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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

GERMAN ARMIES

NOW AWAIT

ANOTHER ATTACK

HAVING RETREATED TO GOOD POSITIONS THEY WILL AGAIN FIGHT.

Have Straightened Their Lines and Occupy Mountains and Strong Fortifications—Another Huge Battle Impending With Results Doubtful—Front Shorter Than Battle of the Marne and Fighting Will Be More Concentrated.

Having retreated to positions of safety which will give them the advantage in the next great battle, the German armies in France now await the next great battle of the campaign.

Both armies are being largely reinforced and no wise guess can be made of the outcome. The Germans have the advantage of position, but they are laboring under other disadvantages. One is that they have been compelled to admit defeat of their plan in crushing France. The other is that they are more pressed for time than the French and English. What they do must be done quickly, for the Russians have demolished the Austrians and the situation on the eastern frontier becomes hourly more dangerous to Germany. On the other hand, the Allies, having the world open to them by reason of their command of the seas, are not pushed for time, but can fight when it best suits to fight.

While no direct reports have been received from the Northern France battle front it is apparent from meagre official statements and from other sources that the Allied forces and the German armies are again drawn up for a great battle which in the opinion of military observers may last several days.

The Germans occupy favorable country and are well entrenched. The Allies, as well as the Germans, are receiving reinforcements and both British and French are using their utmost endeavors to improve the advantage they gained during the retirement of the Germans beyond the River Aisne and into the hills north of Rheims.

The official statement issued at Paris mostly announces that there has been no change in the situation. An earlier statement showed that the Germans were offering strong resistance on the French left wing, while on the center they continued to fortify themselves and in other districts were well entrenched.

French officials admit the Germans are in strong force and have behind them plenty of artillery. This is further emphasized by the fact that they have undertaken several counter-attacks in the past day or two.

On late operations the British War Office is silent, but an official account of British operations during the period from September 10th to 13th has been issued by the official bureau, showing that though the British troops had hard fighting they made steady advance, in cooperation with the French, through a territory crossed by numerous rivers and which many obstacles for a forward movement.

Field Marshal Kitchener, the British Secretary of State for War, has again urged the necessity of developing armed forces, "to carry on and bring the mighty conflict to a successful conclusion." It will be necessary, he says, to keep the army at full strength and maintain a steady flow of reinforcements.

German official statements from Berlin report that the German dirigible airships have fulfilled all expectations; that none has been destroyed or captured, although some have been damaged; that subscriptions to the German war loan have exceeded all expectations; that German colonial troops have successfully attacked the Uganda Railway, and that the Serbian forces which crossed the river Save have been repulsed everywhere.

A Tokio report says the German cruiser Emden has sunk five British steamers off the coast of India.

According to announcement from Washington, Germany has suggested informally that the United States should undertake to elicit from Great Britain, France and Russia a statement of the terms under which the Allies would make peace. The suggestion came through the American Ambassador at Berlin and was made by the German Imperial Chancellor in reply to the inquiry of the American Government.

In Galicia and East Prussia, Austrians, Germans and Russians continue their stupendous conflicts, of which no late details have been made known.

Power of Suggestion.

Everybody's Magazine. Mrs. Watkins was entertaining some week-end guests not long ago, when they were startled by a commotion down stairs.

"Mercy! What's that awful profanity down stairs?" whispered one of the guests in a frightened tone.

"Don't be alarmed my dear," replied the hostess. "It's my husband. He's come in late and fallen over the new Persian prayer rug."

THE SITUATION WEDNESDAY.

Germans Had Retreated Their Long Line of Battle and Were Ready to Fight Back Assaults of French and English.

London Dispatch, Sept. 16th.

The German army, which less than a fortnight ago, was at the "gates of Paris," and the right wing of which then extended southeast of the French capital, tonight is drawn up on almost a straight line, extending from the neighborhood Noyon, in the west, to Boisforges on the Meuse, north of Verdun, with its left resting on the German fortress of Metz.

Thus the right wing at least has gone back more than seventy miles in two weeks, while the rest of the army also has had to retire before the whole could find ground on which to make another stand against the advance of the allies.

DECISIVE CONFLICT HERE.

There seems little doubt that the Germans intend to give battle on this line, with the river Aisne in front of their right, the hills of Rheims facing their center and the mountains and forest of Argonne on their left. They went back steadily before the French and English armies, fighting only rear guard actions until their right, in command of Gen. Von Kluck turned and delivered several counter attacks which however, according to British official reports were repulsed, the Germans leaving 200 prisoners in the hands of the British.

These counter attacks doubtless were delivered in the hope of giving the troops of the right wing, exhausted by the long advance followed by a retreat almost as long, an opportunity to rest and prepare positions from which they could resist attacks from the allies and in which they could await reinforcements before taking up the offensive again.

STRONG TRENCHES DUG.

The Germans are in the hilly country around Noyon on the plateau north of Vie-Sur-Aisne and Soissons, north of Rheims, where they are digging strong entrenchments and receiving reinforcements. But even here this right wing which up to the present has borne the brunt of the fighting and the retreat, is not altogether safe, for the French army operating from Amiens clings to its flank, while the British and French forces continue to press in front.

LINE MUST HOLD HERE.

It is essential, however, that they should hold their positions, for they cover the lines of retreat to the north which would be the only way out if defeat should be their lot. That they realize this is shown by the fact that they have been contesting every foot of the ground with the allied armies the last two days and that both sides have suffered heavily.

The British army, as has been its lot since it landed in France, is taking its full share in the fighting which on the front has been particularly severe since the Germans crossed the Aisne and made their first determined stand in the retreat from Paris.

GERMAN POSITION STRONG.

The German center, which in the last few days has come more into line with the two wings, now stretches from the heights north of Rheims to the western foothills of the Argonne Ridge, dipping a little south to touch Ville-Sur-Tourbe, just north-east of Camp De Chalons. This is all high, rough ground, in many places covered by heavy forests, which by this time may have been destroyed.

The German left has been driven back a little further than the center and holds the ground from west of the Argonne hills, north of Varennes, which the French have reoccupied, to the Meuse, and thence southeastward to Metz.

The crossing of the Meuse, which the Germans have selected at Convoey, is just out of the range of the fortress of Verdun so that as far as the battle now pending is concerned they have not to reckon with this stronghold except as it offers support to the French in case the allies are compelled to retire.

MANY LINES OF RETREAT.

The Germans on this long line-cover as many lines of retreat as possible, including those to Namur, Givet, Mezieres, Sedan and Stenay, and soon should be ready if they have not commenced already, to give battle, or, if the offensive comes from the other side to defend their positions.

JOFFRE MUST MOVE NEXT.

It is believed General Joffre, French commander-in-chief, retains the initiative, having received reinforcements to relieve his overworked troops, but whether he will try again to envelop the German right, or to break up the Crown Prince's army on the left remains to be seen. It is known the German right has been considerably reinforced so that it would be more difficult than before to work around that wing while the German left and center which also have seen a lot of hard fighting and held their positions, until the retirement of the right compelled them also to fall back, doubtless have been stiffened, despite the fact that many troops have been sent to the eastern frontier.

LOSSES ARE STAGGERING.

Neither side has attempted to estimate its losses in killed, wounded and captured during the battle of the Marne, but they must have been enormous and doubtless will be a blow to

all the countries concerned when all are disclosed.

Many German prisoners have fallen into the hands of the British and so great a number of prisoners and stragglers have been taken by the French that the Minister of War refuses to make any estimate for fear of being accused of exaggeration. The losses in captured all can stand, but it is the number of dead and wounded scattered through the field from the Marne to the Aisne that it is feared will be staggering.

Firemen from Paris have been sent to carry out sanitary measures on the battlefield and motor cars with doctors have left London and Paris to search for any wounded that might have been overlooked by the army ambulance corps. It is known that many wounded are being cared for by peasants in their cottages. They will be taken to hospitals.

MORE FEARFUL ON EAST.

Losses in Galicia and Poland, where fighting has been going on incessantly for more than three weeks are even greater than those in France and according to official reports the Russians still are following the Austrian and German forces in the hope of striking another blow before they can reform.

One report from Petrograd says the Russians have severed communications between Cracow and Przemska, the two fortresses for which the Austrians and their German allies are heading and have begun an advance to sever communications between Galicia and Budapest.

RUSSIANS IN BAD FLIGHT.

Meantime the Russian General Rennenkampf, who, according to Russian reports, invaded East Prussia to compel the Germans to withdraw troops from the west and thus relieve pressure on the allies, is having some difficulty in extricating his army. He has been compelled to fall back to fortresses on his own frontier, where he is waiting for the Germans under Gen. Hindenburg, whom some reports say the German Emperor has joined.

BOLD STROKE PLANNED.

The opinion is held that the Germans plan some bold stroke against Rennenkampf before the troops that have been engaged in Galicia can reach him. It is pointed out, however, that it would be a bold stroke indeed for the Germans to attack the Russian forts on the frontier or invade a country that within a few weeks will be marsh, and later a snow covered wilderness.

The Servians and Montenegrins continue their advance into Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Servians, it is said, have advanced twenty-five miles beyond Semlin, so that, in this event, it is evident little opposition is being offered them.

BRITISH NAVY AT WORK.

With all this fighting on hand the British navy has not been idle. It is learned that the German cruiser Hela which yesterday was reported from Berlin to have been sunk, was attacked six miles from Helgoland by a British submarine, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Max K. Horton. The submarine has returned to her base in safety.

Whether she was accompanied by other submarines has not been disclosed in the admiralty report, but as these vessels usually travel in squadrons, accompanied by a cruiser, it is probable the E-9, the vessel which torpedoed the Hela, was not alone.

CANNOT PASS JUDGMENT.

President Wilson Told Both Belgians and Germans That He Could Express No Opinion on Their Projects.

Washington Dispatch, 16th.

President Wilson notified the world today that the United States at this time cannot pass judgment or take any part in controversies between the warring European nations over alleged violations of the rules of civilized warfare and humanity. He said settlement of these questions would have to wait until the end of the war, which he prayed might be soon.

The president announced the American government's position first in an address to the commission sent by the King of Belgium to protest against alleged atrocities committed by the German army. Later he sent a cablegram along similar lines to the Emperor of Germany replying to the Emperor's protest that the allies were using dum dum bullets.

The Belgium commission was received at the White House with formal ceremony. The President accompanied by his military aide and several high government officials greeted the visitors in the East room and listened with grave attention to their address, setting forth in detail charges that German soldiers invading their land had killed and tortured men, women and children, destroying art treasures and sacked cities.

One Acre of Molasses.

Waxhaw Enterprise. Mr. G. A. McCain had one acre planted in sorghum this year. Last week he made it up. He made 165 gallons of molasses. In addition to the molasses he got about a thousand bundles of fodder off the acre. This acre of ground brought him in something like a hundred dollars. We venture the assertion that no acre of cotton he has will bring this much.

The want of necessities is always followed and accompanied by the envious longing for superfluities.—Solon.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

Mr. Knapp Gives Ideas of What the Department of Agriculture Thinks Should Govern Next Year's Crop.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Plant less acreage in cotton. Why. Because food products will remain high and cotton will probably remain low if the war lasts. Do not run any chances. Follow a safe plan. You will need the extra acres to produce the food crops. It is estimated that between three and four million bales of cotton will have to be carried over out of the present crop. A normal acreage in cotton next year, and no increase in food crops, will certainly mean high-priced food and low-priced cotton. You cannot afford to be compelled to purchase high priced products out of a very narrow margin of profit in the cotton crop. Economy in raising what cotton is planted is of supreme importance. The best economy is in good farming and living at home.

To bankers and merchants we would say that with their cooperation much can be done to make our own supplies next year. In many counties in boll weevil territory bankers, merchants and farmers have united to sustain credit. In such cases farmers have agreed to produce home supplies and to do good farming and bankers and merchants have limited advances by insisting that the farmer must reduce the acreage in cotton to make way for the necessary food crops. A little of that same cooperation will help the whole cotton territory next year. Will our merchants and bankers be cooperators?

The same general principles apply to the tobacco crop. Make plans now to meet the situation. Diversification and the production of home supplies is the only safe plan to follow.

Suggestions and instructions on all

THE BEGINNING OF CANCER.

A Disease Absolutely Incurable Unless Cared for in Time—How It Starts.

Dr. W. A. Evans in Columbia State.

The leading article in the Toronto Health Bulletin for August is on the control of cancer. The only measure of control found worthy of the name is education of the public as to the importance of early symptoms, early diagnosis and early operation.

A quarter of a century ago cancer was not diagnosed until the cancer odor was present. Now diagnosis is usually delayed until the pain stage. Dr. Hastings of the Toronto health department says that diagnosis and operation must precede the pain stage if anything is to be accomplished.

The Toronto bulletin quotes the following instructions issued as a part of a cancer campaign in Portsmouth, England:

"The only cure for cancer at present known is its early and complete removal. Cancer, if removed in its earliest stage, is practically curable. If neglected and not removed in its earliest stage, it is practically invariably fatal. The paramount importance of its early recognition and early removal is, therefore, evident.

"For this purpose the assistance both of the public and the medical profession is requisite and a grave responsibility rests on both. It is only by their mutual cooperation that the ravages of this terrible disease can be lessened. The following information should be of vital assistance to the public. It is no exaggeration to say that, if acted upon, the result would be the saving annually of many hundreds of lives which at present are inevitably lost.

"1. Cancer, in its early and curable stage, gives rise to no pain or symptom of ill health whatever.

"2. Nevertheless, in its commonest situations, the signs of it in its early stage are conspicuously manifest. To wit:

"3. In case of any swelling occurring in the breast of a woman after 40 years of age, a medical man should at once be consulted. A large proportion of such swellings are cancer.

"4. Any bleeding, however trivial, occurring after the change of life means almost invariably cancer and cancer which is almost always incurable.

"5. Any irregular bleeding occurring at change of life should invariably be submitted to a doctor's investigation. It is not of the natural method of the onset of change of life and in a large number of cases means commencing cancer.

"6. Any wart or sore occurring on the lower lip in a man after 45 years of age are almost certainly cancer. If removed at once, the cure is certain; if neglected, the result is inevitably fatal.

"7. Any sore or swelling occurring on the tongue or inside of the mouth in a man after 45 years of age should be submitted to investigation without a moment's delay and the decision at once arrived at by an expert microscopic examination whether it is cancer or not. A very large proportion of such sores or swellings at this time of life are cancer and, if neglected even for a few weeks, the result is inevitably fatal. If removed at once, the prospect of cure is good.

"8. Any bleeding occurring from the bowel after 45 years of age, commonly supposed by the public to be 'piles,' should be submitted to investigation at once. A large proportion of such cases are cancer, which at this stage is perfectly curable.

"9. When warts, moles or other growths on the skin are exposed to constant irritation they should be immediately removed. A large number of them, if neglected, terminate in cancer.

"10. Avoid irritation of the tongue and cheeks by broken, jagged teeth and of the lower lips by clay pipes. Many of these irritations, if neglected, terminate in cancer."

The Seed Meeting at Pageland.

Pageland Journal, 16th.

A meeting was held in the street here Saturday afternoon and W. J. Tiller talked to the farmers about sowing oats, vetch and clovers. He told how he had bought ten thousand pounds of vetch for the farmers of the county last spring before the rise in price, and told the farmers that they can now buy vetch seed at a reasonable price. As a result of the meeting orders were taken for about eighteen hundred pounds of vetch seed at about eight cents per pound. Orders were taken also for fifteen or twenty bushels of burr clover seed and for several bushels of crimson clover seed. Mr. Tiller mailed the order yesterday and the seed are expected in a week or ten days. The Department of Agriculture at Washington is furnishing free inoculation for these crops and every man who bought seed is preparing to inoculate the seed. Tiller is doing a great work for the farmers and the fruits of his labors are beginning to appear.

The subjects mentioned in this letter may be had on application to your county agent, your agricultural college, or the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This letter will be followed by other suggestions from time to time.

Very truly yours,
BRADFORD KNAPP,
Special Agent in Charge Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work.

THE DISEASE THAT IS KILLING YOUNG CATTLE.

Perhaps One Hundred Young Heifers Die in This County From It Every Year—Dr. Ashcraft Points Out the Symptoms and the Remedy.

Every fall many young cattle die in this county. Perhaps one hundred head is not too great a number of deaths to estimate as caused from one disease alone. Already reports of deaths are beginning to come in. One farmer has lost eight head. Dr. Watt Ashcraft kindly furnishes The Journal the following information about this disease:

For the last several years there have been reports of a certain disease of calves and young cattle until now it is quite a menace to cattle-raising in certain localities. From reports it is quite safe to say that losses from this disease alone are more than from all other diseases combined since this territory was freed from the cattle-tick. This disease is caused by blood-sucking worms. The parasite is called the "stomach" or "twisted wire" worm, the scientific name is stryngylus contortus, and in medicine the disease is called verminous gastritis.

These parasites are found in large number in the stomach of infected animals. They look like white hairs and are from two to four inches long. In some cases these parasites are found in the lungs, and this accounts for the cough animals suffering from the disease usually have.

Symptoms: The disease is usually seen in the early fall and winter in this section of the country, usually the first reports coming in in September. At first the young cattle are listless, and stand around with their backs arched and ears drooping. This is followed by a swelling between the jaws and under the throat. The swelling is peculiar: it is not hot nor tender to the touch. If opened with a knife it will not bleed, but will emit a watery discharge.

This is because on account of sluggish circulation the watery products of the blood filter out of the blood-vessels into the loose tissue under the skin. The enlargement pits on pressure, and opening with a knife or rubbing vigorously causes it to disappear for a time. Another symptom that appears about the same time is diarrhoea that persists until the animal dies, unless treatment is given to kill or expel the parasites. In nearly every case the animal eats heartily until almost dead. Some eat ravenously when so weak they cannot stand. No matter how much food is given an advanced case the animal becomes more emaciated from day to day until it is so weak it cannot stand, and after three or four days struggle on the ground, will die. This disease is usually confined to calves not sucking—to cattle under eighteen months old. In a great many cases there is a cough present caused by parasites in the bronchial tubes. The conditions causing these are land subject to overflow, such as creek bottom lands, meadows at the foot of hills, as the animals get the grass or water that is contaminated from these places when grass begins to get short on the hill land.

Treatment: It is absolutely necessary to get cattle when symptoms are first seen on a clean hill and give good nourishing food, with some drug that will either kill or expel the worms.

"Buy-a-Bale" Campaign Has Steadily Business Conditions.

Atlanta Journal.

Like a prairie fire the "Buy-a-Bale-of-Cotton" plan for saving the South is spreading. In every section of the United States—north, east, south and west—the propaganda has gone forth and the day of definite results has arrived. All kinds of business interests, without regard to section, have taken up the "Buy-a-Bale" cry and bales of cotton are today being purchased by the thousands at ten cents a pound and being retired from the market.

Addressing the Rotary club of Atlanta Tuesday afternoon Colonel W. L. Peel, president of the American National bank, and one of the leading southern bankers, declared the "Buy-a-Bale" plan had snatched the South from business demoralization and fearful anticipations—that this plan had put confidence and optimism in farmer and business man alike, and that it had inspired a stability and steadiness which was lacking thirty days ago.

Cotton buyers report that the campaign has already fixed a stable price for the staple, and optimistic business men are confidently expecting that present substantial conditions will be maintained. This will mean that those who have bought cotton and who are yet to buy cotton are not only aiding in a great patriotic movement but they are actually making a good and profitable investment of their money.

Cents Made the Oats.

Marshallville Home.

After having fed 26 head of mules from his oat crop since harvest time, Mr. E. C. Grifin had 1,250 bushels of oats threshed last week. They are of the Appler variety and have enough clover seed in them to seed the land on which they are sown.

Takes Position at Davidson.

Marshallville Home.

Mr. Jas. P. Marsh left Sunday for Davidson. Mr. Marsh graduated in that institution last year. He will have charge of the laboratory of physics this year and will take some special work in the college.