

THE MONROE JOURNAL

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

SHOULD WORK HARD THIS WEEK

CONTESTANTS WILL GET BENEFIT OF EXTRA VOTES NOW.

Subscription to The Journal Will Never Be Less Than at Present And Everybody Will Want the News While So Much is Going On in the World—Readers Should Pay Their Subscriptions When Called Upon So As Not To Make Second Calls Necessary.

This week should be one of hard work by the contestants in The Journal's big annual subscription contest. The extra vote period has been extended for the week, making it a most profitable and effective time to push up the standing of the various workers.

Contestants should have their reports in promptly by Monday night so that they may be counted and credited in the next issue of the paper on Tuesday.

There will be some new nominations. Several young ladies are getting into the contest who have not before been working. The beautiful bracelets, solid gold, which make up the twelve district prizes, are now on exhibition at The W. J. Rudge Co's. Like the other prizes, they are the objects of the greatest admiration from all who have seen them. The wonder is that such handsome and solid prizes can be given. Well, we have explained how we are doing this, to the great profit of the workers who take part in the contest.

Now, a word to readers of the paper. That word is—don't disappoint the young ladies. Don't turn them off with a promise. Promises don't help them. Give them your subscription or renewal and let them go for others. Don't compel them to make two or three trips to see you. The amount is small, and while times are hard, it is true, still, we cannot do without the news at this time. Never before in our life time, and perhaps never again, will such things be going on in the world as at present. We must learn about them. While we must all economize, no one will want to economize by doing without the twice a week visits of the paper, especially when greater economy can be secured elsewhere and not missed half so much. The Journal will never be cheaper than it is today, it never can be. The paper is going to great expense to make it convenient for subscribers to renew their subscriptions, and we will appreciate the fact if each will promptly and cheerfully aid the young ladies when they call.

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 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. Grand prizes shall not be eligible for the district prize.
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. MERAT 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 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 week 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.

WHAT IS LEFT FOR FARMERS.

Progressive Farmer of this Week Says There is Absolutely No Hope For Conceited Government Action.

The cotton farmers of the South must prepare themselves to work out their own salvation. Saturday, October 17, determined that fact. On that day the Southern Senators failed almost utterly to get support on their final plan for giving cotton growers relief, thus dissipating all hope of National legislation at this session of Congress; and on the same day an effort to have a Conference of Southern Governors in Memphis found no representatives present from either of the three greatest cotton-producing States—Texas, Georgia, and Alabama—nor yet from Oklahoma or Florida. The Governors of Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and South Carolina were on hand, and Editor Poe of The Progressive Farmer was present as the officially commissioned representative of Governor Craig of North Carolina. Governor Hooper of Tennessee sent the Immigration Commissioner as his representative. No other State was represented directly or indirectly.

The members present, seeing that they represented only a third of the South's production could agree on no uniform plan for South-wide action and simply issued a statement declaring:

1. For the Wade plan for raising \$150,000,000 to lend on cotton, and promising their support.
 2. For a reduction in acreage next year of at least 50 per cent.
 3. Declaring that better marketing facilities must be provided for handling the diversified crops made necessary by present conditions.
- Perhaps the most notable result of the conference was negative. It was made plain that no South-wide plan can be worked out for acreage reduction by law; and no Governor present favored bond issues to buy cotton. We might as well face this fact, that if any State wishes to pass a law to reduce its own acreage, or to issue bonds to buy half its own crop, it may do so; but nobody should be deceived into believing that all the cotton states are going to join them on either proposition.

Such then is the general cotton situation today. The Wade plan promises some relief, but apart from it, farmers must depend upon their bankers and their creditors. It still seems wise to us—in fact, absolutely imperative,—for the farmers to hold. It will be recalled that cotton was eight or nine cents this time three years ago; then after Christmas climbed to ten, then to eleven, and then to twelve cents. We cannot prophesy, of course, but there may be similar increase after this Christmas. At any rate, this is just the season of year when the market is flooded with "distracted cotton," and unless a man is forced to sell it seems to us the height of folly for him to put his cotton on the market at such a time.

The following program seems to be sound and timely:

1. Hold your cotton—in the seed if you can, as this plan is said to help the quality of lint, and it will keep down ginning receipts.
2. If you must get some money on cotton, gin it and try to borrow from a bank. The bank will frequently lend direct to the farmer for half the cost of getting the money through a lawyer or professional money lender.
3. If you must sell outright, pool your cotton with that of your neighbors who must sell; see that it is properly graded, and work together to see that you get full market prices for both lint and seed.
4. Face the fact that we must cut our cotton acreage 50 per cent next year. Make plans to raise all the feed stuffs needed on your farm; and make plans, too, to co-operate with your neighbors in growing, grading, shipping and selling the excess products which you must grow on the acreage you take from cotton production.
5. Finally, demand that your State Agricultural Department, Agricultural College, etc., arrange to give next year the same effective aid in crop-marketing—through institutes, bulletins, personal assistance, and demonstrations—that they have heretofore given in crop-making.

THE COTTON RELIEF MEASURE KILLED.

Republicans and Northern Democrats Voted It Down, While Southern Congressmen Voted For It. Washington Dispatch, Oct. 21.

The compromise cotton relief plan, proposed by Southern Congressmen to relieve the situation resulting from the decreased European demand for cotton on account of the continental war, was defeated in the House today, 123 to 91. The proposal contemplated the deposit of \$250,000,000 of the Government funds in Southern banks to be loaned to cotton and tobacco growers.

Southern members of the House fought strenuously, but in vain, for the bill. Chairman Glass of the Banking and Currency Committee and Republican Leader Mann opposed the plan as "utterly unsound," declaring it would contract the credit of the South rather than expand it.

The cotton belt members led by Representatives Henry and Hardwick insisted that the plan followed past treasury policies and that the treasury often made large deposits of Government funds to avert a financial stress in various sections of the country. "Printing large sums of money never will help the cotton situation," Republican Leader Mann told the House. "The proposition to increase the legal tender notes by \$250,000,000 without any additional gold reserve" is a dangerous proposition. "What the South needs is a market for the cotton."

"If \$1,000,000,000 were placed in the South I doubt if money would be any easier. The people of the South or elsewhere will not loan money on cotton or anything else unless security is good. The more asset currency you have without sufficient assets behind it the less credit there will be."

Representative Glass said that the cotton amendment was unsound and without precedent in the history of the country, that shrewd business men would not buy the vast amount of bonds proposed and that the amendment would contract credit instead of expand it.

Lack of a quorum prevented action on the bill to permit National banks to issue circulating notes based on commercial paper up to 10 per cent of unimpaired capital and surplus and also on the measure to license cotton warehouses. Indications tonight were that both of these measures would be "pocketed" in the rush for adjournment tomorrow. The cotton relief compromise bill provided that the \$250,000,000 be raised by the issue of United States notes of the sale of Panama Canal bonds.

TO AID STARVING BELGIANS.

Donations From the United States and Other Countries Will Be Handled by Americans. London Dispatch, Oct. 22.

After diplomatic negotiations lasting several weeks, in which American Ambassador Page acted as intermediary between Belgium, England and Germany, an agreement has been reached by which the starving Belgians will be fed by a commission of Americans in London and Brussels, headed by Herbert C. Hoover of California, who has acted as chairman of the American Relief Committee in London. It is estimated that 700,000 Belgians who are still in their own country are on the verge of starvation.

Early in the negotiations regarding means to relieve these people Germany declared her willingness to assist but declined to give guarantees requested by the British until England lifted the embargo on food stuffs. The situation was becoming desperate when Ambassador Page proposed that Mr. Hoover undertake the work. Germany immediately acceded to this plan and England promptly removed restrictions on food exports.

Formal organization of the commission will be completed today. Mr. Hoover already has purchased with the funds supplied by the Belgian relief committee \$150,000 worth of food, which will be sent to Belgium Saturday on a specially chartered ship by way of Rotterdam.

The food situation in Belgium is critical. Already more than 500,000 persons are being assisted through bread lines. According to the committee's report there are more than 300,000 of these persons in Brussels alone. The supply of food for these bread stations, it is estimated, will not last more than a week longer. It is expected the number of persons requiring relief will increase to a million within a month.

CONGRESS COULD NOT ADJOURN.

Southern Senators Blocked Resolution After It Had Passed the House. Washington Dispatch, Oct. 22nd.

Filibustering by Southern Democrats fighting for legislation to relieve the cotton situation upset plans for adjournment of Congress at six o'clock tonight. Led by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, Southern members at the last moment prevented action in the Senate on a joint resolution to adjourn sine die already passed by the House, and it appeared tonight unless an agreement could be reached tomorrow for a recess until after the November elections, Congress would stay in session indefinitely without a quorum.

The collapse of the adjournment plan came after every hope for its success had been held out and supreme efforts made to conclude the session after adoption in both houses of the conference report on the war tax bill. A spectacular feature of the situation was a dash by President Wilson in an automobile from a golf course to the Capitol to reach there in time to sign the war revenue bill before adjournment. The President rushed into the Capitol, followed by secret service men, at 5:45 o'clock. Attired in his golf clothes and without his reading glasses, he hastened to the President's room, where the revenue measure, signed by Speaker Clark and Senator Clarke, president pro tem of the Senate, awaited him. Borrowing glasses from Senator Hughes of New Jersey, the President signed the bill and several others.

AUSTRIANS CRAZED BY WAR.

Records Show Women of Other Nations Not Affected. New York Sun.

One result of the European war is that half a dozen or more Austrian women in New York city have fallen a prey to despondency and are now either in the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital or have been sent for recovery to the State institution. Otherwise, so far, the strain induced by the war has not had an appreciable effect upon natives of other countries now engaged in the conflict. No German men or women, no French English or Russians have succumbed to it, so far as the authorities have discovered. What may appear if the struggle is prolonged is another matter.

"One might think that owing to the gigantic task Germany has assumed there would be a number of persons affected," said Dr. Menas S. Gregory, head of the psychopathic ward and a leading alienist, yesterday. "The contrary in the case and the reason is easily discoverable. The Germans believe they have a righteous cause in this war, almost a holy cause, and therefore the minds of those who dwell upon it have the exaltation of the ancient crusaders. They cannot become frenzied by success, nor can they become unduly depressed by defeat. In the latter case they would have the thought of martyrdom to sustain them through every trial."

"In the case of the Austrian women there appears to be no strong sustaining thought. The conscience does not offer to the many solace. They have had only defeat and the possibility that out of it all will come only death and destruction; therefore, there is nothing to relieve the despondency which follows the bad news."

FIELD SPORTS.

When you keep a boy interested in football, baseball, tennis, and the like, you lessen the chances that he will get interested in things not so good for him. The Youth's Companion, since its enlargement, gives generous space to this matter of athletic training, and gets the best coaches in the country to write for it. How to practice to become a first-rate pitcher, how to train for a race, how to learn the newest strokes in swimming—these and a hundred other topics of the greatest interest to boys—to girls, too, for that matter—are touched upon in this important department of The Companion.

And this only a small part of the service which The Companion renders in any home which it enters. It has points of contact with a hundred interests. If you do not know The Companion as it is today, let us send you one or two current issues free, that you may thoroughly test the paper's quality. We will send also the Forecast for 1915. Every new subscriber who sends \$2.00 for the fifty-two weekly issues of 1915 will receive free all the issues of the paper for the remaining weeks of 1914; also The Companion Home Calendar for 1915.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,

144 Berkley Street, Boston, Mass.

STAND EACH OTHER OFF.

NEITHER SIDE CAN GAIN AN ADVANTAGE. The Armies in France and Belgium are so Evenly Matched That Each Holds Its Own—Counter Claims by Each Side—The Poor Belgians Still Suffer. London Dispatch, Oct. 22nd.

Desperate fighting continues in West Flanders and Northern France between Germany's armies, reinforced by virtually all her forces in the occupied portions of Belgium, and the French, British and Belgium troops, aided by British warships. Along the coast the Yser River still divides the contending forces. Neither side apparently has advanced but in the interior, according to German report issued tonight, the Allies are retiring from several important positions.

This statement of the Germans is contradicted, however, by the French communication issued in Paris late today which says the Allies have not been moved, despite violent attacks. All along the front from the North Sea to the Swiss border, in fact, each side claims to have repulsed the other or to have made slight progress at various points.

EQUAL STRENGTH.

The contending armies seemingly are so nearly equal in strength that neither can force the other back, pierce the front or get around the wings. In Poland the preliminary battle, at least, has moved a little more swiftly. The Russians report that they have driven back the first German offensive move against Warsaw, the Polish capital, and the fortress of Ivangorod. All the Russian accounts refer to this as a great victory.

They declare the Germans, besides losing many prisoners and guns, have left large quantities of ammunition and provisions in the trenches they had prepared for their defense. German headquarters heretofore had not referred to this struggle, but today it says that after several days of battle no fighting was reported yesterday.

Apparently there has been more fighting on the East Prussian frontier, where the situation has been quiet for some time, as the German report says: "Our troops are pursuing the retreating enemy in the direction of Ossewitz." Ossewitz is the fortress which was in the range of the German guns several days ago when their advance on the Niemen failed.

The battle around Pryzemyel and south of that city is going on but further south the Austrians claim they have cleared the Russians out of Hungary and are advancing toward Bukovina, in Eastern Galicia, with the same object in view.

BELGIANS SUFFER.

As though the Belgians already had not suffered sufficiently from the war, villages along the coast north of Ostend are suffering severely from shell fire. Lying, as they do, between the Germans and the British warships off the beach, some are reported wiped out and others badly damaged. It is believed virtually all the inhabitants fled when the Belgian army retired behind the Yser River. Lord Crowe, Secretary of State for India, officially disclosed in a speech delivered Tuesday, but made public only today, that the Indian troops in France have not yet taken part in any battles. The men and their horses required considerable time to become acclimated but the belief here is that they soon will be ready to take their places at the front. The hospitals have been advised to prepare next week for their wounded.

Again today it was reported that Italy had landed marines at Avlona, Albania. Such a step, it is believed here, would not be resented by any Power now when the situation in Albania is serious because of the warring tribes and the strife between contestants for the Crown of the new nation, surrendered by Prince William of Wied.

London Dispatch, Oct. 21st. Fierce attacks and counter attacks delivered almost continuously for a week or more by the allies and the Germans have resulted in no definite decision in the battle raging in west Flanders and northern France. The contest in the eastern war arena in East Prussia, Poland and Galicia has been equally undecided.

This is clearly evident from reports issued officially at various headquarters which content themselves today with recounting the fact that violent attacks have been made. The French, however, claim the allies have repulsed German offensive movements at various points in the west. According to the French communication, the Germans also made attacks against the allies' lines at Newport, Dixmunde and Labasse. The German general staff declares fighting continues on the Yser canal and that the Germans, taking the offensive west of Lille, have repulsed the French at several points. These reports seem to controvert optimistic accounts appearing in England newspapers from correspondents who claim they are in west Flanders and who stated that the Germans had been driven back. UNDER GREAT DISADVANTAGE. The Germans, however, are believed here to be fighting under great

disadvantage especially along the coast, as the British ships assisting the allies' land forces have long range guns capable of seriously menacing German troops and men in the trenches as well as the ammunition trains and convoys.

While no official information is available as to the ships being used, it is probable they are the three monitors which were being completed in England for the Brazilian government when the war broke out and which were bought by the admiralty. These monitors draw less than nine feet of water and could take up positions not far from shore from which their six-inch guns and 4.7-inch howitzers could throw shells nearly four miles across country, the range being given them by airmen.

The vessels assisting the allies have not been allowed to carry out their operations in peace, for German sub-marines have followed them down the coast and attacked them while shelling German positions. These efforts, however, were made futile by the presence of British destroyers.

SAFER IN WAR.

It has been remarked that the submarines and aeroplanes, which in times of peace have proved themselves dangerous arms of army and navy, have suffered little loss and have been doing splendid work.

Land battles are being contested with a fury and tenacity that would indicate strategic importance is attached to the positions held by the opposing armies. When a town is reached, street fighting generally develops. One side gains an advantage only to lose it when the other side brings up reinforcements.

Thus far the allies have held Ypres which is considered an important point, as it supports the allied forces thrown up towards Reubens and seemingly endangers the rear of the German army advancing towards Dixmunde and the coast.

The Germans are striking hard at the French line in the vicinity of Labasse and have made counter attacks against the force which for many days has been endeavoring to relieve Lille.

Along the rest of the line to the east the French communication says there is no notable change.

Heroic Rescue of a Child From a Well.

A special to the Charlotte Observer from Marshallville says: With a leg which had been broken the day before when he fell from a scaffold and fractured a rib, in addition to the limb H. J. Holliman, a machinist in this place, rolled out of his bed today and in some way managed to rescue his wife from a well into which she had plunged to save a neighbor's six-year-old son.

The neighbor's child, Tom Caudle, fell head downward into the well, which was not completed but had in it eight feet of water. Mrs. Holliman saw that the child would drown and jumped after him. At this juncture a five-year-old son of Mr. Holliman ran into the room where his father lay with his leg encased in plaster of Paris and told him something of what had happened.

Mr. Holliman cannot explain how he managed to roll out of bed and get to the well, but get there he did, and, crippled as he was, got them both out. Mrs. Holliman says that young Caudle was at the bottom of the 10-foot well, head down, when she reached him and flung him to the surface. She was then able to make sufficiently strong leaps from the bottom of the well to get air enough to hold out until her husband came.

It has been hard for the community to understand how the rescue was effected, but opinion is divided that both Mr. and Mrs. Holliman should receive a Carnegie medal.

Cotton a Little Steadier.

New York Dispatch, Oct. 21. Reports that cotton bills were offering more freely in the foreign exchange market and predictions of increasing exports imparted a steadier tone to the cotton situation today. It was also reported that some Eastern mills were beginning to buy more freely around the present level of prices, while inquiry regarding the purchase and probable cost of carrying spot cotton in Southern warehouses were said to be increasing and were supposed to reflect a better investment interest. Local spot people, however, said that their offers from the South showed little change. Exports of 20,000 bales for the day brought the total so far this season up to only 362,560 against 2,053,140 last year, while export values averaged about 3 cents a pound lower than last year during the month of September.

Wants to Humanize the Law.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Improvement of the law from within to stem the present tide of popular criticism was the key note of the first day's session of the American Bar Association here. President Wilson in his address of welcome, pleaded for the humanization of the law by incorporation of more justice and less citation in legal cases. Former President Taft, speaking to the judges of the country, gathered for the first time in the history of the country in formal meeting, emphasized the necessity of removing delays in legislation. Associate Justice McReynolds, of the Supreme Court, urged the judges to give more attention to public sentiment.