

THE MONROE JOURNAL

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DON'T HOWL, SOW OATS.

Some Happenings and Doings in and Around Wingate.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Wingate, Aug. 27 to 30.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. James Edwards Monday, a son.

Sarah, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Williams, is right sick with some nervous derangement.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Bivens, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Chaney and Rev. J. A. Bivens drove to Forty Acre Rock and to Pageland Saturday. Their object was recreation, diversion and a visit to friends and acquaintances. Their friends wish for them a joyful outing.

Mr. Jos. A. Williams, city carrier in Monroe, has recently moved his family back to his farm on the old homestead of his father, the late Mr. Bryant Williams. Mr. Williams will continue his services as carrier for the present, at least.

Mr. Joe Pope, son of Mr. Henry Pope of Cabarrus county and a student of the Wingate School, was called home Saturday on account of the unfortunate burning of his father's barn, which occurred on Thursday night, the 27th. The building was set on fire by lightning during a heavy cloud and was completely destroyed with its entire contents, including eight head of work stock. Your correspondent failed to get a full account of the disaster. The loss, however, was heavy to say the least. It is said that Mr. Pope carried some insurance on the property, but as to whether the horses were insured, or the extent of the insurance carried, the correspondent is not informed. Mr. Pope is a son of Mr. Reddick Pope of Goose Creek and is a splendid citizen. He richly deserves the sympathy of his fellow citizens in his misfortune.

Mrs. Will Sanders returned to her home in Jonesboro Monday, 24th.

Mr. Hampton Brewer and family of Olive Branch visited the family of Mrs. Daisy Brewer of Wingate Thursday. Mr. Brewer comes of a family of splendid citizenship and is one of a number of our county's best and most successful farmers.

Mr. W. M. Perry and Mr. Jodie Stewart motored to Lancaster Thursday on business.

Mr. DeWitt Henry of Palmerville spent Wednesday and Thursday with the family of Dr. J. R. Jerome.

The Wingate Milling Co. has just overhauled and put in excellent order their machinery preparatory to their fall work.

Messrs. Craven and Lawson Almond of Albemarle spent Sunday here with friends.

Miss Osce Long has returned from a trip to Ridgecrest and has resumed her duties as one of the teachers in the Wingate School.

Several more boarding students came in last week, making the total number of boarders to date 51, with fair promise of a still further increase.

Mrs. H. Y. Allen of Peachland is spending the week with the family of her father, Mr. T. J. Perry, and other relatives in Wingate.

Rev. J. W. Williams preached the introductory sermon Sunday night of a series of meetings to be held in the Methodist church here during the coming week. Mr. Williams will be assisted to some extent by Dr. Weaver of Monroe. Both these gentlemen are able ministers, charitable in their views and in their consideration to ward others of a different faith and order from theirs. These services will be highly appreciated by our people.

It seems that some of our farmers and others are determined to create a business stampede and thus bring on a panic and a demoralization in our domestic business affairs by their continual pessimistic cries and lamentations. When the fact of the matter is the South has never had a finer opportunity for improving its financial condition than now. Seize it and profit by it. Quit howling and go to sowing oats.

Mr. James Hill has returned from the hospital in Charlotte where he underwent an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Hill bore the operation remarkably well for one of his age and seems to have completely recovered his former health.

Messrs. Lem Watson and C. W. Bacon have just returned from a northern trip. They express themselves as being highly delighted with the results of their wanderings. They visited Atlantic City, Baltimore, New York, Washington, Richmond and other points of less note. Conditions up there, the boys say, are quite different from those of the South. While the northern people were courteous and kindly disposed, they did not seem as congenial as our southern folks. Mr. Watson says that about the happiest incident of the whole trip was the meeting of his old southern friends on his arrival home. He noted that the Yankees were taller and larger of stature than the typical southerner. I said yes, Lem, that perhaps is true, but fifty years ago it took seven of them to whip one of the southern scrubs and they didn't half do it then, as much bragging and boasting as has been done about it; no sir, not by a big jug full, they didn't.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Griffin of Wingate were called to the bedside of Mrs. Griffin's father, Esq. W. A. Austin of Marshville. Your correspondent was not fully informed as to the nature of his illness, it is supposedly some kidney trouble. Esq. Austin was taken to the Charlotte hospital for treatment. O. P. TIMIST.

Journal Penny Ads bring results.

STORY OF BRITISH FIGHTING.

Lord Kitchener Tells the Incidents of Four Days of Fighting.

London Dispatch, August 30.

After four days of desperate fighting, the British Army in France is rested, fitted and reinforced for the near great battle, according to an announcement today by Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War.

In a statement based on reports from Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces, the Secretary says that the British, after struggling against tremendous odds, retired to a new line of defense where they have not been molested since Thursday. Their casualties are between 5,000 and 6,000. Since this fighting ceased the French on the right and left have brought the German attack to a standstill, it is declared.

Lord Kitchener's statement which was issued through the official information bureau, follows:

"Although dispatches of Sir John French as to the recent battle have not been received, it is possible now to state what has been the British share in the recent operations. There has been a four days' battle—on the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth of August. During the whole of this period the British, in conformity with a general movement of the French armies, were occupied in resisting and checking the German advance and in withdrawing to new lines of defense. The battle began at Mons Sunday, during which day and part of the night the German attack, stubbornly pressed and repeated, was completely checked by the French front. On Monday, the twenty-fourth, the Germans made great effort in superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British Army and to drive it into the fortress of Maubeuge.

TEUTONS MASSSED.

"This effort was frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British retirement was conducted and as on the previous day losses far in excess of anything suffered by us were inflicted on the enemy, who in dense formation and its enormous masses marched forward again and yet again to storm the British lines.

"The British retirement proceeded on the twenty-fourth with continuous fighting, though not on the scale of the previous two days and by the night of the twenty-fifth, the British army occupied the line of Cambrai, Landreles and Lecateau. (Cambrai is a fortified town in the Department of the North, 32 miles southeast of Lille on the River Scheldt. Lecateau is 14 miles east by southeast of Cambrai.) It had been intended to resume the retirement at daybreak on the twenty-sixth, but the German attack, in which no less than five army corps were engaged, was so close and fierce that it was not possible to carry out this intention until the afternoon.

"The battle on this day, the twenty-fifth, offered a superb and stubborn resistance to tremendous odds and at length extricated themselves in good order with serious loss and under the heaviest artillery fire. No guns were taken by the enemy, except those the horses of which had been killed, or which were shattered by high explosive shells.

"General French estimated that during the whole of these operations from the twenty-third to the twenty-sixth, inclusive, his losses amounted to five to six thousand men. On the other hand, the losses suffered by the Germans in their attacks across the open, and through their dense formation are out of all proportion to those we suffered.

"In Landreles alone, on the twenty-fifth, a German infantry brigade advanced in close order into a narrow street and our machine guns were brought to bear on this target from the end of the town. The head of the column was swept away. A frightful panic ensued and it is estimated that 800 or 900 dead and wounded Germans were left in this street alone. Another incident was the charge of the German guard cavalry division, upon the British 12th Cavalry Brigade, when the German cavalry was thrown back with great losses.

"These are notable examples of what has taken place over the front during these engagements and the Germans have been made to pay the extreme price for every forward step.

"Since the twenty-sixth, apart from cavalry fighting, the British army has not been molested. It has rested and refitted after its glorious achievements.

"Reinforcements amounting to double the losses sustained, already have joined. Every gun has been replaced and the army is ready to take part in the next great encounter with undiminished strength and undaunted spirits.

"Today the news again is favorable. The British have not been engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorously on the right and left, have for the time being, brought the German attack to a standstill.

"Sir John French also reports that on the twenty-eighth the British 5th Cavalry Brigade fought in brilliant fashion with German cavalry, in which the Twelfth Lancers and the Royal Scot Greys routed the enemy and speared a large number in flight.

"It must be remembered throughout that the operations in France are vast and that we are only on one wing of the whole field of battle. This strategic position of ourselves and our allies are such whereas a decisive victory for our armies in France probably would be fatal to the enemy,

THE SINKING OF GERMAN SHIPS.

British Showed Superiority in the Fight Under Guns of German Fortress and Sank Three Cruisers.

London Dispatch, 30th, 10:55 p. m.

An official statement issued to-night, describing the action between the British and German warships off Helgoland, says:

"The principle of the operation was a scouting movement by a strong force of destroyers to cut off the German list craft from home and engage them at leisure in the open sea."

After briefly describing the sinking of three German cruisers—the Mainz, Coeln and Ariadne, the statement continues:

"Although only two of the enemy's destroyers were actually observed to sink, most of the other 18 or 20 boats were well punished and only saved themselves by a shattered flight.

"The superior gun power and strength of the British destroyers, ship for ship, was demonstrated conclusively. The destroyers themselves did not hesitate to engage the enemy's cruisers, both with guns and torpedoes, and two of them got knocked about in the process.

"Intercepted German signals and other information from German sources confirms the report of Admiral Beatty as to the sinking of the third German cruiser, which now appears to have been the Ariadne.

"The British destroyers exposed themselves to considerable risk in endeavoring to save as many as possible of the German sailors.

"British officers present vouch for the fact that the German officers were seen firing at their own men in the water with pistols and that several were shot before their eyes.

"Under these peculiar circumstances a destroyer was actually picked up wounded with her boats when she was driven off by the approach of another German cruiser and had to leave two of her boats containing one officer and nine men behind. It was feared these would be made prisoners but happily a submarine arrived and brought the British party home.

"As it was impossible to accommodate the 30 Germans in the submarine they were allowed to return home in the boat in charge of a lieutenant.

"The complements of the five German vessels known to have been sunk aggregated about 1,200 officers and men, all of whom, with the exception of those 30, and 300 persons wounded and otherwise perished.

"Besides this, there was the loss aboard the German torpedo boats and other cruisers which did not sink during the action.

"The First Lord of the Admiralty has telegraphed the American Ambassador at Berlin desiring him to inform Admiral Von Tirpitz the German Minister of Marine, that his son had been saved and had not been wounded.

Telephone Girl Acted Like a Veteran.

During the bombardment of the French town of Etain by the Germans last week, a French telephone girl was the hero of the occasion.

The second bombardment set the town on fire, and many people are said to have perished in the flames.

The telephone service of Etain was left in the hands of a young girl, who stuck to her post while shells were bursting all around the telephone office and who called up Verdun every 15 minutes to give an account of what was going on.

The director of posts at Verdun was listening to a message being sent by this girl when suddenly she interrupted her communication to say:

"A bomb has just fallen in the office."

This was the last message Verdun received from the plucky girl.

Could Stop War By Shutting Off the Feed.

Testifying at the New York Federal district attorney's investigation of the increase in prices, James Ward Warner, president of the New York Produce Exchange, and Geo. Zabinski, resident manager for Minneapolis flour manufacturers, each said the end of the war abroad must result if America ceased exporting to the belligerent nations.

There is a big demand for flour in foreign countries, according to these witnesses, with a heavy demand, too in domestic markets. Mr. Zabinski said there is a shortage of 400,000,000 bushels in the Russian wheat crop. He declared the United States could dispose of its entire flour output to France, England, Greece and Turkey at any reasonable price and receive payment in gold before the staple was back aboard steamships.

Not only would war in Europe end if an embargo was placed on American products, Mr. Zabinski and Mr. Warner agreed, but normal markets would be established at home and the prices here go down.

Holy-toity is another word that has gone out of use, and there is no occasion to worry about it.—Atchison Globe.

The vote cast by the Progressive party in the Ohio primaries looks like a censored European war news telegram.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

a continuance of resistance by the Anglo-French armies upon such a scale as to keep in the closest grip the enemy's best troops, can, if prolonged, lead only to one conclusion,"

GERMAN FORCES PRESS ON

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FIGHT STUBBORNLY.

"Take Paris or Die," is the Order of the Kaiser to Every German Soldier—Germans Now Inside of the French Territory and Defenders Have Fallen Back on Their First Line of Fortifications—Capital of France May Be Moved From Paris in Anticipation of Seige.

There is no doubt that the English and French armies, which are gradually being pushed back into France after the most stubborn fighting, are putting up as brave a front as an invaded country ever offered. It is equally certain that unless the Russians succeed in getting large armies quickly into Germany on the other side, the German fighting machine will soon roll into Paris. It is said that the French, in anticipation of this, are preparing to move their seat of government further south to Bordeaux. As near as can be guessed the Germans are now pressing on the first line of fortifications that have been created for the defence of Paris. This runs from Calais on the English channel to Belfort near the Swiss border. When the Germans cross this line of forts they will be confronted by another line, the second defense of Paris, which line is 125 miles from Paris. While the general belief is that if they are given the time by the Russians on their western border they will go into Paris, the hope of the Allies is to hold out and make their progress so slow that they will eventually have to withdraw their armies to meet the Russians. The Germans seem to be confident that they can whip all their enemies on land.

Teutons Make Daily Advances Toward Capital of France.

London Dispatch, 31st, 4:45 p. m.

Taken at its face value the French official announcement issued late today, which mentions that the progress of the German right wing has forced the allies to yield further ground, would seem to indicate that the Germans, notwithstanding repulses, are making daily advancing toward Paris.

The statement Sunday of Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, however, spoke of fighting on the French left, but this, according to one report, resulted in the German right being slightly turned.

The Austrian invasion of Russia in the Lubin district, which aroused the apprehension of the allies, has, if Russian dispatches are to be relied on, been blocked and the Muscovites claim to have turned the Russian offensive into an offensive action.

There is no confirmation of the report that the Russians are in Koenigsburg. If silence means that there is nothing doing, Sir John French's statement Sunday that the French had not been molested since Wednesday still holds good. Nothing is known by the public of any fighting either in East or Northern France.

From Canada, India, Australia and South Africa the British Army front will soon receive large reinforcements. Some of these troops are reported already to have landed in France.

Indeed the recruiting fever has not abated. At Liverpool today a battalion of a thousand business men was filled within an hour and there was such an overflow that it was decided to enroll a Second Battalion.

The British Government has started negotiations, through the American consul at Berlin, for an exchange with Germany and Austria of non-combatant prisoners.

Dropped Bomb on Paris.

London, Aug. 30.—11:53 p. m.—A Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"A German aviator flew over Paris this afternoon and dropped five bombs, which fell in the most popular quarter of the city. In one case two women were wounded.

"One bomb fell in front of the shop of a baker and wine merchant at Rue Albu and Rue des Vinaigriers; two on Quai de Valmy, one of which did not explode, while the other struck the walls of the Night Refuge, behind St. Martin's Hospital. Two others dropped in the Rue des Recolets and Rue Marcin, neither of which exploded.

Apologies Due.

New York Sun.

If Genreal Sherman were alive, he would have apologies to hell. He was unjust to that amiable region. The war of his time was but an innocent harmless killing game. It has grown to that aerial triumph of German culture over Antwerp.

To murder wantonly and futilely, to play or mangle little children and young mothers in their beds, to salute the Red Cross flag with a bomb, to slaughter and terrorize non-combatants, random destruction with no military results, with no permanent result except to sicken and anger all civilized mankind; this is war as practiced on a city from Zeppelin airships.

Every nation which still believes that something of humanity should be maintained in the usages of warfare should raise its voice against this archdeed of pitiless savagery; against the repetition of such senseless and unforgivable blind massacre.

AMERICAN SHIPS BOARDED.

British War Vessels in Chinese Waters Overhauled Them and Took off Germans and Austrians.

Honolulu Dispatch, August 31.

The American liners Manchuria and China of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Oriental fleet, were halted by British warships off Hong Kong and forced to surrender sixty German and Austrian reservists who were bound for the European war from the Philippines. This was the news brought by Captain Thompson and Purser Landers of the China, which arrived here today from San Francisco.

According to officers of the China, the Germans and Austrians before starting on their journey, asked for and received assurance from Washington that they would not be molested on an American registered vessel. Then they took passage from San Francisco via Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki and Honolulu.

On arriving at Hong Kong, the vessels were halted by ships of the British fleet, the passengers were summoned for inspection and required to give their nationality at the call of the purser's roll. Those who appeared to be Germans or Austrians and could not prove otherwise were taken to Stone Cutters Island for detention. Two Germans aboard the China claimed Swiss citizenship and were not held. All the German residents of Hong Kong have been held, Captain Thompson reports.

Manila newspapers of August 8, arriving here, confirm the captain's story.

WASHINGTON RETICENT.

Washington Dispatch, August 31.

State Department officials did not regard as unusual the reported removal of German and Austrian reservists from American ships off Hong Kong, provided the incident occurred within the three-mile limit of the British port. In as much as Hong Kong is under British jurisdiction her war ships could arrest the nationals of any belligerent within territorial waters.

What might be the opinion of the American Government if the reservists were taken from American vessels on the high seas is undetermined. State Department officials said tonight no complaint of that character had been placed before them. The right of search for contraband cargoes on the high seas is accorded by all nations to belligerent ships; but the right to take a passenger from a neutral ship on the high seas long has been in dispute and no official of the department was willing to express an opinion.

BOARDED ALL VESSELS.

Honolulu Dispatch, Aug. 31st.

Officers of the Pacific Mail liner China, which arrived here today en route to San Francisco from the Orient, report British warships off Hong Kong are boarding all vessels including those under the American flag and removing Germans and Austrians bound for the scene of hostilities.

According to the officers of the China, both the Manchuria of the same line, which also flies the American flag, and the China were boarded. From the Manchuria 60 reservists were taken to Stone Cutters Island. Two passengers on board the China who claimed Swiss citizenship were released.

Steamers Arriving with Tourists.

New York Dispatch, 31st.

The Anchor Line steamer Columbia arrived today from Glasgow and Mobile with 833 passengers, all of whom, except 45 in the steerage, were Americans who had been delayed in returning home from Europe. The steamer San Giovanni from Naples with 677 American refugees from Italy and Switzerland also arrived today.

The Atlantic transport line steamer Minnehaha reached New York this afternoon from London with 166 passengers. Early this morning off Nantucket a cruiser was sighted. The warship bore down on the Minnehaha which had no thought of escape but decided to continue unless ordered to stop. The cruiser flashed signal lights, asking:

"Who are you?"

"Who are you?" the Minnehaha's captain demanded in return.

"That is none of your affair," the warship retorted. "Give me your name and destination."

The Minnehaha complied and presently the cruiser steamed away.

Passengers on the Minnehaha included Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal church of this city. Bishop Wilson, who was accompanied by his wife and daughter was a delegate to the International Peace Conference which was to have been held in Constance, Switzerland.

Bishop Wilson said a representative of the German Emperor arrived in Constance on August 1 and told the delegates he had the authority of the Emperor to say it would be well for them to depart before August 3.

The delegates immediately started for their homes. Some of them were without sufficient money to pay their hotel bills and fare to London owing to the non-arrival of the clergyman who had their expense money, Bishop Wilson said. Those who had a surplus of funds placed it with the little money the ones in difficulty possessed and all the hotel bills were paid. The balance of the money, however, would not pay for railroad tickets, it was found. The hotel proprietor relieved the situation by refunding some of the money and the delegates

BIG CROP MAKING.

Report on Condition of Cotton Says a Bumper Crop is Maturing.

Washington Dispatch, Aug. 31st.

A bumper of cotton which may equal or exceed the record crop of 1911 when final returns are made is indicated by the Department of Agriculture's report today showing the condition of the crop on August 25th to 78 per cent of normal.

The total production of 15,000,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight is interpreted by the department experts from the condition figures. This is 1,365,000 bales more than forecast from the July condition figures and it is the result of excellent growing conditions throughout the cotton belt during August.

"The condition of the cotton crop on August which was 78 per cent of a normal," says an official statement, is interpreted as indicating a yield per acre of about 197 pounds, which compares with 182 pounds per acre produced a year ago, and 187.2 lbs., the 10-year average.

"A yield per acre of 197 pounds on the estimated planted area of 26,960,000 acres would produce about 7,296,000,000 pounds, or about 15,249,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

"There is usually some abandonment, the average about 1 per cent. Allowing for 1 per cent abandonment there would remain as indicated production of about 15,099,000 bales, which compares with a production of 14,156,000 bales last year, 12,703,000 in 1912, a production of 12,683,000 in the record year of 1911, and 11,609,000 in 1910."

Weddington News.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Miss Ethyl Price has returned from Iron Station where she has been visiting friends.

Mrs. Jim Broom spent last week with her grandmother, Mrs. N. Kuck. Mrs. Kuck has been right sick for two or three weeks but we hope she will soon be well again.

Mr. Charles DeLaney spent last week in Charlotte.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Phifer are visiting at Mr. W. A. Short's.

Miss Ella Norwood returned Sunday from Waxhaw where she has been visiting among relatives.

Miss Myrtle Crow has been visiting relatives here this week.

Mr. R. W. Lemmond and family of Monroe visited at Mr. Stanhope DeLaney's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Stephenson of Marvin spent Sunday with Mrs. Stephenson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Thomas.

Messrs. Will and Earnest DeLaney spent Saturday and Sunday here.

Miss Clyde Belk visited relatives in Charlotte from Friday until Sunday.

Mr. Bishop Clark and family of Union spent Sunday at Mr. W. T. Shannon's.

The ice cream supper given by the Church Improvement Circle Saturday night was a success, considering the bad weather.

The protracted meeting will begin Sunday, Sept. 6. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Taylor, will be assisted by Rev. Mr. Harget of Pineville.

School began today, Tuesday, with a large attendance. We have a splendid corps of teachers, Prof. Charles Barnes of Reidsville, Miss Letha Hamilton of Marshville and Miss Mittie Green of Monroe, and we hope to do splendid work.

The parsonage is almost completed and Mr. Taylor will move into it in a few days.

The Junior Society gave a public entertainment at the church Sunday night. The program was well rendered and enjoyed by all present.

Another Union Man Goes Up.

Another Union county man who is scoring high in another section is Mr. W. T. Clark of Oklahoma. Mr. Clark is a son of Mr. Burl Clark of Sandy Ridge, and has been in Oklahoma some time, having gone there before the territory became a state. He has been a successful teacher, and has just been nominated by the Democratic party of Jackson county for superintendent of schools of that county, and will be elected in November. In Oklahoma they work at the school business more than we do, their terms being much longer and the teachers' salaries much higher. The old friends and relatives of Mr. Clark back home will be delighted to hear of his advancement, betokening as it does, useful and honorable work and standing in his section.

The Three Great Battlefields.

London Dispatch, 31st, 1:05 a. m.

Only bulletins of Napoleonic brevity have come in the last 24 hours from all the far-spread battle lines. History is being made on three great fields of action—along 250 miles of the Austro-Hungarian border and through a wide area of Eastern Prussia.

Silence has covered Austria's war with Serbia for several days, but that has become a minor detail of the death struggle of European Powers. The Russians front is the scene of events of the greatest magnitude, but between the claims and counter-claims of the belligerents there is such a vital difference it is impossible to form an estimate of which was the balance swings.

By the way, have Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle declared their neutrality yet?—Houston Post.

reached Cologne under the guidance of the German Emperor's representative.