

THE MONROE JOURNAL

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MONROE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER, 13, 1914.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

ONE, TWO, THREE, AND GO!

THE BIG CONTEST WILL START OFF WITH A BOOM.

The Nominations Have Come in Like a Flood, But More to Come Yet—In Every District Popular Young Ladies Have Been Nominated for Honors in The Journal's Great Annual Subscription Contest—All Persons Who Have Friends to Nominate Should Do So At Once and Get Them Started—Beside That, the Nomination Period Will Soon be Closed.

The manager of The Journal's Great Annual Subscription Contest is proud beyond words of the great list of nominations that have been made at the onset of the contest.

This can mean but one thing, and one thing only—that we are going to have the most interesting contest that could be imagined.

The more nominations the better, for the greater the number the more the work will be divided and the less each contestant will have to do.

Nothing like this number of nominations have ever before been made in a similar contest here. More will yet be made. But this should be done at once, as the nomination period will soon close. Those who begin early and do faithful work will not be crowded out at the last by new entries, because it is our policy not to permit this. After a reasonable time no more contestants will be allowed to enter.

Watch the Standing.

All contestants start off even but next Tuesday when the figures will be again printed there will be lots of changes. It will be interesting to the readers of the paper to watch the column of figures. It is interesting indeed to watch these figures which tell of the work that each is doing. Each contestant will not only have great interest in the work, but each one will receive pay for what she does. Lots of work will be done this week. Many of the contestants are eager to begin and try their hand at getting subscriptions for the popular and valuable two-times-a-week Journal.

Voluntary subscriptions have been coming to the paper lately more largely than ever before. This shows that it will be no hard task for contestants to get subscriptions and renewals in the hard times. Hundreds and hundreds of people are ready to take the paper and will do so readily when asked by our energetic and popular contestants.

Readers who send in their subscriptions may say whom they wish their votes cast for. While there will be no betting on the contest, those who wish to do so may help any favorite to win. In fact, it makes the contest more interesting to select any favorite and help her standing to increase in size each week. It is often the case that one young lady has three or four friends standing squarely behind her and pushing her cause. Everybody likes a friendly race and all have favorites whom they wish to see win. All the contestants now have receipt books and no doubt in a few days some of them will call on you for renewals or a subscription. Be sure to give her a boost and help her along.

Contestants are asked to notify the contest manager if their names happen to have been placed in the wrong townships. Very often the friend making the nomination failed to give the township and thus we were forced to make a guess. Let the contest manager know at once, if any name has been wrongly placed.

Remember there are three big general prizes which will be awarded without regard to districts, and the twelve district prizes must be confined to the districts.

Please do not fail to address all communications to "Contest Manager," The Journal, Monroe, N. C.

Now the readers of The Journal are invited to cast their eyes over this splendid list of nominations of young ladies. We are proud of it, and we know that you will be:

MONROE.

Miss Blanche Howie5,000
Mrs. W. B. McManus5,000
Miss Sarah McNeely5,000
Miss Estelle Monroe5,000
Miss Annie Lee Hinkle5,000
Miss Martha Lockhart5,000
Miss Eugenia Williams5,000
Miss Gladys Biggers5,000
Miss Lula Chaney5,000
Miss Myrtle McCorkle5,000
Miss Lida Basinger5,000
Miss Ollie Alexander5,000
Miss Bertha Smith5,000
Miss Myrtle Price5,000
Miss Daisy Thomas (N. Monroe)5,000

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Miss Lizzie McLarty5,000
Miss Helen Williams5,000
Miss Lona Polk5,000
Miss Lillian Blakeney5,000
Miss Jennie Richardson5,000
Miss Bertha Hinson5,000
Miss Bright Richardson5,000
Miss Mamie Helms5,000
Miss Mildred Broom5,000
Miss Edna Helms5,000
Miss Ethel Mangum5,000
Miss Clara Ashcraft5,000
Miss Johnnie Broom5,000
Miss Bright Secrest5,000
Miss Venie Cook5,000

WINGATE.

Miss May Bogan5,000
Miss Mattie Jones5,000

Miss Bessie Gaddy5,000
Miss Ella Whitmire5,000

WEST MONROE.

Miss Della Iceman5,000
Miss Nellie Earnhart5,000
Miss Glennie Helms5,000

SANDY RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

Miss Marguerite Hudson5,000
Miss Lucy Price5,000
Miss Emma Morris5,000
Miss May Garmon5,000
Miss Flossie Moore5,000
Miss Kate Simpson5,000
Miss Eunice Shannon5,000
Miss Kate Thompson5,000
Miss May Belk5,000

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Miss Ora Lee Porter5,000
Miss Edna Winchester5,000

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Miss Pauline Crane5,000
Miss Olive Krauss5,000
Miss Carrie Godfrey5,000
Miss Lessie Helms5,000
Miss Addie Tyson5,000
Miss Bessie Weir5,000
Miss Myrtle Blythe5,000
Miss Maggie Simms5,000
Miss Myrtle Helms5,000
Miss Vera Belk5,000
Miss Carrie Simpson5,000

WAXHAW.

Miss Zaila McCain5,000
Miss Georgia Broom5,000
Miss Mamie Gamble5,000
Miss Elise Davis5,000
Miss Lucille Niven5,000

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Miss Nettie Hallman5,000
Miss Elise McCain5,000
Miss Sallie Neal5,000
Miss Beulah Thompson5,000
Miss Bessie Flynn5,000
Miss Odessa Plyler5,000
Miss Myrtle Thompson5,000
Miss Annie Sapp5,000
Miss Ella Rowell5,000
Miss Carrie Funderburk5,000
Miss Estelle Gordon5,000
Miss Marguerite Sapp5,000
Miss Lula Plyler5,000
Miss Maud Funderburk5,000
Miss Ethel Taylor5,000

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY.

Miss Hattie Arant5,000
Miss Blanche Pressley5,000
Miss Maud Sanders5,000
Miss Dora Terry5,000
Miss Ollie Stegall5,000
Miss Gertrude Jenkins5,000
Miss Geneva Funderburk5,000
Miss Myrtle Wallace5,000
Miss Hattie McRae5,000

PAGELAND.

Miss Nell Cato5,000
Miss Marie Brewer5,000
Miss Jessie Quick5,000

CHESTERFIELD.

Miss Bertha West5,000

RUBY.

Miss Ethel Oliver5,000

MT. CROGHAN.

Mrs. Lucy Huntley5,000

JEFFERSON.

Miss Ruth Miller5,000
Miss Maggie Miller5,000

MARSHVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Miss Mayme Griffin5,000
Miss Jessie Strawn5,000
Miss Blake Braswell5,000
Miss Maybelle Jones5,000
Miss Ada Curlee5,000
Miss Odessa Hamilton5,000
Miss Myrtle Sinclair5,000
Miss Blake Ashcraft5,000
Miss Pearl Edwards5,000
Miss Foy Pierce5,000
Miss Ethel Webb5,000
Miss Annie Perry5,000
Miss Bessie McIntyre5,000

MARSHVILLE.

Miss Lina Covington5,000
Miss May Burns5,000
Miss Bernice Phifer5,000
Miss Euna Bailey5,000

GOOSE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Miss Addie Baucum5,000
Miss Lillie Hinson5,000
Miss Lela Little5,000
Miss Maud Griffin5,000
Miss Letha Austin5,000
Miss Beatrice Watson5,000
Miss Nannie Deese5,000
Miss Carrie Clontz5,000
Miss Minnie Hinson5,000
Miss Della Helms5,000
Miss Addie Biggers5,000
Miss Winnie Braswell5,000
Miss Carrie Braswell5,000
Miss Annie James5,000
Miss Ola Baucum5,000
Miss Mattie Hargett5,000
Miss Ola Medlin5,000
Miss Wilman Duncan5,000
Miss Lela Helms5,000
Miss Ella Helms5,000

UNIONVILLE.

Miss Miranda Price5,000
Miss Sarah Boger5,000
Miss Wilma Hargett5,000
Miss Lora Price5,000
Miss Ruth Secrest5,000
Miss Amy Helms5,000

NEW ASALEM TOWNSHIP.

Miss Pearl Braswell5,000
Miss Nola Smith5,000
Miss Eunice Simpson5,000
Miss Odell Brooks5,000
Miss Rosalind Gaddy5,000
Miss Dora Thomas5,000
Miss Alma Hargett5,000
Miss Mittie Simpson5,000
Miss Ola Staten5,000
Miss Ada Austin5,000
Miss Dora Parker5,000
Miss Ella Smith5,000
Miss Ollie Davis5,000
Miss Effie Edwards5,000
Miss Ettie Simpson5,000

BUFORD TOWNSHIP.

Miss Era Belk5,000
Miss Gladys Laney5,000
Miss Gathier Coan5,000
Miss Lillian Mical5,000
Miss Arlie Fincher5,000
Miss Mary Starnes5,000
Miss Wilma Plyler5,000
Miss Ida Broom5,000
Miss Thelma Little5,000
Miss Kate Funderburk5,000

Miss Lessie Plyler5,000
Miss Nancy Lathan5,000
Miss Ruth Rogers5,000
Miss Cornelia Laney5,000
Miss Annie Eubanks5,000
Miss Annie Lee Lowery5,000
Miss Eula Cox5,000
Miss Pearl Pate5,000
Miss Edith Plyler5,000
Miss Mayme Belk5,000
Miss Olga Williams5,000
Miss May Hinson5,000

LANES CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Miss Kate Morgan5,000
Miss Sarah Parker5,000
Miss Alice Lee5,000
Miss Rosa Rogers5,000
Miss Mary Lee5,000
Miss Alma Davis5,000
Miss Edith Simpson5,000
Miss Ollie Belk5,000
Miss Arlie Rollins5,000
Miss Annie Smith5,000
Miss Rosa Leonard5,000

VANCE TOWNSHIP.

Miss Tommie Hoover5,000
Miss Myrtle Stallings5,000
Miss Mabel Lewis5,000
Miss Velma Porter5,000
Mrs. Rilla Crowell5,000
Miss Florence Helms5,000
Miss Bessie Lemmond5,000
Mrs. Clarence Helms5,000
Miss Ethel Ford5,000
Miss Clara Stinson5,000
Miss Pearl Stilwell5,000

INDIAN TRAIL.

Miss Ruth Morris5,000
Miss Annie Crowell5,000
Miss Mary Boyd5,000
Mrs. J. Y. Fitzgerald5,000

STOUTS.

Miss Maggie Haywood5,000
Mrs. John Hargett5,000

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 19,000 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 manager 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.

9. 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.

10. 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 week 15,000 votes as all contestants start evenly with 5,000 votes. See scale of votes for value of subscriptions and renewals.

11. 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.

12. 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 renewal3,000 votes.
A 2-year renewal7,000 votes.
A 3-year renewal12,000 votes.
A 4-year renewal18,000 votes.
A 5-year renewal25,000 votes.

CAPTURED ANTWERP SATURDAY

Took Eleven Days to Capture What Was Considered the Strongest Fortress in the World.

Antwerp, the strong fortified city of Belgium, was captured Saturday by the Germans after the most terrific bombardment lasting eleven days. From this point the Belgian army had been threatening the rear of the German communication and required a large force to keep them in check. Thus, it was necessary for the Germans to wipe it out in order not to be interfered with in their larger operations in France.

The fall of Antwerp is evidence that the even the most powerful forts are no match for the colossal howitzers which the invaders have successfully employed against every fortified place that stood in their way. These huge guns open gaps through which the besiegers find entrance for their field artillery and infantry.

The Germans, after shelling the city itself for many hours, making it untenable, entered the town through the suburbs of Berchem, to the east. They had made a breach in the outer line of forts, some of which were destroyed by their big guns and others blown up by the defenders. The Germans followed similar plans in dealing with the inner belt of forts and at the same time threw shells into the city, which set afire many places.

The inner forts, like those further out, soon succumbed to the enormous shells and on Friday morning several of these forts had fallen, opening the way for the Germans into the city. By midday they were in occupation of the town and at 2:30 p. m. the war banner on the cathedral was replaced by a white flag.

MOST BELGIANS ESCAPE.

A few forts continued to hold out but it was not until 11 o'clock Saturday morning that the Germans, according to their own official report, were in complete possession of the city and fortress. When they arrived yesterday they found that the Belgian field army and at least part of the garrison had anticipated them, and, like the King and royal family, had escaped.

The death roll, resulting from the attack on and defense of Antwerp, has not been compiled and probably the full details never will be known, but all accounts describe it as being terribly heavy. The Germans, although their big guns cleared a path for them, had to sacrifice many lives in crossing the rivers and canals and in driving out the defenders, who held the entrenchments until the last.

MANY STORES BURNED.

The stubbornness of the Belgians and those who went to their assistance cost them dearly, also, so that both sides will have long casualty lists. There is no reliable information as to the loss of life in the city and the damage there. Crowds of refugees arrived tonight in London. Most of them left Antwerp Thursday night and their accounts of the attacks are confused. The Belgians themselves, besides destroying forts, blew up steamers at the docks and set fire to the petrols stores and everything useful to the invaders. They also took what the transports could carry.

Berchem, where the military and other hospitals, the orphanage and some public buildings are situated, is reported to be destroyed. Even if this is an exaggeration it must be badly damaged, as it was burning at least two days.

The Antwerp railway station also made marks for the shells of the big guns but, according to some of those who have reached here, the Cathedral, which is on the other side of the city nearer the Scheldt, while struck, was not badly damaged. The inmates of the hospital and other institutions were removed Thursday, or earlier, so that they were well out of the way before the Germans arrived.

In Antwerp everything is quiet after days of turmoil. The Germans, who arranged with the burgomaster for the surrender of the town, all the military authorities having left, have issued a warning to the people that any disturbances or attacks on soldiers will be severely dealt with. So far as can be ascertained the damage done to Antwerp by the bombardment was not so serious as at first reported. The Cathedral, art gallery, museum and other public buildings are in the northwestern part of the city along the Scheldt, where the shells did not fall.

A Berlin report says the heavy guns have been sent to France. If this is true, probably the Verdun forts along the French frontier, which are hindering the German advance, are to be attacked. In this case, however, there is a big field army behind the forts, for that while their destruction would make progress easier for the Germans, it would not absolutely ensure their advance.

General von Beseler who directed the attack on Antwerp, and Prince August William, fourth son of the German Emperor, who was one of the first to enter the city, have been decorated by the Emperor. What the taking of the town cost the Germans is not known, but it is reported from Holland that train loads of wounded are being conveyed to the hospitals at the German base.

Capt. A. C. Johnson has moved from his former residence on Church street to the house of the late Mr. Davis Armfield on the south end of the same street.

HAVE THE TABLES TURNED?

AUSTRIANS NOW SEEM TO HAVE BEST OF RUSSIANS.

Claim to be Defeating Them—The Battle Lines in France Still Face Each Other with Little Advantage to Either Side—Germany Appears to be in Best Circumstances.

The war news comes slower and slower, but withal it seems to be less favorable to England, France and Russia.

The Russians, who have been claiming continued success in Austria, are being defeated. While the Germans, having cleaned up Belgium, will doubtless push the French and English harder and harder along the huge battle line in France.

London Dispatch, 25th.

The finger of the censor having twisted the tourniquet on all sources of news from Belgium, just now perhaps the most potentially important scene of the fighting, the British people were forced to content themselves today with the official communication from Paris and even a close analysis of this showed no marked change in the situation favoring either side.

From the east came tidings of a decided reversal in form, the dispatches both from Vienna and Petrograd indicating that the Austrian army at Przemyel so often reported surrounded, hopelessly outclassed and on the verge of surrender, had turned on the Russians with the aid of reinforcements, and forced them to retreat.

The first news of the claim came during the morning from the Austrian capital. It was followed later by what purports to be a Petrograd admission that the Russians had abandoned the Siege of Przemyel for strategic reasons with the object of drawing up a new line against the Austro-German army in other points in Galicia.

NEWS IMPORTANT.

Whatever may be the truth of the situation the Russians have been claiming an unbroken series of victories in their sweep through Galicia and the coincidence of today's dispatches, supplemented as they were by more circumstantial accounts from Vienna and a vigorous Austro-German offensive, seemed to preage important news.

The British and Belgian troops which retired from Antwerp before the German occupation with the exception of those now interned on Dutch soil, as a result of having had to cross the border, have been swallowed up as completely as if they had been buried under the ruined forts. For military reasons their positions and the area of hostilities in Belgium must remain obscure until the turn of events brings them sharply to the fore again as was the case when, after the fall of Antwerp, the British public learned for the first time that the British forces had assisted the garrison.

Optimistic as always the British press, besides contending that Antwerp is of no importance to Germany as a naval base, finds solace in the argument that the release of the Allied troops there more than counterbalances the troops which Germany will send from that point into France.

MOVING WEST.

The official communication from Paris indicated that the left wing is stretching farther west and north and will soon reach the coast, if the opposing sides continue throwing out cavalry in an endeavor to outflank and break through.

The Allies make no claim to victory in the afternoon statement which opens with the remark that these cavalry operations continue as far north and west as Hazebrouck, a point hardly more than a day's walk from Calais.

When the Allies claimed yesterday they had driven the Germans from Aire, London learned for the first time that the Germans had made substantial progress west from Armentieres which they reached last week. Presumably the Allies still hold the ground they claim to have regained but the Germans are throwing more men westward and are putting up a hard fight. The communication does not make plain which side holds the town nearest the coast.

Nowhere along the battle line do the Allies say they have made any progress except in the center, on the right bank of the Aisne below Soissons. At two other points, notably between Arras and the Oise and on the right in Vosges, it is said the German attacks have been repulsed.

A paragraph in the official communication saying it is understood the Germans are occupying only the suburbs of Antwerp, while the 24 forts along the Scheldt (Escaut) still are holding out, has been received in London with considerable surprise and skepticism in view of the announcement of the British War Office that the city was occupied by Germans and Berlin official statement that he invaders took virtually complete possession of the city.

LONDON PREPARES.

Probably stirred by the bomb dropping exploits of German aircraft over Paris, London seems to be prepared for such visitors and official notice has been served on persons living near the mouth of the Thames

that they should be ready to seek their cellars at the first sound of firing, as there will be no time to spread the news in any more formal way.

Recruiting through Great Britain, particularly in London, has been increasing, it is said, since the fall of Antwerp, the talk of the Germans advancing from there to Ostend having seemingly brought the war close home in the minds of the people.

The whereabouts of the Belgian Queen is still a matter of conjecture and the same vagueness surrounds the King's reported wounds.

RUSHING THE ST. LOUIS PLAN.

Syndicate Will Secure One Hundred and Fifty Millions to Lend to the Farmers and Merchants on Cotton to the Extent of Six Cents a Pound—This Plan is the One Approved by the Administration and It Is Being Pushed By St. Louis.

Merchants here are receiving letters from business people of St. Louis pushing the plan for securing and lending money on cotton which has taken the name of the St. Louis plan. Mr. E. C. Carpenter has received a letter from the Majestic Range people saying that they have subscribed one hundred thousand dollars and that the total subscriptions from St. Louis is people already amounts to two and a half millions. Mr. T. P. Dillon has received letters from the Simmons Hardware Company setting forth the same facts. The plan contemplates putting this money into every section of the South through local banks at once, the whole thing to be complete by October 21st. An editorial in the St. Louis Republic goes more fully into the details of the plan, a report of which was published in the last issue of The Journal. The editorial follows:

On September 8 the Republic organized the Cotton Committee now known as the Buy-a-Bale Committee of St. Louis. On September 9 it announced the formation of the committee on its first page and made an appeal to the people of St. Louis and the Southwest to give it generous support. On September 25, after orders for several thousand bales had been received, Festus J. Wade appeared before it and outlined a plan—which the committee approved—for the raising of a loan fund of \$150,000,000 in order to advance money to cotton growers at the rate of 6 cents a pound.

A scheme of such magnitude was obviously wholly impracticable without the approval of the Federal Reserve Board. A committee of two therefore went on to Washington, Mr. Wade representing the bankers and George W. Simmons representing the Cotton Committee. After full discussion the members of the board not only approved the plan, but the Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed a representative banker in each cotton State asking him to go to St. Louis to consult with Mr. Wade and the Cotton Committee on a plan for the relief of the cotton situation. In the meeting held here yesterday the plan was unanimously approved.

This is not governmental aid to the cotton growers; the Federal Reserve Board is not yet organized; the action of the banks and jobbing houses subscribing to the fund will be wholly voluntary. The banks will do nothing that lies in any degree outside of the usual limits of good banking. They will lend money, on approved security, in aid of current business—a thing every commercial bank does every day of its life. But the effect will be to make it possible for the grower of cotton, who now has his product left on his hands and cannot realize on it, to get the necessary money to pay his hands for picking the crop, to pay the gin man for ginning it, to pay his rent, if he is farming another man's land, to pay for the mules he bought in the spring and to settle his account at the store.

His credit will be restored; the merchant will once more begin to sell him goods; the merchant will remit to the jobber and the jobber to the manufacturer; the wheels of the factory will turn again. Railroad cars now running empty will run full; the revenue of the roads will show a gain where there is now a deficit—there is no limit to the influence of a movement which will make it possible for the cotton grower to get cash.

The effect of this will be to give cotton a standard price—something which it now has not. The exchanges will reopen. The stiffening of the price will at once start the American mills to buying largely; they have been deterred thus far by doubt as to how low the staple might fall. This will doubtless stimulate demand from England and Japan; it may even lead to purchases by the German mills.

St. Louis has made a good deal of financial and commercial history, at first and last. But this movement promises to be the most important contribution, in an hour of need, ever made by this community to the general welfare of the nation. The Republic is glad to have been instrumental in preparing for it. A practicable way out of the darkness and doubt of the cotton situation is now revealed.

The daily papers are now dividing up their big headlines between war and baseball. The news of the ball contest between the Bostonians and the Philadelphians for the world championship is sensational enough and interesting enough to get right on first page in big letters like the war news. The Bostonians have won three games in succession.