

The Asheville Gazette News.

WEATHER FORECAST.

THURSDAY FAIR. WINDS

VOLUME XIX. NO. 285.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 9, 1915.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

FINANCIAL MEN STILL UNNAMED

Short Lines May Simply Ask for Relief for Roads Less Than Seventy-five Miles Long.

THOUGHT SUCH REQUEST WOULD BE ADOPTED

Senator Weaver Plans to Introduce Child Labor Laws—Bill Makers Shy of Offering Measures.

(By W. T. Best.)

Raleigh, Jan. 9.—Speaker Wooten's appointment of standing committees following those of Lieutenant Governor Daughtrich Thursday left the two big speculations of the present general assembly in the air, the chairmanship of the house committee on finance.

And a week or more will pass before Mr. Wooten will name the big men, the holder of the money bags. Rumor had it that Governor Daughtrich had picked his financier and that Senator Hugh Chatham was the gentleman.

Whether this was true or not, there was nobody to protest against the probability of its truth.

In the house, Doughton's name looms as the most likely. Bowls of Ashe is an ardent champion of his friend Doughton who sits near him in the front row. Henry Page is also prominently mentioned for the place. Mr. Doughton was a strong Bowls man for speaker and the two are among the most conservative members of either party in the house.

Mr. Doughton's years and his responsibility as a man of affairs are used by Mr. Bowls in the boosting. Speaker Wooten was asked to look over the roster of the house to find how many bankers or men accustomed to handling money belong to this division.

These contents are expected to end next week. Former speakers of the house have been rather deliberate in appointing chairmen of the finance committee and Mr. Wooten does not expect to hurry. He has a wilderness of names to wade through before that time and will doubtless complete his standing committees by installing Speaker Wooten as a matter of course.

The two houses worked on short hours yesterday. The bill makers have been shy in offering material. They have confined themselves to local measures save the state highway commission which was presented by Representative Pegram of Durham; and Matt Allen of Goldsboro, who offers a contempt bill to provide for reference trials of contempt cases.

The introduction of a bill repealing an act applying to Rowan county relating to the slaughter of calves, by Representative Brown, is understood to move toward a state-wide law against the killing of veal.

Mr. Brown announced that he did not interfere with any other county and several are touched by a similar act to that of Rowan. By having a law that operates against his own county but allows a dealer from the outside to interfere with the home trade, Mr. Brown declares that the bill worked a hardship.

Real Work Next Week.

Real work is expected next week. Senator Weaver, of Buncombe, is to present a child labor bill, but the introducer of the state-wide primary act is yet unnamed. Looking over the body as they have surveyed others for many years, legislative prophets are disposed to think the chances for a primary act are better than ever. All parties appear to be committed to it. The chief opposition to it coming from mountain counties which are pretty nearly republican now. The democratic members declare that they fear a primary in those counties.

In both houses yesterday the printing of the governor's message caused division. The house entertained the proposition to print 2000 copies of the paper, but voted for 1500 only. The senate passed the 2000 copies act. This was one of the first resolutions to get through both houses with different positions.

The Senate.

The senate was called to order at noon by Lieutenant Governor Daughtrich. The 60th of office was administered to Senator George B. McLeod, of Robeson, as the senator from that district, he having just arrived.

All chairman of the committee on child labor Senator Gardner submitted the report of the committee recommending that the rates of the 1913 act be adopted for the government of the proceedings this session. The report was adopted there being a few non-votes.

Mr. Wooten was introduced as follows: Senator Wooten—Present Chapter 71, 1913 laws of 1913 relating to labor laws of the state of North Carolina. The report was adopted there being a few non-votes.

T. S. BEALL TO ASSIST HAMMER

President Appoints Greensboro Man as Assistant District Attorney for Western N. C. District.

LAKE DRAINAGE TO BE COMPLETED JANUARY 1

Charles A. Webb Talks About Work of Reclaiming 50,000 Acres of Land at Lake Mattamuskeet.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Thomas S. Beall of Greensboro has been appointed assistant district attorney for western North Carolina to assist District Attorney W. C. Hammer. It is a new position and makes two assistants for that part of the state. Clyde Hoey of Cleveland county, having been named early in the Wilson administration. He has been a strong supporter of the Wilson administration and a great admirer of Senator Overman. The junior senator secured his appointment.

United States Marshal Charles A. Webb of Asheville, who is spending the day in Washington, says that the Lake Mattamuskeet drainage proposition will be completed by January 1 next. Mr. Webb has just returned from Hyde county, where he inspected the work. When the drainage work is finished 50,000 acres of the richest soil that in the world will be ready for cultivation. In addition to the 50,000 acres contained in the lake proper there are 50,000 acres additional which will be made available.

Mr. Webb is one of the backers of this drainage work. He says that the promoters have secured a vote of the N.C. legislature from the valley which is now being tested by the commissioner of agriculture in Raleigh. It is believed that the test will show that Lake Mattamuskeet is a richer soil than that on the N.C. The work when completed will have cost \$25,000.

Senator Simmons left for the state today. Some say the senator is not feeling very well and that he has gone home to rest. Others contend that he will look into the Raleigh postoffice situation while he is in the state.

The "dark horse" candidate for the Raleigh job is exceedingly busy these days. His name has not yet been mentioned in the newspapers, but it is said that he will have the backing of the all-powerful Jones machine in Wake county. For reasons considered to be in the interest of this candidate his friends have refused to allow his name to be mentioned.

At the request of the president Senator Overman introduced a joint resolution today asking for an appropriation of \$250,000 to be used to defray the expenses incident to the opening of the Panama canal. Mr. Overman was selected to handle this appropriation at a conference at the White House last night. It is understood that the junior senator will be one of those selected to attend the opening of the big ditch.

GINNING REPORT IS ISSUED BY BUREAU

Shows 14,447,623 Bales Ginned Prior to Jan. 1; 815,116 in North Carolina.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The eighth cotton ginning report, compiled from the reports of correspondents and agents of the census bureau, was issued this morning at 10 o'clock. It shows that 14,447,623 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1914 had been ginned prior to January 1, compared with 13,247,721 bales, or 85.3 per cent of the entire crop, ginned prior to January 1 last year; 12,997,495, or 82.7 per cent, in 1912; and 14,517,093 bales, or 92.1 per cent, in 1911.

The average quantity ginned prior to January 1 for four years is 12,914,315 bales, or 84.7 per cent of the crop. Included in the ginnings are 44,814 round bales, compared with 34,225 last year; 77,939 for 1912 and 96,227 for 1911.

The ginnings by states prior to January 1 follow:

Alabama	1,418,193
Arkansas	514,111
Florida	35,722
Georgia	2,547,111
Louisiana	427,881
Mississippi	1,122,811
North Carolina	815,116
South Carolina	1,241,124
Texas	322,111
Virginia	305,111
Other States	142,724

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Germans Have Renewed Violent Offensive To West Of Warsaw

Making Little Headway Against Russian Bayonets, However—With the Rumanians Sweeping Over Hungarian Mountains and Serbs Attacking from South—Hungary Is in Very Critical Position.

London, Jan. 9.—Coincident with news of movements from the north the Germans have resumed a violent offensive to the west of Warsaw, having their way forward at some points only to be driven back by Russian bayonet attacks, leaving the situation as a whole about what it was two weeks ago. In the meanwhile the Russians' sweep over the Austrian crown lands of Bukovina, continues unchecked, according to news dispatches reaching London, and the army is expected by British observers of the war soon to be well over the mountain boundaries of Hungary.

The Servians with an army more or less rehabilitated are described in London as attacking the dual monarchy from the south with renewed vigor. The Austrian reports declare that the latest attempt of the Servians has been repulsed.

Nevertheless credence is given in England to the report that the Germans are planning to throw some of their troops to the assistance of Germany's ally and that a third attempt is to be made to crush the army of the Serbs. One hundred thousand Prussians and 300,000 Austrians, it is said, are to be employed in the campaign against the Serbs, the Teutonic allies deeming most imperative in view of the threatening situation in the Balkans. The present position of Austria-Hungary, according to observers giving their opinions today, is most critical. Threatened from the east and south and with Roumania preparing to cast her lot with the allies, the war is being brought to her very front door, in sharp contrast with the comparative isolation which the Germans continue to enjoy, with only small strips of territory in East Prussia and Alsace in the

hands of her antagonists. Now more than ever before the followers of the war look to the east for important developments. In Belgium and France the allies are still making their hard earned gains, and Germany also has made progress here and there. So nearly are the contending armies matched in numbers and in the positions of their trenches that sapping and bomb throwing must be mainly relied on for the chief gain, and barring some lucky victory, the sporadic artillery duels will doubtless persist until improvement in the weather conditions makes the more extensive infantry operations possible.

Several days have passed since the first reports of Russian victory over the Turks in the Caucasus, but the Turks have not yet conceded the overwhelming success of the Russians.

Roumania To Mobilize Last Week In January

Paris, Jan. 9.—Roumanian mobilization of troops will begin the last week in January, according to the Petit Parisien, by the calling out of three classes totalling 125,000 men; and the mobilization will continue un-

til 400,000 troops are ready for the field. It is expected that Switzerland will be asked to take charge of Roumanian interests in Germany and Austria, the Petit Parisien says, but adds that the Roumanian cabinet has made no definite arrangements as yet.

\$10,000 INCREASE IN P. O. RECEIPTS

Receipts at Local Office Last Year Were in Excess of \$110,000.

BUSINESS BAROMETER READS 'FAIR WEATHER'

Big Increase Shown in Business of Local Telephone Company Also Denotes a Good Year.

That business in Asheville was good during the past year, despite the European war, is further strongly indicated in the annual report of the local postoffice. Total receipts for the year amounted to \$110,856.40, an increase over the previous year of \$8,149.21. Postoffice receipts may always be accepted as a business barometer for any community, and the reading of the Asheville barometer indicates that the city experienced "clear weather" during the past year.

The receipts for the year, according to the quarterly reports were divided as follows:

First quarter	\$25,224.61
Second quarter	\$26,829.18
Third quarter	\$25,487.65
Fourth quarter	\$33,485.56

The business done during 1913, which broke all former records, was \$101,707.26, the statement by quarters for that year being as follows: First quarter, \$22,287.08; second quarter, \$23,384.72; third quarter, \$23,975.53; fourth quarter, \$32,060.93.

One of the biggest gains for a single month last year was experienced in December, when the total receipts amounted to \$11,497.67. The receipts for December, 1913, amounted to \$15,748.81, showing an increase for the month of \$4,251.14.

The report shows that this increase in business has been shown in every department of the office.

The success of the business done during the past year by the Asheville Telephone & Telegraph company form an excellent supplement to the post office report. At the beginning of 1914, the number of instruments connected at the local exchange was 1,000. At the end of August, the number reached 1,217. Since that time, according to authority, the number should have dropped at least

RODIN WILLING TO TAKE COMMISSION

Great French Sculptor Says He Will Execute Statue of Senator Zebulon B. Vance.

Mrs. Zebulon Baird Vance this morning received a cablegram from the great French sculptor, M. Rodin, in which he donates his willingness to accept the commission to execute the statue of Senator Vance which is to be placed in Statuary hall, Washington, at the expense of the state of North Carolina. It is hoped that this notice of acceptance from M. Rodin has not come too late. The committee appointed by Governor Craig to arrange for the statue to Senator Vance is now in session in New York, and there is a possibility that an artist has already been engaged by the committee for this work.

The general assembly of North Carolina has arranged for the memorial to Senator Vance, an act having been passed at the last session providing an unlimited sum for this purpose. The matter of cost and the selection of an artist were left entirely in the hands of the committee named by Governor Craig. Negotiations with M. Rodin were carried on through Ambassador Jernegan, but until today there had been no intimation that he would accept the commission tendered him.

WHEAT DROPS
Chicago, Jan. 9.—Wheat dropped as if struck by a hammer on the wheat market this morning. The market opened in poor case and nearly two cents below last night's price. May being at 11.55 as compared with 11.45, yesterday's close. The fear of the effect of talk of an embargo on breadstuffs as well as an arms and ammunition embargo was taken as one cause of the sudden decline.

PLAN CELEBRATION OF OPENING OF PANAMA
Washington, Jan. 9.—Administration officials are proceeding to plan for the celebration of the formal opening of the Panama canal in March under the virtual certainty that the funds necessary for the celebration would be provided by congress. Tentative plans which President Wilson outlined to democratic and republican leaders for the celebration involved the expenditure of about \$250,000.

W. H. SWIFT REPLIES TO BULLETIN EDITOR

He Has Seen Children in North Carolina Mills as Small as Hines Showed.

Gazette-News Bureau, Wyatt Building, Washington, Jan. 9.

W. H. Swift of Greensboro, state representative of the national child labor committee, in replying to the letter made by David Clark of the Textile Bulletin of Charlotte, who questioned the report of Lewis Hines, as to child labor conditions in North Carolina, said:

"I am the representative of the national child labor committee in the state of North Carolina. For three years I have been at this business and have been in the habit of making statements of conditions in North Carolina in churches, schoolhouses and in the newspapers of the state over my own name. So far no statement made by me has ever been called North Carolina has what appears to be a 15 year age limit with an apprenticeship exception put there, as I believe, by some man who knew his business and as a result it has been the habit throughout the state to employ children at the age of 12. Only lately a few mills have announced that they are working on a 12 year age basis.

"I have seen scores of children under 12 at work. I walked through one mill alone with the superintendent and found eight. He asked me what I was going to do about it and I told him I was going to publish it. He begged me not to do it and said that he would take them out and I took his word.

"The commission of labor in North Carolina has authority to inspect mines. He did inspect last year a mine where a man was killed but if a child gets his head pinched off in a cotton mill he has no authority whatever to look into the case. We are protecting men workers but we are neglecting child workers.

"I have no very great reason for believing that North Carolina will do very far this year in giving the same protection to her children as is given by most of the other states.

"I have seen the pictures shown on the screen. In one or two of them the children were very small. I have seen children in the mills just about as small. Of course these were unusual cases. I have no doubt that with a camera I could find many such in one day's work. I want to say, however, that there are mills in which such pictures could not possibly be taken."

BRITISH REPLY NOT CONCLUSIVE

Certain Points Concerning Detention and Examination of Ships Remain Undetermined.

THE TEXT WILL BE PUBLISHED TOMORROW

Answer to Protest Points Out That Remedies for Many Difficulties Are Being Worked Out.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Secretary Bryan late yesterday announced the receipt of Great Britain's reply to the American note respecting interruption of American commerce. The note will be made public Sunday afternoon by agreement between the state department and the British foreign office.

State department officials read the British note carefully, but would make no comment in advance of publication. That it is inconclusive in many respects, however, and will lead to a further diplomatic exchange was learned from authoritative quarters. Some points, such as the question of proof at the time of detention of ships and lengths of time required for examination, remain undetermined.

The communication points out the peculiar necessities of belligerents, but is phrased in a spirit of frankness and friendliness. Much emphasis is placed on the necessity for careful search of all cargoes which appear suspicious.

Great Britain appreciates that the United States does not deny a belligerent's right to search on the high seas, but it is understood to have explained that since this rule of international law was set up the use of vessels at sea cannot be conducted with as much facility as before. It is also pointed out that it is difficult to search the merchant lines of the present day at sea.

Specifically Great Britain claims that it has paid for all copper seized and that arrangements now have been made with Italy, Holland and the Scandinavian countries whereby legitimate cargoes of even contraband will not be unduly delayed.

As to foodstuffs and conditional contraband, Great Britain has no intention of repudiating Lord Salisbury's doctrine that such products must be shown to be destined to an enemy or force, but will insist on careful examination to make sure supplies are not so destined.

Remedies for many difficulties which have arisen are daily being devised, Great Britain has pointed out, and steps taken by the United States to verify manifests will assist in removing causes for delay.

As to articles put on the contraband list, such as rosin, and turpentine, the British government has applied the doctrine of President Lincoln that absolute contraband consists of all materials susceptible of use in making munitions of war. The British have discovered that these products are essential to the manufacture of some forms of ammunition and will insist that under international law they must be regarded as absolute contraband.

A partial remedy for the situation, however, is being sought in arrangements for consignments of naval stores from the United States to neutral countries so that American ships can take their naval stores as ballast for cotton cargoes, sell the contraband to neutral countries and send their cotton to belligerent countries without further molestation.

DISCARDED RIFLES IN GOVERNMENT ARSENALS

Officials Do Not Believe Discarded Guns Have Been Sold to the Belligerents.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The war department officials believe that an inventory by Secretary Garrison will show that some of the government's discarded Craig-Jorgensen army rifles have been removed from the arsenals since the beginning of the war and that it will be shown that there was not ground for the rumor that the weapons were being sent to Europe for the use of belligerents.

Secretary Garrison declares that the government has no intention of changing the order prohibiting the sale of the rifles and that there is no foundation for the rumor that an order had been given to stop the sale of the rifles to make sure that none of them reached any of the fighting nations.

WILSON HINTS AT 2ND TERM

Remarks at Indianapolis Interpreted as Indication That He May Be Candidate Again in 1916.

MAY BE TIME WHEN "PEOPLE MUST JUDGE"

President Attacks Republican Party and Defends Administration's Record in Mexican Policy.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 9.—President Wilson in a Jackson day speech here, voiced what his hearers interpreted as a hint that he might be a candidate for the presidency again in 1916. The audience of more than 4,000 people rose to their feet and cheered until the president called for quiet.

The president had been discussing the Mexican situation. Referring to his belief that he knew the temperament and principles of the American people he added that he would not be fit to stay where he was if he did not understand them.

"There may come a time," he declared, "when the American people will have to judge whether I know what I am talking about or not."

There was a slight pause and then the crowd began cheering. Realizing the construction which had been put on his words, the president held up his hand for silence and said:

"That was merely preparatory to saying that for at least two more years I am free to talk about the things that I believe."

He then attacked the republican party, defended the record of his administration on the Mexican policy, the tariff, and currency, and declared that a careful examination of the returns from the elections last November showed that if he had been a presidential year, a democrat would have had a majority of about eighty in the electoral college.

The president criticized republican senators opposing the government ship purchase bill, whom he characterized "self styled friends of business." He said the republican party has not had a new idea in thirty years, and that "the republicans do not know how to do anything, but sit on the lid." He added that the country want the ship purchase bill enacted into law and "will have it."

Mr. Wilson gravely spoke warning to democrats not to break up the solidarity of the party. He declared, those who did would gain an unstable position for themselves.

"If a man won't play on a team he must get off the team," he said, and later spoke of himself as the "captain of the democratic team for the present."

The president spoke briefly of Mexico. He said the people there are entitled to liberty, "no matter how long they take in determining it." Speaking slowly and carefully, he declared that "so far as my influence goes, while I am president, nobody shall interfere with them."

"Have not European nations taken as long as they wanted, and spilled as much blood as they pleased to settle their own affairs?" he continued, "and shall we deny the same right to Mexico? No, I say."

Much of Mr. Wilson's address was devoted to the independent and progressive voters. He said about one-third of the republican party is progressive and about two-thirds of the democratic party is progressive. "Therefore," he added, "the democratic party is more progressive than the republican." He declared that most of the voters of the country are independent but that it was his ambition to have them vote with the democrats. He spoke of himself as an "animated conservative."

The president said the people of the United States should not pay too much attention to the European war, but should keep their own affairs in good order. He closed his address with a fervent expression of his hope that the time might come when the United States could be instrumental in restoring peace.

Business conditions were taken up briefly. He characterized talk of business depression as a "state of mind." He said the democratic party had already done much to free business and that its program was not yet complete. Whenever the country really wants something besides talk, he added, it turns to the democratic party.

The president advocated establishment of a great federal employment bureau, with some means should be found for quickening and cheapening the processes of the courts, and spoke of the necessity of congress passing the administration conservation bill.