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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THIRD WEEK OF FIGHTING STILL MORE FIERCE.

SILENCE OF DEATH SHROUDS THE BATTLEFIELD.

Policy of Silence More Intense Less News of Importance Be Given the Enemy—French and English Believed to Be Getting the Better and May Be Crumpling Up the Ends of the German Army.

London Dispatch, Oct. 1st. The battle of the Aisne, now near the end of its third week, soon will outstrip in respect to time the great contest fought at Mukden nearly 10 years ago, but still no decisive result has been achieved.

The French official communication issued today condensed into about 30 words was one of the shortest given to the public since the war began. It records that progress has been made by both right and left wings of the Allied armies, but gives no details or the extent of the progress between the lines.

Military experts believe the great claws, as they have been described, continue to open the clutch at the outspread wings of the German army particularly the right which forms the upright portion of the "L" and now has its back to the east, fighting with desperation to prevent the French left from encircling or smashing it along most of the front, estimated at 180 miles in length.

The artillery has played by far the most important part in the struggle but the German right lighter guns cavalry and infantry are doing most of the fighting with a stubbornness and disregard for life that people so often have said in recent years modern soldiers never could display.

There have been unprecedented artillery duels between the Rivers Oise and Aisne and between the Oise and the Somme, which have taken a heavy toll of the opposing armies, followed by cavalry and infantry charges in which first one and then the other side would gain or be compelled to give ground.

Still they have held on, the German wing being extended farther northward as the French made another move to work around it. With an unlimited supply of troops this might go on for an indefinite period, but with the forces at the disposal of the two staffs the operation soon must come to an end.

The German official account says the Germans have defeated the French north and south of Albert. This doubtless refers to an engagement in which the French admit they suffered a temporary reverse but later regained the ground. Tonight's report that further progress had been made indicates that they have penetrated north of Albert.

On the Allies' right in southern Woevre where progress also is reported, the French have been fighting to compel the Germans who had crossed the Meuse at St. Michel to return to the eastern side of the river.

The statement last night that the French had occupied Selcheprey and Rupt de Mad, suggested that this already had been accomplished but it has not been officially announced.

Along the extended front from the Oise to the Meuse, nothing has happened that the French staff considers worthy of mention. It cannot be that the troops in these positions are entirely idle. It is known that an artillery duel is going on continuously but probably neither side has moved forward, while the infantry has been constantly on the alert to meet attacks and counter-attacks.

For a time the Germans had the better of the artillery fighting as they possessed the bigger guns. This situation now is said to have been overcome, for the French have brought up additional artillery including some big naval guns, which are credited with being able to outrange the German guns by seven hundred yards and which are being used to drive the Germans out of their strongly fortified positions.

Both sides appear confident. The Germans, bringing up reinforcements to meet the attempt to outflank them. They are in what appears to be impregnable positions and are fighting stubbornly.

EXPECTING AID. The Allies, on the other hand, place their hopes in the arrival of reinforcements on their left and the possibility of finding a weak spot in the German front. The Indian troops should now be with the British army, the official bureau having today permitted the publication of the fact that they landed in France last Friday.

Of course it is not known where the Indian troops are going, but it is believed the left wing will be stiffened by them. Some of the territorial have also reached Field Marshal French. These include the London Scottish, one of the best of England's volunteer regiments, recruited from Scotchmen in London. They have reached a high state of efficiency and in their ranks are some of the best marksmen in the Empire. Among them are a number of men who competed with the United States for the Palma trophy a few years ago.

A call has been issued for British railway men to go to France and assist in working the railroads there.

With the German attack on the outer fortifications on Antwerp, again

Belgium has become the scene of serious operations. The invaders, so far, have confined their attack to the forts protecting the river crossings between Malines and Antwerp. A German report says two forts have been captured, but the Belgians deny this. They declare the forts stopped firing as a ruse and when the German field artillery approached to take them they re-opened fire decimating the Germans.

FIGHTING LIKE OLD TIMES.

Whole Regiment of Germans Wiped Out When They Sought to Intercept French Artillery—Close Range Fighting.

Bordeaux Dispatch, Oct. 1st.

The defeat of 15,000 Prussian Guards who attacked the French center September 26th is described today in The Petit Journal. As soon as the news of the German advance was received French cavalry was sent to hold the enemy at Auberville to give the artillery and infantry time to get up from Souain, a place near Auberville. But while the French Dragoons were preparing to defend Auberville a brigade of Death's Head Hussars, avoiding the village, came across the vineyards and fields with the intention of surprising the French artillery on the march.

It was a critical moment. The French Dragoons were two miles ahead and the infantry two miles behind the gunners, who were in danger of being sabred across their guns. The Hussars were only three-quarters of a mile away, galloping furiously. In two minutes the guns were unlimbered and lined up along the road. The enemy then was only 500 yards away and the command could be heard to prepare to charge the guns.

In the charge the Prussian cavalry gathered speed with every yard, and when they were 200 yards away the French gunners aimed and there was a flash of fire. Through the blue smoke the artillerymen could see the enemy's horses rearing and officers trying vainly to rally the broken lines.

A second time the battery hurled death into the doomed brigade. A great silence succeeded the thunder of hoofs and the shouting of men. Two thousand horsemen lay as if struck by lightning. But the artillerymen did not gaze long on this scene of carnage. They lumbered their guns and rattled off to aid the Dragoons who were hard pressed on the highway. The guns were a welcome relief. This time the struggle was more even. The German quick firers returned the fire with interest but the French infantry arrived and deployed among the vines, a bugle rang out and their bayonets flashed in the sun as they dashed forward.

Without cavalry to aid it the Prussian Guard was obliged to fall back. A battalion of Zouaves glided behind and occupied the Valley of the Suptes threatening to place the guard between the fires. A regiment of grenadiers sacrificed itself to cover the retreat of the German columns on Rheims. Five times the grenadiers hurled themselves against the French and were repulsed every time. After the fifth charge only one section was left, a handful of men surrendering the flag.

Then first one, then two and then ten of the grenadiers threw down their arms. A hundred men, mostly wounded, were all that were left of a splendid regiment. But their sacrifice had not been useless for it enabled the column to get safely under the guns of the forts at Berru and Nogent L'Abbesse.

MANY WOUNDED UNCARED FOR.

The Number Reaches Hundreds of Thousands—All Available Places Filled and Many Uncared For.

The number of wounded in battle in Europe is already in the hundreds of thousands. The hospitals of Paris and Berlin and cottages on the battlefields are filled, and many others who are wounded lie exposed in trenches, according to Ernest P. Bicknell, national director of the American Red Cross, who arrived in New York last week on the steamship Olympic, from Liverpool.

Mr. Bicknell, who left New York on the battleship Tennessee, the American vessel which carried gold to Americans in need in Europe, spent several weeks observing conditions in the countries at war. He said:

"Official reports give little definite information of the losses, but the number of wounded is already in the hundreds of thousands. The truth is that over the thousands of square miles already battle-swept there have been left almost countless thousands of men helpless from ghastly wounds. Some have been gathered into trains by the Red Cross surgeons and nurses and taken to hospitals in the larger cities. Into Paris and Berlin thousands have already been taken and one by one the hospitals have been filled, public and private buildings have been utilized for the wounded, but still the numbers increase.

"Some of the wounded were taken into cottages on the battlefields and the churches, but still there are thousands who lie in the trenches and in the fields suffering from thirst and exposure.

"Let no man imagine the American Red Cross can do too much or enough. Nurses and surgeons are needed more and more and also medical and hospital supplies."

GLORY IN THEIR CRUELITIES.

German Officer Tells of the Shooting of a French Lad—Also Wiping Out a Whole Bunch of Men.

German tales of tragic episodes of the war were issued by the official press bureau of London on Wednesday. The stories were taken from a book called "Kriegs Chronik," seized from aliens entering English ports. The volume consists, according to the bureau, "partly of highly untrustworthy chronicle of the war and partly from soldiers' letters from the front."

"As showing the methods of thought of the enemy these last have considerable value," continues the bureau. "It is not the truth or falsity of the tales that matters, but the applause and self congratulation of the writers on deeds of gross treachery and cruelty claimed to have been done by themselves or comrades."

The narrative of an artillery officer, on the extermination of a Belgian village, as given out by the bureau, follows:

"The countryside was full of our troops. Nevertheless the stupid peasants must needs shoot at our men, as they marched by, from lurking places. Day before yesterday the Prussian troops surrounded a village, put the women and children and old people aside and shot all the men. The village then was burned to the ground."

The story of the shooting of a boy scout is given as follows:

"A traitor has just been shot. He was a little French lad belonging to one of the gymnastic societies which wear the tri-colored ribbons, a poor young fellow, who, in his infatuation, wanted to be a hero.

"As the German column was passing along a wooded defile, he was caught and asked whether the French were about. He refused to give any information. Fifty yards further there was fire from the cover of the wood. The prisoner was asked in French if he had known that the enemy was in the forest and he did not deny it.

"He went with a firm step to a telegraph pole and stood against it with a green vineyard at his back and received the volley of a firing party with a proud smile on his face. Infatuated wretch! It was a pity to see such wasted courage."

BUY A BALE.

If you rate a "man of means," Buy a bale.
If you're fifty in your jeans, Buy a bale.
If you've figured out you're broke, Put your diamond stud in soak—This emergency's no joke, Buy a bale.

If you're working for the South, Buy a bale.
Let your cash speak—not your mouth Buy a bale.
Buck up, brother, all ain't lost, This yere river can be crossed, Don't get scairt about the cost, Buy a bale.

Keep King Cotton on his throne, Buy a bale.
Since the dove of peace has flown, Buy a bale.
Let the Old World have her war, When her free-for-all is o'er She'll need cotton more and more, Buy a bale.

Let the wicked stock-schemes rest, Buy a bale.
When you've fifty to invest, Buy a bale.
You will help along your biz (Doesn't matter what it is), And your neighbor will help his, Buy a bale.

Now's the time to hit the ball, Buy a bale.
Help the farmer out this fall, Buy a bale.
You'll be proud you did your share, When the cash that you can spare Flattens out this cotton scare, Buy a bale.
—Meigs O. Frost, in Galveston News.

Not Room for Two.

Pageant Journal.

Mr. J. Sidney Smith of Ruby declares that he jumped from the top of a load of hay over on the hames of one of his mules last Thursday when he saw a large moccasin just a few inches from him in the hay. He had just seated himself on the big load of hay he was hauling from near the bank of the creek about noon, and he was hot and tired and in no mood to look complacently at a large reptile so near. His tired feeling left him immediately however and he felt obliged to take more exercise before dinner. This he began by jumping, as above stated, and kicking about a cart load of hay off the wagon as he jumped. The snake went off with the hay and crawled back into the lake as if angered at missing a ride on the hay. Neither Mr. Smith nor the mule was hurt and the former had collected his faculties sufficiently by Saturday to relate the circumstance and smile.

Right in the Middle of the Road.

Marshville Home. While on his way to Marshville last Saturday Esq. W. D. Austin was met in the road by Mr. L. A. Griffin and Miss Addie Privett, who declared that they had received a summons to the matrimonial altar, and Esq. Austin proceeded with the ties that now bind them together. Both bride and groom are from New Salem township and are deserving young people.

COTTON CONFERENCE COULD DO NOTHING.

Recommended Reduction of Acreage and a Few Other Things—Consumers Represent More Than Producers in the Population, Hence No Legislation.

Washington Dispatch, Sept. 29th.

Southern Governors and Congressmen concluded a series of conferences here today with out determining upon any definite plan for the relief of cotton planters from conditions growing out of the European war. While they resolved that next year's cotton acreage should be materially reduced, no specific means of curtailment were agreed upon.

The conference agreed to attempt to secure Federal legislation that would enable planters to obtain loans from the banks on their surplus crop, while prompt action was urged upon the warehouse bill pending in the House, and upon the Senate bill proposing the repeal of the ten per cent tax on State banks which participate in the amended Aldrich-Vreeland emergency act. They determined to attempt to maintain cotton prices above ten cents a pound, and a committee was named to submit the conference resolutions to President Wilson. The resolutions unanimously adopted are:

RESOLUTIONS AS ADOPTED.

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this conference:

"That the acreage of cotton to be cultivated in the United States in 1915 shall be materially reduced. That to accomplish this end every legitimate means shall be employed.

"That the members of this conference shall make every possible effort to secure Federal legislation which will enable the producers of cotton to obtain loans of public funds deposited in the banks, at a reasonable rate of interest to be fixed by the government, upon such part of the present crop and under such conditions as may be prescribed by law and by the rules and regulations lawfully made by the Treasury department.

"Resolved, that it be the sense of this meeting that there be established by joint resolution in the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, a commission looking to the extension of the consumption and marketing of cotton goods, and that Senator Hoke Smith prepare such resolution.

AID STATE BANKS.

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this conference that the House should pass the Senate bill allowing the State banks to issue emergency currency under the provisions of the Vreeland-Aldrich bill as amended, without paying the ten per cent tax.

"Resolved, by the Governors of Senators, and Representatives in Congress from the cotton states, in convention assembled in the city of Washington, September 29, 1914, that we will most earnestly endeavor to maintain the price of cotton above ten cents a pound, and to accomplish this end we will bring to bear, as far as we can, the power of the National and State governments to restrict the acreage for the year 1915, and furnish governmental aid to handle the present crop.

ACTION ON WAREHOUSE BILL.

"Resolved, that this conference request prompt action upon the warehouse bill now pending in the House of Representatives.

"Resolved that a committee of three be appointed to call upon the Attorney-General to lay the facts about cotton seed before him and to request such action as the facts may justify."

The committeemen named were Representatives Hughes, Georgia, and Lever, South Carolina, and Senator E. D. Smith, of South Carolina.

Representatives Hardwick and Lever and Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, were appointed to submit the resolutions to the President.

DEBATE WAS HEATED.

Adoption of the resolutions came after many hours of heated debate. Vigorous objection met the proposal that the Governors pledge themselves to call special sessions of the State Legislatures to enact prohibitive taxes on cotton production in 1915 in excess of 50 per cent of the 1914 crop. Many of the Governors were understood to have contended that such laws would be an exercise of police power, and that State constitutions forbade extension of that power beyond a prescribed field. A committee had reported that the States had full authority but it was impossible to reconcile divergent views.

NO FEDERAL TAXATION LAW.

The suggestion that a Federal taxation law be enacted, met with opposition from Congressmen. That also was abandoned.

It was agreed that cotton growers represented one-third of the population and cotton consumers two-thirds, which would make it virtually impossible to enact any measure tending to increase the cost to the consumer.

Marshville's Edison.

Marshville Home. Marshville has a wireless station. Mr. Fulton Marsh, 17-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Marsh, is owner and operator. Fulton is a natural born electrician and he makes the study of electrical experiments a specialty. He gets standard time from Washington and he has been successful in catching messages from several other stations.

Governor's Proclamation for Community Service.

Whereas, The people of North Carolina in recent years have made a remarkable record of industrial, education and moral progress. Today they are moved as never before with a passion for yet larger achievement. They believe "that which they have done is but an earnest of the things they yet shall do," and they press on with the determination that in everything that makes for greatness in the State, North Carolina shall take a foremost place in the sisterhood of American commonwealths. And

Whereas, The realization of our patriotic ambition as a whole depends upon the achievement of the same ideal in the local community—the county, the town, the township, the school district, the little neighborhood grouped around church or schoolhouse; and for progress in each, there must be first, a knowledge of conditions; second, united work of all the people at tasks of immediate improvement; and third, the organization of the people for persistent prosecution of all the larger processes of community betterment.

Therefore, I, Locke Craig, Governor of North Carolina, in response to widespread sentiment among our people as expressed by many organizations and societies, do hereby set apart the 3rd, 4th and 5th days of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, to be known and observed throughout the State of North Carolina as "COMMUNITY SERVICE DAYS," and I appoint them as days wherein every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth shall lend heart, hand and brain to the service and development of North Carolina and of its every community and county, and as days wherein the people shall meet, confer and work together for advancement along the three-fold lines of investigation, united labor for the immediate improvement of the community and wise planning for its future.

I call on the leaders of thought and progress in every community to assist in organizing and planning for these "COMMUNITY SERVICE DAYS."

I call on the Farmers' Union, the Chambers of Commerce, the women's clubs, our teachers and ministers, the press of the State, our lawyers, physicians, farmers, business men, industrial forces, and all others to co-operate in working out plans for such Community Service, and on these days to put aside matters of private concern and devote themselves to the great movements for the common good.

I urge that in each community, social and economic surveys shall be made the first of the days of the week or earlier, so as to inform the public as to the conditions now existing and the lines of progress most needed.

I urge that on Thursday, "PUBLIC ROADS, GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS DAY," the men, women and young people of each town, township, or school district meet, according to plan, and work together in one or more of the three forms of actual physical service to the community: (1) In improving the roads and streets and making them more worthy and more creditable to the people; (2) In improving both interior and exterior of the school houses, churches, and court houses and other public buildings; (3) In clearing off and beautifying the grounds of school houses, churches, parks, cemeteries, etc., and planting trees and shrubs in these places as well as along streets, roadsides, and private grounds.

I urge that on Friday, "SCHOOL AND NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT DAY," the older people with the children shall meet at every school house in town or country to observe "School and Neighborhood Improvement Day" as a day of practical patriotism, and at these meetings conditions in the community should be reported and discussed; plans made for improving schools, highways, social life, economic, moral, and health conditions; committees named to prosecute such plans, and arrangements made for subsequent public meetings for their accomplishment.

I urge that on Saturday, "COUNTY PROGRESS DAY," a great public meeting shall be held at each county seat when all the people shall meet together to discuss "The Needs and Possibilities of Our County," candidly comparing its present conditions with its potentialities, and inaugurating movements needed for its progress and development.

I urge that all these meetings exhibits illustrations be made; plans discussed for attracting desirable settlers to places needing them; the organizations of farmers' societies, town boards of trade, and boys' and girls' industrial clubs promoted; wholesome sport, recreations and plays encouraged; the flags of State and Nation raised over schoolhouses and other public buildings; the plans made for providing books, papers and libraries for old and young and for teaching those that have grown to maturity illiterate. I also designate this week as "HOME COMING WEEK," when all former residents of each North Carolina community shall be asked to return and visit friends and scenes of former days, and invited to aid forward movement in their old home neighborhoods.

A general program prepared for each of these days is now on the press and will be distributed at an early date. I urge that these programs be faithfully followed in every

THE DEFEAT OF J. BARLEYCORN.

The Old Humbug Got a Rough House in Virginia—His Friends Lost Their Heads—Where He Will Be Hit Next.

Greensboro Everything. John Barleycorn, Esq., was gloriously defeated in Virginia last Tuesday—defeated by thirty or forty thousand votes—most every city going dry. Even proud old Richmond, which was filled with mail order houses, gave less than two thousand votes for John and his standing room—while Norfolk went almost dry—and Portsmouth did go dry. Petersburg dry—and towns like Danville went dry—and town like Danville and Lynchburg rolled up a majority against whiskey that was gratifying.

But the country vote—the farmer and the small villages gave Old John a solar plexus blow—and Virginia comes in among the clean and sober states.

West Virginia is dry by 94,000, North Carolina dry by almost 45,000 and Virginia now coming in helps along the prohibition line. The wets lost their heads. The zeal of some of them cost the "local self-government" adherents many votes. The wets had as a champion the Times-Dispatch of Richmond, and it is said that its editorial Sunday, which was false and insulting, cost the wets at least fifteen thousand votes. The Times-Dispatch, usually conservative and honest, lost its head and its temper and concluded editorial in this fashion:

"There is no moral, social or material advantages to be gained by the adoption of State-wide prohibition. It has had a debasing effect wherever it has been tried. It has transformed morality into hypocrisy; it has debased the voters' political sense; it has violated the essential principle of self-government; it gives the self-righteous an ascendancy which is inimical to the welfare of plain men and women."

North Carolina has given the lie to this first proposition. North Carolina speakers had shown that morally, socially and materially North Carolina had been helped most wonderfully. The statement that prohibition had had a debasing effect—a statement which had never been proved, was another charge that showed the desperation of the whiskeyites. The fact that the claim was prohibition had transformed morality into hypocrisy was such a deliberate untruth that people revolted. Doubtless thousands of Virginia gentlemen rebelled at this, and the Times-Dispatch is perhaps responsible for the big majority against whiskey.

The last utterance of that paper was such that it was to laugh. It said:

"The voters of this State possess self-respect, and will exercise their characteristic good sense at the polls. They should vote No, and declare to the world that they are just as capable of managing local affairs locally as their fathers were."

If the voter possessed self-respect and had characteristic good sense he felt that it was not necessary to be told how to vote on a question in which he felt vitally interested—but he seems to have taken the advice of the paper and voted against whiskey.

It was a great victory. North Carolina knows that prohibition has been nearer a success than the most ardent advocate had hoped—and after we get the law passed this winter to stop shipments into this territory, and such a law will be passed, the weak brother who tries to run a blind tiger will be protected. He will not have such opportunity as now offers. But the open bar room and drunkard maker are no longer in evidence. The legalized poison mills do not run, and it is gratifying to know that Virginia has voted to do what we are doing.

Baltimore the next—Maryland—my Maryland, will come under the same law. By 1920 the Nation will have prohibition, and then a new freedom for the world will be born. Virginia is to be congratulated—she is to be praised for what she did.

case to give definiteness and uniformity of scope and purpose to the activities of the week.

With the high resolve and faith that North Carolina, under God, shall take a foremost place in the civilization of the world, and with an invocation of His gracious favor on the endeavors of our people, I call on every North Carolina man, woman, and child, of whatever place, creed, party, or station, to give these days in consecrated service to the community and to the Commonwealth.

Done in our city of Raleigh on the 29th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the one hundred and ninety-ninth year of our American Independence.

LOCKE CRAIG, Governor.

By the Governor, J. P. Kerr, Private Secretary.

The proprietors of the Union Drug Company of Marshville, says the Home, are laying down material on railroad land just in front of Marsh-Lee-Company's, for a brick building. The house will be 40 by 70 feet and will be two stories high. The lower floor will be divided into two rooms, one of which will be used by the owners for a drug store. The second story will probably be used for offices.

Journal Penny Ads bring results.