

# The Carolina Watchman

A Home Newspaper Published in the Interest of the People and for Honesty in Governmental Affairs.

VOL. X NO. 40

SALISBURY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1914.

WM. H. STEWART, EDITOR

## Some Valuable Advice to Farmers

**Diversify Crops, Arrange to Live at Home and Prepare to be in Good Fix Next Year.**

Bradford Kapp, special agent in charge of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work, under date of September 10th, sends out the following timely suggestions to those interested:

To farmers and business men in cotton territory:

In every emergency a plan of action is a great help. The prices of food products are high and there is every indication that they will remain so during the next year. The war in Europe has disturbed production abroad and has interfered with consumption and with markets and financial conditions in this country. This State of affairs, familiar to every one, makes it imperative that every farmer and every community should plan for next year's work accordingly.

The Department suggests to the cotton farmers the following important things to consider for the next year:

1. A Home Garden for every family. The home garden is one of the most important means of cutting down expenses and producing the living of the family on the farm. Set aside a good rich piece of land near the house for this purpose. Prepare it with care and apply manure liberally. Secure from your county agent, your agricultural college or the U. S. Department of Agriculture, directions for the making of a garden, not only in the summer but early and late in the year. Proper attention to the garden will give the farmer wholesome food during a large portion of the year. Get in touch with the Girls' Canning Club Work and arrange to can the vegetables and for winter use.

2. Produce all the corn for your own use. Get good seed corn and follow the instructions of your county agent in raising a good crop next year. Figure how many bushels you will need for your own use and some to sell, and put your acreage in accordingly. You will need corn for the feeding of your livestock and your family, and a reasonable surplus.

3. Produce your own hay and forage crops. If you can obtain seed at a reasonable price sow crimson or burr clover, vetch, or some other winter legume. If unable to do this put in oats or rye this fall, peas or beans in the spring, or use sorghum, kafir corn, milo maize or some other crop adapted to your climate and soil. Consult your county agent, your agricultural college or the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

4. Produce enough chickens and hogs to make your own meat. As a rule our southern farmers have too few chickens. Pay some attention to them. With a little work they can be produced cheaply, and enough of them will save the necessity of purchasing meat. Every family should plan to raise a few head of hogs and the crops necessary to feed them. The county agent will help you with plans in this direction. Save your brood sows and hens and pullets. You cannot afford to sell any breeding stock. Market a part of your own crop and your peas and peanuts through hogs and chickens. Do not be tempted to sell heifers or cows; breed them to good beef type bulls and grow your own meat.

5. Out down your fertilizer bills by saving all manure and by planting cover crops, especially winter legumes, if the seed can be obtained. Buy fertilizers for next year carefully. Purchase only high grade materials of the kind you need. Some kinds of fertilizing materials may be high priced. Do not use that kind unless you know your land requires it. Crops turned under add fertility to the soil and save fertilizer bills. Landlords should see that their tenants follow instructions and grow as much as possible of their supplies, as suggested above. Next year is the important year for all farmers in the cotton territory to make up their minds to "Live at Home" as nearly as possible. Every dollar saved on advances will be a much gained at the end of the year; every dollar borrowed on advances has to be paid back out of the cotton crop.

6. Plant less acreage in cotton. Why? Because food products will remain high and cotton will probably remain low if the war lasts. Do not run any chances. Follow a safe plan. You will need the extra acre to produce the food crops. It is estimated that between three and four million bales of cotton will have to be carried over out of the present crop. A normal acreage in cotton next year, and no increase in food crops, will certainly mean high-

## Political Romanism

**Now and Where the Present Great War Started. Romanism at the Bottom of It.**

Pope Pius X seems to have been a pietist, a simple-minded, inoffensive old man, submissively in the hands of the Jesuit secretary. Benedict is to be a politician and he told the conclave so before the election was announced. At least the Associated Press dispatches to the St. Louis Globe Democrat of Sept. 6, 1914, so announces him. The statement is certainly significant and discloses the mental attitude of the new pope to international politics. Having disposed of the negative Pius X, and pushed the "black pope" into silence, the Jesuit has chosen a supreme hour when political Rome can show its hand by its new pope and command peace and cease the winds and waves of passion to cease and wars of tumult to be still. Here is the dispatch:

Rome, Sept. 4.—It was related here today that in conversations before his election, Pope Benedict XV repeatedly expressed his belief in the necessity that the pontiff should intervene with an appeal for peace, not in a purely evangelical form, but in precise diplomatic action.

"The pope," he is quoted as saying, "must actually place himself amidst the combatants instead of keeping away and preaching peace and concord from a distance."

It is asserted that he expressed these ideas in the conclave. The pope, according to announcement made here today, will hold a reception for the diplomatic envoys in Rome on Monday, September 7.

While the words of the new pope are setting down into your consciences, just remember that just preceding the outbreak of war in Europe, Pius X and the Jesuits had just completed a concordat with Serbia making the Roman Catholic religion a state church, put the teaching of Serbian children into the hands of the papacy and made Serbia agree to support two Roman sees. Of course, anti-papal Serbia was mad. When the people found themselves tied up with Rome they assassinated the prince and his wife. That was the lighted match thrown into the combustible war preparations and the explosion followed. But some times man can start things which they can't stop. Can Benedict XV stop it?

What intrigues the Jesuit has accomplished, how he has fostered and promoted national jealousies, piled up the kindling wood in every nation and set fire to it, will sometime be made known, and when that hour comes the "great deceiver of nations" will be cast out. Her flesh will be burned with fire. St. John says, "With violence shall that great Babylon be thrown down and shall be found no more at all."

Whenever the nations get through with Rome, the deceiver, then may they talk and hope for peace and not till then. There is more trouble ahead for Europe, for Benedict XV is a politician. Let America take notice, and watch the increased activities of the armed papists ready to start war in this country.

Disarm the traitors! If they are patriots as they say they are, they don't need guns!—The Menace.

**Hypocrisy on Exhibition.**

The Knights of Columbus say that Italy had no right to appoint ex-Mayor Nathan to represent the Italian nation at the world's fair. But bad as that is, it is not so bad as for the Nis Kolumbo to want to take away the king of Italy and substitute the pope with temporal power. What right have American Roman Catholics to insist upon the pope ruling Rome, when the Italian Catholics by a vote of ten to one approved of United Italy and hailed Emmanuel as king?

If the Knights of Columbus butt into Italian affairs, why do you think they are loyal when they ask America to submit to the papal yoke? Temporal power in Italy means temporal power in America. That is what they mean when they say, "Make America Roman Catholic." Are we going to encourage them in this idea by voting them into office and giving them seats in the senate and congress? Temporal power means force, means army and navy. Are you ready to give these up into the hands of Rome that claims an armed force in America of 850,000 Nites of Mob and Murder, Hibernian rifles, Forcitors, stob Holy pretensions in the mouth and swords in the hands is hypocrisy on exhibition.—The Menace.

**A Query.**  
There are some things which I

do not understand and upon which I would like information. One is, why there is every where in the United States so much open discrimination in favor of the Roman Catholic church? For instance it is universally considered a breach of the proprieties, amounting to an insult to the community, for unmarried adult unmarried men and women to live together in separate domesticity and by themselves. And this without even open appearance of grossness or immorality. Generally speaking, for an unmarried man and woman to undertake to live together, would be to invite the tongue of slander, and if persisted in would probably result in a prosecution in court. For an unmarried Protestant minister to try to live by himself with an unmarried and non-related woman as a "housekeeper" would result in immediate scandal, and the fool preacher being kicked out of his church and dragged out of town, to say the least. Not a town or neighborhood in the United States would put up with such work a single week. Yet all over the country at nearly every place where there is a Roman Catholic church, a priest is living alone with his "housekeeper."

## Much Fighting But Little Success

**Although Desperate Efforts Have Been Made the Allies Proceed Slowly.**

On the battle front, Sept. 18.—(By way of Paris, 6:30 p. m.)—The gigantic battle or, more properly, battles, continue day and night along the entire front from Novon to the frontier. The fighting does not consist of sustained and combined movement but in reality of several combats proceeding incessantly at the strongest points of the German defensive line along the river Aisne.

Each encounter, however, influences the execution of the general idea of the commander-in-chief of the allied armies. Attacks and counter attacks follow one another in rapid succession every hour of the twenty-four.

During the night of September 15-16 the Germans attempted a formidable movement in the western sphere but were met by the French and British with courage that was marvelous against overwhelming odds. The Germans returned to the attack no fewer than 10 times with remarkable tenacity and intrepidity but were unable to break through the front line presented by the allies' infantry.

The fight just before daybreak was the most violent of all. The Germans appeared to throw in their charge all that remained of their energy but were rolled back with enormous losses. Before retiring behind their big guns they sacrificed many of their number, displaying resolution which approached desperation. A vigorous counter-attack from the allies ensued, during which a small extent of ground was gained.

Last night was relatively calm along the front, but today the fighting became more furious than ever. During the darkness operations are rendered difficult owing to the reluctance of the opposing commanders to use searchlights, which might expose their positions.

After this stage of the fight was concluded the Germans appeared to retire about seven miles. During the combat the adversaries in many instances came hand-to-hand clashes and the bayonet was extensively used. The carnage was terrifying but the troops of both armies appear to have been hardened to such scenes and fought with great coolness.

The allies' aviators apparently discovered today the placements of big German guns, notwithstanding the cleverness with which they are hidden beneath an earthen covering strewn with the branches of trees. The allies' artillery opened a concentrated fire on a certain portion of the line and the heavy German artillery shortly afterward lapsed into silence at that spot, although it is not known whether they were rendered impotent or merely were effecting a change of position.

It is impossible to learn from any portion of the line what is occurring at other places, but an inclination to recede slightly seemed evident on the German side, although they offered the most obstinate resistance and fought as though made of iron.

The allies at the same time doggedly pursued the small advantage they gained and kept at the heels of their reluctantly retiring foe.

At a point where the bulk of the British troops formed part of the allies' line the fighting was furious yesterday and today and some of the most famous English-Scottish and Irish regiments, including the Guards and Highlanders, suffered severely. They performed the task set for them unflinchingly, advancing and occupying some of the advanced German positions, but at terrible cost.

Behind the fighting line along the Aloy-Puisseux road still lie many of the dead who fell in the fighting of September 5. Laborers engaged in the task of interment declare that although they had buried great numbers, more than a thousand bodies still awaited removal from the battlefield.

Reports differ as to the progress of the great battle in Northern France between the allied British and French armies and Germany. Some indicate that there is extremely heavy fighting while others tell of great masses of troops lying in flooded trenches, many of them utterly exhausted.

At some points, at least, fierce engagements have been fought with the tide flowing first in one direction and then in the other. The allies have won a position here and the Germans have gained one there. But all reports, official and otherwise, agree that

## World's Greatest Shows and Spectacle

**"Solomon and the Queen of Sheba" on Way**

Official information confirms the announcement that on Monday, October 5th, Ringling Brothers' circus will give two performances in Charlotte.

Many new features have been added this year, the most notable of which is the spectacle "Solomon and the Queen of Sheba." This colossal production is presented with a cast of 1,250 people a ballet of 800 dancing girls, 785 horses, 32 camels and a trainload of scenery, costumes and properties on the biggest stage in the world.

Following the spectacle a circus program of unusual brilliancy will be presented, including an array of foreign and American acts new to the circus world. The menagerie contains 1,008 wild animals, 41 elephants, five giraffes and a "baby soo." The circus is transported on 89 double length cars. Special arrangements have been made by the railroad to accommodate the crowds that will visit the circus from the city and the surrounding country.

## Raleigh House of Worship Costs About \$60,000.

Raleigh, Sept. 20.—At a congregational meeting of the church of the Good Shepherd this morning there was a final and comprehensive statement of the building operations of the church that have brought about the practical completion of the splendid new house of worship built of Roman granite and with interior finished decidedly the handsomest in this part of the country. The statement showed that the church has cost about \$60,000 and that there has been paid out in the building operations \$51,389.

## Po-Do-Lax Banishes Pimples.

Bad Blood, Pimples, Headaches, Brittonisms, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., come from Indigestion. Take Po-Do-Lax, the pleasant and absolutely sure Laxative, and you won't suffer from a deranged stomach or other troubles. It will tone up the liver and purify the blood. Use it regularly and you will stay well, have clear complexion and steady nerves. Get a 50c. bottle today. Money back if not satisfied. All Druggists.

## Learned a Method.

The British apparently have learned something from the Japanese attacks on Port Arthur. They make a rush forward and when the fire becomes too heavy for them to make a further advance they again dig trenches for themselves and remain there until another opportunity offers for them to gain a few more yards.

The Germans have had most of their artillery at work, but the French are bringing up more and bigger guns. This kind of fighting with both sides in strong positions may go on for days yet, but sooner or later one side must find the continual fall of shells and the disconcerting infantry attacks too much for them, and leaving a strong rear guard, will draw back for a breathing spell.

The battle resembles in many particulars that of the Sha-Ho in 1904, where the Japanese and Russians with much more time to do it, establish positions with each thought to be impregnable.

Shells and infantry attacks, however, finally compelled the Russians to withdraw with losses that at that time were without precedent. With all the hard, long fighting behind them the Germans again are making attacks toward Verdun, while the Allies are making frontal attacks on the German right and once more are attempting to outflank it.

Jules Vedrines, the noted French aviator, was credited with a courageous fight in midair with a German aviator whom he brought to earth. Germany was daringly reconnoitering the position of the Allies when Vedrines ascended.

Moving swiftly upward until he was above the German, Vedrines gave chase and as he skimmed along fusilladed the air scout with his automatic gun.

The German machine was riddled and the aviator killed, both collapsing to the ground 15 minutes after Vedrines took the air. Vedrines has accomplished a similar feat once before.

These incidents, however, are important only for their influence in encouraging the Allied troops, and do not affect the result of the great battle which already has lasted a week and promises to continue for many days longer.

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