

The Asheville Gazette News.

WEATHER FORECAST: PROBABLY SHOWERS.

VOLUME XIX. NO. 198.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1914.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

VICTORIOUS RUSSIANS PUSHING THEIR INVASION INTO HUNGARY

Hand to Hand Fighting Now Raging In France Cannot Last Much Longer -- Losses Are Colossal.

EARLY ATTACK ON ANTWERP EXPECTED

Germans From France Arrive In Brussels, Is Report -- Unfavorable Weather Prevails.

London, Sept. 29.—The 18th day of the battle of the Aisne thus far has brought no decisive result but all indications continue to point to an approaching end of the homeric struggle. Hand to hand fighting now raging with fury, is bound, it is said, to come to a quick end.

The fog which the French foreign office says prevented action in the Woeyre district, covers metaphorically the remainder of the district. All that is permitted to go forward from the allied side is that they are holding their grip and have constantly thrown back the masses of the Germans who have been bravely and incessantly hurled at them in an effort to break the human barrier.

In Berlin it is said there is no change and that the statement by the allies that the scales have turned in their favor is incorrect.

The losses have been colossal. Even the official reports contain a gruesome picture of the thousands lying on the fire-swept field between the two armies and of the ghastly litter of wounded.

The Germans have no longer to explain the inactivity of their aeroplanes as they have again taken to the air and one appeared at Bialstok, to the southwest of Grodno, some 60 miles inside the Russian frontier. This dirigible apparently was more fortunate in getting away than was her sister-ship which was shot down in the neighborhood of Warsaw the day before.

It seems now to be officially admitted at Budapest that the Russians have secured a good foothold on Hungarian soil.

London, Sept. 29.—The fan-like Russian advance is sweeping across Galicia and closing in on the Austrians in the gaps of the Carpathians and the plains of Hungary.

The battle along the western front in northern France is again checked by weather conditions. The Germans, exhausted by their long march, are said to suffer especially, as they occupy limestone trenches which do not drain readily.

The latest official communications from Paris report the conditions on the allies' left wing as unchanged while the center has resisted the violent German attempts to break the French line.

The most important part of the communication is that the allies have advanced slightly,

and the statement, which if true is important, comes from Brussels that large numbers of battle-wearied German troops are arriving there from France.

An official communication issued at Budapest, according to a Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company, admits that the Russians have succeeded in crossing the Hungarian frontier at several points in the Ung district despite the fact that reinforcements have been sent against them. Ung is a county in the eastern part of Hungary.

A Petrograd dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph company states that an army messenger announces that the Russians have almost cleared Galicia of the enemy who has taken refuge in the Carpathian passes. The same source confirms the reports of the progressive destruction of the Austrian army. An eye witness says that two German army corps took part in the battle of Jaroslau, according to the same source. The Russians had to take most of the enemy's trenches at the point of the bayonet.

Paris, Sept. 29.—Comparative calm on the battle line yesterday, after Sunday's storm of shot and shell was surprising. It was supposed that the extreme violence of the German attack meant a determination to finish the campaign on the Aisne by breaking the allies' lines at all costs, and the pressure, it was expected, would continue, especially on the allies' left where the Germans had brought up reinforcements. The center, however, was the only point seriously attacked, probably on the supposition that the line has been weakened to reinforce the left. One theory is that the armistice of four hours granted by the French for burying the dead, was not sufficient and that the invaders needed the entire day to remove bodies encumbering the trenches; and another is that further shifting of troops is in progress preparatory to a violent shock elsewhere, all efforts against the left having failed. In any case the opinion is prevalent here that the Germans are losing valuable time and that the return of winter will find them buried in the rocky clay of the country.

Military operations in the extreme east in the Vosges and in Alsace have been hindered by weather conditions, as there is snow on the heights and

floods in the valleys. The Rhine is swollen and Dollar-ill and Thur rivers have overflowed.

The plain between Mulhausen and Rheims is overflowing to a great extent and it is impossible to move heavy artillery. This gives advantage to the allies as they have comparatively light guns.

Both sides, however, are handicapped and if the bad weather continues it will result in prolonging the campaign on this side of the Vosges and the Ardennes.

The French are preparing winter underclothing for their soldiers.

May Besiege Antwerp.

Rotterdam, Sept. 29.—Activity along the Belgian frontier indicates the Germans are planning for an early siege of Antwerp. More than 25,000 German naval reserves have been brought from Kiel and Hamburg to Brussels and are held in readiness to serve on the improvised German fleet should Antwerp and Ostend be taken.

As a direct result of this move the British authorities all along the Scheldt have increased their watchfulness for during a siege of Antwerp England might like to send reinforcements through the Dutch Scheldt, which would be a breach of neutrality; while on the other hand, a German victory would bring danger of an attempt on the part of Germany to use the mouth of the Scheldt as a base from which to attack the British naval forces in the North sea.

Commerce with Antwerp has almost ceased.

The moment for the siege, according to official circles, will be at the culmination of the battle in northern France. Should Germany win in this battle, the attack will be pushed at once, while in case of a German defeat the troops now building the line of the Scheldt will be used to resist any Belgian attempt to cut the route of the retreating Germans.

It is impossible to get correct figures regarding the strength of the German troops, but according to the best information to be had from Brussels enough German troop trains have passed through the city since last Monday to bring the number up to 150,000 men.

The fortifications of Antwerp are reckoned the strongest of the world. In 1869, 23 years after the taking of the city by British and French troops, Brialmont, the noted Belgian builder, supervised the re-fortification of the city, and since 1877 it has had a line of forts well out from the inner defenses. In 1907 the government decided to do away with the inner line of walls and replace them with an inner line of forts on the right bank of the Scheldt.

The greatest importance is attached to the outer works. They consist in part of new fortifications and in part of old forts rebuilt.

It is probable that this ideal was realized and that the fortification system is now practically complete.

The outer chain of forts lies from ten to eleven miles outside the city and has a front of about eighty miles.

Russian Statement.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Colonel Jolewski, military attaché of the (Continued on Page 9.)

Reports German Bull Killed Prince Albert

London, Sept. 29.—The Ghent correspondent of the Daily News sends the report that a German doctor says Prince Albert, the Emperor's third son, has died in a hospital.

Dryle Page, King Albert's physician, according to this report, was ordered to hold an autopsy in the presence of two German doctors and it was found the prince had been killed

by a German bullet. In other autopsies of German officers it was found also they had died from a similar cause.

On September 13 an Ostend dispatch by way of London reported the death of Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Adalbert of Prussia and Prince Karl of Wuertemberg.

Opening of Democratic County Campaign at Fairview Is Most Auspicious.

PLEA FOR SUPPORT ON PARTY RECORD

Candidates Tell of What Democracy Has Done for People in Nation, State and County.

A large and representative gathering of democrats last night greeted the democratic county and district candidates at the Fairview High school building for the opening of the county campaign. The meeting was called to order shortly before 8 o'clock by Prof. Robert Hutchinson, principal of the Fairview school, who extended to the various candidates present a hearty welcome on part of the people of the township. He took occasion to tell those present of the marvelous growth of the school within the past few years, and especially the added enthusiasm of the patrons of the school since the high school feature has been added since this growth has been attained through the efforts of the democratic administration, the remarks by Prof. Hutchinson were most acceptable to the men present who are seeking an endorsement of the present administration at the hands of the voters of the county.

State Senator Zebulon Weaver, who is seeking re-election, was the first speaker introduced, and his speech might be taken as a keynote of the present campaign in Buncombe county. Mr. Weaver stated to his hearers that he and the other democratic candidates are asking the support of the voters on the record that the party has established. He pointed to the accomplishments of the party in the nation during the past two years, while President Woodrow Wilson has occupied the White House; also the work of the party in North Carolina since 1900, when the democrats came back into power after the Russell administration.

Mr. Weaver stated that he had made efforts to find out just what platform the republican-progressive candidates in the county are making their fight on this year, but had been unable to learn of anything except a rash promise, coupled with a vitriolic attack on the present school system. He dismissed the promises by calling to the attention of those present that the promises of these people in the past have availed nothing for the good of the people. He then took up the matter of the school system, which they are attacking.

The speaker showed by statistics that when the democrats came into power in 1900 the school property in the state had a valuation of less than one-sixth of what it is now; that the length of the school term has been practically doubled; that more than 4000 school houses have been built in this time, averaging a new building for every day in the year for 10 years, and more to spare; that the teachers are much better paid now, and, finally, that provision has been made for the benefit of the children of the rural districts, so that they may now receive a high school education such as they might receive if living in a city. He pointed out further that this educational feature makes it possible for the boys of the rural districts to prepare themselves for the University of North Carolina, and that they have an equal chance with all others of entering and receiving training in this institution. His opponent, he said, had attacked the policy of the state in aiding the university and, therefore, all other like institutions of learning.

He concluded his talk by making a brief comparison of the county as it is now and as it was when the unionists delivered it to the democrats in 1900. This comparison was very pronounced as to the condition of the roads, as well as that of the schools, it being shown that the county now has approximately 150 miles of macadam roads, and also outlined briefly what has been accomplished for the people in North Carolina since Gov-

GREAT CROWD MET DEM. CANDIDATES

ernor Charles B. Aycock became governor and in the nation since the opening of the Wilson administration. He asked the record still stronger. He called attention to the fact that over four million dollars was expended last year in the public schools and educational institutions of the state; that the democrats in the last general assembly increased the sum for the pensions to old soldiers to \$500,000; and that the state under democratic rule has made ample provision to take care of its helpless and insane.

Mr. Roberts also took occasion to refer to the congressional race in the Tenth district and called attention to the plank in the "little platform" adopted by the republican-progressive convention in Hendersonville, which condemns the democratic party for not building up a merchant marine. Mr. Roberts simply called the attention of his hearers to the fact that the democrats have had about 18 months in which to accomplish this feat, while the republicans had approximately 50 years without doing it.

He then made the statement that the man who is running on this republican-progressive platform for congress two years ago voted for a man for governor of North Carolina who had a whiskey barrel for a platform, rather than vote for Governor Locke Craig, a man of whom every citizen of Buncombe county is proud.

H. L. Nettles, candidate for representative, was the next speaker introduced and he declared himself a farmer and the friend of every farmer in the county and state. If elected, he said, he will do all in his power to look after the best interests of the agriculturists in this and all sections of North Carolina.

Among other candidates who spoke during the evening were: W. E. Johnson, candidate for the chairmanship of the board of county commissioners; J. M. Brookshire, candidate for commissioner, both declaring for better roads and a still more progressive administration of the affairs of the county; J. J. Mackey, candidate for registrar; J. H. Cathey, candidate for sheriff; John H. Cathey, candidate for superior court clerk; E. A. Patton, candidate for tax collector; and E. M. Lyda, candidate for auditor.

At the conclusion of these talks, J. Scroop Styles spoke briefly in support of the candidacy of J. E. Swain for the solicitorship, the man who defeated him in the May primary; and for Congressman James M. Gudgeon, Jr., Chairman J. W. Haynes of the county executive committee closed the meeting by delivering a short talk on behalf of all the candidates, and then asking that those present support the proposed amendments to the constitution of North Carolina. He also asked that they give their endorsement to a state-wide primary for all elective offices and for all parties by voting for the democratic candidates, who have endorsed such an act unanimously.

OUTCOME OF MEXICAN CONFERENCE AWAITED

Washington, Sept. 29.—Developments in the Mexican situation today awaited the outcome of the conference of Villa and Carranza leaders. A feeling of optimism obtained in official circles where the administration hoped the differences would be settled thus insuring peace.

At the cabinet the matter was discussed and Secretary Bryan brought late dispatches from the consular agents of Mexico.

The president's attitude was described as still one of "watchful waiting."

Millions Idle.

Geneva, Sept. 28.—(Via Paris, Sept. 29.)—A dispatch here from Munich estimates that 2,000,000 persons are idle in Germany and increasing daily. Lack of raw material it is said is the cause.

STILL DISCUSS COTTON PLANS

Governors and Congressmen Agree That Acreage Should Be Restricted by Special Legislation.

STATE OR NATIONAL REGULATION QUESTION

Farmers of South Trying to Formulate Agreement to Reduce the Cotton Acreage.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Governors and congressional representatives of southern states continued their conferences over plans to relieve southern farmers from depressed prices caused by the European war. The present question is whether the legislation necessary to restrict planting should be federal or state. A prohibitive tax of ten cents a pound on the 1915 yield in excess of the 1914 crop seemed favored. A tax of \$50 on every acre planted in cotton in 1915 in excess of 50 per cent of the 1914 acreage was also discussed.

An all day and a night conference, however, had failed to bring the congressional delegation and the governors together on whether the tax should be levied by the state or national government. In opposition to state action was Governor Slaton of Georgia, who declared that no matter what the outcome of the conference might be he would not call his legislature together.

Congressmen urged that it would be difficult to pass legislation for the cotton states, representing about one-third the population of the country.

Favor Reduction.

New Orleans, Sept. 29.—Representatives of the farmers of the cotton growing states met here today to discuss the action of Liverpool in the cotton situation as a result of the European war.

It came out in the preliminary discussion that the acreage planted next year should be sharply reduced. Delegates from Mississippi proposed that there be a complete cessation of cotton planting.

Today's convention resulted from plans formulated at a cotton conference formed here in August. Delegates from several states to the meeting were selected at state cotton conventions recently held.

Plan to Curtail.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 29.—A mass meeting of the farmers of Columbia county was held at Appling, the county seat, yesterday and the Columbia County Protective association formed for the purpose of curtailing acreage of cotton for next year. The great majority of farmers from the adjoining territory attended and signed an agreement not to plant more than ten acres of cotton to each one horse farm and all valuations are to be punished by a fine of \$7.50 for each additional acre planted.

McDuffie and Lincoln counties are to follow Columbia's example. It is believed that the yield will be decreased from 40 to 50 per cent next year as the result of the meeting.

PIGEON'S MESSAGE TELLS OF BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

Bird Lights at St. Augustine -- Cylinder on Leg Stamped "Germany 12-12."

St. Augustine, Fla., Sept. 29.—Hearing on its leg a cylinder with the words, "Germany 12-12," stamped thereon, a pigeon fluttered in from the Atlantic this morning and was picked up by George W. Corbett, a brother of Mayor Corbett.

In the cylinder was a message typewritten in English, reading: "September 24, 1914, off Florida coast; just sunk two British ships—Ger B. S. L. 12-12."

The marking on the tin cylinder was identical with that on a carrier pigeon which dropped dead here yesterday from exhaustion. The first bird had apparently lost its message.

BURGMASER MAX OF BRUSSELS RELEASED

London, Sept. 29.—Burgomaster Max of Brussels, who was arrested yesterday on the order of the military governor on the charge that he had ordered the banks to refuse to pay a part of the indemnity which was due, has been released, according to an Ostend Exchange correspondent.

The release was contingent upon the payment to the Germans of \$5,000,000.

JUDGE PEEBLES JAILS EDITORS

Geo. W. and Chas. A. Brown, of Goldsboro Record, Adjudged in Contempt— Fined \$500.

EACH SENTENCED FOR 60 DAYS; APPEAL MADE

Editors Accused Judge of Drunkenness, Sleeping on the Bench, Playing "Setback," Etc.

Special to The Gazette-News.

Jackson, Sept. 29.—(Via Weldon.)—The second hearing in the contempt proceedings against Charles A. Brown and George W. Brown, editors of the Goldsboro Weekly Record, was held before Judge R. B. Peebles at the court house here yesterday. The editors were adjudged guilty of contempt and each sentenced to jail on two counts and fined \$500 each. The defendants brought their counsel, Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson and Matt H. Allen of the Goldsboro bar, who were both present at the hearing, appealed to the Supreme court. The bond was fixed at \$500 which the defendant editors furnished and returned to their home yesterday. Following is the judgment of the court:

"State of North Carolina, county of Northampton, In re contempt Charles Brown and George Brown, editors and publishers of the Weekly Record, a newspaper published at Goldsboro, N. C., judgment: "First, That the published statement in the Goldsboro Record of June 6, 1914, that R. B. Peebles frequently went to sleep on the bench and woke up suddenly and played hell was false and without foundation in fact.

"Second, That the statement in the said issue that Judge R. B. Peebles was so full of whiskey that he went into the solicitor's room mistaking the solicitor's room for his own room is absolutely false and without foundation in fact. That the said judge had not touched a drop of intoxicating liquor within five and one half hours previous to the time that it is true that the said judge went into the solicitor's room, which said room was opposite his own room and lay down to rest at about 6 o'clock in the evening; that said judge went to the solicitor's room for the purpose of resting himself for the reason that the solicitor had inadvertently locked the door to the judge's room and had kept the key in his pocket and that at the time when said judge returned to the hotel from the court house the solicitor was not present in the hotel and the said judge went into the solicitor's room to rest purposely because of the fact that the solicitor had the key to his own room and could not gain an entrance into his own room until the return of the solicitor with the key to the door thereof.

"Third, That statements that said Judge R. B. Peebles published in said issue played set back of pitch, took a drink every ten minutes and got very drunk were false and without foundation in fact.

"Fourth, That the publication in said issue that Judge Peebles is unfit to occupy the high and responsible position of Judge of the Superior court of North Carolina is absolutely false and without foundation in fact.

"Fifth, That the statements in an editorial published in said paper of June 27, 1914, reiterating all of said charges and statements except the charge that Judge Peebles went to sleep on the bench and woke up suddenly and played hell were all false and without foundation in fact.

"Sixth, That each one of the false statements contained in the editorials of said Goldsboro Record, of the issue of June 6, 1914, were made with the intent to defame, degrade and injure the reputation of said Judge R. B. Peebles.

"Seventh, That all of said charges contained in said issue of said paper of June 27, 1914, in an editorial were false and each charge made in said editorial and each of the charges made were made with the intent to defame, degrade and injure the reputation of said Judge R. B. Peebles.

"Eighth, That the court finds from the facts that said issues of said Goldsboro Record of June 6, 1914, and June 27, 1914, containing the said editorials mentioned above were both circulated and read in Northampton county, I find these facts from the inspection of the issues of the paper.

"Ninth, It is therefore considered and judged by the court that the above named Charles A. Brown be sentenced to be confined in the common jail of Northampton county for the period of thirty days, and in addition thereto he be fined the sum of \$250 for the publication of said editorial.

"Tenth, It is further considered and adjudged that said Charles A. Brown be sentenced to be confined 30 days in the common jail of Northampton county, and in addition thereto he be fined the sum of \$250 for the publication of said editorial of June 6, 1914.

(Continued on Page 9.)