

# The Carolina Watchman

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Wm. H. STEWART, ED. AND PROP.

## The European War News

Aim at a Year of it and Nothing Definitely Settled Yet.

London, June 18.—Although disagreeing as to results, the German, official statement and the French and British communications indicate that the fighting in the Arras sector and at the northern and southern parts of the short British front is as desperate as any of the Western theater of war has developed. The area of hostilities is tiny as compared with the sweep of the Galician front where the Austro-Germans are still driving forward, but the last few days has brought much hand-to-hand fighting, the British and French striving to hold the trenches gained and the Germans with a preponderance of machine guns, promptly initiating a counter-attack.

Each side dwells on the losses of the other, and each emphasizes its gains, all of which have been costly although comparatively small as measured in distance. It is too early to say whether the means a serious Franco-British attempt to break through but it is patent that they are on the offensive.

In the East the Austro-German forces are not only nearer Lemberg Galicia, but claim to have driven the Russians further across the frontier of Poland in the vicinity of Tarnograd as well as penetrating further into Besarabia. The battle for Lemberg is now raging along the fortified Grodek line where it is predicted the Russians will give a final stubborn battle to save the Capital.

The British press, pending such time as the Russian staff in their resistance, is finding solace in the reports of the colossal human sacrifices which the German drive through Galicia entailed.

It is claimed that the Russians, even if forced to retreat, by clever management have drawn the Austro-German forces perilously far from their rail communications, meantime so seriously sapping their vitality with estimated losses of 10,000 men a day as to contribute materially to the outcome of the Western campaign.

London, June 19.—The strongly fortified Galician town of Grodek, where it was predicted the Russians would make such a stubborn stand, has fallen before the Austro-German assault, according to tonight's Austrian official statement; the River Tanew, believed to be another strong barrier, has been crossed; Komarow, only a few miles south of Grodek, has been taken, and the Austro-German forces are within less than a day's march of Lemberg, capital of Galicia.

These claims were forecast in the German official statement from Berlin which preceded that from Vienna. The Berlin statement asserted that the Grodek positions were being attacked.

The Russians in the north are retreating as far as the Tanew lines. The Austrians subsequently recorded the fall of Grodek and claimed that the south bank of the Tanew had been cleared of Russians.

Earlier in the day a resume of the Galician situation from Petrograd said that the then existing disposition of the Russian forces in the vicinity of Lemberg meant a crisis and that the holding or losing of the line should determine the fate of the Galician capital.

The French are keeping up their offensive in the Arras section and the British again have attacked the German positions around Hooge, gaining a considerable stretch of trenches which, according to the latest advices, they are holding. Of this gain the German official statement makes no mention.

The British Admiralty has announced officially that the German submarine U-29, which was sunk in March, fell a victim to a British warship, the name of which is not disclosed. The presumable reason for this tardy announcement became apparent

only when a flood of Berlin editorials in which it was stated that the U-29 was sunk by a merchant ship, reached London. This being accepted in Germany as a fact, it was argued editorially that Germany could not relax one whit her warfare against merchantmen which might ram and destroy submarines seeking to search them before firing a torpedo.

At the time the U-29 was sunk it was rumored in England that she was rammed and cut in two by a battleship or dreadnaught.

London, June 20.—After seven weeks' battering across Galicia during which the Russians have been thrown back more than 150 miles the Austro-Germans today are as close to Lemberg as were the Germans to Paris last fall. Never perhaps since before the Marne, have the Teutonic Allies appeared so confident of success.

Having failed in their original plan of crushing France and then returning to Russia, they have reversed the order of their strategy and now judging by the expenditure of life and ammunition in Galicia they have pinned their whole faith on paralyzing the Russian army to permit the throwing of a tremendous weight of men and metal into the West, either to break through the Franco-British line or force an ineliminable period of sanguinary warfare.

A dispatch from Copenhagen tonight says that the German Emperor himself has taken supreme command of the Galician campaign, establishing his headquarters in Silesia as near to the front as practicable.

Meanwhile the German official communication reports the further progress of the German-Austrian troops toward Lemberg. It claims as well that the Russians have cleared from parts of the Dniester to the south.

The question England and her Allies are asking is whether Grand Duke Nicholas can emulate Joffre's tactics of last fall and check the Austro-Germans at the gates of Lemberg. Optimists point out that the Grand Duke checked them almost at the gates of Warsaw just as General Joffre stopped the Germans before Paris and Field Marshal Sir John French stopped them before Dunkirk and Calais. It is argued further that even should Lemberg fall the Russians can drop back to even formidable positions, utilizing the rivers and swamps and it is the British contention that they thus could hold out for months, England and France in the meantime sending to their aid men and munitions, if necessary.

Whether Russia has sufficient ammunition to meet the present strain is a question which cannot be answered in England, although the London papers say the shortage is acute. One Sunday paper characterizes the situation in Galicia as "Russia's supreme emergency," and public interests is centered in that theater, notwithstanding the hard fighting in progress along the Western front. The sound of guns is audible at Lemberg and possibly this week will see the culmination of one of the most interesting phases of the war.

## \$100 Reward Stool.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh of the Bladder. This is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity, Catarrh being a constitutional disease, required a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## City Aldermen Meet

The Street Car People Succeed in Putting The Jitneys Out of Business.

The City Board of Aldermen met last Wednesday night for the transaction of business, all being present except J. D. Norwood.

Bids for the installation of a heating plant in the new East Innes Street school building, were opened, and the contract was awarded to R. M. Edney, a man who has not been in Salisbury long enough to properly name a half dozen streets, at \$1,800. He was put under a \$400 dollar bond for the faithful performance of the job. The Salisbury contractors who stay here year after year, pay taxes and help keep the town going were rejected. Mr. Edney's bid is said to have been the lowest for a local contractor and the board is said to have preferred a local man. The question is, could he be classed with those who have made their homes here for years, paid taxes and made themselves a part of the community?

An auditor was employed to go over the tax collector's and treasurer's books and report.

The salary of the new sanitary officer, W. W. Poole, was fixed at \$50 per month.

J. G. Crowder, who operates the sanitary carts under contract, was given an increase of \$150 per year owing to the increased territory to be looked after.

The election of two members of the water board was deferred till next meeting, owing to the fact that one of the wheel horses of the administration was absent.

The subject of the "Jitney" business was taken up and a set of rules and regulations were formulated for their control, which, while not too restrictive for those who wished to save the public fairly, were nevertheless far beyond any for other public vehicles. The bond, however, did the killing for the "jitney," which was fixed at \$5,000 for one car, \$10,000 up to four cars and \$1,000 per car over four. It is understood that to buy bonds the cost would be about \$50 per \$1,000, or \$250 per year for a single car, which amount, beside the license tax of \$20 to \$30, and other expenses makes it impossible for a "jitney" to do business, and accounts for their immediate discontinuance. The jitney people proposed the bond be made \$1,000 on each vehicle but the aldermen thought this would not be sufficient. It is claimed this ordinance was drawn up after a consultation with officials of the N. O. Public S. Co., the corporation operating the street cars here.

The matter of increased school facilities owing to the increased territory now within the corporate limits was discussed and it was practically decided that two new buildings would be needed, one on Chestnut Hill and one on North Main Street. The city being without means at present, it is believed a bond issue will be necessary, if the work is to be done promptly. A joint meeting of the board of aldermen and the school board will be held to discuss the matter on the first Thursday night in July.

## Constipation Cured Overnight

A small dose of P. D. Lax at night and you enjoy a full, free, easy, bowel movement in the morning. No griping, for P. D. Lax is Podophyllin (May Apple) without the grip. P. D. Lax corrects the cause of Constipation by arousing the Liver, increasing the flow of bile. Bile is Nature's antiseptic in the bowels. With proper amount of bile, digestion in bowels is perfect. No gas, no fermentation, no Constipation. Don't be sick, nervous, irritable. Get a bottle of P. D. Lax from your Druggist and cure your Constipation tonight.

For Sale.—Young hots, seven years old, fine driver, will work any where. Will sell cheap. Phone 8711, J. W. TAYLOR R. 8, Salisbury, N. C.

## Looks Like the...

In the past three years 1,000 gold has been... Bank of England's... Great Britain's... agents in the United States... for the express purpose of... war munitions purchased by the United States. This gold has been deposited at the... Treasury, and with the Sub-Treasury's receipts for the value of the gold credits have been established at various New York banks against which checks are now being drawn in payment for supplies furnished the allies.

The method of payment followed by the Morgan firm and other agents who are acting for foreign governments in this country has been a source of growing inquiry. Knowledge that checks have been drawn for immediate payment on the full value of munitions consignments already sent forward has given rise to a great deal of conjecture. It is recognized for instance, that companies which accepted large war orders and have accordingly had to extend their plants have received advances to finance their extensions, and so the double question has been raised as to the manner in which preliminary payments are being made, and as to the manner of ultimate payment when the huge orders now being worked up begin to go forward in the autumn.

To the last half of this question there is no present answer, payment for the hundreds of millions worth of munitions will be arranged according to conditions prevailing when payment is due. But as to the manner in which preliminary payments are being made, in so many cases, to enable manufacturers to turn out the material they have accepted contracts for, there is available now at least a partial answer. Outright advances ranging all the way from 10 to 75 per cent. of the value of an order have been made to companies which have undertaken the manufacture of guns, shells, rifles, cartridges, aeroplanes, motors and other supplies.

One company, which just before the war had capacity for a limited output of flying machines, at a price of \$2,800 per machine, has received an advance of practically \$5,000 per machine contracted for by the allies, in order that it may not lose a moment in extending its plant and undertaking the manufacture of the equipment desired. When the aeroplanes are turned over to the foreign agents, an additional payment of \$2,800 will be made on each machine. So it is seen that in this single case an advance of nearly two-thirds of the full purchase price has been made.

The following table is given to show approximately which companies have received the largest foreign war orders, and to show their scope. The figures represent Wall Street estimates of the value of orders placed for war material:

Bethlehem Steel	\$150,000,000
General Electric	100,000,000
Canadian Car & Foundry	88,000,000
Washington Electric	80,000,000
Du Pont Powder	75,000,000
American Car & Foundry	40,000,000
American Locomotive	35,000,000
Pressed Steel Car	25,000,000
Aetna Explosives	20,000,000
Curtis Firearms	20,000,000
Oracibel Steel	20,000,000
E. W. Bliss	20,000,000
Studebaker Corporation	20,000,000
New York Air Brake	17,000,000
American Can	15,000,000
Baldwin Locomotive	15,000,000
Savage Arms	10,000,000
Winchester Arms	10,000,000

Of the nineteen companies in the above list, only seven have a capitalization that is greater in amount than the war orders they have received, and an equalization is a fairly accurate gauge of plant capacity. It can be seen where a need for plant extension has developed because of the war orders.

## Divided Allegiance

What Rome is Doing in the Matter of Religion to Make America Catholic.

"When the question is really faced and looked at in a business sense, after all, why should we, in any event, be embroiled in European affairs? If these United States should be attacked, that is a very different matter; then we fight, and the result no man need doubt. But because any one nation in Europe picks a quarrel or fights with another is no affair of ours, save in the first instance we regret the slaughter of humanity, and in the next instance, we would do all we fairly could to bring about peace."

So says the Catholic Union and Times, and so say we. But that is not all the papal organ says with special prominence in its double-column article on its editorial page. Answering its own question, "What is the United States of America?" our papist contemporary goes on to say: "It is a country in no sense, either affirmatively or negatively, directly or indirectly, in fact, in deed, in word or act, bound to any foreign prince or potentate or power."

We wish that the latter statement were as true as the first; but most emphatically, as well as regretfully, say that it isn't. This country is peculiarly bound to a potentate known as the Pope of Rome. While the subjects of secular princes, on coming to this country, readily and naturally break away from the power and influence of their former allegiance, this particular power, of which the pope is the head, does not relax or release its hold upon subjects of the papal crown.

On the contrary, the papal power maintains a royal contingent of prince cardinals on American soil to preserve the allegiance of papal subjects and to prevent the complete transfer to American government, Pope Benedict has his Priests Gibbons, Priests Farley, and Prince O'Connell, in addition to an Apostolic Delegate and an army of lesser agents, to preserve and stimulate the allegiance owed him by every Roman Catholic in the United States.

No other European potentate has the assurance and effrontery to send, or create princes to reside in this country for the express purpose of herding his subjects into parishes and keeping them separate from American influence. No other European ruler attempts to maintain schools on American soil calculated principally to teach allegiance to himself and corrupt alike the thought of immigrant and native born perverts to monarchical allegiance.

Suppose the Czar of Russia were to send over a number of grand dukes, setting them up in palaces in Boston, New York and Baltimore; and should commission them to Russianize this country with the aid of numerous Greek priests. Suppose we were to divide this country into Russian provinces, just as the pope has divided it into Roman provinces, and were to establish his schools, just as Rome has established its schools; and all for the purpose of making America Russian, just as Rome is trying to make America Roman Catholic. If such were done you would have the precise equivalent of what the pope of Rome is doing.

Suppose the Czar of the Russians were to go further and establish military orders in this country, just as the pope has done. Suppose he were to organize Russianized Americans into military companies, just as the pope has organized Romanized Americans into Knights of Columbus, Hieremians, etc. Suppose he were to send a delegate to Washington, D. C., to originate and get passed through legislation, to commission Russian chaplains in the army and navy, and to fill the post-offices of the nation with Russian postmasters, to support his princes, priests, and resident

subjects generally, were to boycott all that opposed them in their plans to make America Russian.

Suppose all these things, and more things logical to them were done by the Czar of Russia, either as the temporal ruler of the Russians or as the spiritual head of the Greek church, do you think it would be viewed with the same indifference as the inroads of the arrogant papacy? And if, under such supposed conditions, some Russianized editor should say that this country was not bound in any particular to any foreign prince, or potentate, or power, wouldn't you feel disposed to contradict him?

We are very thankful to the Czar that he has not attempted the conquest of this country by such means. And we would have been equally pleased had the pope of Rome kept his Jesuits at home and sent his emissaries to other fields. But they are here. And they teach divided allegiance with such effect that a French publication has recently said that the United States government were in conflict with Rome, he, a priest of Rome, and all other papists, would say, "To hell with the United States government!"

And yet we are told by the wily press agents of the Roman power that this country is not bound to any foreign prince or potentate or power. Do you believe it? How can you believe it with such a cloud of witnesses to the contrary and such a mass of evidence to show to what extent the allegiance of papists is divided?

All other European rulers have kindly stepped aside and allowed the republic to go its way unmolested. Even when their subjects desert their native land and seek new homes here, the czar, the emperor, and the kings have behaved in a commendable way and allowed those who were once their vassals to become full-fledged citizens of the republic.

But papistry is determined to become a world power by the establishment and maintenance of its own authority within that of every other nation. The sleepy indifference of Americans makes this a remarkable easy country for papal influence to invade. And while the invasion is in full swing, we are told by editors controlled by the invaders that there is nothing to fear because we are not bound to any foreign prince.

Such assurances are no more to be trusted than the foreign power from which they emanate. It is this power which is determined to embroil us in national conflicts with the neighboring Mexicans that its own agents may be again allowed to plunder the defenseless people of that country. Papist publicists may prate all they are tired about the folly of embroilment in European affairs. We would take their talk with better grace if they had not been trying so long to embroil us with a people nearer home as a means of working out their own schemes.

When their pope quits thrusting his proboscis into American affairs, when his resident princes quit demanding reinstatement of their priests in Mexico, when papist publishers quit expressing such sentiments as "To hell with the United States government," and when the papal Knights of Columbus quit murdering patriotic lecturers and organizing boycotts against non-Roman business, we may possibly believe that their allegiance is not divided and that this country is not in any way bound to a foreign power.

## A Doctor's Prescription For Cough

One-fourth to one teaspoonful of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken as needed, will soothe and check Coughs, Colds and the more dangerous Bronchitis and Lung Ailments. You can't afford to take the risk of serious illness, when so cheap and simple a remedy as Dr. King's New Discovery is obtainable. Go to your Druggist to-day, get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, start the treatment at once. You will be gratified for the relief and cure obtained.

## The Mexican Situation

By Word and Shot they Keep their Worthless Strife a-Going.

Washington, June 20.—General Felipe Angeles, artillery expert and General Villa's righthand man, is in the United States en route to Boston, Mass., to visit his family, according to word that reached the United States government tonight from its border agents. These reports said Angeles had crossed into American territory secretly last Friday night. Officials here were unable to throw much light on the reasons for the Angeles' departure at a time when his services to Villa in the military campaign would seem to be vitally needed. One explanation advanced was that Angeles was coming to the United States to confer with prominent Mexicans who have been living in exile, taking no part in the revolutionary activity, but who lately have been planning a coalition with some of the forces in the field to enable them to get the "active moral support" which President Wilson announced in his recent statement the United States would give some group of the warring factions could agree among themselves.

The Cabinet crisis in Vera Cruz has halted the movement of Gen. Pablo Gonzalez on Mexico City. It is not known what his sympathies are, but he has always been personally friendly to Carranza and it is believed here that he has halted his troops to await developments at Vera Cruz. General Claudio Aguilar and several other prominent Carranza chiefs in the State of Vera Cruz are sympathetic with Obregon and while here is little definite information available, the impression in official quarters tonight was that Obregon might succeed Carranza as first chief of the Constitutional movement. News coming through official channels that Carranza had removed his headquarters to the old, isolated fortress San Juan de Ulua, in the harbor of Vera Cruz, spread the impression that he feared an uprising against him in Vera Cruz. American warships lying in the harbor would give asylum should he desire to escape, it was stated.

## Neuralgia Pains Stopped

You don't need to suffer those agonizing nerve pains in the face, head, arm, shoulders, chest and back. Just apply a few drops of soothing Sloan's Liniment; lie quietly a few minutes. You will get such relief and comfort! Life and the world will look brighter. Get a bottle to-day. 25c per bottle, at all Druggists. Penetrates without rubbing.

## Indigestion and Constipation

Seven bathers, including prominent members of the Philadelphia Summer Colony, were drowned at Atlantic City, N. J., Sunday in a heavy sea. Scores of others were dragged to the beach in an unconscious condition after life guards and other bathers had battled desperately to save their lives.

## About five years ago I began

taking Chamberlain's Tablets after suffering from indigestion and constipation for years without finding anything to relieve me. Chamberlain's Tablets helped me at once and by using them for several weeks I was cured of the complaint," writes Mary E. McMullen, Phelps, N. Y.

Automobile rural mail delivery routes will be established in many parts of the country beginning August 2. It was announced that orders had been signed by Postmaster General Burleson authorizing the purchasing of 105 machines on that date. Of the routes selected to date for automobile mail delivery, 44 are in Oklahoma, 28 in Georgia, 19 in California, 8 in Texas, 8 in Florida, 2 in Pennsylvania and one in Louisiana. These aggregate 5,500 miles of post roads and are the first chosen for the inauguration of the new system.