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POLK COUNTY NEWS

State Library X

Wonderful Polk County, "In The Land of The Sky", Offers Unusual Opportunities for Home Seekers. Mountain Spring Water. Magnificent Scenery.

VOL. XXI NO. 19.

TRYON, POLK COUNTY, N. C. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1915.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1894.

SALUBRIOUS SALUDA POPULAR RESORT

MORE GUESTS THAN EVER BEFORE THIS SEASON AND STILL COMING

SEASON EXPECTED TO BE EXTENDED

Many Hotels Will Remain Open Later Than Usual to Accommodate the Late Comers

If I were asked, why would you go to Saluda to spend the summer, I would reply: Saludas salubrious climate. On the mountain tops at an altitude of 2,250 feet, at its lowest point, makes the air exhilarating and invigorating. The days never get excessively hot and the nights are always cool.

Next of importance is the pure, sparkling, mountain spring water, coming from an uncontaminated source, from Judds Peak, by gravity pressure. Saludas sewer system is adequate and the health officers are vigilant in carrying out the strict laws. Not a case of typhoid fever last summer nor local malarial. Mosquitoes are seldom seen and flies are few, thanks to the efficient health authorities.

The new electric light system, being installed at a great cost to the city, will be completed at an early date, making another drawing card.

The simple life can be lived here. The homes, hotels and boarding houses are tucked away in virgin forests, making enchanting surroundings for an ideal vacation, close to nature.

The seven miles of concrete pavements and the good roads makes it pleasant to get around in Saluda, in rainy weather.

The new highway from Saluda to Tryon, constructed through the mountains following the Pacolet River, is one of the most beautiful scenic roads in the country. This highway is a part of a link that connects Asheville, N. C., with Spartanburg, S. C. It cost an immense sum of money to construct. The trip from Saluda to Tryon, 12 miles away, has enraptured world travellers. The road was blasted through great granite boulders and most of the bridges have natural abutments.

The scenery is magnificent. No writer can do justice to Saludas scenery. A little journey to Judds Peak, Piney Mountain, Blakes Peak, Pacolet Falls and many others in easy walking distance, is worth travelling miles to see. For a days outing, take a trip to Green River Cove, that wonderful country, 1,000 feet lower than Saluda, where any fruit or vegetable can be grown, where Green River, a swift mountain stream dashes over rocks and cliffs. This trip is full of surprises for the lover of the great outdoors. Books could be written about Saluda scenery.

I must say something of the people one meets in Saluda. They are the most hospitable, kindly and unselfish people one would care to meet. The visitors come from all parts of the country. People of culture and refinement, no ostentation. They come to Saluda for quiet and rest and they get it.

Saluda is well supplied with good stores, markets, soda fountains and excellent telephone system, connected with the Bell Long Distance. The Western Union Telegraph office is open day and night. The Southern Railway offers the tourist the best of service. The Carolina Special, that luxurious train, from Cincinnati to Charleston, makes both stops at Saluda.

Two resident physicians and surgeons, a doctor of Mechano-Therapy and an infant and childrens sanitarium, in charge of a special list in child blood diseases, look after the health of visitors and residents.

Saluda has innumerable hotels and boarding houses, furnished and unfurnished cottages for rent. The hotels and boarding places have homelike surroundings, clean rooms, modern equipment, excellent fare and, best of all, it does not cost a fortune to pay the bill. A directory of hotels will be found in The News and you may bank on it that any one of them will treat you right. Come to Saluda and you will come

Hotel Directory

You will make no mistake in selecting one of these excellent places to spend your vacation in The Land of the Sky.

The Carolina Home

MRS. W. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietress. Central location. Baths. Commercial rate \$2 per day. Weekly rate \$7 to \$8.

SALUDA, N. C.

The Charles

MRS. J. W. LAMOTTE. Rates: Commercial \$2 per day. Weekly \$7 to \$10. Special Family Rates. No consumptives taken.

SALUDA, N. C.

The Pines

MRS. M. E. LEONARD, Proprietress. Hot and cold bath. Central location. Rates: \$7 and up. Special rates by the month and to families.

SALUDA, N. C.

Iona Lodge

MRS. S. S. OEHLER, Proprietress. Located in Saluda, near Piney Mountain. Fine water and scenery. Modern house. Rates: \$7 and up. Special rates to families.

SALUDA, N. C.

The Esseola

MRS. J. K. CAMPBELL. Fine view. L. Thia Water. Conveniently located. Rates: \$8.50 to \$10 per week.

SALUDA, N. C.

Poplar Glenn

MRS. F. C. HAMILTON. Large outside rooms. Hot and cold baths. Delightful breeze. Mountain spring water. Rates on application.

SALUDA, N. C.

Melrose Inn

A quiet and delightful family hotel. Modern. Rates upon application.

SALUDA, N. C.

Pace House

Mrs O B Garren. Large outside rooms. Modern conveniences. Rates \$7 to \$10 a week

Farm Tests Were Satisfactory. Director B. W. Kilgore of the state experiment farm work says that especially satisfactory results are being obtained at all the experiment and demonstration farms this season that a number of very valuable deductions for the benefit of the farmers all over the state as well as for those in the localities where the test farms are located. The results of variety tests in small grains especially wheat, oats and rye, are just now completed and have a number of valuable features that will be given wide circulation.

Americans May Claim Goods. Washington.—Ambassador Page cabled that Great Britain now is prepared to accept informal representations by the Foreign Trade Advisers of the state department as a means of releasing American owned goods of German and Austrian origin held up at neutral ports by the British order-in-council. The decision will result in the Trade Advisers resuming negotiations interrupted since June 15 by the British refusal to consider further applications for special permits under the order-in-council.

Impression He Makes. How true it is that the child is father of the man! Whenever a man comes in here, for instance, and begins to boast how powerful and important he is in the community, if not the state, the nation and the world at large, our memory goes back to the days of our innocent childhood when we boys used to assure one another that we spat nickels and maybe an occasional dime, though really we didn't at all.—Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

AUSTRIA EXPLAINS PLAN

WITHDRAWING AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LABOR FROM AMERICAN WAR SHOPS.

Ambassador Dumba Explains His Claims to Secretary Lansing.—Wilson to Decide.

Washington.—Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, explained to Secretary Lansing a letter written by him to the Vienna foreign office discussing plans for withdrawing Austro-Hungarian labor from American plants making war supplies for the Allies.

Neither the Ambassador nor Mr. Lansing would comment on the interview when it was over. In official quarters it was expected the Secretary would submit the matter to President Wilson, with whom would rest the decision whether the explanation was satisfactory.

The text of Doctor Dumba's letter, recently seized by British authorities from its bearer, James F. J. Archibald, an American, was cabled to the state department by Ambassador Page, and had been the subject of a conference between the President and Secretary Lansing before the Ambassador reached the department. It is understood the use of an American passport to shield the messenger, who carried not only the Dumba letter but dispatches from the German Embassy and other documents, was regarded by them as quite as serious a matter as the activities revealed by the letter itself.

Mr. Lansing's only statement on the subject was a negative response when asked whether any steps had been taken toward bringing the situation to the attention of the Vienna Foreign Office.

From reliable sources it was learned that Doctor Dumba outlined to Secretary Lansing the Austro-Hungarian view of the plans death with in his letter, contending that it contemplated no violation of laws of the United States nor offense against American institutions.

EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY.

Mexicans Plan to Overthrow American Authority.

Brownsville, Tex.—More evidence of a widespread conspiracy among Mexicans on both sides of the Rio Grande to overthrow American authority along the border was discovered by state and federal authorities investigating the recent outbreak.

One circular, dated October 1, 1914, which was said to have been widely distributed in Texas and Mexico, appealed to Mexicans to "rise in favor of Carranza and independence, because at the rate we are going we soon will be slaves of the Americans."

The names of the Mexicans who signed the call were not made public. Letters from points in Lower California, indicating that plans for uprising along the border were in process of formation for more than a year, also were found. Buttons enclosed in the letters were inscribed "Land and Liberty."

Norwegian Bark Sunk.

London.—The Norwegian bark Storesand, 1,639 tons which sailed from Iquique, Chile, April 30 for Liverpool, has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

Italy Puts Cotton on Contraband List. Paris.—Italy has declared cotton contraband of war, a Rome dispatch to the Havas agency announces.

American Dollar Should Rule.

Washington.—The time has come in the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board, when the American dollar should take a dominating place in the financial markets of the world and when American or dollar exchange should become the medium through which the millions of exports and imports of the United States are paid. To open the field for American exchange the board issued revised regulations governing the rediscount of "bankers' acceptances by Federal reserve banks.

Cotton Manufacturers Meet.

New London, Conn.—The ninety-ninth semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers opened at Eastern Point with an attendance of 300 members and guests. The effect of the war in Europe on the American cotton industry will be one of the features of the discussion. The President of the association, Albert Greene Duncan, of Boston, in an address, said he believed that industrial preparedness should go hand in hand with military preparedness.

AIRCRAFT ATTACK HEART OF LONDON

BOMBS DROPPED IN LONDON BUSINESS DISTRICT BY GERMAN CRAFT.

MOST A SCORE ARE KILLED

No Americans Were Killed.—Great Norwich Factories and Iron Works Are Damaged.

Washington.—A cablegram confirming press dispatches that no Americans were killed or injured in the Zeppelin raid on London reached the state department from the American Embassy at London.

While the state department officials did not care to commit themselves to an official opinion on the aspect in international law of an attack of air ships upon London or any other such city, it was indicated that presuming the presence of a defensive force in the city, there can be no legal objection by a neutral power whose citizens were killed. The state department's interpretation is that the fact that the place is "defended" is sufficient to relieve the attackers from the necessity of giving notice.

Berlin, via London.—The chief of the Admiralty Staff has issued the following report:

"Our naval airships attacked during the night of September 8-9, with good results, the western part of the city of London, the great factories near Norwich and the harbor works and iron works at Middlesboro. There were heavy explosions and numerous fires were observed.

"Our airships were heavily fired at by hostile batteries but all returned safely."

London.—The official statement given out here gives the following list of casualties in the air raid:

Killed, 12 men, two women, and six children.

Injured seriously, eight men, four women and two children.

Injured slightly, 38 men, 23 women and 11 children.

One soldier was killed, and three were injured. All the other victims were civilians.

No Americans were killed or injured.

DR. DUMBA MUST GO.

Washington Informs Vienna That He Is No Longer Acceptable.

Washington.—Ambassador Penfield of Vienna has been instructed by cable to inform the Austro-Hungarian government that Dr. Constantin Dumba no longer is acceptable as an envoy to the United States, and to ask for his recall.

Secretary Lansing formally announced the action. It was the answer of the American government to Doctor Dumba's explanation of his intercepted letter to Vienna outlining plans for handicapping plants in this country making war supplies for the Allies.

News that Doctor Dumba's recall had been requested created a sensation in the capital. It had been known in official circles that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing regarded his conduct as a grave breach of propriety, but there had been a well defined impression that the only immediate step would be the cancellation, announced, of the passport of Archibald, the American who carried the intercepted dispatches.

Germany Sends Regrets.

Berlin, via London.—In its note to the United States on the sinking of the White Star Liner Arabic, the German government says that "it most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander; it particularly expresses its regret to the government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens," and adds:

"The German government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic."

Dyers are Seeking Aid.

Washington.—A committee representing the Master Dyers' Association of Philadelphia, headed by D. F. Waters, president, asked Secretary Lansing for assistance to relieve the dyestuff situation. They declared no new practical methods had been developed for the manufacture of dyestuffs, that supplies were about exhausted, and that the situation could be relieved only by releasing dyes now detained in German ports. Under certain conditions they said Germany would release those goods.

WILSON VISITS LANSING

PRESIDENT WALKS TO STATE DEPARTMENT TO DISCUSS DUMBA CASE.

Dumba Was Acting Under Instructions From His Government. Washington Remains Silent.

Washington.—Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador left for the summer embassy at Lenox, Mass., to await word from Secretary Lansing whether the United States government is satisfied with his explanation of his intercepted letter to Vienna outlining plans for withdrawing Austro-Hungarian labor and handicapping American munition plants.

The ambassador's statement to Mr. Lansing that he was acting under instructions from his government in all that he planned to do apparently has made of the affair a diplomatic issue far more serious than a mere question of ethics or propriety involving only Dr. Dumba himself.

Silence on the subject was observed again at the White House and state department, and so far as is known no decision has been reached.

The president, carrying the cabled copy of the ambassador's letter, walked over to the department, surprised Secretary Lansing in his office and spent 15 minutes discussing the situation. It was the first time a president has done such a thing since Spanish war days.

Before leaving Washington, Ambassador Dumba called at the labor department to seek co-operation in his program for providing new employment for workmen who are expected to walk out of the munitions plants. Secretary Wilson was not in his office, but he talked with acting Secretary Densmore. It is no secret in official circles that the administration would not countenance any sort of participation in such a movement.

EMPEROR TAKES COMMAND.

Places Himself in Supreme Command of Land and Sea Forces.

Petrograd.—Grand Duke Nicholas, who has been at the head of the Russian armies in the great campaigns on the eastern front, has been transferred by Emperor Nicholas to the Caucasus where the comparatively unimportant operations against the Turks are in progress.

The emperor's action was taken when he assumed command of all of Russia's armed forces on land and sea, it developing that he had placed himself at the head of Russia's naval as well as her military forces.

Grand Duke Nicholas is appointed viceroy of the Caucasus and commander in chief of the army on the Russian southern front.

Thought Arabic Would Attack.

Berlin, via London.—The commander of a German submarine which has returned to its base has reported to the admiralty that he torpedoed the liner Arabic in the belief that the Arabic's action indicated she was about to attack the submarine and that he fired in self-defense.

The submarine commander said his boat was engaged in destroying a freighter when the Arabic was sighted. The submarine was then on the surface.

The Arabic, the commander declares swung around and headed towards the freighter as if to attack the submarine. The commander remained in doubt as to her intentions when she changed her course a few points, but still kept headed in a direction bringing her nearer to the scene.

Over Thousand Students Enrolled.

The greatness of a college depends upon its ability to satisfy the supreme human need of the people it serves. To seek the needs of our people and to satisfy those needs so far as it lies within our power—this is the important thing for us." These were the words used by President Edward Kilder Graham in his opening address to the faculty and students of the University of North Carolina. More than 1,000 students were enrolled at the opening.

Ancient Ideas Concerning World.

Ages on ages of the growth of human reason lapsed before there was the least glimmering among the wisest of mankind of the rotundity of earth. Other ages were submerged in the unmeasured past before there came the crudest of scientific assertions of this rotundity. The greatest of philosophers of antiquity not so far distant believed the earth was flat; that it had this or that for a foundation; that foundation having this or that monster animal for its foundation, or that the whole rested on the sea.

UNEQUIVOCAL "NO" CARRANZA'S REPLY

CANNOT CONSENT THAT AFFAIRS OF MEXICO BE HANDLED BY MEDIATION.

SAYS STRIFE IS NEAR END

In Note Carranza Claims Control of All Territory Except Few Scattered Points.

Vera Cruz.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza's reply to the appeal of the United States and the Latin American countries for a conference between the leaders of the various Mexican factions, having in view an adjustment of Mexico's internecine struggle is a polite but unequivocal "no."

In a note issued by Foreign Minister Acuna, General Carranza has told the diplomats that he can permit of no interference whatever by foreign governments. He explains that he is in control now of all Mexico except the states of Chihuahua and Morelos, and a part of the state of Sonora. The signers of the note to Carranza are invited to come themselves or to send representatives to some point along the Rio Grande for a conference at which the affairs of Mexico may be discussed "solely from an international point of view," and with the idea that Carranza's government be recognized as the de facto government in Mexico.

The diplomats are told that the first chief of the Constitutionalists now commands an army of 150,000 men; that the functions of public service have been restored, the railways repaired and railway traffic resumed. The note adds that in the fields and the cities there have been reborn the activities of normal life. Stress is laid on the assertion that soon the entire country will be at peace.

The reply insists that the first chief is actuated by the highest motives in declining to participate in the conference. It is stated that the fact that the Revolutionists had entered into a pact at Vera Cruz with the old government was one of the weaknesses of President Francisco I. Madero's arrangement for the rehabilitation of Mexico and that this alleged trafficking with the opposition was one of the reasons for the disagreements that culminated in the tragic battle in Mexico City in February, 1913. Incidentally it is stated in the note that "some foreign diplomats" were involved in that affair.

OTHERS MAY HAVE TO GO.

Dumba Case May Effect Other Representatives.

Washington.—President Wilson's request for the recall of the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, has broadened into a situation involving Captain Franz von Papen, the military attaché of the German Embassy; Alexander Nuber von Perked, the Austrian Consul General in New York, and possibly Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The official view is that the Ambassador, although technically involved, is not so seriously concerned as the military attaché or the Consul General. It is not unlikely that both of the latter may be recalled or dismissed from the country.

Coupled with German's disappointing and unsatisfactory explanation of the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, after Count von Bernstorff had given assurances that full satisfaction would be given if it were established that a German submarine sunk the ship, official Washington views the friendly relations with the Germanic Powers strained more toward the breaking point than ever before.

British Steamer Torpedoed.

Paris.—The British steamer Alexandria, owned by the Cunard Steamship Company, was torpedoed 70 miles from Cape Palos, near Murcia, Spain, according to the Madrid correspondent of the Havas agency. Twenty-eight of the crew have been landed at Mazarron, Spain.

French Seek Big Loan.

New York.—The Anglo-French commission, seeking a way to meet the huge bills of Great Britain and France for American munitions and other supplies, reached New York was welcomed by J. P. Morgan and met approximately 100 prominent bankers, insurance heads and leaders in other lines of finance late in the afternoon at a reception in Mr. Morgan's library. At night the commissioners were dinner guests of a party of New York financiers.