

## HOUSE RELENTS ON WOMAN BILL

Passes Measure Giving Women  
Right to Petition in Local  
Elections, After Long  
Discussion.

## PAGE DESERTS HIS BOWIE IN CONTEST

Weaver Introduces Funding  
Bill for Asheville and Meas-  
ure to Extend Ashe-  
ville Watershed.

(By W. T. Bost.)

Raleigh, Feb. 10.—The standpat house has relented and yesterday voted into law the act of Senator Hobgood giving women the right of petition in local election.

It caused a deal of discussion and a vast amount of parliamentary resource, but on every proposition to give the house another chance to change its mind, the supporters of the bill outvoted their opposition and put the Hobgood act on the books by 68 to 32.

Despite the fact that nothing feminine had gone abroad, the women occupied the galleries and laughed much at the sight of the men. Representative Bowie led the onslaught upon the Hobgood bill, characterizing it as "another suffragette" act. The dependable company of anti-suffragists could not take so sweeping a swipe at it. Henry Page, perhaps more than all others, turned doubt into certainty. He looked at Mr. Bowie, whom Archibald Henderson might characterize as a man "now obsessed with the monomania of anti-suffragism" and said: "I warn the gentleman from Asheville that denying women what is just, equitable and right will do more to overwhelm him and me than anything that we can do."

The fire of Bowie abated. Page had never failed to oppose the suffragist march. The measure simply follows the suggestion of the statutes that freeholders may be both men and women. The Supreme court was divided on the law as it now exists and the Hobgood bill is to remove the doubt. Mr. Bowie opposed the bill then as being worthless since it makes possible the calling of an election by a class of citizens who cannot vote in that election.

This view seemed to have prevailed among the opponents of the bill, some of whom have voted against Mr. Bowie on other "suffrage" measures. Representative Douglass, who had reported the bill favorably as a member of the committee, opened again on the suffrage agitators and voted against the bill.

Representative Bowie must have done much to defeat his own opposition by moving to table. He withdrew it, but the suggestion had done its work. It gave the opposition morale. Representative Douglass explained his change of attitude by pointing to the denial of all suffrage movements in the guise of notaries and schoolboards with women occupants as inconsistent with the inferences of the newspapers and the suffragist leaders. He quoted Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as authority for the statement that the notaries bill was a victory for suffrage in that it is "the entering wedge."

The ayes and noes were called for. Both sides wanted to be recorded. For the first time Speaker Wooten voted with the women. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Speaker Wooten, Barco, Bell, Benton, Bowman, Brockett, Brown, Cameron, Capehart, Carawan, Carr, Cherry, Clark, Clayton, Coughenour, Currie, Darden, Davis, Dean, Denton, Deyton, Dula, Euro, Faircloth, Foster, Freeman of Richmond, Galloway, Gatliff, Grant, Hanes, Hendrix, Hewitt, Inacoe, Johnson, Kent, Killian of Catawba, King, Kittrell, Long of Halifax, Macon, Mason, Mauney, Meekins, Newborne, Mintz, McKay, Nettles, Norman, Page, Puett, Smith of Watauga, Somers, Swain, Thomas, Tucker, Valentine, Vernon, Walden, Wall, Wilson, Williams of Cabaret, Williams of Yadkin, Winborne, Winslow, Witherspoon.

Noes—Alexander, Allen, Alfred, Blue, Boat, Bowie, Bynum, Camp, Carroll, Collins, Conley, Deaver, Doughton, Douglass, Ebbes, Grier, Hoover, Hutchison, Jones, Killian of Clay, Mayo, Mickie, McBryde, Noland, Roberts of Rockingham, Sellers, Stacy, Vahn, Whitford.

Grip of Fredell moved recommittee, but he was out of order. Vahn objected to this reading, but the rules were suspended. It was made law without the slightest applause. The "suffragists" played beautiful politics.

## NO PROTEST TO BELLIGERENTS

Washington Will Not Protest  
Either to England or Ger-  
many on Matter Affect-  
ing U. S. Shipping.

## NOTES TO BE SENT TO BOTH, HOWEVER

But Neither Communication  
Will Go Forward Until  
More Information  
Is Available.

ALSO FLEW U. S. FLAG.

New York, Feb. 10.—Passengers on the Cunard liner Odurna, which has just arrived from England, state that the Odurna flew the American flag for near 24 hours on January 21, while crossing the Irish sea. They said the stars and stripes were hoisted Sunday about an hour after leaving Liverpool and were not hauled down until early Monday morning.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Drafts of notes to Great Britain and Germany—one relative to the use of the American flag by the British liner Lusitania and the other concerning the attitude of the German navy toward neutral vessels in the newly prescribed sea zones of war—are being given personal consideration by President Wilson after conferences with Secretary Bryan and cabinet members.

It is understood that no protest against any violation of international law is to be directed to either country. The administration view of the Lusitania's hoisting of the American flag is that it is a customary war ruse. But at the same time representations pointing out that neutral commerce might suffer through continued practice of the stratagem were deemed advisable.

As for the German proclamation that it may be difficult to determine the character of a vessel in war zones because of misuse of neutral flags, the United States intends to ask for more information as to methods by which the order will be carried out. It will point out that it expects every effort to be made to verify the nature of ships flying neutral flags, assuming that due respect for the safety of Americans will be given.

Neither communication will go forward, it is understood, until complete information is available. As yet the long memorandum of the German foreign office, sent by wireless to the American press, has not reached the state department from Ambassador Gerard. Nor has Ambassador Page at London transmitted any official report on the hoisting of the American flag on the Lusitania. He called the state department yesterday, however, the text of the British foreign office's statement published two days ago, justifying in general terms the use of British vessels of neutral flags to escape capture.

In the absence of an official statement from Great Britain on the Lusitania incident, any inquiry this government may make on the subject of the use of neutral flags by British vessels probably will be based on the foreign office statement and confined to the general question.

A bill to make it unlawful for a ship of foreign registry to fly the American flag for deception was introduced in the house by Representative Martin of South Dakota. It would prescribe a fine of \$10,000 to \$100,000 and confiscation of the ship.

## DACIA NOT PERMITTED TO LEAVE YESTERDAY

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 10.—Before the American Dacia sails from this port for Rotterdam with a cargo of cotton intended for Germany, Captain McDonald, her master, must inform his crew of the true status of the vessel, and the danger she is facing in probable capture by British warships.

Collector of Customs Hamilton yesterday dispatched a messenger on a government launch to the Dacia, which is lying at anchor off Lambert's Point, with a note for Captain McDonald, requesting him not to leave port until he had complied with this requirement of the federal statute. Captain McDonald was also requested to confer with the collector of customs before his ship leaves port. This conference will probably be held today.

## Deep Snows Interfering With Operations In the Carpathians

Troop Movements Confined to Valley Passes—Col. Maritz of South Africa Reported Executed—Entire Crew of Zeppelin Said to Have Been Drowned in the North Sea—German Forces Are Sent to Assist Austrians Against Serbia.

## ICE ASSOCIATION'S SECOND DAY HERE

One Hundred Delegates Attend  
from Most of South-  
ern States.

## VISITORS ALTERNATE BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

Interesting and Practical Discussions  
Followed by Banquets, Dances  
and Drives.

This morning at 10 o'clock, the second day's session of the Southern Ice exchange began in the Langren convention hall. The feature of the morning was a lecture on "The Cork Industry," by H. W. Prentiss, of Pittsburgh; representing the Armstrong Cork and Insulation company. The lecture explained where cork is obtained, how used, processes of manufacture, and by-products, and was illustrated with stereopticon pictures. Next on the program was a discussion of "The Ice Man in Relation to the Public," by C. E. Campbell of Columbia. And following this paper Ellis Burnett of Montgomery, Ala., and Leon Benton of Helena, Ark., were scheduled to discuss "The High Cost of Living Not Affected by Prices of Ice."

At 2 o'clock the visitors made ready to go to Biltmore for a drive through the Biltmore estate. And tonight they will go in a body to the Majestic to see the ice film pictures. One hundred seats will be reserved for the delegates. The convention appears to be a success; the weather is favorable, and the visitors seem to be pleased with the city and entertainment offered them.

The oldest ice organization in the United States met here yesterday when the Southern Ice exchange was called to order by Fred Kent, of Asheville, and began its twenty-sixth annual convention with about 100 delegates present. In his opening address, President Kent urged the members of the exchange to take more interest in the future in the organization's work and paid his respects to the man who is always knocking the ice man. Mr. Kent discussed the relation between ice men and railway men, declaring that the spirit of co-operation should characterize their transactions.

On behalf of the city of Asheville, Judge P. C. Cooke welcomed the visitors as a representative body of business men whom the city is delighted to entertain. Judge Cooke referred to the progress that has been made in methods making and storing ice, contrasting the time when a few men cut ice from a river or pond with the present scientific equipment developed by inventive brains and by millions of dollars invested.

R. W. Barnes of Selma, Ala., secretary and treasurer, reported that the exchange is in good financial condition.

In the absence of W. J. Rushton, of Birmingham, his paper on "Together Again" was read to the delegates. The writer expressed the opinion that the members of the organization are learning the identity of their interests, and laid great stress upon the idea that by the service rendered to his community the success or failure of the ice man is determined.

Earl F. Scott, of Atlanta, was also unable to be present and his discussion of "Spray Nozzles," an interesting technical paper, was read. Many of the largest ice plants, it was said, have installed spray cooling systems with gratifying results.

The third man on the program, S. S. Fowler, of Paducah, also failed to appear, and his treatment of "Epiloric Efficiency" was read to the convention. The paper discussed the advantages of scientific firing of boilers. Speaking of the smoke nuisance, the essayist declared that this nuisance is evidence of prosperous plants, full dinner pails, and money in circulation. The paper voiced the conviction that the time has come for this country to extend its trade in South American countries.

A resolution to endorse the penny postage movement was tabled by the convention. Several delegates expressed the belief that such a rate would cause a deficit in postal receipts, and might lead to the levy of an additional war tax on the people. President Kent read a letter from S. A. Lynch which stated that a film showing the process of ice-making would be shown at the moving picture house here while the exchange is in the city. This film, brought from Birmingham, was seen at the Galax

London, Feb. 10.—The fighting in the east continues to overshadow that in the west. The Teutonic allies are evidently making desperate efforts to advance, especially south of Phzemsyl and Lemberg in Galicia, where they are attempting to gain positions by sheer weight of numbers.

The general offensive movement of the Austro-German forces in the Carpathians seems to have been successful at the eastern end of the range, where the Russians are retreating into Bukovina, but London observers believe the Austrians must forgo onward a long way in this direction before they can affect the general Russian position. The vital point is at Dukla pass, where a short Russian advance would compel the Austrians to look anxiously to their communications. At present the fighting at Dukla pass seems to have taken on the aspects of a draw.

Berlin, Feb. 10.—This description of conditions in the Carpathians has been received by the Lokal Anzeiger from its correspondent in that field of operations:

"Deep snows have fallen, and the movement of troops are confined to the valley passes. The marches are slow and deployment of troops extremely difficult. The Russians are pressing very considerable forces against the Dukla passes and continue to bring up new men. On the rest of the front, the Russians are keeping to their fortified positions. Under such conditions the operations of the Austro-German troops are very slow, in spite of their great efforts. The successes achieved in turn by both sides are, therefore, only of local importance.

Maritz Executed.  
Pretoria, Feb. 10.—Pretoria newspapers publish reports that Lieut. Col. S. G. Maritz, the Boer officer at the head of the rebellion movement of South Africa, has been executed by the German authorities for treachery. Maritz's movement was supported by the Germans of German Southwest Africa. There is no official confirmation of the report.

Aircraft Drop Bombs.  
Mytilene, Feb. 10.—Several English and French seaplanes flew over Turkish Thrace yesterday, according to dispatches from Thessalonica. Two went as far as Adrianople and dropped bombs on the forts there. The Turks are said to have been unprepared for the attack, not expecting the English and French to come so far inland.

Zeppelin Crew Drowned.  
Geneva, Feb. 10.—(By Way of Paris)—The entire crew of the Zeppelin who had been missing for four days was drowned when the Zeppelin fell into the North sea off the Denmark coast during a storm, according to a report received at Friedrichshafen. Details of the disaster have not been received.

It is said that one Zeppelin and two aeroplanes of the Paravel type were accompanying the German detachments which were sent against Serbia.

## PRICE OF BREAD RISES

New York, Feb. 10.—The price of bread was raised from five to six cents a loaf today throughout New York city and vicinity. The price of rolls was also raised from 10 to 12 cents per dozen and pies and cakes were increased in proportion.

While in the trenches a shell exploded immediately behind him and the lower part of his body and limbs were riddled with shrapnel.

From eight in the morning until evening he lay in the trench without even first aid. When he arrived at the auxiliary hospital a thorough examination showed traces of 130 separate and distinct wounds.

## THREE SUITS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURT TODAY

Three complaints have been filed in the office of the clerk of Superior court. The Western Carolina Automobile company filed a complaint against F. E. Gillespie in which they seek to recover \$859.75 alleged to be due on promissory notes and for \$41.20. They also ask for a decree of foreclosure.

John Minton, by next friend, N. A. Reynolds, filed a complaint against the Postal Telegraph company in which he seeks to recover \$3,000 for personal injuries alleged to have been received while employed by the defendant company as linesman.

Will Husky is the plaintiff in a complaint filed against the Asheville Cotton Mills in which he seeks \$2,000 damages for alleged personal injuries.

## GREAT QUANTITY OF SMALL GRAIN PLANTED

Special to The Gazette-News.

West Raleigh, Feb. 10.—The reports coming in from the county and district demonstration agents throughout the state show that a larger area than ever before known in the state's history has this winter been put in small grain. The agents have made a special effort this winter to get farmers to diversify as much as possible in their crops, and especially to keep their land busy during the winter. As a result of their work, wheat, oats, rye, clover, and other winter crops are showing on fields hitherto bare at this time of the year. As a result this spring the farmers will have more to sell and far more humus in the soil.

Messrs. T. E. Browne and A. K. Robertson report an increasing interest in the agricultural club work. The boys in the corn clubs this year have made over 41,000 bushels of corn. This at present prices makes no inconsiderable addition to the state's income.

## GERMAN RAIDERS MAY BE TREATED AS PIRATES

London, Feb. 10.—Lord Charles Russell today will ask Premier S. Asquith in the house of commons to treat all German raiders of undefended towns as pirates, and after a trial by court martial to hang them as murderers of women and children. Air raiders would be included as well as sea raiders.

## DIPLOMATS WILL NOT OBEY GEN. CARRANZA

Washington, Feb. 10.—The American embassy at Mexico City will not go to Vera Cruz at General Carranza's request that the foreign diplomats join him there, President Wilson told callers today.

## PACKERS ARE CONVICTED.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 10.—Armour and company, Swift and company, the St. Louis, Dressed Meat and Provision company, the Hammond Packing company, and Morris and company were found guilty of violating the state anti-trust laws by the Supreme court yesterday. Orders of ouster were issued but the defendant companies are allowed to remain in the state by paying fines.

## SOLDIER RECEIVED 139 WOUNDS AND LIVES

Paris, Feb. 10.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The record of 79 wounds received by an army surgeon has been broken by Rene Vidal, reservist of Raincy.

While in the trenches a shell exploded immediately behind him and the lower part of his body and limbs were riddled with shrapnel. From eight in the morning until evening he lay in the trench without even first aid. When he arrived at the auxiliary hospital a thorough examination showed traces of 130 separate and distinct wounds.

His case was considered desperate as he had lost an extraordinary quantity of blood, but he is now able to get about on crutches.

## PULLMAN SERVICE AGAIN RESTORED

As Result, Many Tourists Expected to Visit Asheville Soon.

Division Passenger Agent James H. Wood yesterday afternoon announced the receipt of a telegram from Passenger Traffic Manager S. H. Hardwick of the Southern Railway company, conveying information that the Asheville-Jacksonville through sleeping car service will be resumed Sunday, February 21, for 60 days.

It will be remembered that on his visit to Asheville last week, President Fairfax Harrison met in conference with members of the board of trade and leading hotel men to discuss the restoration of this train service for Asheville. Following the conference, President Harrison sent Colonel Sanford H. Cohen to Florida for the purpose of finding out whether a large number of Eastern visitors in Florida would come to this city on their way home. The result of the investigation is the announcement of Pullman service from Jacksonville, practically the same as that existing before the Southern felt obliged to adopt a policy of retrenchment, on account of business conditions. The board of trade and the hotel men will now begin an advertising campaign in Florida with the view of bringing as many visitors as possible to the mountain metropolis.

The first car will leave Asheville Sunday afternoon, February 21, at 4:10 o'clock, arriving in Jacksonville the next morning at 8 o'clock. The first car leaves Jacksonville on Monday, February 22, at 8 o'clock p. m., reaching Asheville the following afternoon at 2:10 o'clock.

The announcement of the restored schedule is of much interest to Asheville people, tourists and travelers.

## COMMITTEE FAILS TO REPORT ANTI-JUG BILL

Committee May Be Unwilling  
to Permit the Bill Without  
a Popular Election.

Special to The Gazette-News.

Raleigh, Feb. 10.—The house judiciary committee No. 1 sat heavily upon the Sabbatharians yesterday afternoon when it considered the Stacy bill prohibiting "work on the Lord's day." The report was unanimous.

Mr. Stacy did not father the bill, but presented it by request. It was designated to break up Sunday work, and as interpreted by the men who struck it hard, would have stopped railroad, street car service, newspaper work and other labor which now make up the complex civilization in which the age finds itself.

The Greensboro Religious Liberty association was among the institutions that opposed the bill. Because of the opposition that attended its introduction a substitute was offered exempting the railroads and certain other public service corporations whose suspension for a day would disrupt modern life, according to the view of the opponents of the bill. Neither the main line nor the side track could be traveled by that committee, of which Representative Dunning was by no means the least consequential member. Take the senator from Martin, Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Dunning isn't much on legislation. It is related of Senator Stubbs that in a legislative career of 20-odd years he has presented but one bill.

## MRS. LULA WHISNANT WAS INTERRED TODAY

Funeral services were held at 10 o'clock this morning for Mrs. Lula Whisnant, aged 26, wife of M. A. Whisnant of West Asheville. The services were conducted at the home by Rev. F. M. Hoyle, pastor of the Haywood Street Methodist church, assisted by Rev. J. F. Armstrong, pastor of the West Asheville Methodist church. Interment took place at the West Asheville cemetery.

Besides the husband, the deceased is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lyle, a sister and three brothers.

## SENATE BREAKS SESSION RECORD

The Present Session Surpassed  
That of 1893 for Continu-  
ous Sitting at 2:45  
This Morning.

## STRAIN SO INTENSE REPORTERS GAVE WAY

Senator Penrose in High Fever  
as Result of Verbal Clash  
—No Signs of Either  
Side Weakening.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Senators opposing the administration ship purchase measure fought against the bill through the night and showed no sign of slackening in their historic sustained effort. All records for continuous session, were broken by the prolonged sitting of the senate from Monday over the morning hours. In 1893 during the debate on the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law, the senate kept in session for 38 hours and 45 minutes. This record was not surpassed until 2:45 o'clock this morning.

Senator Sherman, after remaining on the floor for seven hours, finally yielded at 9 o'clock to Senator Townsend, another republican. Small numbers of senators kept the night watch and this morning were relieved by others who had spent the night nearby, within call of the quorum bell.

Senator Lea, who was presiding, and Senator Lee of Maryland, for some time represented the entire majority; while Senator Smoot and Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan for hours were the only republicans present.

With eyes heavy from the strain of extra work, the regular contingent of senate reporters was compelled to give way and new stenographic reporters for the first time in years took places on the floor of the senate chamber.

The perfect calm of the early morning hours followed a bitter struggle which took place about midnight. Republicans and insurgent democrats sought to end the session, but the motion to adjourn was lost by a vote of 44 to 44.

On the other hand, Senators Fletcher and Stone attempted to get a vote on the initial portions of the recommitment motion to fix the length of time for which government ships might be leased. Republicans clamored in excitement for the right to speak, but Senator Stone secured the floor and cut off a speech by Senator McCumber.

In the parliamentary wrangle that ensued, the democrats abandoned their efforts to force a vote, although every available senator within call was brought to the chamber. The encounter was marked by a verbal clash between Senators Stone and Penrose as a result of which Senator Penrose was taken to his hotel with a temperature of over 100 degrees.

Senator Hughes attempted to take Senator Sherman off the floor by the motion that Senator Sherman, in discussing the parcel post was not dealing with the question at issue, but withdrew it on the contention of Senator Sherman that his discussion had to do with government ownership.

## SOCIALIST DEPUTIES INVESTIGATE FOR GRAFT

Paris, Feb. 10.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The socialist group in the Chamber of Deputies has decided to pursue vigorously the supervision of all army contracts. The secretary has written Monsieur Millerand demanding publication in the Journal Officiel of a complete list of all persons and houses furnishing supplies to the army with their addresses and the nature and amount of their contracts. The sub-committee of the budget committee has also asked the minister of war for all records concerning army contracts.

## NORWAY HOTELS MUST REPORT ON GUESTS

Christiania, Norway, Feb. 10.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The department of justice has issued an ordinance for the exercise of a vigorous control over foreigners and travelers. Every hotel and boarding house must file with the police within twenty-four hours a complete statement regarding each new guest, giving full name, profession, nationality, residence, reason for coming and where last. Norway has been receiving about 25,000 tourists annually. Heretofore the police has taken little interest in them, whether foreigners or subjects.