic wines. This will net an estimated revenue of \$107,000,000 a year. The tax on freight was agreed to after a conference with the president who had expressed opposition to it.

SON OF SULTAN TO BE THE RULER OF ALBANIA

Rome, Sept. 9.—(Via London, Sept. 10.)—Prince Mohammedan Burham Effendi, the fourth and favorite son of Abdul Hamid, Turkey's deposed sultan is to be proclaimed prince of Albania under the sovereignty of Turkey, according to the Giornale d'Italia. The violation of the decision of the conference of London, says the newspaper, may induce Italy to intervene. Troops and ships it is said, are kept ready for any eventuality.

WILL SIGN TREATIES.

Washington, Sept. 10.—In the midst of the European war, Great Britain, France, Spain and China have agreed to sign peace commission treaties with the United States. One effect of the new conventions would be to prevent the United States from being drawn suddenly into the conflict. Germany, Russia and Japan have signified their acceptance of the principles of this treaty, although negotiations have not advanced to the signing of the treaty. Treaties with Greece and Italy are almost ready to sign.

JOINS AGREEMENT.

Petrograd, Sept. 9.—(Via London, Sept. 10.)—A dispatch from Tokio says Japan has joined the agreement of the allies not to conclude peace except by mutual consent. Japan has informed Russia, the dispatch says, that she will not make peace with Germany until the war in Europe is ended even if Japan occupies Kiao Chow before then.

BATTLESHIPS SEEN.

London, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Copenhagen says a German squadron of 31 ships, including battleships, cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers, has been observed at various points along the gulf of Bothnia steaming east.

BRITISH DETERMINATION.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Great Britain is determined not to make peace until she has decisively defeated Germany. This sentiment has been conveyed to President Wilson in dispatches from Ambassador Page at London.

SUNK BY TORPEDO.

London, Sept. 10.—It is stated that the British cruiser Pathfinder which was destroyed in the North sea September 4, supposedly by contact with a mine was in reality sunk by a torpedo. This information is released by the official information bureau.

GERMAN LEFT NOW SLOWLY RETREATS

IMPRISONED BY GERMAN TROOPS

Party of American Correspondents Safe After Much Hardship Inside the German Lines.

WERE SUSPECTED OF SPYING FOR BRITISH

"Call Themselves Americans, But Speak English." One of Their Captors Triumphant Announced.

Rotterdam, Sept. 10.—The party of American correspondents who accompanied the German army for nearly two weeks across Belgium and into France, found themselves safe on Dutch soil today after having been held prisoners by the Germans for four days under peculiar circumstances.

The Associated Press correspondent reached Rotterdam late last night. For the past week the party has been under surveillance at Aix-La-Chapelle, whither they had been brought on a train with prisoners from Beaumont, Belgium. The party included Roger Lewis of the Associated Press; Irvin S. Cobb of the Saturday Evening Post and the Philadelphia Public Ledger; James O'Donnell Bennett and John T. McCutcheon of the Chicago Tribune; and Harry Hansen of the Chicago Daily News.

With them on the trip to Aix-La-Chapelle, were three other correspondents, Maurice Gerbeault, a Belgian newspaper man; Lawrence Stein Stevens, an American artist, formerly of Detroit and Victor Hinnelbernd, King Albert's special photographer.

The party of five Americans left Brussels August 23rd with special passes and were the only correspondents successful in viewing the German army. They proceeded in carriages to Nivelles where the sound of cannon so frightened the carriage driver, that he returned to Brussels, leaving the correspondents to continue on foot.

The party marched along with the army sometimes in sight of fighting until Beaumont was reached. There the Germans had established temporary headquarters. At Beaumont they were held up by correspondents against all newspaper men had been aroused by a party of three correspondents picked up the previous day, who represented themselves as Americans, although two of them were Belgians. The trio had been taken to a Beaumont jail. The party included Garbaud, Hennebecker and Stevens and a negro chauffeur. All were arrested for photographing and traveling in an automobile which unlawfully carried a Red Cross flag.

The American correspondents were allowed to spend the night on a stone floor of a Belgian school house which had been converted into barracks for the German troops. They were courteously treated by the soldiers who, after the day's thirty mile march, sang, danced and otherwise entertained them royally until midnight.

Americans Locked Up. The next day the Americans were kept waiting in the public square in the center of a group which included Prince August Wilhelm the third son of the emperor and other high military officials.

After being repeatedly told they were not prisoners the Americans were locked up with the three prisoners taken the day before. Stevens already had been sentenced to be shot the following day as an English spy. The jail was filthy, harboring a large number of French prisoners taken in the skirmishing south of Beaumont.

One side of the jail was stacked with German high explosives, a rather uncomfortable companion as French soldiers were constantly lighting surreptitiously cigarettes under cover of their straw bedding.

After a short incarceration, the Americans, through the kindness of

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Falls Back 25 Miles Before Fierce Onslaught of the French Forces.

PARIS FEARS THAT LOSSES ARE HEAVY

British Troops, Having Crossed the Marne River, Are Continually Menacing the Germans With A Turning Movement.

The silence of Berlin and Bordeaux today emphasizes the decisive character of the battle being fought east of Paris and along a line of 100 miles or more.

There are indications that the Germans are reinforcing their center which is bearing the brunt of the French onslaught and are making a tremendous effort to regain the lost territory.

There are evidences also that the allies are strengthening their left wing.

Premier Asquith has called upon the house of commons to add another quarter million men to the army.

A Copenhagen dispatch says a German squadron has been observed along the gulf of Bothnia steaming east.

An official statement issued at London this afternoon says the Germans have been driven back all along the line.

Events of the first week of fighting in France are told by Sir John French, commander of the expeditionary force in his official report, made public today.

Ambassador Reid in London informs President Wilson that he learns that Great Britain is determined not to make peace until Germany is decisively defeated.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The left end

of the curved German battle line which on September 7 extended from Meaux to Vitry-le-Francois about 100 miles to the east of Paris, has been forced to double back for a distance of approximately 25 miles. In spite of the continued soberness of the French official communications, it is evident that the events of the past few days which made the German retirement necessary constituted one of the hottest battles of the war. Yesterday a large number of automobiles loaded with stretchers left Paris eastward, indicating that the battle was also costly.

The Germans seem to realize that they have been led into a dangerous position, for they have brought up reinforcements for their left. While the official reports failed to indicate the direction in which the Germans are retiring, it is believed here they have withdrawn to the northeast in the direction of Epernay, a town 70 miles from Paris.

The British troops, having crossed the river Marne, are now in a position to follow up their success. They are menacing the Germans constantly with a turning movement. They have the support of the French troops left on the bank of the river Oureq, which are ready to deal with any German rein-

forcements which may be brought into action. The Temps publishes a dispatch from Nancy saying it is rumored Germans evacuated Luneville, 15 miles east-south-east of Nancy on September 6. The Temps says it seems certain the Germans have had to abandon at least the heights surrounding Luneville.

Cut Communication.

London, Sept. 10.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in France, describing the turn of the allied forces, says:

"From trustworthy forces it is reported we have already cut part of the German line of communication in the east and it seems highly probable we will soon be able to drive them back upon their ammunition and supply column.

"At the same time one cannot withhold a tribute of admiration to the extraordinary and efficient way in which the German cavalry played their part. It now seems certain the German advance, which so scared us last week, was the throwing forward of a screen of cavalry to mask the enemy's flanking movement eastward and that they had no present intention of investing Paris.

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