

THE POLK COUNTY NEWS IS READ IN MORE POLK COUNTY HOMES EVERY WEEK THAN ANY OTHER WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.

The Polk County News

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SALUDA, POLK COUNTY, N. C. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1914.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1894.

WARFARE ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER BECOMES A SERIES OF GREAT SEIGES IN THE EAST AS WELL AS IN WEST

Battle Rages Now for the First Time Along Front of the German Avalanche---Fight Centered Near Meuse---French May Move Capital.

Paris.—The following official statement was issued by the French War Office:

"The situation in general is actual as follows: First, in the Vosges and in Lorraine, it must be remembered, our forces, which had taken the offensive at the beginning of the operations, had driven the enemy outside of our frontiers, afterwards underwent serious checks. Before Sarreburg and in the region of Morhagne, where they encountered solid defensive works, our forces were obliged to fall back and to reform, one part on Couronne and Nancy and the other on the French frontiers.

"The Germans then assumed the offensive, but our troops, after having thrown them back upon their positions, resumed the offensive two days ago. This attack continues to make progress, although slowly. It is a veritable war of sieges, as each position occupied is fortified immediately. This explains the slowness of our advance, which is nevertheless, characterized each day by fresh local successes.

"Second, the region of Nancy and southern Meuse since the beginning of the campaign in this section, between Metz on the German side and Verdun and Verdun on the French side, has not been the theater of important operations.

"Third, in the direction of the Meuse, between Verdun and Mezieres, it will be remembered the French forces took the offensive in the beginning toward Longwy near Neufchateau and Pailseul. The troops operating in the region of Spincourt and Lognyon have been able to check the enemy's army under command of the Crown Prince.

"In the regions of Pailseul and Neufchateau on the other hand certain of our troops have received partial checks, which obliged them to retire upon the Meuse without having their organization broken up. This retreating movement has compelled the forces operating in the neighborhood of Spincourt to withdraw also toward the Meuse.

"During the last few days the enemy has endeavored to spread out from the Meuse with considerable forces, but by a vigorous counter-offensive they were repelled with very great losses. In the meantime, fresh forces of Germans advanced to the district of Rocroy in Ardennes) marching in the direction of Rethel. Now a general action is taking place between the Meuse and Rethel and it will be impossible to see definitely the issue of this.

"Fourth, operations in the north: The French and British forces originally took up positions in the Dinant and Charleroi and at Mons. They encountered several repulses and the forcing of the Meuse by the Germans.

"The Germans seek continually to move toward the West. It was under these conditions that our English Allies, attacked by the enemy in greatly superior numbers, in the region of Le Cateau and Cambrai have withdrawn toward the south at the moment that our forces were operating in the district of Avesnes and Chimay. The retreating movement was prolonged during several days.

"In the meantime a general battle took place in the region of St. Quentin and Vermin at the same time in the Ham-Perronnes, district. This battle was marked by an important success by our right where we have thrown back the Prussian guard and the tenth Army Corps into the Oise.

"Owing to the progress of the German right wing our adversaries have limited their best corps and we had to mark new retirement."

German Loss Great.

Paris.—An officer wounded in the engagements in the North, declares that without exaggeration German casualties as compared with those of the allies bear a ratio of 20 to 1. This was due to the charge of massed infantry in an endeavor to break through the lines. The three-inch guns did execution heretofore unimaginable in the ranks that succeeded each other until the field was covered with dead and wounded.

GERMAN AIRMEN DROP BOMBS IN THE CITY OF PARIS.

Paris.—A German aeroplane flying at the height of 6,000 feet over Paris dropped a bomb into the city at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The bomb struck near L'Est Railway station, not far from the military hospital but did no damage. Though startled by this threatening occurrence Parisians remained tranquil.

The official communication issued by the military governor ordering that houses within the zone of action of the Paris forts be evacuated and razed has been the subject of much discussion and various rumors have spread throughout the city.

General Levroix, military editor of The Temps, takes a hopeful view of the situation, saying:

"The Germans continue their turning movement on their right. We have replied by assuming the offensive at Novion Horcien and at Guise. The results is indecisive in the first.

London.—Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "A German aviator flew over Paris and dropped five bombs, which fall in the most popular quarter of the city. In one case two women were wounded.

"One bomb fell in front of the shop of a baker and wine merchant at Rue Albat and Rue des Ministres, two on Quai de Valmy, one of which did not explode, while the other struck the walls of the Night Refuge, behind St. Martin's Hospital. Two others dropped in the Rue des Recollets and Rue Marcin, neither of which exploded.

"The aviator, who signed himself Lieutenant Van Heissen dropped manifestos on which was written: 'The German army is at the gates of Paris; you can do nothing but surrender.'"

RUSSIANS KILL 3,000 MEN.

London.—Desperate fighting continues along Austrian frontier says an official statement issued at St. Petersburg and telegraphed by the correspondent of the Reuter Telegraph Company.

"In East Prussia," says the Russian war office, "the garrisons and fortresses of Thorn and Graudenz East of the Vistula are taking part with a large number of siege guns. We have taken 3,000 prisoners in the operations east of Lemberg (capital of Galicia.)

"Near Podgorze (just south of the Vistula) the enemy lost 3,000 men and we captured four guns, a number of caissons of ammunitions and nine guns abandoned by Austrians when they crossed the Zolokia. North of Tomacheff, we took 1,000 prisoners and surrounded and defeated the Hungarian Fifteenth Division east of Tomacheff, entire regiments surrendering.

"The enemy is making his principal efforts in the region of Lubin (in Russian Poland, 95 miles southeast of Warsaw) where the fighting is fierce."

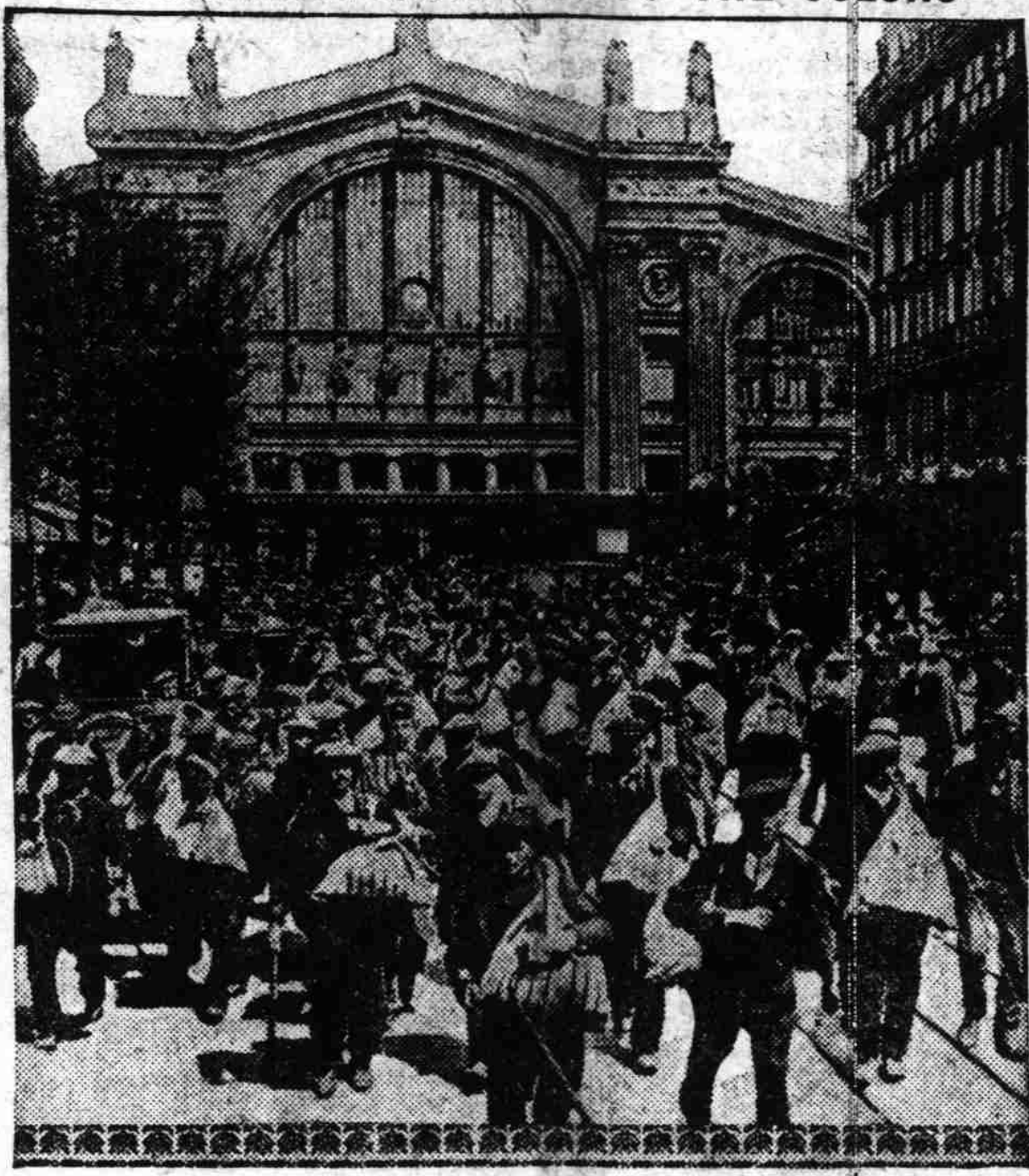
BRITISH ARMY HARASSED BY GERMAN CAVALRY.

London.—After four days of desperate fighting, the British army in France is rested, fitted and reinforced for the near great battle, according to an announcement by Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War. In a statement based on reports from Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces, the secretary says that the British, after struggling against tremendous odds, retired to a new line of defense where they have not been molested since Thursday. Their casualties are between 5,000 and 6,000. Since this fighting ceased the French on the right and left have brought the German attack to a standstill, it is declared.

Sends Code Messages.

Washington.—Both Germany and Great Britain have accepted the proposal of the United States that the wireless stations at Tuckerton, N. J., and Sayville, L. I., be permitted to send out code messages to belligerent countries subject to censorship by American naval officers.

FRENCHMEN RALLYING TO THE COLORS



French reservists from the country flocking into Paris to join their regiments.

PARIS PREPARES TO FIGHT.

Paris.—The decree issued by the military governor ordering all residents of the district within action of the city's defending forts to evacuate and destroy their houses within four days was a formal notice to inhabitants of the military zone, although many army engineers recently made a tour of the environs of the forts and explained that tenants might be called on to destroy property that was deemed an obstruction. Many houses in the line of fire are occupied by poor people. Many of these families lack resources and will be without refuge. Nevertheless they took the situation without complaint.

Preparations for an entrenched camp also took another form. Enormous stocks of food were placed in the state warehouses for provisioning Paris.

The Bois de Boulogne has been transformed into a vast pasture, filled with cows and sheep. The animals are guarded by reserves. The beautiful surroundings of the Chateau de Bagatelle have been given over entirely to sheep. The number of sheep pastured in the parks exceeds 10,000.

LONDON FEARS GERMANS.

Allies Made Ready For a Long Siege by the Enemy.

London.—News of the gravest character came from France, where in a single week the aspects of the operations have changed entirely. Last week the allied armies were pursuing an offensive campaign on all the frontiers. Now according to official news received from Berlin Emperor William is congratulating his people on the success of the German arms in the task of putting the "iron ring" around the allied armies from Cambrai, Department of Du Nord, France, to the Vosges, while Lord Kitchener, the British War Minister, came into Parliament with the announcement that troops from India were being called to help the British Army in France and that the British Army is to be reinforced immediately.

The only consolation offered the British public was the statement from Field Marshal Sir John French that in the heavy fighting against tremendous odds the British troops, who suffered severely, bore themselves with conspicuous bravery. It already is realized that the terrible struggle is only at its beginning and that the German plan of campaign, openly revealed to Sir William Edward Goschen, then British Ambassador to Germany, by Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, as shown by the official paper published a few days ago.

OPPOSE GERMAN ADVANCE.

London.—The conflict of millions at last is in progress.

Even the sinking of the German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse pales besides news of the Titanic battle and the realization that the Allies are fighting to block the road to Paris, with the Germans hardly farther away than New York is from Philadelphia.

Meanwhile the Russian host is drawing nearer to Berlin. Not even during the first great struggle between Europe and Asia on the far Manchurian Plains was the enormous battle fought in such impenetrable silence as far as concerns the outer world.

RUSSIANS CHECK ENEMY

APPARENTLY THE ADVANCE TO LUBIN DISTRICT HAS BEEN CHECKED.

British Seem to Have Left Unmolested Some Time Securing Reinforcements.

London.—Taking the French official announcement which mentions that the progress of the German right wing has forced the allies to yield further ground, would seem to indicate that Germans, notwithstanding repulses, are making steady advances toward Paris.

The Austrian invasion of Russia in the Lubin district, which aroused the apprehension of the allies, has, if Russian dispatches are to be relied upon, been blocked and the Muscovites claim to have turned the Russian defensive into an offensive action. There is no confirmation of the report that the Russians are in Koenigsberg.

If silence means that there is nothing doing, Sir John French's statement Sunday that the British had not been molested since Wednesday still holds good. Nothing is known by the public in London of new fighting either in northern or eastern France.

From Canada, India, Australia and South Africa the British army front will soon receive large reinforcements. Some of these men are said to have already landed in France.

In England the recruiting fever has not abated. At Liverpool today a battalion of 1,000 business men was filled within an hour and there was such an overflow that it was decided to enroll a second battalion.

The British government has started negotiations through the American consul at Berlin for an exchange with Germany and Austria of noncombatant prisoners.

BRITISH SING 4 GERMAN VESSELS.

London.—Fleets of Great Britain and Germany at last have come to grips, and, according to reports from London, victory lay with the British.

In a battle with British warships off the island of Heligoland, in the North Sea, the Germans are reported to have lost two cruisers and many of their destroyers were badly battered. The British claimed not to have suffered the loss of a vessel and declared there were few fatalities on board the vessels of their fleet. The German casualties were not stated.

The island of Heligoland, which lies 45 miles off the mouths of the Rivers Elbe and Weser, always has been regarded a point of great strategic value for the protection of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal and otherwise in the naval defence of Germany. Recent reports had it that a large part of the flower of the German Navy lay in the waters adjacent to the mouths of the Elbe and Weser and in the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

Louvain, a Belgian town of 50,000 inhabitants and with many historic buildings, is reported to have been burned by the Germans as an act of reprisal for alleged firing on German soldiers by Belgian citizens. The Belgians claim, however, that the people of Louvain did not commit the hostile act charged, but that it was the Germans themselves who fired on their

Polk County Hotel Directory

In the Land of the Sky—Charming and Captivating Scenery—Life Giving Ozone.

Perched on the edge of the SALUDA Appalachian plateau, with altitude of 2,250 feet, and approached from the south by a steep grade that calls for double locomotive service from Melrose, a few miles distant, is Saluda, the second point of interest on the southern approach of "The Land of the Sky." The ascent is made amid scenes of absorbing interest, dark and repelling forest, being replaced in quick succession by sunlit openings where passing glimpses can be caught of the flora of this most exquisite section. Rocks rise suddenly to alarming heights above the railroad bed, almost within reach of the startled traveler, to give place with just as startling rapidity to gorges through which dash some bold mountain stream on its way to join the silvery Pacolet River winding its way along the valley below.

Here and there can be caught glimpses of the recently constructed and splendid automobile road connecting the South—through a scenic landscape of wonderful loveliness with the older thoroughfares through Flat Rock, Hendersonville and Asheville, to the Tennessee line, and there is not one inch of this steep ascent that is not filled with promise of beauty, amply fulfilled when the traveler reaches his destination on the summit.

The accomplishment of the ascent brings not only fulfillment of promise of yearnings after the beautiful, but with it comes a sense of relief from the depression brought on by the heated spell in the lowlands. The rarified air from the surrounding heights plays in constant currents, laden with a wealth of life-giving ozone, and the incense of flowers, and there never occurs a night during the hottest season of any year when warm covering can be dispensed with. The scenery is replete with never-failing charm and variety, and the visitor to Saluda need never be at a loss for points of delightful interest in quest of which to utilize the rapidly stored energies evolved from existence in this bower of joy and health.

Saluda is an up-to-date and progressive town, with possibilities that are apparent at a glance to one who cares to look. It is making rapid strides, and keeping pace with the startling development apparent throughout this entire beautiful and favored section, but to the thousands who visit its hospitable hotels and boarding houses with unflinching constancy year after year, its quaint and quiet allurements grow with each returning season.

"There is more ozone in the atmosphere in and around Saluda than at other points in the range of the Blue Ridge Mountains owing to the conditions created by the currents of air from the higher altitudes in passing into the Tryon Valley below Saluda." —From Engineers' reports to U. S. Geological Dept.

TRYON

Tucked away among the foothills of the Southern Appalachians, 1,350 feet above sea level, on a gently undulating plateau of exceptional beauty and fertility, is the charming village of Tryon, one of the most delightful all-year-round resorts in America.

The plateau is pierced by the gorge of the Pacolet River, the waters of which, turbulent at times as they tumble down the mountains in their tortuous course to the valley, shimmer in the brilliant sunlight like a giant rope of silver.

This lovely hamlet, which looks for all the world as if it were a bit of English landscape transferred to the heart of heroic American mountains, forms the lower gateway to the "Land of the Sky" and the "Sapphire Country." It is the first station in North Carolina on the Spartanburg Division of the Southern Railway, twenty-eight miles northwest from Spartanburg, S. C., and forty-two miles southeast from Asheville, N. C., the route of which follows almost without deviation from Charleston, S. C., to Asheville, N. C., the historic Wilderness Trail over which the pioneer of early days trekked from the sea to the valley of the Ohio.

Times, not alone, but methods, have changed since those days of the early pioneers. Now a score of wonderful railroad trains speed every day along the old Wilderness Trail, bearing eager and busy passengers and the products of rich mines and fertile lands. Through that great gorge of the Pacolet River, in Tryon Township, the enterprising citizens of Polk County have constructed an automobile boulevard of great scenic beauty, connecting the great Southeast with Hendersonville, Asheville, and the upper mountain section.

The Tryon plateau is situated within a great topographical horse-shoe, formed by the mountains which nearly surround it. The opening of the shoe is toward the Southeast.

You will make no mistake in selecting one of these excellent places to spend your vacation, in "The Land of the Sky."

The Carolina Home

Mrs. W. C. Robertson, Proprietress. Central location. Baths. Commercial rate \$3 per day. Weekly rate \$7 to \$8.

SALUDA, N. C.

The Charles

MRS. J. W. LAMOTT Rates: Commercial \$2 per day. Weekly \$7 to \$10. Special Family Rates. No consumptives taken.

SALUDA, N. C.

Melrose Inn

A quiet and delightful family hotel. Modern. Rates upon application.

SALUDA, N. C.

Poplar Glenn

J. L. RENTZ, Proprietor. Large outside rooms. Hot and cold baths. Delightful breeze. Mountain spring water. Rates: \$1 to \$2. Special to families.

SALUDA, N. C.

The Esseola

MRS. J. K. CAMPBELL. Fine view. Lithia Water. Conveniently located. Rates: \$3.50 to \$10 per week.

SALUDA, N. C.

Pace House

MRS. H. H. FUDGE, Proprietress. Rates: \$8 per week and upward. Beautiful grounds. Tennis courts.

SALUDA, N. C.

Iona Lodge

MRS. S. S. OEHLER, Proprietress. Located in Saluda, near Piney Mountain. Fine water and scenery. Modern house. Rates: \$7 and up. Special rates to families.

SALUDA, N. C.

The Pines

MRS. M. E. LEONARD, Proprietress. Hot and cold bath. Central location. Rates: \$7 and up. Special rates by the month and to families.

SALUDA, N. C.

Fairview House

MRS. H. B. LOCKE, SALUDA, N. C. Modern conveniences. Fine location. Good table, fine water, near postoffice and library. No tubercular patients received. Terms: \$8 to \$10 per week. Special rates to parties.

The Mimosa

TRYON, N. C. A Most Delightful Summer Resort in The Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina. Where you can get the very best fare with all the comforts and conveniences of a MODERN HOTEL. At Reasonable Rates. An Ideal Place to Spend the Summer. JOHN A. MACRAE