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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

CRISIS OF BATTLE IS NOW AT HAND.

HUMAN ENDURANCE CAN LAST LITTLE LONGER.

Censorship on News From Battlefield Grows Tighter and Tighter—Each Side in Tense Suspense—Austrian Forts Have Sunk a French War Vessel—Germans Make the Most Violent Attacks Which Avail Them Nothing.

Furious fighting continues in northern France where the Allied French and British armies are at grips with the German forces in what is characterized as the crucial action of the battle of the Aisne. Beyond admitting this fact the official statements are vague. Few details of the struggle which may be the turning point of the Western campaign have been given to the waiting public.

One sentence: "There is no change in the situation," epitomizes the official reports from London, Paris, and Berlin. The Allies claim to have made slight advances here and there, notably on the heights of the Meuse. The German official statement, however, declares that reports concerning a victorious advance of the enemy are untrue.

Both the British and the French official statements refer to the violence of the attacks made by the Germans, who seem to have redoubled their efforts in an attempt to hurl back the Allied line. The reports indicate, however, that the French and British have given no ground.

WELL CENSORED.

A very rigorous censorship evidently has been imposed at virtually all points, particularly in London, regarding the operations at the front as very little news is being permitted to come through. The war officials probably hesitate to raise the hopes of the people without some decisive result having been attained and fear that the publication of even the smallest details of the operations might be of aid to the Germans.

Petrograd reports officially that the Austrian stronghold of Przemyśl in Galicia, is invested completely by the Russians and that the main Austrian army is retreating from behind the Carpathians into Hungary, pursued by the Russians. Berlin, however, declares that reports of the fall of two of the Przemyśl forts are invention.

The Montenegrins, who have allied themselves with the Serbians in the conflict with Austria, are making advances, according to advices. A dispatch from Cetinje, Montenegro, says the Montenegrins are within artillery range of Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

The Austrian forts at Cattaro, Dalmatia, on September 19 sunk a large French warship, according to a dispatch to The Cologne Gazette. This ship was one of the fleet of 18 which was met by a salvo from one of the Austrian forts as it approached the stronghold. The rest of the fleet retreated hastily, says the dispatch, after the French ship was sunk.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Dardanelles have been closed to navigation.

The Austrian Government has confiscated the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's securities and money deposited in Vienna according to report, as well as the company's observation cars running on Austrian railroads. This is the result, it is said, of a refusal of the company to pay the dividends of Austrian shareholders.

Advices received in Paris say that the rapid increase in grain prices in Austria is causing anxiety in official circles. Farmers are holding their supplies for higher prices, and the government proposes to fix a price for this commodity.

For the first time since the war began wireless news sent out by the French Government through the Eiffel Tower has been received in London.

The message detailed the fierce fighting which took place in northern France between September 26 and 28.

Failure of German Invasion.

Brooklyn Citizen.

No one questions the ability of Germany to make a magnificent defensive campaign, but in the end her sacrifices will have been in vain, for nothing can now stop the French and British troops, flushed with victory, from continuing their march to Berlin, while the Russians, having disposed of the Austrians, will soon be ready to hurl not merely containing forces, but their whole armed strength against the German defense in East Prussia and Silesia. Even before the failure of the German invasion of France it was clear to every calm-minded observer that while the armies of the allies were intact, and in view of the greater resources of the triple entente, German success in this war was out of the question.

A week ago "The Citizen" pointed out the advisability of the Germans suing for an honorable peace. Granted the courage and fighting qualities of the German soldiers; the whole-hearted unity of the nation; the willingness of every German to make sacrifices for the Fatherland, none the less they are so clearly overmatched in this war that a victory such as they believed possible is out of the question. The more clear-sighted brains and cooler heads among the German people probably realize this themselves.

HOW SUNDAY WAS SPENT.

Along Two-thirds of the Battle Line in France Each Side Pounded the Other Fiercely With No Decisive Results.

London Dispatch, Sept. 27th.

Along almost two-thirds of the great battle line across northeastern France, the armies of the allies and Germany fought fiercely today, at some points with the bayonets, and tonight's statements from both sides are worded with the optimism that has characterized all these official pronouncements. It was agreed that the allies had continued their advance.

The French claimed "marked progress." The German announcement from Berlin, though insisting that the advance had been repulsed, nevertheless referred to it as an advance.

Elsewhere along the battle front neither side seems to have achieved any notable success.

For three days without cessation, the Germans have hurled their masses against the French and English along the entire front in northern France. The French official view is that these operations, the fiercest that yet have taken place, are by high command, meaning possibly direct instructions from the Emperor himself. Their purpose has been to break through the allied lines, but both French and British official reports say they have failed.

From Paris it is announced that not only have the Germans been unable to achieve their object, but they have lost a flag, guns and men in the attempt.

BRITISH SITUATION SATISFACTORY.

The British, as usual, are laconic. "The situation is satisfactory," the report reads, "and the counter-attacks on the British front have been beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy."

The bayonet has played an important part in these engagements, where men in the trenches on the one side or the other, only a few hundred yards apart, come to grips with steel after the positions have been shelled and raked with rifle fire.

FRENCH CLAIM PROGRESS.

The French claim appreciable progress on the left wing, and a decisive victory over the famous Russian guard in the centre.

Of the Woëvre district, where the Germans have made gains in the last two or three days, little is said. One of the remarkable things in this great battle which has entered upon its sixteenth day, is the spirit maintained by the troops. British, French and Germans have withstood the most terrific shelling the world has ever known, and almost constant rain or rifle bullets and hand to hand encounters with gun and bayonet, but all reports agree that they are fighting with the determination and tenacity as in the beginning, and that even the commanders in some cases are having difficulty in holding their men back.

The German general staff, by way of Berlin, reports that the allies are using their railroads in a general attack on the extreme end of the right flank of the German army. The general staff also reports slight gains on the center of the battle front, and an engagement with artillery south of Verdun.

GERMAN CASUALTY LIST.

The German casualty list, as officially reported from Berlin, numbers 104,589 up to date, of whom 15,908 are dead, 65,674 wounded, and 23,007 missing.

In the far east, according to Japanese reports, the Japanese have defeated the Germans on the outskirts of Tsing-Tau, capital of the German protectorate of Kiao-Chow. Though the battle lasted fourteen hours, the losses so far as known were small.

Next Sunday the Day of Prayer.

Salisbury Post.

Next Sunday, the 4th day of October, is the day the President has set apart for prayer for peace. On this day all Americans ought to earnestly and piously pray that peace may come to Europe. Not only so, but our prayers need not and ought not to wait the 4th day of October, but a Christian people ought daily to pray for the establishment of peace on earth and good will and brotherly love among men. Let us remember this and pray daily that peace may come and may we especially be prayerfully inclined on the day set aside by the President for this special purpose.

Thousands Dead on the Spot.

A Paris dispatch says that prisoners taken near Verdun, around which the fighting is fierce, says that while the Germans were bombarding, the commander of the fort did not reply, but set fire to two cart loads of straw inside the structure. The Germans, convinced that their shells had started the fire and that they could easily take the place, advanced in close formation.

The French then opened fire with their mitrailleuses. The number of German bodies abandoned on the slopes around Fort Troyon is estimated at 7,000.

A Dangerous Situation.

Wilmington Star. The Sultan of Zanzibar is till marooned in Paris with a retinue of 15 wives and not a cent of money. In such an awkward predicament as that, he is in a position to fully realize the horrors of war and the prodigality of matrimony.

PARIS ENTERTAINED SUNDAY.

Received Visit From German Bomb Throwers Who Blew the Head of One Man Off.

German airships seem to have taken Sunday as a time specially suited for dropping bombs out of the air upon cities of their enemies. Several places were visited. Four bombs were dropped in Paris. One of them blew the head from the shoulders of a man standing on the corner with his daughter. The child was wounded. The other bomb did little damage.

Crowds were promenading on the banks of the Seine when the aerial warrior appeared almost directly over the Eiffel tower. It is believed that the first bomb dropped was intended for the wireless station on the tower or possibly for nearby buildings containing army stores. It landed not far from the tower and the explosion was heard for many blocks. Houses in the vicinity were badly damaged. The bomb struck only a block from the American Embassy at No. 5 Rue De Chailiot, where Ambassador Myron T. Herrick who did not accompany the government to Bordeaux, still makes his home. In the wake of the bomb fluttered a German flag. At the sound of the explosion the promenaders first rushed for shelter, and then, as the airship moved on, hurried to the scene of the havoc.

A cordon of police was thrown about the debris, and the mangled body of the man was found and removed. Near his body the girl was discovered.

At the time of the attack services were being conducted in the American Holy Trinity church in Avenue De L'Alma. Many of the congregation fled to the street. A third bomb fell in Rue Vineuse and a fourth in Rue De La Pompe, a quarter in which many Americans live. Comparatively little damage was done in either instance. The missiles dropped Sunday were the most powerful of those that have been used in the aerial attacks.

The Emperor Fell Into a Ditch.

A dispatch from Geneva says that Emperor William is ill with inflammation of the lungs, as a result of having fallen into a trench filled with water. Only a few days ago his fifth son, Prince Oscar, was obliged to withdraw from his regiment, and is being treated for a heart affection, the result of over-exertion. The Emperor's youngest son, Prince Joachim, has just recovered from a bullet wound.

Answered With Cannon.

According to reports from Belgrade when a representative of the Austrian commander, bearing a white flag, was admitted to the presence of the Serbian commander with the demand for the surrender of the capital, the Serbian officer replied:

"Return to your camp and in three hours you will receive my answer from the cannon's mouth."

Three hours later a Serbian battery opened fire on the Austrian positions across the Danube.

West Getting Rich on Shipments of Wheat.

Chicago Dispatch.

Some idea of the wealth that is coming to the west as a result of the enormous crops is found in the fact that from July to the current date more than 80,000,000 bushels of wheat, including flour, has already been shipped out of the country. The average price is about 90 cents per bushel which means \$72,000,000. All of that amount, less an average of 10 cents a bushel for freight, goes into the West.

Experts contend that wheat and flour exports will be twice again as much, or more, if it is available on the present crop and that the average price from now on will be well over \$1.00 a bushel. Besides this there has already been sold for export more than \$10,000,000 worth of oats, which also will be enlarged greatly during the next three months. Later comes the corn movement. The European war is expected to create urgent demand for everything and with higher prices Western prospects are for an abundance of funds.

Specializing on Apples.

Lenoir Topics. Mr. J. P. Winkler, of Little River, is growing an apple which is destined to become popular on the fancy market. The name of the apple is Winkler's Pride and it is large, smooth, bright red in color and excellent flavor. Mr. Winkler has a number of young trees of this variety and next year he hopes to place on the market many bushels of this fine fruit.

All Must Suffer.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The fact is, that the neutral countries cannot save themselves from suffering from the war in Europe. Yesterday a Presbyterian mission board with representatives all over the world made public a statement in which it was asserted that every country is suffering more or less. With half the world under arms and engaged in a battle to the death, how can it be otherwise?

Bryan Resting in Asheville.

Secretary of State Bryan has returned to Asheville from an indefinite stay following a hurried trip to Washington. The health of the Secretary is poor and he has been told to spend his time in the open air. His ill-health is attributed to over-work.

MORE TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

Villa Will Not Be Peaceable Unless Carranza Gets Out—U. S. Forces Will Remain.

On account of the trouble between Villa and Carranza, the two leaders who put Huerta out of Mexico, the United States will not withdraw its forces from Vera Cruz at once as had been previously decided upon.

Villa says that he will not submit to the leadership of Carranza, and names another man whom he wants to take the leadership. According to reports received in Washington, Carranza expects bloodshed. The first chief explained to diplomats who gathered at his office, that Zapata had refused to attend or send delegates to the national convention called for October 1, and that his forces were active in the south. He also described events leading up to the rupture with Gen. Villa, saying the blame for further bloodshed would be Villa's as his own troops would act only on the defensive.

Official information has come to Washington from Gen. Funston and others that Zapata and Villa are working in harmony against Carranza and expect the support of ex-federals. One of Villa's chief demands has been that meritorious officers who supported Huerta be taken into the new national army, but Carranza has given such officers no guarantees. It has been reported that Francisco Carbajal, former provisional president, and Gen. Felix Diaz are ready to support Villa.

The "Stop, Look, Listen" Warning and Its Abuse.

Greensboro News.

"Stop, Look and Listen!" There is a tradition that a railroad company paid a man \$10,000 for thinking up this legend, to be used as a warning at railway crossings. It is powerfully strong, complete and effective. It has saved many thousands of lives. Had this warning thought been in the mind of L. M. Preston Wednesday, he and his wife would be alive today.

How to get the first great injunction, Stop! into the minds of motor car drivers is a present problem. Here are thousands of men and women free on the public highways with insensate monsters at their control. How many of these drivers realize what forces lie under their hands? Who knows what "40-horsepower" means? Most of us have been accustomed to handle one or two horses, and we know what power that represents. Put 40 in our hands, and it is not reasonable that we should steadily realize the possibilities. A locomotive engineer drives his machine on a track of steel, under the most rigid espionage. And yet years and years of familiarity with this force are required of him before he is given charge of one of the monsters. With a few days of instruction and practice, all sorts of men and women assume, as a matter of course the responsibilities of handling an automobile. It is inevitable that broken bones and lives snuffed out should result.

But the automobile and railroad combination is a multiplied menace. Perhaps no others realize its frightful possibilities as do the engine drivers. The burden on the mind of the conscientious engineer has been seriously enlarged by the advent of the horseless carriage. The article of warning to motorists written by Engineer Leland E. Glenn, and published in the Daily News, has made an impression, among editors, at least. It has been published in numerous papers, and is still going the rounds. Mr. Glenn says that if the words of the caption of this article were carried in bold type, from day today, by the Daily News, it would be a service appreciated by the engineers, and he believes that it would be effective. We confess that the task of educating automobile drivers to realize the inherent dangers of their pleasure, or their employment, even in this respect, appears to us a formidable one.

And here is the form of appeal decided upon by the Safety First Society:

Go slow around corners and when approaching crossings. Go slow where traffic is dense and where children are playing in the streets. Stop behind street cars taking on or discharging passengers. Use tire chains on wet or slippery pavements. "Better be safe than sorry."

The National Council for Industrial Safety formulates the warning thus:

Safety first, safety always. Auto drivers,

I. Be considerate.
11. Go slow: 1. Passing children.
2. Passing vehicles. 3. Approaching crossings. 4. Turning corners.
II. Go slow: 1. Passing children.
2. Behind starting street cars.
IV. Use chains on slippery pavement.

V. When in doubt go slow or stop.

"By what magnification of type, by what relief of raised enamelled letters, by what brilliance of colors can these rules be impressed upon the minds of multitudes of devil-wagoners?" says the New York Sun. "People that mean well, but are too ready to take chances. If they won't spare their own lives they might at least refrain from taking chances with those of other persons." But they are obsessed. A devil of recklessness and impatience has entered into them.

The only air available from dark till sunrise is "night air." Get it.

Opening of Porter Academy.

Porter Academy will open Thursday, October 1, at 9 a. m. C. E. Stokes, a graduate of Clemson College, will be the superintendent of the Academy. The following testimony was written by Dr. Harper, president of Clemson College: Rev. G. H. Atkinson.

Porter, N. C. Dear Sir:—I understand that you have employed Mr. C. E. Stokes as an instructor in agriculture in your school. Mr. Stokes graduated at this institution in 1913. He took the agricultural course, specializing in animal husbandry. His work in this department covered the following subjects: Farm machinery, farm crops, plant breeding, farm motors and concrete instruction, farm drainage, farm management, agricultural geology, horticulture, veterinary anatomy and physiology, diseases of animals, general zoology, vertebrate zoology, general entomology, field crop insects, types and breeds of horses, mules and beef cattle, types and breeds of dairy cattle, sheep and swine, principles of breeding live stock, stock farm management, feeding animals, beef production, pork production, systematic botany, elements of forestry, plant physiology, general bacteriology, soil fertility, etc.

Very truly yours,

J. N. HARPER,

Dean and Director.

Great emphasis is going to be placed on every problem effecting farm life.

It is the desire of those in charge of the school to have at least 60 boys in the school. They will be under military discipline as Mr. Stokes has had four years of military training. The price of board, tuition and uniform will be \$125 for the school year.

The other teachers will be Miss Ethel Rodman of Waxhaw and Mrs. Marion Kelly of South Carolina. Mrs. E. C. Stikeleather and Miss Kate Ferguson will have charge of the dining room.

Bryan Made Political Speech in the Tenth.

W. J. Bryan, who is staying in Asheville, made a speech there Saturday night in behalf of congressman Gudgeon, the Democratic nominee in the tenth. Secretary Bryan declared that the election of a Democratic majority in the house is vitally necessary to the successful accomplishment of President Wilson's plans for remedial legislation. He paid a glowing tribute to President Wilson while touching upon national and international affairs.

"I have been in politics for 34 years," said Mr. Bryan, "and in that time I have met no braver man than Woodrow Wilson. He is the bravest man in the nation when we were passing through the recent Mexican crisis. The president knew the situation better than anybody else, and to-night every mother in the country is thanking God because Woodrow Wilson did not send her son to war in Mexico. Had the president listened to the clamor for war which came from certain quarters he would not now be in a position where the warring nations of Europe ask the United States to look after their diplomatic interests."

Dog Tried to Eat Baby.

Lumberton Robersonian.

A neighbor's dog had apparently made up his mind to eat the 2-months-old baby at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Spivey, who live 5 miles from Lumberton on Fairmont road, Tuesday, when Mr. and Mrs. Spivey, who were picking cotton right at the house were warned by the cries of the infant and arrived on the scene in time to scare the dog away before much damage was done.

When Mr. and Mrs. Spivey rushed into the house the dog was dragging the baby from its crib by a leg. There were scratches on the baby's face made by the dog's teeth, indicating apparently, that the dog had tasted and found that the helpless young thing was soft and sweet and had decided to pull him out and finish him. The father of the baby is a brother of Mr. A. E. Spivey of Lumberton.

Cotton Dresses For Women.

Washington Dispatch.

Miss Genevieve Clark, the Speaker's daughter, has launched a boom to make cotton fabrics the dress goods of the women and of the congressional set, and thereby contribute to efforts to relieve the stagnation in the cotton market caused by the European war.

With Miss Callie Hoke Smith, daughter of the Senator from Georgia, and Miss Lucy Burleson, daughter of the Postmaster General, the Speaker's daughter hopes to see the movement spread among American women, who will be asked to banish silks and satins for the fabrics of American mills now running on reduced time.

Guilford Farmers Using Their Own Clover Seed.

A newspaper item from the Spring Garden section of Guilford county says that the farmers of that section are in good spirits. This year they threshed their own clover and thus have a plentiful variety of seed, hence they are increasing their acreage in crimson clover about one-third. Land for wheat is also being prepared and larger quantities of fertilizers have been bought, indicating a bumper wheat crop.

What shall it profit a child if he gain the whole curriculum and lose his health?

MUST CALL IN THE LAW.

A South Carolina Lawyer and a Business Man Say Nothing Else Can Solve the Acreage Problem.

Writing to Wade Stackhouse, the South Carolina member of the Southern Cotton Congress, J. G. Anderson, a member of the Rock Hill Buggy Co. firm, says that law is necessary to control acreage, and he introduces the opinion of a South Carolina lawyer to support his. The letter follows:

"Your letter making inquiry as to the result of the 'Rock Hill plan,' has been received. I will state, first, that the object of the 'Rock Hill plan' was to reduce the cotton acreage not less than 25 per cent. It was adopted in New Orleans, December 11, 1911, and thereafter, as soon as possible, every cotton State, except Texas, was organized and a house to house canvass was made by paid canvassers soliciting farmers to sign the pledge. Practically every State lined up with a good organization and effective work was done.

"Texas was under the supervision of the Farmers' Union, and we were informed that a reduction of 25 to 40 per cent, was certain. We were told that the State was thoroughly organized and the people aroused, and that we need not lose any time on it.

"From the reports from the various States President E. J. Watson figured that an average reduction of 16 1/2 per cent was the result of the several months' hard work.

"A little over half of this production turned out to be on paper only, as the government reported in July that the reduction, as I remember, was 7 1/2 per cent, and I now think that these figures were about correct.

"The conclusion, therefore, is that those who signed to reduce their acreage did not do it, except in a very limited way, and I believe I can tell you the reason.

PLEDGES DISREGARDED.

"Between the date of the organization in New Orleans, December 11, 1911, and February 20, 1912, the Rock Hill plan was being put into effect, and the newspapers were boosting it from one end of the country to the other, even the New York papers. Especially such papers as are interested in such things were full of the proceedings. The people who buy cotton, as well as those who speculate in it, saw that something definite and positive was going to be done, and that the crop of 1912 would undoubtedly be a very short one, and they immediately began to buy cotton. The New York market on December 11, 1911, was 3.29. On February 20, 1912, it was 10.50, an advance of 130 points, and it kept on going up for a month or two.

"This advance caused the farmer to disregard his pledge, and, instead of a reduction of 16 1/2 per cent that he promised, he thought that it was high time to slip in a little more, and consequently the very thing that saved him from bankruptcy induced him to do just the opposite to that which he ought to have done.

"The moral effect of the 'Rock Hill plan' was immediate and pronounced, as the cotton market showed. I was told by New York cotton men that it was the only thing that caused the advance in price, and that it saved the Southern farmer anywhere from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000. If it did this, it certainly was worth the effort, and I do not regret having put in three or four months of the hardest work I ever undertook.

"But I do not believe a like plan would have the same effect now, for what is being done to keep the price up is about all that can be expected, and it will have the same effect that the 'Rock Hill plan' had if something is not done to cut the crop down another year. That is, it will cause the farmer to plant too much.

REDUCTION BY LAW.

"In one way or another the surplus of the present crop will be financed. I am satisfied of that, and this very fact makes it necessary to use artificial means to reduce the crop of 1915. This should be done by law, and every cotton State should join in the movement.

"I inclose an article by W. B. Gruber of Walterboro, which strikes me as being the best solution of the whole problem that I have seen. Mr. Gruber is an able lawyer, and he says that the plan proposed by him is constitutional. The law should be made to apply as a permanent feature, and I believe it can be.

"If the Southern States do not get together and save themselves from themselves, we are going to have from two to five years of hard times. Finance this crop for the farmers and they will raise 12,000,000 bales next year, which means 6 to 7 cents for cotton, and we will be in a worst fix than we are now. It will take two to three years after that for the people to come to their senses, if left to the law of supply and demand. That law is all right, and would cover the present case, if the farmer was not helped to finance the present crop.

"We are using artificial means to help him at present, and next year artificial means must be used to keep him from getting in the same fix again. I wouldn't give you 5 cents for any plan that is not backed up by statute."

Don't live in a room where there is no fresh air. Don't work in a room where there is no fresh air. Don't sleep in a room where there is no fresh air.

A question that should be asked about the ventilating system of every school—Does it ventilate?