

The Carolina Watchman

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

VOL. X NO. 45

SALISBURY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1914.

WM. H. STEWART, EDITOR

War is Causing Low-Priced Cotton

Up Until War Started Cotton Was 14 Cents Under Mills.

It is utterly amazing to hear Republican politicians, who really know better, attempting to attribute the present price of cotton to the Democratic administration of Woodrow Wilson. Every intelligent person knows that at least two-thirds of all the cotton grown in the South is exported to Germany, Belgium, France, Japan, and England. There is now no market for our cotton in any of these countries except Japan. They are now engaged in an unparalleled and unprecedented war, a war that staggers civilization, and is leaving in its wake misery, poverty, suffering and death, so sad and dark and awful that good and pious men wonder why God in His infinite love and mercy permits it to continue.

Wars of Alexander the Great, Caesar, Hannibal, Napoleon, and our Civil War were but skirmishes as compared to the colossal drama of death being enacted in Europe today. Think of it! Every continent on earth is involved in this campaign of cruel destruction, save and except America! Is it any wonder, then, in view of the situation abroad and this almost complete paralysis of our cotton trade, that the South is a keen sufferer by reason of the war? Last year the South received from England, Germany, France, Belgium, and Japan, all of whom are now at war, approximately six hundred million dollars in gold for its cotton crop. These countries were then at peace and the ocean was free from the terrible armed fleets of battleships that now prey upon commerce. This stream of gold that has been yearly pouring into the pockets of the Southern farmer has dwindled almost to a vanishing point, and every intelligent man who stops to think knows why this stream of gold has been interrupted.

The cotton mills of Europe are largely idle, the male employees are at war, and the hearts and minds of the nation engaged in this contest for national existence have been transposed from the contemplation of business to the horrors of war. The predominant idea in Europe at this time is not the price or the value of cotton; they are bending every energy, spending over fifty million dollars a day, and devoting the full concentration of mind and body to the cultivation of the art and science of killing men.

During September of this year the amount of cotton exported was a little in excess of one hundred thousand bales while during the month of September, 1913, it amounted to a little less than one million bales. These figures indicate the importance of cotton in the economic affairs, not only of this Nation, but of the world, and partly convey an idea of the disastrous and appalling condition this war has brought about.

There seems to be an idea prevalent that the reason cotton is not bringing a higher price is attributable to lack of money. This is a mistake. We do not need money with which to handle or finance the crop. The splendid Democratic administration of Woodrow Wilson has provided five hundred million dollars more currency now than last year. It is not money we need; it is a market. We have the cotton, nobody will buy it, and until this European war has ended the market is restored, there can be no relief. Of the fifteen million bales produced in the South this year, ten million would now be going abroad but for the war. At the rate the foreign nations are taking Southern cotton, the total exports of the present crop will not equal one-half million bales. It is clearly apparent to any sensible person that the retention in this country of ten million bales of cotton, which ordinarily would have gone abroad, has practically destroyed the local

market for the remaining five million bales. The surplus of any product fixes the price of the whole. If there is a surplus of cotton, that is, more cotton produced than the trade will take at a reasonable price, the surplus must first be disposed of before normal conditions can be re-created. The size of the present crop is not responsible for the existing conditions of the South. If the world's condition was normal the price of cotton would be normal. On account of this war, the largest consumers of raw cotton have practically ceased to buy.

If this terrible struggle, most destructive of life and property the world has ever known, continues for six months, their supply of food and clothing will be exhausted, and Europe will be entirely bare of cotton and cotton goods. If the South will only hold back and not produce a big crop of cotton next year, there appears to be reasonable hope for a good price for all cotton that is now being withheld from the market. But if the South should raise fifteen million bales of cotton in 1915, to which would be added the surplus of 1914, it would result in such an overproduction as to wreck and financially paralyze the South next year. How small and insignificant is the economic loss we sustain in the price of our cotton as compared to the incalculable loss that would follow the frightful destruction if this Nation were to be plunged into the vortex of war!

Let us examine the administration of Woodrow Wilson with respect to the price of cotton. He was inaugurated President March 4, 1913. The South received more money by many millions of dollars for its cotton crop during the first year of Mr. Wilson's administration than it received for any crop previously marketed in the entire history of this country. Cotton sold last year for an average of about 18 1/2 cents per pound, and this price prevailed all winter, all spring, and cotton was selling for 14 cents in the face of a big crop July 28th when Europe became aflame with war. Therefore, the man who seeks to charge the Democratic administration as being responsible for the low price of cotton is either ignorant or willfully attempting to mislead and insult the intelligence of the Southern farmers. The farmers of the middle west are receiving unusually high and abnormal prices for their grains, meats and live stock, and any person in the west who attempted to construe the favorable conditions of that section as attributable to the Democratic Party would be considered as either a fool or a demagogue, more likely both. The West knows that the high price it receives for its products are results of the abnormal European demands. Warning nations must eat, and they must buy our meat and wheat from necessity. They do not eat cotton, and with the surplus cotton goods already on hand, Europe could live comfortably for many months, without operating a single spindle or loom. If we had enough cotton mills in America to utilize our crop of fifteen million bales, this country, while Europe is at war, would seize the markets of the world, and the price of raw cotton would advance beyond doubt; but with our present capacity, the mills of America can consume, at most, running day and night, over two-fifths of this year's crop. It is perfectly apparent that there is but little hope for an advance in the price of cotton until Europe withdraws the twenty million men now on the firing line and returns to the peaceful pursuits of civilization. We know nothing of hard times in this country, and instead of criticizing President Wilson, every loyal citizen in this country ought to be thankful for the Divine inspiration that directed this Nation to elect a man of Peace who now presides over the destiny of our United States. A bigoted, blustering,

Books Are Wanted

At the Sanatorium Books are Boon Companions.

There is no place where a good book is more appreciated than at the State Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. There the patients have nothing to do but to get well and everything bringing cheer, a new vision or an uplifting thought into their lives is a direct aid in the process. To those who are not confined to their beds, reading is a wholesome entertainment and speeds many a heavy-footed moment on. Some of the patients learn there to read for their first time and eagerly take this opportunity to learn to read and write while they gain in weight and strength.

A good library at the Sanatorium would in no wise fail in the true mission of a library. Its educative, entertaining and inspiring offices would be entered into and appreciated. As a source of comfort, hope and light its influence would be as the widening of the sea.

This need of the Sanatorium opens up a splendid opportunity to individuals, societies, clubs, orders and other organizations to make donations either in books, magazines, daily and weekly papers, or in other equipment for a good up-to-date reading room. Those having good books of fiction, of verse, biography or copies of the standard writers, that they have read, might as well pack them up and send to the Sanatorium instead of packing them away to become dust eaten and mouldy for lack of use and with age. Books have their seasons like other things. Don't wait till they have lost their savor and have become stale to send them. Let theirs be timely messages.

Any books that our readers may have that they wish to thus dispose of can be left at this office, or better, ship them direct to Dr. L. B. McBrayer, Sanatorium, N. C.

Why Not Publish It?

When you want a fact to become generally known, the right way is to publish it. Mrs. Joseph Kallans, Peru, Ind., was troubled with belching, sour stomach and frequent headaches. She writes, "I feel it my duty to tell others what Chamberlain's Tablets have done for me. They have helped my indigestion and regulated my bowels. Since using them I have been entirely well."

For Sale by All Dealers.

bulldozing attitude by the President of this country could involve our Nation in war in twenty-four hours. Behold! Woodrow Wilson administering the affairs of this Nation. With a vision unclouded, and pursuing a perilous path, he is leading us safely and cautiously through the dangerous intricacies of international diplomacy and is keeping this Government free from the baneful alliances with foreign nations in a manner that excites the admiration of the whole world.

The man who tries to make political capital of the present price of cotton is unquestionably actuated by passion and prejudice, and is too narrow between his eyes for clear, fair, upright, and wholesome thinking. He is a dangerous man to follow at any time; especially is he dangerous in a period of national crisis.

COTTON STATISTICS

Year	No. Bales	Average	No. Bales
	Raised	Price	Exported
1913	18,982,811	18.1	8,291,725
1912	18,588,589	12.0	9,199,098
1911	15,558,078	9.7	10,681,382
1910	11,588,884	14.7	8,025,991
1909	10,072,731	14.8	6,491,458
1908	18,086,005	9.2	8,889,724
1907	11,057,822	11.5	7,779,508
1906	12,583,201	10.0	8,825,286
1905	10,495,105	10.9	6,975,494
1904	18,451,887	8.7	9,057,879
1903	9,819,969	12.2	6,288,682
1902	10,588,250	8.2	6,918,506
1901	9,582,520	8.1	6,870,818
1900	10,102,102	9.8	6,806,572
1899	9,898,242	7.6	9,167,628
1898	11,189,205	4.9	7,626,525

Crossing of Yser Proves Extent of German Progress

Paris, Oct. 26.—11:30 p. m.—The smashing tactics of the Germans along the North Sea coast line continued incessantly today, when the big guns were turned on Nieuport and the Allies had to withstand constant attacks of masses of troops. Little progress, however, was made by the Germans.

Yesterday's crossing of the Yser apparently had only a moral effect as the Germans were confronted by solid lines of Allied troops and were prevented from advancing, without overwhelming efforts farther toward the channel ports.

The character of the country prohibits a rapid movement, as the land is cut up by the canals, and two strong series of defensive works separate them from Dunkirk.

The German infantry executed a number of night attacks on the extreme wing also in the vicinity of Lille where they encountered obstinate resistance. The Allies are displaying wonderful energy in this region. The commanders are sharing their many hardships and are able to give constant relief to troops on the firing line.

Some times villages change hands several times during the course of a day. Today in one hamlet forty Allied soldiers who had been wounded were lying in a factory which had been transformed into a hospital. A shell fired the building. Ten bearers of the American ambulance corps volunteered to rescue the wounded men and saved all of them. An hour afterward this hamlet was captured by the Germans who, after occupying it for a short time, were chased out again after desperate street fighting. Meanwhile the wounded allies were removed to the base hospital in the rear.

On the line from Soissons to Craonne the Allies are said to have gained a slight advantage in the day's fighting.

The French here rushed well forward and left only an outlet about 12 miles wide for a possible German retirement.

The French are said to occupy every position of importance in the Vosges. Their scouts swarm in every wood and thicket in front of their trenches, which are protected with barbed-wire entanglements. The French aviators are doing excellent service in locating the German forces and finding the positions of their artillery.

Berlin, via Amsterdam and London, Oct. 26.—8:30 p. m.—A report from general headquarters dated Monday forenoon says:

"West of the Yser Canal between Nieuport and Dixmude, which is still occupied by the enemy, our troops attacked the hostile positions, which are obstinately defended.

"The British fleet co-operated but was forced back by the heavy artillery fire. Three ships were hit. During the afternoon of October 25 the fleet kept beyond the distance of sight.

"Near Ypres the battle is stagnant. Southwest of Ypres and west and southwest of Lille our attacks are progressing. During severe street fighting the English suffered grave losses, leaving about 500 prisoners.

"North of Arras a heavy French attack broke down, the French losses being severe.

"In the eastern theater of the war our offensive on Augersrow is progressing. The battle near Ivraugord continues but till now there has been no decision.

Your Fall Cold Needs Attention.

No use to fuss and try to wear it out. It will wear you out instead. Take Dr. King's New Discovery, relief follows quickly. It checks your Cold and Soothes your Cough away. Pleasant, Antiseptic and Healing. Children like it. Get a 50c. bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and keep it in the house. "Our family Cough and Cold Doctor" writes Lewis Chamberlain, Manchester, Ohio. Money back if not satisfied, but it nearly always helps.

England Takes Measures Against German Sugar

London, Oct. 28.—9:42 p. m.—An official statement issued tonight says the Government has prohibited German and Austrian sugar reaching here from neutral countries.

Explaining the Government's decision the official news bureau says: "Measures already have been taken to prevent the importation into Germany and Austria of goods necessary to the conduct of war but when neutral countries can make great profits on the enhanced prices which Germany and Austria are willing to pay, it is impossible to put a stop to all importations.

"At the present time there are few exports of great value which can be sent out in exchange for goods which Germany receives from neutral countries. Sugar is the chief. Already exchanges are rising against Germany and Austria and if the exportation of sugar could be prevented or rendered unprofitable a further serious blow would be struck to their trade.

German and Austrian sugar may not be imported here under its true colors but if it is first exported to a neutral country and then re-exported from the neutral country to Great Britain it passes as innocent. Already advices have been received that bids for German sugar are being greedily sought in neutral countries. Even if this sugar did not come into this country it would set free a corresponding amount of sugar in a neutral country, which might be shipped into the United Kingdom.

"The only ultimate big market for this sugar is the United Kingdom and nothing less than total prohibition of importation into this country will hinder the German and Austrian exportation."

Not Much Doing Friday.

Paris, Oct. 28.—11:46 p. m.—Violent attacks and counterattacks continued throughout last night and today along the battle front from the North Sea to Switzerland, according to officials arriving here tonight from various sections of the line. No noticeable change in the positions effected, they said, although the Allies were compelled to give way a little at Labasse, 18 miles southwest of Lille.

At Armentiers the fighting was very stubborn and the Allies gained some more ground.

Two officers in British uniform today halted the motors belonging to an ammunition convoy as it was proceeding to the British lines at Armentiers.

"Halt you are running right into German trenches," was the command given to the convoy.

The captain in command noted that the man who gave the order spoke with a slight accent and drew his revolver and shot both his supposed comrades. At the same moment a squadron of German cavalry appeared a short distance away.

The British captain ordered the truck drivers to dismount their rifles and take a position in a ditch beside the road to defend the convoy. The Germans were about to charge when a French battalion appeared. A sharp fight followed and the Germans retired with heavy losses.

The Allied commanders regarded the results of today's fighting as favorable to their troops since it has proved their ability to withstand frequent and formidable shocks from the powerful reinforced German army.

In the vicinity of Arras the forcing tactics of the Germans were again in evidence but they made no progress.

It Always Does the Work.

"I like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy better than any other," writes R. E. Roberts, Homer City, Pa. "I have taken it off and on for years and it has never failed to give the desired result." For Sale by All Dealers.

The Ever Present Dairy Promoter

In a communication just received from Alvin J. Reed, dairy farm investigator, he says:

"It seems that with the low price of cotton that the farmer has enough problems to face while he is trying to shape his affairs so he can get some live stock on hand and a few dairy cows to work. However, one misfortune follows another and right now the ever resourceful creamery promoter is again with us in the shape of a salesman with machinery to sell. He has taken advantage of the present situation to talk dairymen but instead of selling cream separators and encouraging the sale of cream to the creameries already existing nearby, he insists that his machinery be purchased at a high price.

"He takes every means and opportunity to discredit all activities of the State and government agents and makes the grossest misrepresentations regarding factory operation and general conditions.

"Operations just now are centered in Cleveland County. It will be to your advantage as business men, leaders and citizens to report any activities of creamery promoters in any part of the state. "The dairy business has more than doubled during the past year; two new creameries have been built; over 200 silos and 80 dairy barns have been constructed under the supervision of this division, yet the promoter insists the dairy development is being hindered because we do not favor his methods.

"A new scheme is being worked as the promoter agrees to put in the machinery at a lower price than usually charged and leaves it to the new organized company to put up their own buildings."

Apply Sloan's Freely For Lumbago.

Your attacks of Lumbago are not nearly so hopeless as they seem. You can relieve them almost instantly by a simple application of Sloan's Liniment on the back and loins. Lumbago is a form of rheumatism, and yields perfectly to Sloan's, which penetrates quickly all in through the sore, tender muscles, limbers up the back and makes it feel fine. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment 25 cents of any druggist and have it in the house—against colds, sore and swollen joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief.

German Cruisers, Destroy 31 Merchantmen.

London, Oct. 28.—7 p. m.—The Admiralty tonight issued a statement outlining steps that are being taken to round up the eight or nine German cruisers at large in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. These cruisers include the Emden, which has sunk or captured 20 British vessels to date in the Indian Ocean and the Karlsruhe, which has taken 18 British ships in the Atlantic. The statement says:

"Searching for these vessels and working in concert under various commander-in-chief are upwards of 70 British, Australian, Japanese, French and Russian cruisers. Among these are a number of fastest British cruisers.

"The vast expanses of seas and oceans and thousands of islands offer almost infinite choice of movement to the enemy's ships. Despite efforts to cut off their coal supply it has been maintained. In the face of increasing difficulty the discovery and destruction of these cruisers largely is a matter of time, patience and good luck.

Keep Your Stomach and Liver Healthy

A vigorous Stomach, perfect working Liver and regular acting Bowels is guaranteed if you will use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They insure good Digestion, correct Constipation and have an excellent tonic effect on the whole system—Purify your blood and rid you of all body poisons through the Bowels. Only 25c. at your Druggist.

Most Deadly Machine Gun

The Belgian "Rattlesnake" is the invention of an American.

That gun, the "Belgian rattlesnake," as it came to be called on the firing line, because of its deadly rattle in action, is an American gun. It is the invention of a retired United States army officer. It is the most ferocious small death machine ever known, and yet one man can carry and operate it.

Two years ago Col. Isaac Newton Lewis, U. S. A., retired, late of the United States coast artillery, offered his invention on an automatic aircooled machine gun to the United States Government, and it was tried out by United States serial war craft in an official test at College Park, Md.

Rear Admiral Frank Fletcher, U. S. N., chief of naval ordnance, made the observation that 2,000 of these aircraft could be purchased and equipped with the new machine gun for the price of a single battleship.

And this was the verdict of Brig. Gen. James Allen, chief of the signal corps: "The effect on military warfare will be surprising."

Precisely this is what the present European war has disclosed, with the Lewis machine gun being used the Belgians, first, and now, from the latest reports from the front, by both British and Russian troops, against the Kaiser's men. Nevertheless, this gun was rejected by our Government, Colonel Lewis was told that he might dispose of his military "mowing machine" elsewhere, and the very first place he went to was Germany. After several trials of his gun in the field and in airships by the German army corps, Colonel Lewis was asked to sell the sole rights to the use and manufacture of his machine gun to Germany. This he refused to do, and he next tried England. The British Government consented to his selling the guns to her allies, but at the time would not guarantee to take all that Col Lewis could manufacture. Col. Lewis then went over to Belgium, and there he sold his guns without any restrictions, and, lucky for the Belgians, up to the time the war broke out he had been able to make only enough of the guns for their use. The result was that they were the only soldiers in the world possessing this most certain modern instrument of death when the Germans stormed Liege. To this gun is due in a considerable degree the terrible slaughter of the Germans in the invasion of Belgium.

This gun is a new departure in ordnance. It is the only machine gun capable of rapid continuous fire under service conditions without change of barrels, and without the use of water cooling. It is simple in construction and operation, and on the firing line requires no tools or special equipment of any kind. The gun can be assembled or dismounted in 30 seconds with no other tool than the point of a bullet, and it can be fired singly or in bursts of any number of shots up to the full extent of the magazine, which can be placed in position in two seconds, and which can be adapted for any existing service ammunition. The normal rate of firing 500 rounds per minute, but this may be increased or decreased by a simple adjustment.

Mr. Price to Speak at China Grove

The Bowan Republican-Progressive candidates will speak in the town hall in China Grove, Saturday night, October 31st.

Everybody is cordially invited to be present and hear these gentlemen discuss the issues of the day. Along with the speakers there will be A. H. Price, Esq., of Salisbury. Mr. Price also speaks at Landis on Thursday 29th, and at Cleveland Friday 30th. Mr. Price is a very interesting talker and all will enjoy hearing what he has to say.