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IN CRITICAL CLASH ON ROADS TO PARIS

WAR CRISIS IS REACHED IN THE BATTLES ON THE ROADS TO PARIS.

FRENCH MEET WITH SUCCESS

Russia is Making Efforts to Subdue Austria at Once—Austria Loses 4,000 Men—France Takes 30,000 Prisoners.

London.—The British and French forces, North and East of Paris have had further successes against the German invaders, according to the official bulletins issued while in Galicia the Russians continue with considerable success their attempt to envelop and defeat the Austrian army of 400,000 men under General Auffenberg.

For the moment, at least, interest centers in the campaign in France, for it is felt that the battle proceeding there is the first real crisis of the war and will have a vital effect on the outcome.

The Allies, according to bulletin issued by the French War Office, have successfully repulsed another German attempt to penetrate their left center between Ferchampsnoise and Vitry-Le-Francois where the roads and railways are more suited to the French movements than they would have been further north.

Report Great Losses.

Petrograd.—Refugees and deserters from the armies of Austria in Galicia, according to information obtained in official quarters have told the Russian military authorities that their losses have been enormous. A number of Austrian regiments were decimated. The Austrians, according to these refugees, are fearful of an uprising in the Crownland of Bukovina.

French Are Successful.

Paris.—An official communication issued by the French War Office says: "The left wing of the German forces, in their movement of retreat, having crossed the Petit Morin River, with a view to protecting their communications, have made violent but unsuccessful attacks against that part of our forces occupying the right bank of the River Ourcq."

"Our English Allies are continuing their offensive tactics in the direction of the Marne on the heights to the North of Sezanne.

"Our troops are progressing favorably though laboriously.

"On our right wing the situation is good before Nancy and in the Vosges. A severe engagement has been fought in the center with an alternative advancing and falling back."

Germans Suffer.

London.—An official statement says: "Fighting has been in progress further to the right along the line which includes Montmirail and Sompuis, neither side gaining advantage.

"Further to the right again, from Vitry-Le-Francois to Sermatzes Les Bains, the enemy has been pressed back in the direction of Rheims.

"At Luneville an attempt by the Germans to advance has been repulsed.

"Pressure against the enemy continued all along the Allied fronts. The British force has been engaged all day but the enemy opposed to it after stubborn resistance, retired and is now crossing to the North of the Marne.

"The Fifth French Army has advanced with equal success and reports many captures.

"The Sixth French Army on the Ourcq has been heavily engaged, but here also the enemy has been driven back.

"The German Army has suffered severely along the whole line, the advance having been resolutely pushed home.

"The British force again has sustained some casualties, but the number is small in relation to the nature of the fighting.

"The result of the two days operations up to the present is very satisfactory."

Drive Enemy Back.

London.—The British official press bureau issued the following announcement: "The general position continues satisfactory. The Allies are gaining ground on their left.

Fear Revolution.

Paris.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Havas Agency says that according to information received at the Russian Capital, the Austrians fear that a revolution will break out in Bukovina a Crownland of Austria-Hungary in the region of the Carpathian Mountains.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK FROM PARIS

The Allied Armies Engage in Battle With The Germans And Force Their Retreat

NEARLY A MILLION MEN

Fought in This Great Battle Which Extended 120 Miles in Length. Casualties Unknown

A decisive battle has been fought between the armies of the allies and the Germans before Paris. The Germans were forced to retreat in a northeast direction. The armies of the allies advanced over a front extending from Nantouil-Le-Haudouin, 25 miles northeast of Paris, to the great fortress of Verdun, in the department of the Meuse, and 20 miles west of the German frontier.

Almost simultaneously with the news of this great victory word was received of the defeat of the Germans at Prey-Sur-Oise by the allied troops under Sir John French the British commander. During this engagement, according to a telegram sent by General Pau, the French leader, the German imperial guard, under the command of the crown prince, was almost annihilated.

Two Great Wars in One After a month's fighting the European war has been centered in two great arenas. The one is the position of the allies and the German armies in France between the northern border and Paris, where the Germans are straining every muscle to get into Paris. The other is in Galicia, where the Russians are sweeping all before them in their rush to Berlin. The armies of the czar have taken Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and an important stronghold, from the Austrians. This has given them a commanding position in Austrian territory and only Przemsyl stands between them and the German border.

Germans Fear Russian Invasion. The Kaiser has been aware for some time that a great danger lies in this direction and when he learned of the continuous victories of the Russians over the Austrians in Galicia more than two hundred thousand German soldiers were moved from northern France and Belgium to protect the Austrian and German borders against Russian invasion.

While the operations of the Russian armies in East Prussia against the German forces have been on the verge of a disaster and the Russian military authorities admit a demoralizing defeat, the news brought from the Russian army fighting its way through Austrian Galicia has been that of great victories. So overwhelming has been the defeat administered to the Austrian armies in Galicia by the Russians that it is not thought possible the Austrians will be able to interfere but very little with Russian progress.

Peace Agreement by Allies The entire world was startled by an agreement reached by the allied powers of France, England and Russia that neither would make peace without the agreement of all three nations. When information of the agreement was received in Washington, the United States officials expressed the belief that this peace agreement of the allies indicated a long, drawn-out war.

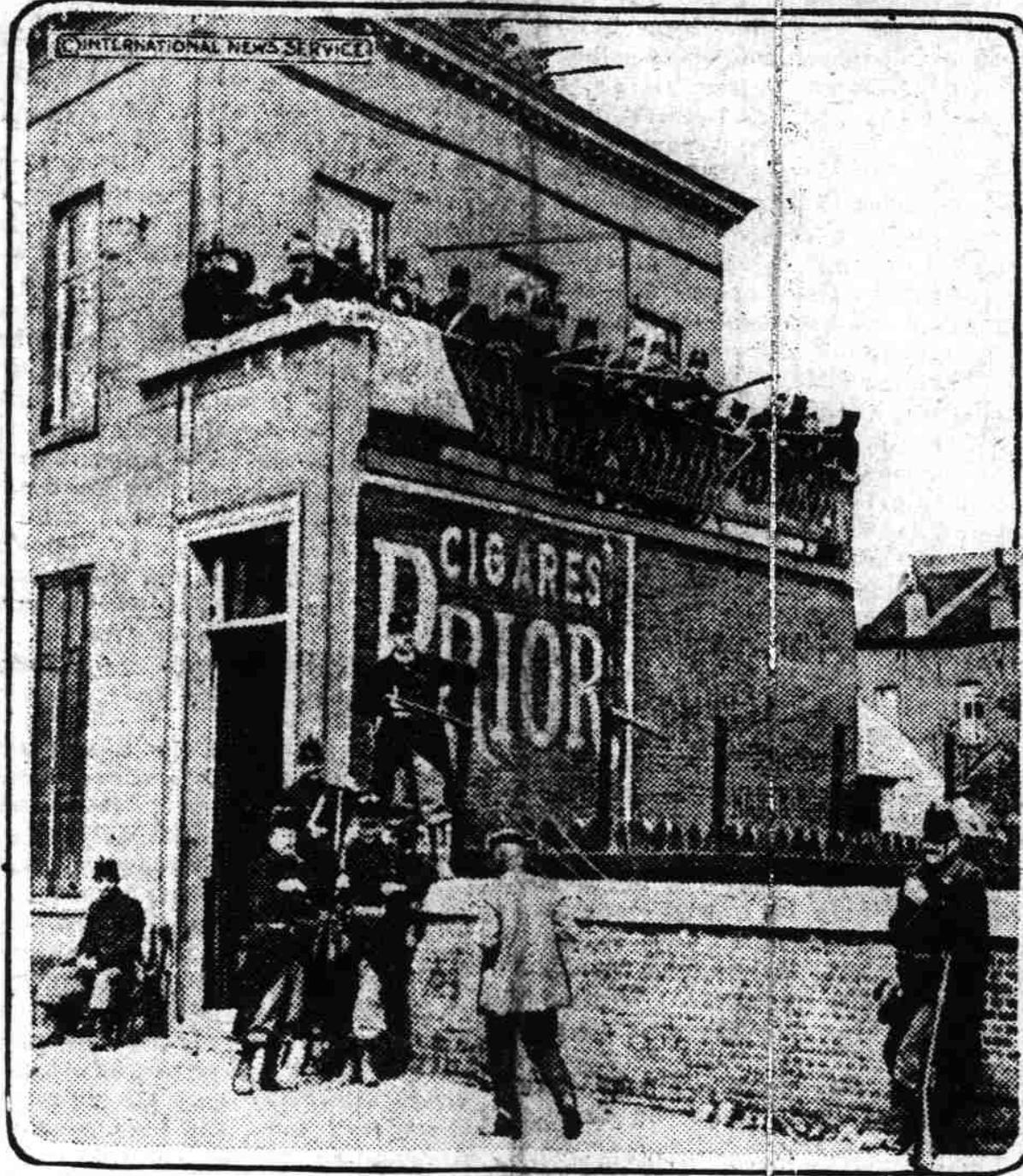
Cossacks Reinforce Allies in France The entire continent of Europe was surprised when Great Britain landed 80,000 Russian Cossacks in France to reinforce the allies on French soil. This was thought impossible because of the presence of the German warships and the fact that the North sea is heavily mined. Word has also been received that the Japanese have a number of transports ready with their destination unknown. It is generally believed, however, that the Japanese are preparing to look after the British interests in India.

The British war office has made the announcement that the casualties of the British army in France up to September first was 15,000. This, however, it was stated by the British officials, is hardly one-third of the losses of the Germans. Another call has been made by both Great Britain and France for more soldiers and while France called for a quarter of a million Great Britain placed no limit on the number of recruits wanted.

Germans Hurry to Galicia Rotterdam, Holland.—Americans arriving here from Germany report that large forces are going to the assistance of the Austrians in Galicia. The Germans comprise infantry for the most part because this arm of the Austrian service has not proved as efficient as had been expected.

Levy on Lille Placed by Germans London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Ostend quotes reservists from Lille as saying that a war levy of \$40,000,000 has been imposed on that district by the Germans.

READY FOR VAIN DEFENSE OF LOUVAIN



Belgians guarding the approach to a bridge at Louvain, the beautiful city which the Germans captured and utterly destroyed.

Germans Defeated Before Paris Paris.—From official communications given out in Paris, it is learned that the engagements to the east and northeast of the French capital developed into one of the most important battles of the campaign.

The armies of the allies are opposing the German advance over a front extending for about one hundred and twenty miles, from Nantouil-Le-Haudouin, twenty-five miles northeast of Paris, to the great fortress of Verdun, in the department of Meuse, and twenty miles west of the German frontier. The French troops were strongly supported by the British soldiers who passed through Paris several days ago.

In some quarters it is estimated that nearly a million troops are engaged in this fighting. Nearly all the railroads in every direction around the city were reserved for the use of the military authorities, while large numbers of private automobiles and taxicabs have been employed in conveying provisions to the scene of operations. The position chosen by the allied forces to give battle to the advancing invaders is declared to be most favorable, having near its center the strongly entrenched camp at Chalons-Sur-Marne.

The allies conducted their operations so successfully that a portion of the German forces were forced to retire. The Germans had reached the region around Goulommiers and La Ferté-Gaucher, respectively, thirty and forty miles to the east of Paris, when the detachments covering the flanks of the main German army encountered advanced detachments of the allies, who drove them back. The nearness of this fighting to Paris was responsible for the reports current that the sound of firing could be heard from the city itself. The day was beautifully clear and a strong wind from the east would tend to support the contention of those who declare they heard the sound of artillery.

The inhabitants of Paris gathered in great crowds near the gates of the city to watch the passage of military dispatch bearers. Germans Met Second Allied Army London.—The news contained in the French official communication that the Germans had fallen back before the vigorous advance by the allied troops on the line from Nantouil-Le-Haudouin to Verdun indicates that the Anglo-French forces have got on the flank of the German right wing, which passed by Paris to the north and was marching eastward to join with the crown prince's army coming south.

It has been suggested by military experts that Gen. Von Kluck's movement to the south was taken as a matter of precaution before the movement by the allies from the coast. It

Italy and Spain May Declare War London.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Bordeaux says: "Much attention is being paid here to the possible inclusion of Italy and Spain in the number of countries at war. "The strained relations between Italy and her former allies have been greatly aggravated in the past three days, while in spirit, it is said, public opinion is becoming most insistent for a declaration in support of Great Britain and France."

Rheims Taken by Germans Berlin.—Rheims has fallen into German hands without resistance. The army of Buelow has captured 12,000 men, 260 heavy, 150 light, guns, six colors.

German official dispatches admit that the fortress still remains in the hands of the French. French Reinforced at Maubeuge London.—According to reports current in military quarters in London, a portion of the British expeditionary force is at Maubeuge, a French fortress of the first class in the department du Nord, assisting the French

NATION IS CALLED TO PEACE PRAYER

PRESIDENT WILSON PROCLAIMS SUNDAY, OCT. 4, DAY OF NATIONAL SUPPLICATION.

GATHER IN THE CHURCHES

Peace For All the World, Mercy for the Warring Nations, Are the Objects of the Prayer.

Washington.—President Wilson has signed a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to pray for peace in Europe. The proclamation sets aside October 4 as a day of prayer.

The President's proclamation follows:

"Whereas great Nations of the world have taken up arms against one another and war now draws millions of men into battle when the counsel of statesmen have not been able to save from the terrible sacrifice;

"And, whereas, in this, as in all things, it is our privilege and duty to seek counsel and succor of Almighty God, humbling ourselves before Him, confessing our weakness and our lack of any wisdom equal to these things;

"And, whereas, it is the especial wish and longing of the people of the United States in prayer and counsel and all friendliness, to serve the cause of peace;

"Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do designate Sunday, the fourth day of October next, a day of prayer and supplication and do request all God-fearing persons to repair on that day to their places of worship, there to unite their petitions to Almighty God, that overruling the counsel of men, setting straight the things they cannot govern or alter, taking pity on the Nations now in the throes of conflict, in His mercy and goodness showing a way where men can see none He vouchsafe His children peace again and restore once more that concord among men and Nations without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship, nor any wholesome fruit or toil or thought in the world; praying also to this end that He forgive us our sins, our ignorance of His Holy will, our willingness and many errors, and lead us in the paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts and counsels that purge and make wise.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and authorized the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and fourteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON, "By the President; "WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, "Secretary of State."

MANNING DEFEATS RICHARDS.

South Carolina Voters Give Manning, Betha, Shealey and Aiken A Majority.

Columbia, S. C.—Richard I. Manning, a planter and banker, was nominated for governor in the second South Carolina Democratic primary defeating John G. Richards by a majority estimated at 25,000. A. J. Betha, for lieutenant governor, and Frank W. Shealey for railroad commissioner, were nominated by substantially the same majorities. The three nominees were recognized as opponents of the state administration. Returns from the Third Congressional district indicate that Representative Wyatt Aiken was renominated over Fred H. Dominick by a majority of about 4,000 votes.

Manning will succeed Gov. Cole L. Bleasie in January, action by the primary being equivalent to election. Governor Bleasie was defeated for the United States senate by Senator E. D. Smith, incumbent, in the first primary two weeks ago.

Cotton Trade More Cheerful.

New York.—Rather a more cheerful feeling appeared to be developing in the cotton trade here. Possibly this was partly due to a more optimistic view of the European situation and increasing hope of an early settlement of the war, but beyond such considerations the small ginning returns to September 1 suggested determined holding in the seed, as well as bad weather during August, and there were also reports of an improving spot demand. Local spot people said that some export demand had developed.

70 FARM PRODUCTS

SOMETHING OF WHAT ONE MAN IS DOING IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

YIELDS ARE PHENOMINAL

Mr. J. L. Hartley and His Farm at Linville One of the Most Interesting in Tar Heel State.

Charlotte.—The wonderful productiveness of the Western North Carolina mountain country has been referred to frequently. The apples to be found in and about the Brushy Mountains near Taylorsville, Blowing Rock, Linville and Alta Pass, Waynesville and Brevard are not to be surpassed anywhere in the country, the Hood River valley not being excepted. In all forms of garden truck, strawberries, etc., the valleys of the Western North Carolina region excel. Very little fertilizer is required and the yields are not only abundant but the quality is super fine.

Mr. L. D. Lowe of Banner Elk, in writing about Mr. J. L. Hartley's farm at Linville, has many interesting facts to record which indicate something of the amazing fertility of this soil. North Carolina people have had abundant occasion to test the quality of Mr. Hartley's truck for he has supplied the hotels in Linville for a long time. Mr. Lowe is quoted as follows in a recent issue of The Avery Vim:

"It may be of interest to your readers to be informed what can be produced through this section, so I will give you the result of what one man is doing by way of farming and gardening. Mr. J. L. Hartley has a 200-acre farm at Linville, which has an elevation of something like 4,200 feet, and also has a small garden at his house near Linville River. He told me that he had grown this year 70 different varieties of farm products on his mountain farm and in his dwelling. He has something like two acres in strawberries and commenced marketing his strawberries on the 28th of May, and finished on July 3. He began marketing raspberries on July 1 and finished on August 5. His first peaches were ripe on the 5th of July; and he has a success of this luscious fruit and he will have this crop ripening continually until the last of November. He says he has a process of spraying which will retard the peach buds in the spring and keep them back for three weeks, and by spraying under this method he can avoid the effect of the late frost and insure a good crop of peaches for that season; but he says he is not yet ready to give this little secret to the public."

Gives Asheville A Boost.

Asheville.—Following the publication of a signed editorial in the Hearst newspapers calling the attention of the American tourists to various resort sections of this country which could be visited to advantage during the European war, in which no mention was made of Western North Carolina, the secretary of the local board of trade yesterday wrote to the editor inviting him to come to the Land of the Sky as the guest of the local civic organizations for an extended stay in the mountains of North Carolina.

Calling attention to the fact that there are 20 mountains within a half-day's drive of Asheville higher than Mount Washington, and pointing out that the government has bought the Vanderbilt tract of 88,000,000 acres for its eastern park, the secretary urges Mr. Hearst to consider the invitation seriously and to advise him when he may be expected to come to this city to see the attractions of which Asheville is the center.

Gunmen Get Sentence.

Charlotte.—Convicted of having committed a secret assault upon Assistant Chief Neal Elliott and Patrolman A. Ben Moore of the local police force with intent to kill, the four young white men, Jim Knotts, Hiram Sykes, Jesse Helms and Will Stamey, received sentences recently at the hands of Judge Shaw aggregating 48 years in the penitentiary. Knotts was sentenced to serve 15 years; Sykes and Helms 12 years each and Will Stamey four years. Notice of appeal was filed by the defendants.

Can Store Much Cotton.

Fayetteville.—The problem of providing adequate storage facilities for holding this year's cotton crop is not worrying the cotton men of Fayetteville and the country the town serves. There are already in this city brick cotton warehouses offering a capacity of approximately 25,000 bales. These warehouses were built according to specifications laid down by insurance companies and generally command law insurance rates. In addition practically all the cotton mills have large warehouses.