

THE MONROE JOURNAL

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

JOURNAL WILL GIVE AWAY LARGE PRIZES ABSOLUTELY FREE.

BIG SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST STARTS OFF THIS WEEK.

Several Hundred Dollars will be Distributed in Prizes for Those Who Work—Three General Prizes and Twelve District Prizes—Fifteen in All—All Highly Useful and the Best Quality That Can be Bought. Read What is to be Done and Get in the Race—Nobody Can Lose.

"Start something." That is what we hear on every side. Well, The Journal has decided to start the biggest subscription contest ever seen in this section, and start it right now. We are going to spend several hundred dollars for high class articles to give to those who aid us in the contest.

We had planned several months ago to carry on a subscription contest this fall, and while the slump in cotton has hurt us like it has hurt everybody else, we are going to put on the contest anyway, confident that the unusual offer which we make to contestants, coupled with the extraordinary popularity of the twice-a-week Journal and its low price of one dollar a year, will make this contest a success in spite of the hard times. There are many people in the county who have not seen The Journal since it began to go twice a week, and we want these to get acquainted with it, hence the contest. Instead of paying a man to ride around and see them, we are going to put the money into serviceable and desirable prizes and give them to those young ladies who help us in their neighborhood and among their acquaintances. We pay those who work—pay all who work—and pay them handsomely. How handsomely one is paid depends upon how well the work is done. That is the whole secret.

The Beginning.

The Journal's Big Annual Subscription Contest will start Wednesday, October 11th, and will last eight weeks. This announcement necessarily carries with it a great deal of interest, for it means the distribution of hundreds of dollars worth of the most useful and valuable prizes that can be given in a contest of this kind. We have selected those things which will last a life time in point of quality and will never grow old in point of style and usefulness. The instant popularity of the Twice-a-Week Journal and the great service it is doing the people in this section leads us to believe that its already large subscription list can be greatly increased, and should be increased, and we propose to pay those who help increase this service. We shall not be satisfied till every family in this and surrounding counties are regular readers of The Journal and know its value.

The Proposition.

The territory has been divided into twelve districts, each one having a prize of its own, in addition to three general or grand prizes. For subscriptions obtained by ladies who work in the contest votes will be issued by the manager of the contest. The finest features of this contest is that every young lady who works receives pay for her work. None can lose. Each has a chance at the three general prizes, and then at the prize for the district in which she lives. Then, to insure that every one who really works shall be paid, we make the further proposition that in case any one turns in so much as ten dollars on subscription and does not win a prize, we will give her ten per cent on all money turned in.

The Districts.

The three general prizes will go to those receiving the first, second, and third largest number of votes regardless of district or place of residence. Then there will be twelve districts as follows: Monroe City, Monroe township, outside of city, Marshville township, Lanes Creek township, Buford township, Jackson township, Sandy Ridge township, Goose Creek township, Vance township, New Salem township, Chesterfield county and Lancaster county.

Thus, a contestant from any district may enter for all of the three general prizes and for the prize for the district in which she lives. Each one then has four chances at prizes. Should you miss the first prize, you may get the second. Should you miss the second you may get the third. Should you miss the third you still have a chance to lead in your district.

The Prizes.

The first prize is a wonder. It is a three-piece bedroom set, of solid quartered oak, sold at retail for not less than one hundred and twenty dollars, and the finest set of oak furniture to be found in Monroe. It may be seen at Dillon's furniture store, and Mr. Dillon will back up every word we have said about its quality. It would adorn any bedroom, and will last a life time. It is a prize far more handsome and useful than is ordinarily offered. But we have determined to give only the best, and the best is not too good for those who help The Journal in its subscription campaign. You can see it, feel it, examine it, and ask Mr. Dillon all about it. The second prize is scarcely less valuable. It is right at the top of its

class. It is one of the handsomest parlor suits ever seen here and that is seldom seen anywhere for that matter. It consists of five pieces—a settee, two rockers and two straight chairs. It is mahogany with genuine leather upholstery. In few parlors where will a finer set of furniture be seen. Not only is it handsome, but it is durable, solid and lasting. It can also be seen at Dillon's.

The third prize is the newest model, rotary New Home Sewing Machine. This is the latest machine turned out by this well known and reliable company, and in many places it is sold as high as sixty dollars. Mr. F. B. Ashcraft is the agent here for this machine and he will back up every thing good we say about it.

You will see that all these prizes have been chosen for their usefulness as well as for their beauty and intrinsic value. The district prizes are also useful—useful because no woman is considered fully attired unless she has a certain amount of jewelry carefully selected for its good taste and excellence of quality. So for the district prizes we have selected a handsome solid gold bracelet, each winner makes her own selection from a number, all guaranteed pure gold—worth at any jewelry store, fifteen dollars. No jewelry is more popular now than a handsome gold bracelet. From the most ancient times to the present women have always used this article of adornment and probably always will. So in winning these the young woman will win a most precious and much desired article. And then think, too, that we give so many of them—one for each of the twelve districts. No newspaper has ever in this section made so generous an offer to those who are willing to get out and do a little work for it. The bracelets may be seen at the store of the W. J. Rudge Co.

Everything Straight and Fair.

Right here we wish to say that this contest will be up to the standard in every way. Every rule will be carried out as advertised, and every one will receive exactly the same treatment. No favorites will be played. Money will not count. Only good honest work will win. The Journal could not afford to give anything but a perfectly square deal if it wanted to. When this contest is over we expect every one of the contestants to be perfectly satisfied. Those who win will have the most elegant prizes imaginable, and those who lose the larger prizes will know that they lost because others were willing to work a little harder. The manager of this contest is not a citizen of Chicago nor any other foreign place. He was raised right here at home and is known personally to the people. He nor The Journal would stand for anything unfair between the contestants. Besides that, the contest will be open and above board, and after it is over the books will be open to every one.

To Our Subscribers.

We want your aid right now. We have been working diligently and will continue to work to make The Journal the best twice a week paper in North Carolina. We want to be proud of the paper and want you to be. It is already by far the best paper for the price to be found anywhere. You can be of service without cost to yourself. Help and encourage the workers by paying promptly. After the contest we expect to be on the paid in advance basis. We cannot send the paper unless it is paid for in advance, and now will be the opportune time for paying up, thus helping the young ladies and the paper.

Just cut out the nomination coupon, fill in the name of some young lady of your acquaintance, and send it in. We will appreciate this and so will she. But better than this, send in with the nomination one dollar for a year's subscription, which will give her the five thousand extra votes as a start.

The list of the first nominations will be published next Tuesday. Send yours in at once. Start off in the first list. Contestants may nominate themselves or have their friends to do so. You will have plenty of friends to help you work, so get in your nomination and start early.

This is going to be the best, biggest, and most interesting contest ever. We want as many as possible in it. We are making a great outlay in cash for these prizes, and we take all the risk. No worker who really tries can lose. There are too many prizes and the commission too, for any worker not to get paid for her efforts.

RULES.

1. To enter the contest, fill in the nomination coupon found in this issue and mail to The Journal office. The nomination coupon will be worth 5,000 votes.

2. No one connected with The Journal will be allowed to participate in this contest in any way.

3. Subscriptions turned in by contestants will be accepted in exchange for voting certificates. These certificates may be cast at any time the holder sees fit, provided that no contestant will be allowed to cast more than 10,000 more than the leader of the previous week. All certificates over and above this amount must be held in reserve. This rule will be suspended beginning with the last week of the contest and all certificates may be cast whenever the holder sees fit. The standing of contestants will be published in the Tuesday edition of The Journal and the figures in this published score shall represent the official count. If an error occurs the attention of the man-

ager must be called to it before the next Tuesday.

4. Votes are not transferable.

5. Any contestant may have as many friends as she may wish to assist her in securing subscriptions. Subscription books, etc., will be furnished upon request.

6. Monday night at 8:30 marks the closing hour for the week. Your report must be in the office by that time if you wish your standing to be changed in the issue of next day.

7. Vote coupons will be published in The Journal of each issue. Watch the paper and have your friends do the same and get as many of these coupons as you can. They may be exchanged for voting certificates any time you wish.

8. All books and records of the contest will be open to the public immediately after the close of the contest. Every contestant gets a square deal and we want her to know it. MERIT NOT MONEY WINS.

10. There will be three grand prizes and twelve district prizes. The grand prizes will go to the three young ladies having the highest score regardless of district. The nine townships in Union county, also Lancaster and Chesterfield counties in South Carolina, shall constitute a district each, except Monroe township shall constitute two districts—the City of Monroe one and the balance of the township the other—in which a grand prize for the highest vote in each district will be awarded. Provided that a winner of one of the grand prizes shall not be eligible for the district prize.

11. If you send in a new subscription or a renewal at the same time and in the same letter that you send in your nomination you will receive 5,000 extra votes (over and above the regular vote allowed) for each subscription or renewal which will be credited to your account at the same time your nomination is published, which will make your standing the first with 15,000 votes as all contestants start evenly with 5,000 votes. See scale of votes for value of subscriptions and renewals.

12. Anyone who was receiving The Journal regularly when the contest opened will be considered as an old subscriber. No subscription will be considered as new when changed from one member of the family or household to another.

13. No subscriptions for less than a year will be accepted.

SCALE OF VOTES—FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A 1-year subscription 5,000 votes.
A 2-year subscription 12,000 votes.
A 3-year subscription 20,000 votes.
A 4-year subscription 30,000 votes.
A 5-year subscription 40,000 votes.

FOR RENEWALS.

A 1-year renewal 3,000 votes.
A 2-year renewal 7,000 votes.
A 3-year renewal 12,000 votes.
A 4-year renewal 18,000 votes.
A 5-year renewal 25,000 votes.

WOULD SHOOT THE DUKE.

Belgian King's Reply to Threat to Burn Brussels.

New York Sun.

Letters from London received here last night clear up the identity of the mysterious prisoner mentioned in recent cables as held by the Belgians, to whom the other German prisoners pay extraordinary respect such as would be accorded by them only to royalty. One statement was that the prisoner was Prince Adalbert, the third son of the Kaiser.

The dispatches from London identify the mysterious prisoner as the Duke of Mecklenburg-Scherin. It is not known when the Duke was captured but the Kaiser has shown the keenest interest in his welfare.

According to the statement from London, two letters of surpassing interest have recently passed between the Kaiser and King Albert of the Belgians. In the first letter the Kaiser, in his own handwriting, informed the King of the Belgians that if a hair of the head of the captured Duke of Mecklenburg-Scherin were hurt, he, the Kaiser, would destroy Brussels.

The reply to this ultimatum was laconic, but to the point. King Albert, also in his own handwriting, assured the Emperor that immediately the forces of the Kaiser commenced their work he, King Albert, would shoot the Duke of Mecklenburg-Scherin with his own hand.

Sprunt's First Shipment.

Wilmington Dispatch.
The Italian steamer Dora Daltea, 2,777 tonnage, Capt. D. Nicora, master, arrived in port this morning from Savannah, Ga., to take on a part of a cargo of cotton at the Sprunt wharves. The steamer is the first to arrive in Wilmington this season for cotton, and shipments to be made on her will be the first official exports from this city for the year.

Several thousand bales, however, have been sent to Europe from the Sprunt and Cooper compresses by way of New York. This cotton, however, goes to swell the export records of the metropolis and not those of Wilmington.

The Dora Daltea expects to clear tomorrow for Italy. Part of the Sprunt cotton will be discharged at Barcelona and part at Genoa. The ship was partly laden with naval stores and cotton at Savannah.

Costing France \$7,000,000 a Day.

The war is costing France \$7,000,000 a day. Minister of Finance Alexandre Ribot announced Saturday that the outlay for the first sixty days of the conflict had been \$420,000,000.

A STORY OF THE FIGHTING.

Irish Crack Jokes and Sing Songs in the Face of Death—German Lines Come on Like the Waves of the Sea. New York Dispatch.

A tale of warfare from the British camp in France, vivid with description of the way the English forces faced death on the battlefield, of the jokes they cracked and of the prayers they said with the bullets sweeping their ranks, was brought to New York by the Rev. James Molloy, a native of Trenton, N. J., who served as chaplain for several weeks with one of the British regiments in France. He said:

"In a modern battle there is an overpowering sense of unreality. The business of seeing men kill each other seems mechanical because of the preponderance of the machine element in the affair; the human element simply bleeds and dies, but the machines continue in their perfection of slaughter.

"The conduct of the English and Irish soldiers in the trenches was surprising. There those men stood behind shoulder-high mounds of dirt, facing level sprays of death in front, yet cracking jokes and singing snatches of music hall ballads between volleys. Stupendous bravery, I call it, or stupendous absence of nerves.

"I've heard men under the crushing fire of the terrible German guns and with comrades dropping all about them unite in roaring, 'It's a Long Road to Tipperary,' as if they were in barracks. Sometimes I'd hear a big Irishman call out to a neighbor in the trenches, 'Well, I winged that Dutchman all right.' The business of killing, with them, seemed personal and to partake somewhat of a sporting event.

"But how the Germans did pound that British line at Mons! They came on, and on, and on, never stopping, never faltering. It was like the waves of a blue-gray sea rolling up through the fog. One wave would break and die away, but another would be right behind it, pushing on inexorably. The German commanders threw their men into the face of British fire with absolute recklessness, counting on the sheer weight of numbers to overwhelm us.

"To see those German lines move forward through glasses was like watching regiments of toy soldiers pushing across a table. You'd see a long row of pale blue blocks, topped with spiked helmets, break from cover and come rushing at you. Then a British gun at your elbow would speak, a shell would drop right in the midst of a blue block, a great hurling up of smoke and soil—and the block would be gone. Nothing left but a few little men running madly back through the haze of powder smoke.

"But the German shells kept coming and coming. They were terrible, those shells! I have seen one shell enter a little hill and there explode, carrying away the whole top of the hill. I have seen a company of British wiped out by the explosion of a single shell.

"Perhaps the night fighting is the most weird and terrible to see. In this the forces of the Allies had the superiority through their preponderant supply of aeroplanes. The allied forces on the retreat from Mons to Sepelis had 35 aeroplanes, which were busy day and night, but particularly at night.

"You would hear a whirring of invisible propellers overhead and by straining your eyes could trace the direction of the night flyer over the German positions. Gunners stand ready behind their pieces, keyed up to a wire pitch of efficiency.

"Suddenly a spark appears in the heavens; it falls. The airman has discovered the position of a German battery, and his falling torch makes the range and the position. Instantly the British guns roar and a shower of shells roars up to follow the line of that falling star."

WOULDN'T SURRENDER.

German Lieutenant Was the Last Man in His Company to be Killed.

That an African battalion checked attacks of the German Imperial Guard in recent fighting near Verdun is the inference drawn from details received at Paris of the combat in that region.

A survivor of the battle who arrived in Paris told the following story of the fight:

Deceived by our silence the guard came on even to the barbed defenses and commenced cutting them before our trumpets sounded an order for volley firing. The first line of the enemy seemed just to melt away under our fire. The second line appeared to be shaken for an instant, but on they came.

"We could see the officers in the lead waving their swords and encouraging their men to the assault. Another volley and the second line thinned out; but a third line came on and the mass crossed the line of wire defenses.

"When the charge was sounded we rushed forward to meet them. Then our boys commenced to fall, but our impetus was too much for the aristocratic guard, which was mowed down and disappeared.

"Of one regiment only a single company remained. It was led by a tall lieutenant with a boy's face. This company stood to the last man and that last man was the lieutenant. He refused to surrender and stood his ground alone until the bayonets of the Zouaves brought him down."

A THRILL ALONG THE LINE.

English and French Feel That They Have Accomplished Their First Object—Soldiers Burrow in the Ground. On the Battle Front, via Paris, Oct. 2.

A thrill was in the air all along the extended allied lines today. The French and British troops, who for more than a fortnight have been in the closest contact with the Germans, felt they had accomplished their hard task of preventing the Germans from breaking through the human barrier erected between them and Paris, their main objective, and this meant eventual victory for the allies.

The lines of trenches make the battle front appear like deeply scarred fields. The allies, who quickly learned the lesson of burrowing, face the Germans within a quarter of a mile at some places. Their field entrenchments offer admirable shelter from the German artillery, which consequently reduces their casualties and permits the allies to await in comparative safety the German attacks, which must be made across the open and often at terrible cost.

The fury of the German onslaught was unabated today, and especially on the western wing, and their every effort typifies courage.

The scene of the most violent attacks changes day by day. The Germans finding it impossible to penetrate the allied lines in the vicinity of Rheims and Soissons, quickly transported many of their divisions farther northwest and to-day hurled them against Roye. Again they failed, although tonight they had not ceased their efforts to batter down the resistance.

The allies' great turning movement today and their western wing extended toward Arras. Reports from the other end of the line on the frontier show the progress of the allies to be slow but sure. Hundreds of German prisoners fell into the hands of the allies at every point and it was remarked that the majority were Bavarians, who seem to have been prominent in the front of the German attack.

Spies are so numerous along the front that orders have been issued stating that any German in civilian dress encountered will be considered a spy and those furnishing him with clothes will be regarded as accomplices. Germans who do not surrender on the first summons will be executed.

The order says that any group of more than three armed Germans found behind the allies' lines will be considered as ghouls and shot, while every person found committing robbery on the battlefields, whether civilian or soldier, will be court-martialed.

Soldier Played Football on the Firing Line.

A dispatch from Paris on Sunday says: After the determined attacks and counter attacks of the past few days there has been more or less calm along the western front since late yesterday except on the most extreme wing near Arras, where the fighting has continued incessantly.

Both armies have kept up desultory firing at nearly all points, although the infantry did not come into action.

The French soldiers were greatly surprised today to see their British comrades after the long spell in the trenches retire to some distance in the rear and inflate several footballs and begin lively games. Some of the British battalions had lost a large proportion of their numbers in the severe battles of the last week, but the zest of the men for the sport was unabated.

Most of the units not actually advanced on the firing line today attended the open air religious services, conducted by the army chaplains.

Would Have Children Sign Peace Petition.

A letter to the children of the United States asking them to sign a petition to the rulers of the warring nations in Europe and Asia urging peace was issued in New York by the children's peace petition committee with the approval of the board of managers of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Teachers everywhere in the country are asked to read the committee's letter to the pupils and have the children sign the petition and return it to New York.

The petition, addressed to the Emperors of Austria, Japan, Germany, and Russia, the Kings of Belgium, Great Britain and Montenegro and the President of France, pleads with the rulers to call an immediate armistice and submit their differences to The Hague tribunal, and to promise to have all future difficulties adjusted in the same manner.

Our Army Seeks to Increase Aviation Corps.

Sensational use of aircraft in the European war adds interest to steps ordered by the War Department to at once carry out the provision of the act last July to increase efficiency of the aviation service of the army. A general order invites unmarried lieutenants of the line of the army under 30 years of age to apply for details of this extra hazardous service, which will entitle them to a 50 per cent increase in salary.

Whole Regiment Drowned.

A Petrograd dispatch, by way of Rome to the Central News, says: "The Germans are evacuating Russian territory. Whole regiments have been drowned in the Niemen river and have lost their siege artillery. The Emperor, it is declared, escaped with difficulty."

THE RUSSIANS WIN FRENCH AND ENGLISH STAND STILL.

FOURTH WEEK OF FIGHTING IN FRANCE UNDECISIVE.

The Allies Are Unable to Turn the German Wings—Russians Claim Defeat of the Germans on Their Side of the War Area—The French Marched Many Miles a Day But German Birdmen Spy on Them.

So far as the world knows, the fourth week of the battle of the Aisne (An) in northern France, shows no decisive results. The Germans seem to be able not only to hold their own but to make vigorous counter attacks. No one can say when the tide of battle will change.

General von Kluck, reinforced with troops from the German Central continues to make a determined stand against the attempt of the Allies to outflank him.

The defeat of the German army which invaded Russia from East Prussia appears from Russian accounts to have been even more decisive than previously stated. According to the Russian Ambassador at Rome the Germans were routed completely with a loss of 70,000 men and have been forced to abandon everything.

The Russians now are moving forward with the object of again invading East Prussia. This victory, if it is as complete as reported, is of the greatest importance to the Russians as it will prevent the Germans from undertaking, from land and sea, operations which would have compelled Russia to turn at least a part of its attention in this direction.

General Rennenkampf apparently drove a wedge between the two German forces which were advancing upon Druskeniki and Ossowetz and brought about the battle of Augustowo, which resulted in a Russian victory. If the Germans have not retired from the left bank of the Niemen River at Druskeniki, their defeat at Augustowo must compel them to do so. The moral effect of another invasion of East Prussia will also be of importance.

No news has been received today from the Silesian and Galician battle fields and probably the main armies have not come together there. A big battle cannot be delayed much longer however as on the Silesian frontier both armies are moving forward and will meet in Russian Poland.

On the battle front, via Paris, Oct. 5.—The Allied Armies, after having permitted their adversaries, as they thought, to exhaust themselves by continued attacks, today took a most vigorous offensive. The British and French encountered such a strong resistance, however, that their most advanced detachments on the Western wing were compelled to fall back. Only at this part of the long battle line did the opposing troops actually come into close contact.

Many picturesque villages around which hundreds of thousands of men occupy positions, have suffered severely in the recent fighting and probably will suffer still more before the struggle is over.

The country where the chief fighting is going on is flat and under cultivation. In many places it is boggy and there are scattered coal mines. The Allied armies are extending continually toward the north and bending eastward toward the Belgian frontier, thus compelling the Germans, in order to prevent the crumbling up of their main army, to move large forces from the center and to keep pace with the Allies whose position menaces the invaders along the whole line. The Allies plan, it is thought, may compel the Germans to release the pressure on the Belgians.

The rapidity with which the French change positions is remarkable. Two entire divisions of infantry marched nearly 30 miles Saturday and 28 miles Sunday. The Germans, however, by means of their aviators, who are fitting continually over the lines despite numerous casualties, discovered the movements and brought up reinforcements to meet them. As the Germans occupy the inside of the circle, they are able to reach an appointed spot with much shorter marches.

It was this that enabled them to force the advanced guards of the Allies to cede a small amount of ground until further assistance came.

At one point on the Allies' front a French regiment after three days in the trenches on being ordered to the rear for rest, sent a petition through their colonel to the commanding general asking permission to remain until the German position facing them was taken.

APPLY SLOAN'S FREELY FOR LUMBAGO.

Your attacks of Lumbago are not nearly so hopeless as they seem. You can relieve them almost instantly by a simple application of Sloan's Liniment on the back and loins. Lumbago is a form of rheumatism and yields perfectly to Sloan's. It penetrates quickly all in through the sore, tender muscles, limbers up the back and makes it feel fine. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25 cents of any druggist and have it in the house—against colds, sore and swollen joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief.