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ESTABLISHED MAY, 1894.

SUBMARINE SINKS 3 BRITISH SHIPS

BRITISH CRUISERS ABOKIR,
HOGUE AND CRESSY SUNK
IN NORTH SEA.

FRENCH CLAIM ADVANCE

Russians Fighting in Galicia.—Ser-
vians Report Another Victory.
Germans Retake Plateau.

London.—The daring raid of Ger-
man submarines across the North
Sea, which resulted in the sinking
of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue
and Cressy has diverted attention
momentarily from the battlefields of
the country.

This was one of the things the
British navy had been led to expect.
For the Germans frankly had avowed
that their plan was to reduce British
naval superiority by submarine raids
and the sinking of mines, and they
have been training their young officers
for sallies of this kind. Never-
theless, it came as a shock to English-
men that big ships such as those sunk
could so easily be attacked and de-
stroyed while the German fleet has
remained in safety in its mine and
torpedo protected harbors.

However, the British fleet must
keep the seas to insure Great Britain's
food supply and in doing so must run
great risks. The ships sunk, while
absolutely still were useful vessels and
it is no little satisfaction to England
to know her cruiser fleet still is dou-
ble in number that of the Germans and
that as Winston Spencer Churchill,
first lord of the admiralty, has said,
they will be able to build during the
war three to Germany's one. Mean-
time there have been no important
changes of the battle fronts in North-
ern France. The opposing armies con-
tinue to gain a little here and lose a
little there. These gains may tell in
the long run, but have brought no
decisive result for either side.

The French official report issued
today again lays some stress on
the announcement that an advance is
being made by the allies' left wing
on the right bank of the River Oise,
from which point both the public and
the military experts look for first
indications of how the battle is likely
to end.

Although official reports do not go
beyond saying that the Germans have
been forced to give ground before the
French attacks, and speak of Noyon
and the district around that city as
the center of operations, some cor-
respondents describe the allies' left
as extending from just west of Noyon
to as far north as Lescatet from
which point or Peronne, the new
army of which there have been so
many reports but no confirmation is
supposed to be operating to threaten
the German right wing.

If this is true, the German right
is in a dangerous position, for it can-
not extend much farther north or
west of St. Quentin. Its position runs
thence by way of Chauny and south
of Laon to north of Rheims.

On the plateau of Craonne severe
fighting has been going on for days
but there is no late information as
to whether the Germans or the allies
hold the commanding positions here.

The allies held the plateau a few
days ago but the German officials re-
port claims it has retaken it together
with the village of Betheny.

FRENCH ANNOUNCE RESULTS.

Tell of Battle Along the Oise and
Aisne.—Cannonading Continues.
Paris.—The following official an-
nouncement was made in Paris:

"Along the entire front, from the
Oise to the Wevre, the Germans
manifested September 21, a certain
activity without, however, obtaining
appreciable results.

"First.—On our left wing on the
right bank of the River Oise the Ger-
mans were obliged to yield ground
before the French attacks. Between
the Oise and the Aisne the situation
remains unchanged. The enemy has
not delivered any serious attack, con-
taining himself with a continued can-
nonading.

"Second.—On the center, between
Rheims and Souvain, the enemy at-
tempted an offensive movement which
was repulsed, while between Souvain
and the Argonne we have made some
progress. Between the Argonne and
the River Meuse there has been no
change.

"In the Wevre district the enemy
made a violent effort; he attacked the
heights of the Meuse along the front
between Tresauvaux, Vigneulles and
Rancourt, without, however, suc-
ceeding in gaining position on these
heights.

RUSSIANS CHECK GERMAN ADVANCE

Czar's Armies Are Beginning To Control
The Situation In East
Prussia

BATTLE OF THE AISNE

Continued in France Between Ger-
mans and Allied Armies for
Ten Days

For ten days the armies of Germany
and the allied armies of Great Britain
and France have been struggling
against each other in the northern
part of France with no definite results.
The Germans are strongly entrenched
in the mountains in the region of the
Noyon, northwest of Paris. Their bat-
tle line extends to the river Meuse,
north of the Verdun. Reinforcements,
probably from Lorraine, have greatly
strengthened their ranks. In Galicia
the Russians have checked the armies
of Germany. They have also begun an
assault on the fort at Przemsyl, the
last stronghold of the Austrians in Gal-
icia. The Japanese armies marching
on Kiao-Chow, a fortified city of the
German possessions in China, have
met and defeated a detachment of the
German army in China.

Allies Win Battle of Marne.
When the German armies invaded
France from Belgium they swept the
allies before them and pushed steadily
forward until they were almost under
the walls of Paris. Then the tide of
the battle turned. The allies were the
pursuers and the Germans the pursued.
This was known as the battle of the
Marne. The battle ended when the
Germans had been driven north of the
Aisne river and the allies were the
victors.

Three Million Men Engaged.
It is predicted that the battle of the
Aisne will be even more appalling
than the battle of the Marne. Military
experts estimate that there are nearly
3,000,000 men assembled on a battle
line about 110 miles long. Thousands
of lives will be sacrificed in the at-
tempt of the armies of the defenders
to push the invaders out of France.

The Germans have left a sufficient
force in Belgium to protect their re-
treat through that country in the
event they are forced to fall back.

Reinforcements For Germans.
Word has been received that Ger-
many has recalled the armies she sent
from the north of France and Belgium
to East Prussia to check the onward
rush of the Czar's armies through
East Prussia, and will send them to
the assistance of the Germans in
France.

Move For Peace Is On.

The negotiations that have been go-
ing on between the United States and
Germany with regard to a movement
for peace have given little encourage-
ment. Von Bethmann-Hollwegg, the
imperial chancellor of Germany, has
suggested to United States Ambassa-
dor Gerard at Berlin that the United
States secure terms of peace from
Great Britain, France and Russia.
"Germany," he said, "wants permanent
peace and protection from further war-
fare." President Wilson announced he
would continue his efforts along this
line.

Russians Moving Forward.

Undaunted by the former defeat at
Königsberg, in East Prussia, the Rus-
sians are preparing to take advantage
of the withdrawal of a large portion of
the German soldiers in that vicinity,
who have been ordered to the relief
of the Kaiser's armies in France, and
are planning another assault on Königs-
berg. The Russians are also en-
joying victories against the Austro-
German armies in Poland. The armies
of the Czar in Galicia and Poland are
already marching on Berlin and in the
event they are successful in defeating
the Germans in East Prussia it will
be only a short time before there will
be three great armies pushing their
way to Berlin.

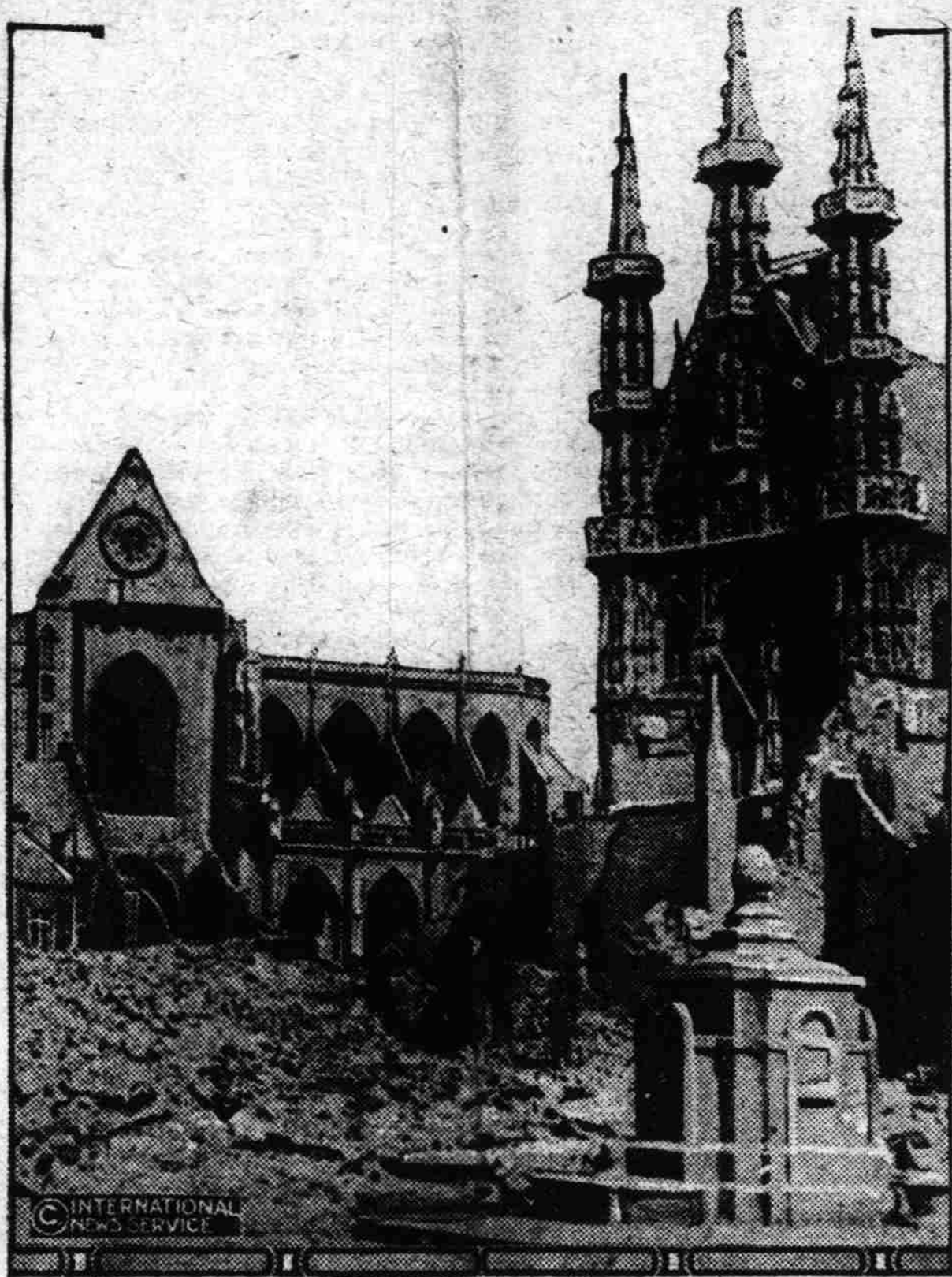
Fighting Spreads to Asia

The European war during the past
week spread to Asia and Africa. The
Japanese, who declared war against
Germany several weeks ago, have be-
gun an attack on the German posses-
sions in China. The British forces
in Africa have begun a campaign
against the Germans in Africa.

Austria In Deep Gloom.

The deepest gloom overspreads Aus-
tria. The government has called the
last reserves to the colors. News of
victories over the Servians was given
out to the people of Austria, but this
has not helped to dispel the depres-
sion caused by the continual defeats
suffered by their soldiers fighting the
Russians in Galicia. Vienna lives in
constant fear that the Russians will
change their course in Galicia and in-
stead of continuing on to Berlin they
will encircle the Carpathians and be-
siege the capital of the dual-monarchy.

LOUVAIN'S CATHEDRAL IN RUINS



The magnificent cathedral of Louvain, the interior of which was utterly wrecked by the German troops, although the outer walls remain standing. At the right is the beautiful old hotel de ville, or town hall, which almost alone of the city's buildings was spared.

Petrograd.—The official statement
from the chief of general staff says
that the Russians are bombarding the
fortress of Przemsyl, whose artillery
has opened fire.

The statement follows:
"Austrian troops which attempted
to check our advance in front of Bara-
now and Ranirhow (Galicia) were re-
pulsed with heavy losses.

"Fighting is going on against the
garrison at Przemsyl, who have re-
pulsed with artillery fire.

"Russian troops crossing the forest
are finding batteries abandoned by the
Austrians.

New York.—Col. Nicolai Golejewski,
military attache of the Russian embas-
sy, gave out an official statement from
his headquarters here as follows:

"In Eastern Prussia General Rennen-
kampf finally has checked the German
advance.

"In Austria we are continuing the
pursuit of the enemy. Our troops have
drawn near the fortress of Przemsyl
and the fortifications of Sieniawa (Si-
niawa) and Jaroslaw (Jaroslau).

British and Germans Lose Ships

London.—There has not been a gun
fired in the North Sea for days, so far
as the British public knows, but the
admiralty issued bulletins of impor-
tant encounters in far-off waters. Suc-
cesses and misfortunes were chronicled
impartially.

The German protected cruiser Königs-
berg caught the British light cruiser
Pegasus, overhauling her machinery in
Zanzibar harbor and attacked and
disabled her. The British lost heavily
and the Königsberg was able to
steam away.

25 British Were Killed

The German cruiser, while on the
same class as the British, had more
modern guns, which outranged those
of her antagonist.

The British loss is given as twenty-
five killed and eighty wounded.

The German cruiser Emden captured
six British merchant steamers in the
bay of Bengal in six days and sank
five of them. The Emden reappeared
in Rangoon, possibly having taken
part in other exploits, as yet not
known.

On the British side of the score was
the sinking of a German merchant
cruiser, supposed to have been the
Cap Trafalgar or the Berlin, by the
former Cunard liner Carmania familiar
to trans-Atlantic travelers, also armed
as a cruiser on September 14 in waters
which the admiralty describes as "off
the east coast of South America." The
British loss was small, nine killed and
twenty-six wounded. The German loss
is unknown.

Germany Urges Italy's Aid

Rome.—Germany continues to try
to influence public opinion with all
kinds of publications; the latest be-
ing a pamphlet in Italian which has
been widely distributed and bears the
title, "The Truth About the War." Among
the collaborators of the article are
Count Ernest Von Revontlow, the
naval expert; Mathias Erberger, leader
of the clerical center in the German
reichstag, and Joseph Frederich Nauman
and Count Oppendorf, also members
of the reichstag.

Kaiser Awards Many Iron Crosses

Berlin.—Denial is given the report
of the death of Col. Von Reuter, who
was in command of the German regi-
ment at the time of the Zabern affair.

Herr Bassermann, the noted national
liberator, member of the reichstag, who
is a corps captain, has been awarded
the iron cross and promoted to major
for bravery.

Prince August William, who is serv-
ing in a minor rank, has been awarded
the iron cross. All the sons of the
German emperor, except Prince Adal-
bert, who is in the navy, have been
so decorated.

"According to a wounded German of-
ficer, now in a hospital at Cracow, the
Austrians and Hungarians fought the
Russians with a courage and pugnacy
defying description.

"One must see them," he said, "to
appreciate the gigantic tasks they have
performed."

British Detain Many Germans

London.—The number of "alien en-
emies" in the United Kingdom, which is
estimated at from 50,000 to 80,000,
including women and children, daily be-
comes a matter of more concern. Most
of the better class have received po-
lice permits to remain at liberty, re-
porting at stated time to the police
stations. Of these many continue in
employment, but the discharging of
clerks, teacher, governesses and ser-
vants of German or Austrian birth is
becoming more common as the war
feeling grows.

Shower Arrows Upon Germans

Berlin.—A shower of steel arrows,
released by French aviators over a
mile high in the air, is the most mod-
ern terror of war, according to ac-
counts of German wounded, printed in
the Munich Medical Weekly. The ar-
rows, which are of pressed steel, from
four to six inches long and a quarter
of an inch in diameter, have a heavy
pointed head and a skeletonized shaft.
The arrows seem to have caused more
surprise than actual damage. Only
one man was killed by a head wound
in the attack described, the others
causing flesh wounds.

Japanese Victory in China

Tokio.—Lieutenant-General Kamio,
commander-in-chief of the Japanese
armies moving on Kiao-Chow, reports
that he met and repulsed a German
detachment.

The official announcement of the
skirmish says the troops, landing at
Laoshan bay, forty miles north of Kiao-
Chow, moved southward about ten
miles and encountered the enemy in
a fortified position at Wang-Kohuang,
thirteen miles east of Tsimo.

Germans Deny Defeats

Washington.—The German embassy
received the following wireless from
Berlin:

"All the French-English reports of
victories of battles in France are un-
true. The German retreat of the west-
ern wing was a practical maneuver not
affecting the strategical position. The
French attempt to break through the
center of the German position was
victoriously repulsed.

"There is confirmation of German
successes at several points of the
long extended battlefield.

STATE OF VIRGINIA VOTES DRY BY 32,000

STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION WINS
A SWEEPING VICTORY AT
THE POLLS.

ONLY FEW CITIES VOTE WET

Alexandria, Norfolk, Williamsburg
and Richmond Vote Wet, While
Danville, Portsmouth Vote Dry.

Richmond, Va.—The statewide pro-
hibition forces won a sweeping vic-
tory at the polls in Virginia, returns
at midnight showing that they had
won by a majority of 32,825. This
figure will be increased largely in
favor of the drys when further returns
are received from counties which to-
night are inaccessible. With com-
plete returns from all the cities and
44 of the 100 counties and with scat-
tering returns from other counties,
the total votes is 121,763. It is es-
timated that the final total vote will
reach 150,000. Of this vote the drys
received 77,453 as against 44,618 for
the local optionists. The cities
which were expected to roll up a ma-
jority for the local optionists sprung
a surprise by giving 1,315 for the drys.
Only four cities, Alexandria, Nor-
folk, Williamsburg and Richmond re-
turned majorities for the wets. The
total vote cast by the cities was 40,
977 of which the drys got 21,146.

PASSES SUBSTITUTE MEASURE.

Takes the Place of the River and
Harbor Bill and Carries \$20,000,000.

Washington.—Prompt passage by
the senate of a substitute measure
providing \$20,000,000 to be expended
by the army engineers on existing
projects, finally ended the long fil-
luster against the river and harbor
appropriation bill, which originally
carried \$53,000,000. The bill now
goes to the House, where it is expected
to precipitate another vigorous fight.

When the commerce committee, un-
der the senate's instructions, brought
in the substitute no show of opposi-
tion was offered and the measure
passed without a record vote.

Senator Simmons who led the long
fight against the filibuster, made it
lengthy speech just before the vote.
He defended the original measure and
discussed the theory of waterway im-
provement and the policy heretofore
pursued.

A tribute to Senator Burton and
the other opponents of the bill who
conducted the successful filibuster,
was paid by Senator Stone of Mis-
souri, who declared, however, that
despite the defeat of the bill, the sen-
timent of the country was overwhelm-
ingly in favor of liberal waterway
improvement.

Huerta Debt Problem to Mexico.

Washington.—Officials here expres-
sed the opinion that any problems aris-
ing over the pledge of Mexican cus-
toms by General Huerta to guarantee
a foreign loan probably would have
to be dealt with by the future Mexi-
can Government. This is one of the
questions being considered in nego-
tiations for the transfer of authority
at Vera Cruz.

General Carranza was reported at
the time of the consummation of the
loan as saying he would not recognize
the integrity of any loans advanced
to the Huerta regime. The United
States is interested because part of the
bonds are held by American bankers.
The loan amounted to about \$78,000,
000 and was made last autumn.

French bankers hold 45 per cent of
the bonds, German and English 19
per cent each, while 11 per cent of
the bonds were disposed of in the
United States. The remaining frac-
tion is held by Mexican bankers. To
guarantee this loan 38 per cent of
Mexican import and export duties
were pledged.

More than a million dollars collect-
ed in customs duties at Vera Cruz
during the American occupation is
impounded to be turned over to the
Mexicans when the United States re-
tires from the port.

Plant No Cotton in 1915.

Jackson, Miss.—No cotton at all
should be planted in 1915 in the op-
inion of the majority of the members
of the Mississippi division of the
Southern Cotton Association in con-
vention here. The 50 delegates to the
general cotton convention to be held
in New Orleans September 29, will
be instructed to place that recom-
mendation before the convention.
The planters took this stand because
they believed surplus would supply
the world for more than a year.

HOLDING COTTON FORCING PRICES

FARMERS ARE STICKING TENACI-
OUSLY TO STAPLE AND PRICE
IS GOING UP.

CHARLOTTE FIRMS AIDING

Many Companies Continue to Come
To Rescue of Farmers and Agree
to Purchase.

Charlotte.—The upward trend of
the price of cotton and the equally
noticeable deficit in receipts of the
local platform are taken to witness
heartily to the efficiency of the buy-
and-hold movement which is in full
force in this community as it is all
through the South. Only one bale of
cotton was recorded on the day's mar-
ket and it sold for nine cents, the
price that is now being offered here
for good middling. This, as a matter
of fact, is the price at which cotton is
selling throughout the South and the
general tendencies of the market are
decidedly upward. Mecklenburg far-
mers are not selling their staple yet.
Whether they will later be forced
to the market by the pressure of
indebtedness remains to be seen, the
indications being, however, that by
the time they are compelled to face
their debts, the price of cotton will
be attractive enough to make them
sell. Until this price is reached it
does not look as if they intend to
bring their cotton in.

The canvass is being continued
among the merchants and business
men of the city and the farmers of
the county. The canvass in the city
goes along, but it is believed that for
the most part the individual work here
has about been concluded and what
cotton is taken off the hands of the
farmers by the people of the city will
come through accounts, merchants
agreeing to take cotton in exchange
for accounts or in lieu of cash for
commodities which they may want to
buy. This is likely to take a consid-
erable quantity of the staple off the
market in view of the fact that to-
ward the latter part of the year the
planters will begin to look around for
their supplies for the ensuing year.
If they are able to exchange their
cotton of this season for supplies to
be used in raising the crops of next
they figure that they will be wonder-
fully aided in this regard and by the
operation of this exchange plan.

MAY SUBSTITUTE COTTON.

Indian Shipments of Burlap Fail to
Reach Destination.

Wilmington.—On account of the
failure of recent shipments of burlap
to this country from India to reach
their destination the Willard Bag &
Manufacturing Co., this city, has been
forced to close its plant temporarily.
This concern has 500,000 yards ship-
ped from Calcutta, India, the first
week in August but the German vessel
in which it was shipped was captured
by an English cruiser. The British
Government, however, has guaran-
teed the shipment of this and similar
consignments to America and it is ex-
pected to arrive in the near future.

There is a movement on foot to
substitute cotton for jute and this
would add considerably to the de-
mand, as there are between 50 and
60 million yards of burlap imported
monthly. However, cotton cloth costs
just twice what burlap does and this
is expected to make it rather difficult
to make the proposed movement a
success, especially if the British Gov-
ernment is able to carry out its guar-
antee.

Able to Hold Cotton.

Maiden.—The bank here has inau-
gurated a plan of helping farmers to
hold their cotton off the market un-
til the price advances. However, very
little of the staple is being brought
in. The farmers of this section are
more independent of the price of cot-
ton than those of some other sections
for the reason that they raise quan-
tities of grain as well as cotton.

Query For Debate.

Chapel Hill.—The query that will be
discussed this year by the schools
having membership in the High
School Debating Union of North Caro-
lina is: "Resolved, That the United
States should adopt the policy of sub-
sidizing its merchant marine engaged
in foreign trade." This query was
decided upon after considerable delib-
eration by committee from the uni-
versity, and is thought that wide-
spread interest throughout the state
will attend its discussion by the high
school boys and girls.