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SILER CITY, N. C., OCTOBER 7, 1914.

NO. 22.

LIE QUARTER MILE FROM GERMAN LINE

ENTRENCHED IN COMPARATIVE SAFETY, FORCES AWAIT ATTACKS OF ALLIES.

POINT HAS BEEN GAINED

British and French Feel That Victory is Certain Since March on Paris Has Been Stayed.

On the battle front, via Paris.—A thrill was in the air all along the extended Allied line today. The French and British troops who for more than a fortnight have been in 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 that this meant eventual victory for the allies.

The lines of trenches made the battle front appear as a series of narrow fields. The allies, who quick learned the lesson of burrowing, face the Germans within 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 wait 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, especially on the western wing, but their every effort was met with vigor by the allies, who seemed to vie with each other in using all their strength and courage against the attackers.

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 further northwest and hurled them against Roye.

The allies' great turning movement continued today and their western wing extended toward Arras. Reports from the other end of the line on 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.

ALLIES' EFFORTS REPULSED.

Attempts of French to Break Through German Lines Have Been Evaded.

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, L. I. According to announcement made here the great battle in France is still undecided. The Germans are described as hammering the French positions at numerous points by their heavy artillery.

The attempts of the allies to break through the German lines are said to have been repulsed. The heaviest losses have been in the Argonne region. The Germans are asserted to be making steady progress.

In the fighting before Antwerp the German artillery is reported as having silenced two of the Belgian forts. German troops are said to have captured 20 aeroplanes sent from France to Belgium.

In the eastern arena of the war the Russian offensive movement from the Niemen river against the Germans in the province of Suwalki is declared to have failed. It is officially reported that the Russian fortress at Osowetz, in Russian Poland, was bombarded by the Germans until September 25.

The fighting in France, the siege of Antwerp and the offensive operations under General von Hindenburg, all going on at the same time, are taken in Berlin to indicate that the German army is not lacking in men.

Germans Lose in Poland.
London.—A dispatch to The Central News from Rome says: "The Russian embassy here has issued a communication announcing that the Germans have suffered a terrible defeat in the province of Lodz and Szwedlow in Russian Poland. The Germans were attacked with extreme violence and compelled to flee from Suwalki, Ostrowell and other towns, leaving behind great quantities of transports and guns. Their troops threw away rifles and baggage. Numerous cannon were abandoned."

Dresden Reported Sunk.
New York.—A rumor that the German cruiser Dresden had been sunk by the British cruisers Glasgow and Good Hope was brought here by passengers on the steamer Japanese Prince which arrived from South American ports. This rumor, the passengers said, was current in Pernambuco on September 17. Fifteen German vessels, it was said, are in Pernambuco harbor, but it is stated that because of the reported presence of British cruisers outside the harbor.

Germans' Great Loss.
London.—"The Germans have suffered heavily everywhere under the solidly directed machine gun fire of the Belgians," according to a statement published from Antwerp by the correspondent of The Central News. "At the Waivre and St. Catherine forts (outside of Antwerp) the German dead may be counted by thousands. At several points the corpses lie in heaps. Entire companies have been exterminated while the other troops were driven back at the point of the bayonet."

FRANCE ALMOST RID OF GERMANS

Kaiser's Armies, Have Been Pushed Back In France Close to the Border of Belgium.

GERMANS ATTACK ANTWERP

Belgian Forts Are Holding Out Against The Great Siege Guns of the Germans.

The Russians have attacked Przemsyl, the last Austrian stronghold in Galicia, and according to reports from Petrograd two of the forts have been taken. The Austrians are fighting desperately, but the odds are greatly against them. The siege of Antwerp continues. The plucky Belgians are succeeding in holding their own against the German soldiers. So far the forts surrounding the city have been able to withstand the shells from the Germans' great siege guns. King Albert, of Belgium, is prepared to flee to England in the event of the fall of the city. Antwerp is considered the strongest fortified cities in the world, and much interest is being manifested in the attack of the Germans on the city.

According to the latest dispatches from Paris and London the Anglo-French armies had almost succeeded in driving the Germans entirely from the French soil. The left wing of the allied army is said to be within thirty miles of the Belgian border. On the right wing the allies are reported to be gaining steadily pushing the Germans before them. In the center there seems to be a lull in the trenches of both the allies and the Germans. The battle of the Aisne, as it is called, though the great armies are now fighting a great distance north of the river, will probably not end until the Germans have been driven out of France into Belgium.

Battle of Aisne Continues.
For three weeks the fate of the battle of the Aisne has hung in the balance. Along the great battle line, which extends over a hundred miles in length, thousands of men fought with the desperation of demons. Thousands of lives were sacrificed by the opposing armies in their efforts to gain an advantage over their aggressors. At different points where the fighting was in progress success was won first by one side and then the other, but at three points permanent advantage gained by either of the great armies.

Soldiers Fight Day and Night
Every act known to modern warfare was resorted to by the commanders of the German and allied armies. The suffering by the men in both armies was indescribable. During the three weeks the fighting continued day and night. After a day of hard fighting night came with its terrors. The soldiers slept at short intervals with their guns at their sides ready to spring into action when the alarm was given. The cold, children added to the suffering of the fighting men. Their clothes were soaked and their trenches filled with water.

Germany Fighting Two Wars
These have been trying days for the German empire. While their armies, available soldiers from Belgium and resisting the desperate onslaughts of their enemies another great menace loomed up in east Prussia, when the Russians began a victorious campaign against the German army corps defending the eastern frontier of Prussia. The complete failure of the Austrian armies to check the Russian advance in Galicia also proved a bitter disappointment to the Germans. When the Kaiser learned of the Russian advance in east Prussia he rushed every available German division to the aid of France to defend his own country from invasion by a dreaded foe.

In Poland the Germans and Russians have been in continuous battle for the past week with a slight advantage to the Russians. It has been the endeavor of the Russian backward and forward. In Galicia the Russians seem to have almost rid that country of Australian troops who have retreated south of the Carpathian mountains, where the Russians are pursuing them. It is reported that the Russians have captured large quantities of guns, ammunition, army automobiles and provisions from the Austrians.

German Women Give Gold
London.—A dispatch to The Central News from Rome says: "The Russian embassy here has issued a communication announcing that the Germans have suffered a terrible defeat in the province of Lodz and Szwedlow in Russian Poland. The Germans were attacked with extreme violence and compelled to flee from Suwalki, Ostrowell and other towns, leaving behind great quantities of transports and guns. Their troops threw away rifles and baggage. Numerous cannon were abandoned."

British Buy The "America"
New York.—Under cover of darkness the American, said to be the world's most powerful aeroplane, was loaded on the steamship Mauretania and now is being taken across the Atlantic to be used by the British government for war service. The American was built for a trans-Atlantic flight and would have been piloted by Lieut. John C. Porte, a British naval lieutenant. The American and two other aeroplanes were brought here on a special train.

Austrians Desert Huns
London.—"From the latest events in Galicia and along the Carpathians the conclusion is drawn is that the Austrian army has abandoned Hungary to its fate and has left the route to Budapest to be defended by the Hungarian national troops," says the Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Telegraph.

U. C. Consul Lives in Cellar
Paris.—William Bardel, the American consul at Rheims, his wife, his daughter and his son are the only Americans left in the French city.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT



ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

Allies Winning At Aisne
Washington.—The turning movement of the allied armies in northern France has brought the extreme of their left wing about thirty miles from the Belgian frontier.

An official statement issued by the French war office says that part of the battle line stretching generally north and south has been extended north to a point south of Arras. This line, on which the allies are attempting to envelop the German right wing under Gen. Von Kluck, has been pushed gradually toward the Belgian border. The Germans widened their front in defense until it extends some fifty miles from the angle that rests on Tracy-le-Mont.

Terrific fighting continues on the allies' left wing, according to the Paris statement, the most severe struggle being in the region of Roye, a town 26 miles east of Amiens and about midway on this battle line. Here the Germans have concentrated strong forces, probably with the purpose of breaking through the front of the allies and isolating the forces to the north.

The bombardment of Rheims continues. The city has now been under fire of the German guns for sixteen days, and in every part of the city the whistle of shells is heard as well as the loud reports of their explosion. The fire is no longer being directed on the cathedral, although four shells dropped through the shattered roof and exploded in the ruined interior.

Brussels Faces A Famine
London.—Seven hundred thousand persons in Brussels are facing starvation, according to Hugh Gibson, the secretary of the American embassy there, who is now in this city. The supply of flour in the Belgian capital will be exhausted and other staples are virtually all consumed. The last appropriation of flour to the citizens of Brussels will be given out later.

Italy Prepared For War
London.—The report that the 1885, 1886 and 1888 classes of Italian reserves will be called to the colors early in October has been confirmed by several Italian newspapers, according to the correspondent of the London Daily Mail at Venice. Eleven first category classes will then be under the flag and will total 1,390,000 men.

Invaders Have Trying Times
London.—A picture of the sufferings of the German troops, cramped in underground trenches and galleries along the Aisne river, is given by the Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail. He says that the autumn rains and bitterly cold damp nights and weather with its dawns, is extremely trying. If the men step out of their trenches to the level ground they do so at the risk of their lives. At night every German soldier must be at his post in the narrow ditch, sleeping as best he may, with his rifle at his side.

Exchange of Prisoner Begun
London.—The British and German governments have begun exchanging lists of prisoners of war through the American Army and Air Force, preparatory to arranging an actual exchange.

Germany's Army Of Unemployed
Geneva.—A report received here from Munich estimates that 2,000,000 men and women are idle in Germany because of the war. The number of unemployed is increasing daily. Lack of raw material, it is said, is the cause.

New Ruler For Albania
London.—A dispatch to The Central News from Rome says that a message received there from Durazzo, Albania, announces that the Albanian senate has elected Prince Burhan Eddin, son of the former sultan, Abdul Hamid, Prince of Albania, in succession to Prince William of Wied, who left his kingdom some days ago and subsequently renounced his throne, retiring to Switzerland. The correspondent adds that Essad Pasha has arrived at Dibra and declares his intention of proceeding to Durazzo.

COTTON CROP WILL BE SECOND IN SIZE

FORECAST FROM GOVERNMENT FIGURES OF SEPT. 25 IS 15,300,000 BALES.

GIN NEARLY 3,000,000 BALES

From September 1 to 25, Bringing Total For Season up to 3,381,862. Next to the Record.

Washington.—A forecast of 15,300,000 five-hundred-pound bales of cotton for the 1914 crop was made by the Department of Agriculture's crop reporting board in the season's final report, which showed a condition on September 23 of 73.5 per cent of normal. That quantity of cotton makes this year's crop second in point of size ever grown in the United States. The record is 15,693,000 bales grown in 1911. Last year 14,156,000 bales were grown and in 1912 there were 13,702,000 bales.

The September 25 condition indicates a yield of about 200 pounds of lint per acre, which applied to the estimated area planted, 36,960,000 acres, would produce 15,462,000 bales. An average of one per cent of the acreage is abandoned each year. Allowing for this, the total production of the crop indicates a total production of 15,300,000 bales.

Cotton ginning was active from September 1 to 25, a total of 2,901,556 bales having been turned out. That brought the aggregate ginnings for the year to 3,381,862 bales, according to the Census Bureau's report, announced. The period's ginnings were second only to those of the record crop year of 1911, being less than 4,000 bales lower.

In Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia and Louisiana, the ginnings for the year to date in those States that date in any of the past seven years. Sea Island cotton ginnings exceeded those of any year in the past seven, while the number of round bales ginned showed a great decrease.

The cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of Census Bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt and issued at 10 a. m., announced that 3,381,862 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1914 has been ginned prior to September 25. This compares with 3,245,655 bales, or 23.2 per cent of the entire crop, ginned prior to September 25 last year, 3,077,211 bales or 23.3 per cent in 1912 and 3,579,594 bales or 23.6 per cent in 1911.

REDUCE GASOLINE TAX 1 CENT.
Automobile to Be Taxed 50 Cents Per Horsepower at Time

Washington.—Reduction of the proposed tax on gasoline in the war revenue bill from two cents to one cent a gallon and imposition of a tax of 50 cents per horsepower on automobiles were agreed to by Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee.

The committee will have before it a subcommittee recommendation that the proposed tax of \$2 a thousand on bank capital and surplus be eliminated and that there be substituted a stamp tax on checks, drafts, etc., would be two cents and on certificates of deposit, etc., two cents for each \$100. From this it is estimated that the revenue would be about \$10,000,000 a year. It was also agreed that the proposed tax of 50 cents on a barrel on beer in the House bill with the understanding, however, that a further increase of 25 cents might be made should the committee find it necessary to raise more revenue after it has completed consideration of all sections of the bill.

Will Wear Cotton.
New York.—A movement to aid Southern planters by popularizing cotton evening gowns was started here recently when Miss Florence Guernsey, president of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, raised the proposal to increase membership of the federation to purchase such a gown and wear it at peace demonstration to be held during the week of October. Miss Guernsey announced she would offer resolution at the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs convention.

Peace For Mexico.
Washington.—An outline of what the immediate outcome of the convention at Mexico City and Agnes Calientes probably will be, was received by Mexican Constitutional agents. According to the dispatches, delegate of General Carranza's faction, now in convention at Mexico City, probably will adjourn soon to meet in joint session October 5 with the Agnes Calientes peace conference attended by representatives of General Villa and General Zapata, as well as the Carranza faction.

Holds Leo Frank Innocent.
Atlanta, Ga.—Leo M. Frank, now under sentence of death here for the murder of 14-year-old Mary Phagan was held to be innocent in a statement made here by William Smith, formerly attorney for James Conley, a negro factory sweeper who is now serving a sentence of one year's imprisonment as accessory after the killing. Frank, who was superintendent of the National Pencil Company here, now has an extraordinary motion for a new trial pending before the state Supreme Court.

GEN. FRENCH TELLS HOW BRITONS HAVE FACED GIANT GERMAN GUNS

colossal expenditure of ammunition which has been wasted.

"By this it is not implied that their artillery fire is not good. It is more than good—it is excellent." But the British soldier is a difficult person to impress or depress, even by immense shells filled with a high explosive, which detonate large enough to act as graves for five horses.

Scott at German Shells.
"The German howitzer shells are from eight to nine inches in caliber, and on impact they send up columns of greasy black smoke. On account of this they are irreverently dubbed 'coal boxes,' 'black Marias,' or 'Jack Johnsons' by the soldiers.

"Men who take things in this spirit are, it seems, likely to throw morale so carefully framed by the German military philosophers.

"A considerable amount of information has been gleaned from prisoners. It has been gathered that our bombardment on the fifteenth produced a great impression. The opinion was such good use of the ground that the German companies are decimated by our rifle fire, before the soldier can be seen.

"From an official diary captured by the first army corps it appears that out of the German divisions, an extraordinary mixture of units. If the composition of the other corps is similar it may be assumed that the present efficiency of the enemy's forces is in no way comparable with what it was when the war commenced.

Germans Lose Many Officers.
"The losses in officers are noted as having been especially severe. A brigade is stated to be commanded by a major; some companies of foot guards by one-year volunteers, while after the battle of Montmirail one regiment lost fifty-five out of sixty officers.

"The news received also indicates that the march on Paris has failed, and that their forces are retreating, but state that the object of this movement is explained by the officers as being to withdraw into closer touch with the supports which have advanced to the rear.

"The officers are also endeavoring to encourage the troops by telling them that they will be at home by Christmas. A large number of the men believe that they are beaten.

"Among the items of news are the following: From the Royal Flying Corps forced by a breakage in their aeroplane to descend in the enemy's lines. The pilot managed to pancake his machine down to earth and the two escaped into some thick undergrowth in the woods.

"The enemy came up and seized and smashed the machine, but did not search for our men with much zeal. The latter lay hid till dark and then found their way to the Aisne, across which they swam, reaching camp in safety before dawn.

"New floating bridges have been thrown across the Aisne and some of the permanent bridges have been repaired under fire. On the twelfth Lieutenant (name deleted) of Third signal corps, Royal Engineers, was unfortunately drowned while attempting to swim across the river with a cable in order to open up fresh telegraph communication on the north.

Telephone Aid to Spies.
"Espionage is still carried on by the enemy to a considerable extent. Recently the suspicions of some of the French troops were aroused by the discovery of a farm from which the horses had been removed. After some search they discovered a telephone which was connected by an underground cable with the German lines, and the owner of the farm paid the penalty in the usual way in war for his treachery.

"After some cases of village fighting, which occurred earlier in the war, it was reported by some of our officers that the Germans had attempted to approach to close quarters by forcing prisoners to march in front of them. The Germans have recently repeated the same trick on a larger scale against the French, as is shown by the copy of an order issued by the French officials. It is therein referred to as a ruse, but if that term can be accepted it is a distinctly illegal ruse.

Charges Made to Germans.
"During a recent night attack, the order reads, the Germans drove a column of French prisoners in front of them. This action is to be brought to the notice of all our troops, (1) in order to put them on their guard against any such treachery, (2) in order that every soldier may know how the Germans treat their prisoners. Our troops must not forget that if they allow themselves to be taken prisoners the Germans will not fail to expose them to French bullets.

"Further evidence has been collected of the misuse of the white flag and other signs of surrender.

"During recent fighting, also, German ambulance wagons advanced in order to collect the wounded. An order to cease fire was consequently given to our guns, which were firing on this particular section of ground. The German battery commanders at once took advantage of the lull in the action to climb up their observation ladders and on to a haystack to locate our guns, which soon afterwards came under a far more accurate fire than any which had been subjected up to that time."

Will Not Suffer.
Scotland Neck.—With peanuts selling for \$1 a bushel, the people of Halifax county will not experience the dire calamity some of the more panic-stricken population predict. Cotton has been selling since the opening of the local market for eight and nine cents, and it has been as high as nine and one-half cents. The market seems to be pretty steady, there being only slight variation since the opening. Halifax county is one of the largest producers of peanuts in the state.

TAR HEELS AT FRONT

MUCH OF DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION SHAPED BY NORTH CAROLINIANS.

HAVE MINDS OF THEIR OWN

They Have Been With and Against the President But Have Always Stood Four-Square.

Washington. The second session of the Sixty-third congress is drawing to a close. There is promise of an early adjournment or recess. Two more bills of national importance, the Clayton anti-trust and the war tax measures are yet to be disposed of before the work of the session is over.

After the November election congress will meet in extraordinary session, or after a recess, and take up the merchant marine bill, the Philippine bill and other measures that the President would like to get out of the way before the regular session in December opens.

North Carolina has played an interesting part in shaping legislation in Washington since the Democrats came in in 1913. Of course the state has a little more than the ordinary interest in the session, first, because he is a Scotch-Irishman, and second, that he is retired in the state for a time.

The North Carolina congressmen have been busy, and, generally, to some real purpose. Senator Simmons, as chairman of the Finance Committee, managed to frame the Democratic tariff, and the president thanked him for his excellent work. Senator Simmons was of more service to the White House in the toll repeal bill fight than any other person in the senate. Many persons who had not been for the ability of Mr. Simmons to organize for victory the President would have been disappointed in what he got.

The Democratic handbook recognized the good services of Senator Overman by referring to the breaking up of the Mutual Reserve Bank. President Wilson saw the force of a great and powerful lobby in Washington. He took occasion, one day, to tell the Washington correspondents that an insidious lobby was at work to defeat Democratic legislation. As chairman of a sub-committee to investigate the lobby, Senator Overman exposed a number of active lobbies and drove their representatives from the capitol. This was one of the best pieces of work ever done by a committee.

Three North Carolina Democrats, Representatives Kitchin, Webb and Page, have convinced the president that his position on certain measures was wrong.

Mr. Kitchin, after others had failed, switched the president about on the labor section of the anti-trust bill. The Kitchin idea is embodied in the bill now before the senate.

Representative Godwin has endeavored to clean out the civil service. Representative Doughton has filled the mountain counties of his district with Democratic postmasters, something that results in Democracy. Representative Small has aided the Democratic administration on all measures except the Alaskan railway bill; he bitterly opposed that. Representative Stedman has never failed to be on hand and vote with his party on all important bills. No man has been more loyal to Democracy than he. Representative Gudger will have done his party a good turn when he defeats J. J. Britt. Representative Faison has not been as active this session because of poor health.

The state has made a good record in Congress.

Money For Crop Movement.
Washington.—The Treasury Department has deposited \$1,929,746 in a fund for all moving purposes up to September 25, according to an announcement by Secretary McAdoo. Of this sum Missouri has taken the largest amount, \$1,550,000, with Maryland second, \$1,450,000. The amounts secured by other states in high order are: North Carolina \$455,250; South Carolina \$225,000; Tennessee \$675,000; Virginia \$798,750.

Where Big Things Grow.
Kinston.—"Buck" King of Trent township, Lenoir county, lives on a 200-acre farm. King brought to Kinston a tobacco leaf, of fair grade, which measures 24 inches wide and is three full feet in length. There is some more nearly as large on his farm and on the surrounding plantations. The plant from which the specimen leaf came was set out on June 15. King also exhibited 13 locks of cotton from one stalk, three in excess of the usual number. One of the two bolls contained eight locks.

Von Ruck Sanitarium Banned.
Asheville.—The main building of the Winyah Sanitarium, the handsome structure used by Dr. Karl von Ruck as a hospital for the treatment of tubercular patients, was practically destroyed one morning recently with a loss of between \$50,000 and \$75,000. The fire broke out in the basement, an unestimated loss to the patients, the majority of whom suffered the loss of all their belongings. The large structure housed about 50 patients, all of whom escaped without injury.

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"UNCLE SAM" SOCKS NOW IN DEMAND IN LONDON
London.—Socks patterned after the design of the American flag are on sale here. They are guaranteed to prevent "cold feet." One purveyor asserted that these "Uncle Sam" socks were meant to establish the identity of Americans going on continental missions.

Stripes run from top to bottom of the socks with the exception of three rows of stars on a blue field just above the ankle. It was argued by one merchant that no passport would be needed for the wearer of such creations. Low shoes must be worn to get the proper effect with this new style of hosiery.

To a large assortment of post card photographs, which now are in great demand, has been added the picture of President Wilson. It has been one of the most popular pictures, so that the makers have been enjoying a very large sale since the war broke out.