

The Carolina Watchman

L. C. McCombs
THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

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

VOL. XX. NO. 33. FOURTH SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2ND, 1916.

Wm. H. STEWART, ED. AND PROP.

BRIEF HISTORY OF GREAT WAR.

Germany Hurled Back Slavs and Established Lines Only Recently Yielded.

The second year of the world war closes with the 'Battle of Europe' a concerted effort of the Allies on three fronts to crush the Central Powers, which has developed into a titanic struggle before which superlatives, already exhausted, are completely beggared.

France and Great Britain in the west, Russia in the east, Italy in the south are hurling wave after wave of armed men on the avalanche of shells and bombs such as the world has not known up to the present time. For the first time the Teutons are temporarily at least, on the defensive on the thousands of miles of the existing battle fronts.

The change in the situation which the year has brought is striking, although the results so far have been more potential and spectacular than radical. A year ago the Germans, continuing their great drive against the Russians, hurled the Slavs back the Slavs back along the entire eastern front, captured Warsaw the great fortresses of Kovno, Novo Georgievsk and Brest-Litovsk and established lines far inside Russian territory which they maintained virtually unbroken until within the last three months. They seized all Poland, a great slice of Russia to the south of that country and expelled the invaders from Galicia and Bukovina. Field Marshals von Hindenburg and von Mackensen were the heroes of these great successes.

On the western front the change in position during the year was comparatively small but the twelve months were marked by three points of interest: The battles of Champagne and Verdun and the opening of the great Franco-British offensive on the Somme took place in this period.

The battle of Champagne opened on September 25, after a week's terrific bombardment of the German lines by the French, British and Belgians. In a week of the bloodiest fighting that had been known up to that time the Allies announced that they had taken twenty miles of trenches six towns and 23,000 prisoners. But there they halted. They could not break through the mighty German wall and the grim deadlock which marked the western front for so many months was resumed. The Battle of Champagne marked the removal of Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief from the beginning of the war up to that time. In December, 1915, it was announced that he had resigned to take a home command and Sir Douglas Haig was appointed his successor.

In sheer human interest the Battle of Verdun probably surpassed all other individual events of the war. On February 23 the German Crown Prince began his assault of the historic French fortress, known throughout many centuries as the gateway to France. For five months the defenders withstood a storm at the fury of which the world stood aghast. Foot by foot, almost inch by inch, the Germans forged forward, with a reckless disregard of their lives, a tenacity and cool courage which was only equalled by the heroic determination of the French. On June 3 an unofficial estimate of the German losses at Verdun placed the total at the appalling figure of 450,000. The assailants fought their way to within about three and a half miles of the fortress but for several weeks have reported no further progress and the force of their attacks appears to have lessened.

The Franco-British offensive on the Somme opened on July 1, 1916. It was preceded by a bombardment of unparalleled duration and intensity, featured by the appearance of new and gigantic

British howitzers. Under this awful hurricane of big gun fire the German first line defenses crumbled. When the British and French troops advanced they reported that they found trenches in which there was not a single survivor, only the dead guarded the silent rifles and machine guns. German first lines were carried over an extent of 25 miles and the second positions pierced at certain points but up to the present the fighting has been indecisive in so far as the forcing of the Germans to withdraw their main lines is concerned. The fighting has been of the bitterest possible description and the reports of press correspondents at the front teem with accounts of the most amazing heroism and devotion on both sides.

The first move in the great Allied offensive was not made by the Franco-British however, but by the Russians. On June 4 the troops of the Emperor Nicholas opened a tremendous assault on the Austro-German lines on a three-hundred-mile front extending from the Priepet marshes to Rumania. The Teuton lines held firm in the north but to the south General Brusiloff swept with irresistible force through the Austrian defenses, tearing a great gap about 100 miles in extent. Through this the Russians poured, capturing Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina and overrunning the crownland. The Austrian losses are declared to have been enormous a month after the offensive began the Russians making an official announcement that over 200,000 prisoners had been taken and at least an equal number killed or wounded.

As the offensive developed the Russians won new successes further north and at the close of the war year are engaged in a mighty struggle for Lemberg the capital of Galicia. The fighting has also extended to the extreme north in the Riga-Dvinsk region, but here the Germans have held their own and no decisive result has as yet been gained by either side.

In another theatre of the war the year was marked by other and important Russian successes. Following the disasters on the eastern front in the closing months of 1915 the Grand Duke Nicholas was removed as commander-in-chief of the Russian armies and sent to take charge of the operations against the Turks in the Caucasus. After months of preparation he began a great drive across Armenia in January 1916, which resulted in the capture of Erzerum and the port of Trebizond and expelled the Turks from the greater part of Armenia. After a comparative lull of some months the Grand Duke resumed his advance simultaneous with a serious uprising against the Turks by the Arabs in Arabia. The Arabs took the sacred city of Mecca, Jiddah and Taif, and besieged Medina, the city where Mohammed was buried and one of the holiest spots of the Mohammedan world. In the meantime the Russians took Mamakhatur and Baiburt, but these operations have not yet reached a definite conclusion.

In connection with the Turkish campaign the year saw a serious reverse for the Franco-British arms and a less important, but highly dramatic, disaster for the British. The disastrous attempt of the French and British to force the Dardanelles and seize Constantinople was definitely abandoned in November; 1915 and the allied troops withdrawn from the Gallipoli peninsula. About 150,000 troops had been used in this venture supported by a mighty fleet. Six battleships, five British and one French, were sent to the bottom as well as some minor craft and the casualties were unofficially reported to be almost equal to the original number of the expeditionary force. This was the result of six months of some of the most sanguinary fighting of the war.

The second disaster of the British was the surrender of 10,

A CALL FOR 3000 VOLUNTEERS.

Con. Young Wants a lot of our Best Young Men to be Shot at.

Headquarters First Brigade N. C. N. G., Camp Glenn, N. C., July 11, 1916.

To the Editor of Watchman: North Carolina needs three thousand men, strong and physically fit, to recruit state troops assembled at Camp Glenn to required strength for field service. This communication is to urge strongly that you co-operate with recruiting officers to this end.

Persuade to the proclamation of the President directing militia of the various states mobilize at camp, three regiments of infantry, two troops of cavalry, one field hospital and one ambulance company are now encamped at this point. These organizations are far below their proper strength, and it is felt that three thousand more men is a moderate demand upon the patriotism of North Carolina.

The State has always borne more than its part in the wars of the nation and it must not fall behind in the present emergency. We need fine able-bodied young men who can bear hardships and dangers just as their fathers bore them, and we need them now.

You are, therefore, requested to lay the matter before the community which you serve and so assist in arousing the national spirit of our young men.

Any publicity you may give this appeal will be a real and effective service to the State.

Applicants should be at least 5 feet 4 inches tall, weigh at least 115 lbs., be free from deformity and disease, with good eye-sight and hearing, and be able to read and write.

Recruiting offices are now at the following points: Greensboro, Fayetteville, Hendersonville, Wilmington, Raleigh, Murphy, Wilkesboro, Bakersville, Salisbury, Weldon.

LAWRENCE W. YOUNG, Brigade General.

ANOTHER SALISBURY CASE.

It Proves That There's A Way Out For Many Suffering Salisbury Folks.

Just another report of a case in Salisbury. Another typical case. Kidney ailments relieved in Salisbury with Doan's Kidney Pills. Mrs. M. A. Winecoff, 331 E. Kerr St., Salisbury, says: "My back ached so that I could hardly drag myself around and in the morning I could hardly get out of bed. My kidneys were in bad shape and the kidney secretions were unnatural. My nerves were all unstrung. I suffered from headaches and often felt as though I would lose my reason. I tried many medicines but nothing seemed to do me any good until I took Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at the People's Drug Co. They relieved me from the first and I continued taking them until my back didn't ache and my kidneys caused me no trouble."

Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy, get Doan's Kidney Pills, the same that Mrs. Winecoff had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

1000 troops under General Townsend to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris. This expedition had made a sensational dash more than 300 miles up the river in an attempt to seize Bagdad. It was within ten miles of the city when it was decisively defeated by the Turks and forced to fall back 100 miles. Here it was surrounded and forced to surrender after a relief force had made several vain efforts at rescue.

Two new nations entered the ranks of the belligerents during the year. On October 13, 1915, Bulgaria threw in her lot with the Central Powers and on March 9 1916, Germany declared war on Portugal after the republic had seized all German ships interned in her ports.

\$25,000,000 DAMAGE BY EXPLOSIONS.

Fire on Barge Believed to Have Ignited Great Stores of War Supplies.

Washington, July 30.—No special investigation of the explosion at Black Tom Island New York Bay will be undertaken by the Department of Justice unless evidence is developed by the police or New York agents of the department's bureau of investigation that it was a plot aimed at the destruction of munitions of war. A B. Bieski, chief of the bureau, received word today from New York that so far no facts had developed to show that the explosion was the result of a plot.

New York, July 30.—Property losses estimated at \$25,000,000 were caused early today by a series of terrific explosions of ammunition awaiting shipment to the Entente Allies and stored on Black Tom Island, a small strip of land jutting into New York Bay off Jersey City. The loss of life still was problematical tonight. It will not be determined definitely until there has been opportunity to check up the workmen employed on the island and on the boats nearby.

The denominations, which were felt in five States, began with a continuous rapid-fire of small shells, then the blowing up of great quantities of dynamite, trinitrotoluene and other high explosives followed by the bursting of thousands of shrapnel shells which literally showered the surrounding country and waters for many miles around.

Fire that started soon after the first great crash which spread death and desolation in its wake, destroyed thirteen of the huge warehouses of the National Storage Company on Black Tom Island, in which were stored merchandise valued between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000. The flames shooting into the clouds were reflected against New York's "sky line" and towering office buildings, which only a few moments before were shaken to their foundations as by an earthquake. Miles of streets in Manhattan were strewn with broken glass and shattered signs.

Early reports of heavy loss of life were impossible of verification, and the authorities asserted the number of deaths probably would be small. It was said that owing to the extent of the wreckage, it might be several days before the exact figures could be obtained.

Three are known to be dead and at least two or more are missing. Scores of persons were injured, some of them probably mortally.

Will Sloan's Lintment Relieve Pain?

Try it and see, one application will prove more than a column of claims. James S. Ferguson, Philadelphia, Pa. writes: "I have had wonderful relief since I used Sloan's Lintment on my knees. To think after all these years of pain one application gave me relief. Many thanks for what your remedy has done for me." Don't keep on suffering, apply Sloan's Lintment where your pain is and notice how quick you get relief. Penetrates without rubbing. Buy it at any Drug Store. 25c

Bandits Cross Line; Attacked by U. S. Troops

El Paso, Texas, July 31.—American soldiers reinforced by a small detachment of Carranza troops engaged Mexican bandits who had crossed the Rio Grande into the United States about five miles below Fort Hancock, Texas, 55 miles east of here, early today. Two Americans were killed and one was wounded. Only two of the outlaws escaped across the river into Mexico where they are being pursued by Mexican troops and Carranza customs guards.

NATIONAL ELECTION PROPOSED FOR MEXICO.

Gen. Carranza to Retire as "First Chief" and Seek Presidency in Mexico.

Laredo, Texas, July 30.—Venustiano Carranza is to retire as first chief of the facto government of Mexico at an early date and will be succeeded by Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, according to information given out by Mexican administrative circles in Nuevo Laredo tonight.

General Carranza will enter the field as a presidential candidate at the fourth coming general elections, it was said today, apparently confirming recent unofficial advices from Mexico City, which intimated that the first chief would seek elevation to the presidency at the hands of the voters.

The conference of Mexican generals with Carranza soon to be held in Mexico City according to these advices will arrange for the call for general elections and for the retirement of the first chief. This conference was said to have been summoned to prevent possible friction in military circles over the proposed transfer of power.

While no date has been set for the conference several high officers of the defacto government military forces have left the border within the last few days with the announced intention of proceeding to Mexico City to confer with General Carranza and it is believed in Nuevo Laredo that the accession of General Gonzalez to the administrative power will not be delayed long.

Liver Trouble.

"I am bothered with liver trouble about twice a year," writes Joe Dingman, Webster City, Iowa. "I have pains in my side and back and an awful soreness in my stomach. I heard of Chamberlain's Tablets and tried them. By the time I had used half a bottle of them I was feeling fine and had no signs of pain." Obtainable everywhere.

Nuns in Our Public Schools.

Sister M. Angelina and Sister Clea, nuns of a teaching order from St. Theresa's Academy, of East St. Louis, are among the persons taking special examinations for teachers' certificates in County Superintendent Hough's office in Belleville this week.

The nuns expect appointments to teach in public schools of Clinton County, Ill. This is the first time Catholic nuns have sought certificates for service in the public schools of St. Clair county.

Supt. Hough said last night that it was permissible for nuns to teach in the public schools. He said a teacher's certificate issued in one county was good in any other county in Illinois.

The foregoing item was taken from the July 13th issue of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Superintendent Hough is quoted as saying that "it is permissible for nuns to teach in the public schools." We presume that he means by the statement that there is no law at the present time to prevent them from teaching in the public schools, as bad as such a law is needed. However, the will of the people is law, if the people are awake, and where nuns qualify for teaching positions in public schools, encouraged by either outright papist or cowardly Protestant superintendents, it behooves the people to get busy with the school boards and prevent their employment.

If Protestant communities stand for Roman Catholic teachers in the public schools, they should take their medicine without protest when they wake up within a few years and find their boasted free institutions in ruins.

"Make America Dominantly Catholic" is the war-cry of the papacy, and it can be done no quicker nor more effectively than by getting control of the public schools, and that's just what they are going to do if you sleepy-heads don't wake up and that pretty soon.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

The Whole Story Up-to-date of the Great European Struggle.

1914

June 28—Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and wife assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Serb student, Princip

July 23—Austria makes impossible demands on Serbia

July 28—Austria declares war on Serbia; Germany mobilizes fleet

July 31—All stock markets of world closed

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia

August 3—Germany declares war on France and Belgium and invades Belgium

August 4—Britain declares state of war exists with Germany. Liege attacked

August 5—Kitchener appointed Secretary for war

August 6—Austria declares war on Russia

August 9—Serbia declares war on Germany

August 11—Germans invade France at Longwy; Montenegro declares war on Germany, France on Austria

August 12—England declares war on Austria

August 20—Germans occupy Brussels

August 23—Japan at war with Germany

August 26—Germans surrender Togoland to British

August 28—Five German warships sunk off Helgoland

Sept 1—Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein

Sept 3—French capital moved to Bordeaux

Sept 7—German advance on Paris turned back at the Marne

Sept 12—Allies attack Germans in their trenches on the Aisne, opening the world's greatest battle

Sept 26—Russians occupy Uzak pass

Oct 3—Russians defeat Germans at Augustowa

Oct 9—Germans capture Antwerp

Sept 13—Boers revolt in British South Africa

Sept 24—Germans driven out of Russia

Sept 30—Russia declares war on Turkey

Nov 1—Germans sink Admiral Craddock's fleet off Chile

Nov 9—Germans surrender Tsingtau

Nov 27—Austrians evacuate Czernowitz

Dec 1—Gen DeWet captured, ending South African revolt

Dec 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade

Dec 8—Four German cruisers sunk by British off Falkland Islands

Dec 14—Serbs retake Belgrade

Dec 25—Italy seizes Avionia Albania

1915

Feb 2—Britain declares all food contraband

Feb 4—Last Boer rebels surrender

Feb 10—Russians abandon Czernowitz

Feb 11—United States warns belligerents not to attack American ships

Feb 17—Germans begin submarine blockade, despite United States protest

Feb 23—United States steamer carib sunk by North Sea mine

March 18—Three ally battleships sunk in Dardanelles

March 22—Russians take Przemysl

March 23—Allies land at Dardanelles

March 25—Russians take Lupkow pass in Carpathians

May 2—Russians defeated in Western Galicia, retreat

May 7—Lusitania sunk by U-boat; 1,000 die; 100 Americans

May 13—Wilson demands reparation for Lusitania lives

May 22—Italy declares war on Austria

June 2—Austrians and Germans retake Przemysl

June 9—Bryan quits Wilson cabinet

June 14—Von Mackensen opens great drive against Russia

June 29—Germans in Galicia cross Russ frontier

July 8—Gen Botha captures German Southwest Africa

Aug 5—Germans capture Warsaw

Aug 10—Russians drive Turkish caucasus army into Armenia

Sept 1—Germany agrees to sink no more liners without warning

Sept 8—Grand Duke Nicholas removed from Russia command

Sept 10—United States asks recall of Austrian ambassador, Dumba

Sept 25—Allies' drive begun in France; 20,000 captured

Oct 6—French and British land in Greece

Oct 9—Germans occupy Belgrade, invading Serbia

Oct 10—Bulgaria attacks Serbia

Oct 21—Russians halt German advance

Nov 6—Bulgarians take Nish, Serb capital

Dec 1—Turks defeat British near Bagdad

Dec 4—Ford peace party sails

Dec 9—All Allies driven from Serbia

Dec 19—Allies evacuate Gallipoli

Dec 25—Ford leaves peace party

1916

Jan 9—Last ally soldier leaves Dardanelles

Jan 17—Montenegro makes separate peace

Jan 19—Russians begin new offensive on Bessarabian front

Feb 14—Russians capture Erzerum

Feb 23—Germans open attack on Verdun

April 18—Russians capture Trebizond

April 19—Russians land in France

April 24—Irish revolt in Dublin

April 28—British surrender to Turks at Kut-el-Amara

May 1—Leaders of Irish rebels executed

May 15—Austrians open offensive against Italy

May 30—Fourteen British and 18 German warships sunk in great naval battle in North Sea

June 5—Lord Kitchener drowned when cruiser Hampshire is torpedoed off Orkney Islands

June 7—Italians turn back Austrian drive

June 9—Russians re-enter Galicia

June 17—Russians retake Czernowitz

June 20—Arabs rebel from Turkey capture Mecca

June 27—Anglo-French drive renewed

July 4—Russians re-enter Hungary

July 9—German submarine liner reaches Baltimore

July 18—great Britain promulgates blacklist of American firms under "trading with the enemy act"

July 27—Germans execute Captain Fryatt, of British liner, for alleged attempt to ram submarine.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

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. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires 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's 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. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.