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FRENCH'S REASONS FOR A LONG FIGHT

JOHN FRENCH SAYS SLOW MOVEMENTS CAUSED BY TERRITORY COVERED.

CHANGE IN SITUATION

News of Activity in Far East.—No Cruisers Sinks 4 More Ships.

While the French and British officials indicate satisfaction with the situation along the front in France and confidence in outcome, an unofficial report from London declares the German right has broken and is being pursued by the Allies.

This report also declares the Germans have been surrounded in the Somme Department and that Peronne has been recaptured. The official bureau at London, while making objection to the publication of these reports, declined to take any responsibility for their correctness.

Announcement by both French and British officials declared there had been no change in the situation which previously had reported as favoring the Allied army to some degree. Narrative from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters, issued at London by the official press bureau as the reason for the long-drawn-out battle, which has lasted 18 days, says, "is so great as to render slow efforts to maneuver and march and the flank in order to escape costly expedient of a frontal attack against heavily fortified positions."

Refers to the fiercely-contested positions of the Allies' left in an effort to outflank the German right under General von Kluck. In the operations French and British, reinforced, have been engaged several days, and the encounters times are reported to have been unprecedented.

In the Far East there are signs of more activity on the part of the Japanese, who are engaged in Tung Sui, China. The Japanese have captured the heights outside of Tsing-tai, the Capital, overlooking sea against the German concession of Kiaochow, in Shan, the German main line of defense.

These troops have blown up the bridge at Tayu-Ho, six miles from Wie-Hsien, which also has been occupied by the Japanese and are apparently opposing Japanese operations in Shan-Tung provinces.

Reports of the Russian campaign against Austria and Germany are a period of comparative calm as the great armies of these nations are getting into position for offensive and defensive.

British cruiser squadron under Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, who recently commanded British ships in Mexican waters, has arrived at Punta Arenas, Strait of Magellan, and is believed to be on its way to the Pacific.

The German cruiser Emden, which captured six British steamers, sank five of them in the Bay of Bengal, has sunk four more and captured a collier.

The Italian Government has issued orders to Italians who have taken service in the army of their country now at war, that this breach of neutrality is punishable by imprisonment.

Dispatches declare the Germans have begun their attack on the line of the Antwerp defenses; they have recaptured Malines, occupied an important railway station and are bombarding Lierre, ten miles from Antwerp, where houses have been destroyed.

German Paper Suppressed.—The Vorwaerts, a German paper, has been suppressed and its publication forever forbidden, according to an Amsterdam dispatch from the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Five British Sunk.—The official bureau announced that the German cruiser Emden sank four British steamships and a collier. The admiralty announced that the German cruiser Emden, during the past few days, has sunk and captured the Indian ocean steamers Tumeric, King of the South and Foyle, and captured the steamers Bursk. The crews of the vessels were transferred to the steamer Greyfede, which also was captured, but later released in order to take the crews to Colombia.

PRUSSIA FEARS RUSSIAN ARMIES

Kaiser Orders Great Number Of Soldiers To Strengthen Forces Guarding East Prussia

BATTLE OF AISNE UNSETTLED

Armies Of Allies And Germans In a Desperate Struggle For Supremacy—Many Killed

In all history there is no record of a battle rivaling in importance the great struggle that is now going on between the allied armies of France and Great Britain against the Germans north of the Aisne river in the northern part of France. It has lasted for more than two weeks and from the reports received daily it appears that neither side has gained an appreciable advantage. To obtain even an idea of the losses sustained by both the allies and the Germans is an utter impossibility.

Troops To East Prussia

The German kaiser, as the head of the army of the empire, is indeed in desperate straits. On the French frontier his soldiers are fighting one of the world's greatest battles. At the same time there is another grave danger looming up on the frontier of East Prussia, where the Russian hordes are coming steadily onward, seriously threatening that portion of Germany with invasion. The kaiser is said to have dispatched thousands of soldiers to East Prussia to effectively stop the Russians.

Germany May Face Hunger

Another peril facing the German people, that of hunger. It is only a question as to how long the present food supply of Germany will hold out. Great Britain is determined to cut off Germany from food supplies from the outside world. Austria-Hungary has none to spare. England is already supplying food to the Belgians, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden have all announced their intentions not to ship foodstuffs or other contraband articles for fear of violating their neutrality. With the German fleet bottled up in the Kiel canal it would be almost impossible for the Germans to land food supplies either on the North sea or on the Baltic sea.

Italy Prepares for war

Turkey is still defiant, but has made no warlike move in the past week. Little has been heard from Italy during the past few days, but persistent rumors have it that the Italians have renounced their alliance with Germany and Austria, and in the event they become engaged in the present European war it will be in sympathy with the allied armies. It is reported that Italy has massed a great number of troops along the Austrian frontier. The Belgians are doing their part in harassing the German soldiers in Belgium.

Victory For The Japs

The Japanese have been gathering their forces around the German provinces in China. Recent dispatches from Tokio say that the Japs engaged the German soldiers on the outskirts of Tsing-Tau. After a skirmish of several hours the Germans were forced to retreat within the walls of the city, which is the capital of the German provinces. Much interest is being manifested in the campaign of the Japs against the Germans in China. Although the Japs claim they are waging their warfare against the Germans in China for the purpose of taking this territory from them and returning it to China, the Germans claim the Japs have a more selfish motive in view.

Servians Suffer Heavy Losses

Little Serbia is having all she can do to hold her own with her powerful enemy, Austria. For more than two weeks the Servian and Austrian troops have been battling along the Drina river. The result of these battles is unknown, but it is reported that the Servians have suffered heavy losses. There has been very little news from Bosnia since the Servians and Montenegrins captured Sarajevo, the capital, from the Austrians. This is the city in which Archduke Ferdinand, heir apparent to the Austrian throne, and his wife were murdered, which was one of the principal factors in causing the present European war.

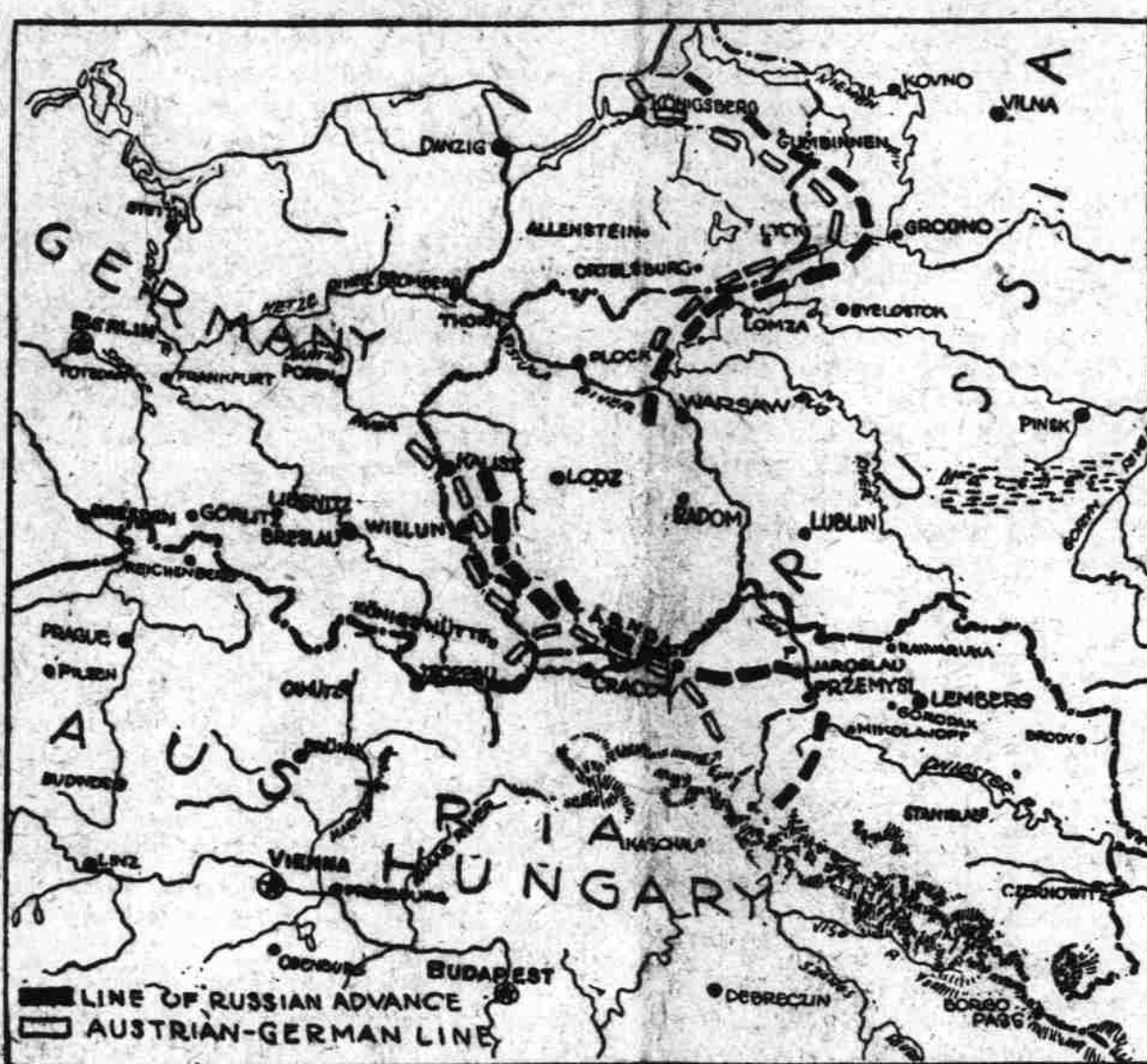
German People Are Isolated

Berlin.—The cutting of German submarine cables, the censorship and the exclusion of foreign newspapers from the empire have resulted in shutting out from Germany virtually all news of the outside world. For the past three days the Berlin newspapers have been carrying full descriptions of the architectural details of the Rheims cathedral, while in the last sixteen days only three places have been specifically mentioned in the government war bulletin. These are Noyon, Rheims and Chateau Brimond.

Irish Volunteers Called

Dublin.—Premier Asquith appeared at the mansion house here for the purpose, as he expressed it in the opening of his speech, "as head of the king's government to summon loyal and patriotic Ireland to take her place in defense of our common cause." The prime minister received a tremendous welcome. He appeared at the mansion house with John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, and the earl of Aberdeen, lord lieutenant of Ireland. His opening words aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

RUSSIAN-AUSTRIAN-GERMAN CAMPAIGN



London.—For three long days, without cessation, the Germans have hurled their masses against the French and English along the entire front in northern France. The French official view is that these operations, the fiercest that yet have taken place, are, by high command, meaning possibly direct instructions from the emperor himself.

Their purpose has been to break through the allied lines, but both the French and British official reports say they have failed. From Paris it is announced that not only have the Germans been unable to achieve their object, but they have lost a flag, guns and men in the attempt.

The British, as usual, are laconic. "The situation is satisfactory," the report reads, "and the counter attacks on the British front have been beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy."

Attack Allies Night and Day

On the Battle Front.—Desperate attempts made by the Germans on the western end of the long line of battle to break through the allies' forces that are engaged in a turning movement, have resulted in the most furious fighting that has taken place since the beginning of the campaign.

After fighting without respite night and day, corps after corps of Germans was hurled against the flower of the French and English armies only to be thrown back.

The infantry bore the brunt of the incessant fighting, but the artillery of both armies continued throughout 24 hours to bombard each other's position. Hand-to-hand combats occurred at many points, and bayonets were used freely.

Scots Greys Dyed Their Steeds

The French colonial infantry, most of whose men wear many medals for bravery in colonial campaigns, was to the fore, and beside these men fought the Black Senegalese troops, while British troops held an important point with the greatest determination.

The French troops showed more than their accustomed dash in attacks, and everywhere acts of wonderful courage were performed. The cavalry also participated in the engagements at many points, the allies' horses having enjoyed a long rest, which enabled this arm of the service to distinguish itself. The famous Scots Greys, finding the color of their horses faded, dyed their mounts brown.

The French General Marquet has met death on the field.

Germans Gain Slight Advance

Berlin.—The following statement on the situation in northern France was received from the headquarters of the German general staff: "The enemy are using their railroads in a general attack on the extreme end of the right flank of the German army."

At Bapaume (in Pas de Calais, 14 miles southeast of Arras) an advanced French division was repulsed by a smaller German force.

Canadian Troops to the War

St. Johns, N. B.—T. W. Crothers, minister of labor of the Dominion of Canada, announced that 32,000 Canadian volunteers "had gone to the front a day or two ago."

Mr. Crothers made the announcement in a speech before the Canadian trades and labor congress in convention here.

Mr. Crothers extolled the patriotic spirit of the Canadian volunteers. The foregoing brief dispatch is the only announcement the Canadian censor has permitted to go over the wires regarding the disposition of the Canadian volunteers for more than a week.

Persons reaching the United States from Canadian ports have told of active preparations there for the transportation of Canada's first contingent of troops to the theater of war; a month ago the prophecy was made that the volunteers would sail about September 15; one by one trans-Atlantic liners have been called for undisclosed missions to Canadian ports; but no information has been permitted to reach the outside world as to when the troops would sail from or what port would be their destination.

Beyond the bare announcement that the Canadian volunteers had sailed, no other news of their departure was permitted to get past the censor.

Japs Defeat the Germans

Tokio.—It is officially announced that the Japanese have defeated the Germans in a fourteen-hour battle on the outskirts of Tsing-Tau, seat of government on the German leased possession of Kiaochow, China. Japanese casualties are given as three killed and twelve wounded.

German gunboats bombarded the Japanese troops. Japanese aeroplanes proved effective in reconnoitering expeditions, and are reported to have escaped unharmed.

Servian Losses Are Heavy

Paris.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Nish, Servia, says: "The Servians have lost heavily during the battle with the Austrians, which has been progressing for a fortnight. The Austrians have brought five army corps into action. With several brigades of fresh troops, they crossed the river Drina and attacked the Servians, whose numbers were inferior."

Germany Announces Losses

Berlin.—The total German casualties in dead, wounded and missing, as officially reported to date, are 104,539. The casualty list announced adds a total of 10,257 casualties to those previously announced.

The total casualty list is made up as follows: Dead 15,674, wounded 65,908, missing 23,007.

Closing In On Austrians

London.—The Russians occupied the greater part of the city of Przemysl (Galicia), according to a message from Vienna, says the Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph. His dispatch continues: "The Russians approached the city from the southwest, forcing the Austrians to take shelter in the eastern forts, where the entire garrison is preparing to make a final resistance. The situation of the garrison is critical; it is entirely surrounded."

SECRETARY BRYAN HOPES FOR PEACE

BILLMAN AND BRAZILIAN MINISTER SEND OPTIMISTIC DISPATCHES.

PEACE PROSPECTS BRIGHT

At the Meeting of the Peace Commissioners it is Believed They Will Agree on Calderon For President.

Washington.—Optimistic dispatches from Consul Stillman and the Brazilian minister at Mexico City caused Secretary Bryan to inform President Wilson that the prospects for restoration of permanent peace in Mexico were brighter than at any time since the overthrow of Madero by Huerta. In the light of all advices both from Mexico City and Chihuahua City, General Villa's headquarters, officials here still are confident that the new upheaval threatened by the breach between Villa and Carranza will be averted by the latter's retirement as first chief of the Constitutionalist and election of Fernando Iglesias Calderon as provisional president.

The state department was notified that the peace commissioners appointed by the two Constitutionalist chiefs would hold their meeting at Torreon. This gave rise to the hope that the conference would be able to agree upon Calderon as the provisional president before the convention to be held October 1 at Mexico City to set up the new government.

The text of the communication sent to General Carranza by the military officers appealing to him to resign in favor of Calderon was made public by the state department. It follows:

"The generals, chiefs and officials of the division of the North as well as the civilians undersigned, sincerely moved by the patriotic and dignified attitude of the greatest admiration which our brothers of other divisions, the generals P. Lucio Blanco Eduardo Hay, Rafael Bueina and J. C. Medina, have assumed by putting to one side the paroxysm of self-love in order to save the fatherland from this terrible and painful danger in which it finds itself, we address ourselves to you in order to manifest to you that our brothers of the other divisions do not in vain invoke our sentiments of dignity, our conscience of honor and the just love that we have for our fatherland."

"General Villa has declared that the whole of this division will uphold firmly Calderon and already has confessed before the whole world that none of his chiefs aspire to the presidency or vice presidency of the republic. We warmly exhort you to save the republic from the dangers of which pride and obstinacy might lead her. This magnanimous action will be the basis for the salvation of the republic and will lift you above the level of the highest, leaving to the generations to come after us a disinterested patriotism."

SENATOR REED CLOSES ATTACK

He Thinks Amended Clayton Trust Bill A Very Mild Affair.

Washington.—Senator Reed of Missouri concluded a two-day speech in opposition to the conference report on the Clayton anti-trust bill with a final bitter attack upon his colleagues for eliminating specific penalties from the measure. He predicted the time soon would come when they would be compelled to write into the law more severe penalties for violation of anti-trust laws than had been contemplated originally in the Clayton bill.

The senator said he would move to recommit the bill to the conference with instructions. Administration leaders declared, however, the motion to recommit would be lost and the report approved.

Senator Reed severely criticized the conferees for striking from the bill his amendment which would authorize the courts to appoint receivers and sell the property of convicted corporations to persons who would restore competition.

Tennessee to Italy

Washington.—Orders for the armored cruiser Tennessee, now at Falmouth, England, to proceed to Brindisi, Italy, were issued by the Navy Department. Brindisi is on the Adriatic Coast of Italy, directly across the Strait of Otranto from Turkey and is within 50 miles of the Ottoman Empire. The cruiser North Carolina already is in Mediterranean waters, having been dispatched there following reports from Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople "concerning the alarm felt by Americans."

ASSURE MOVEMENT OF BIG SUCCESS

COMMUNITY SERVICE WEEK BEING PREPARED FOR BY THE LEADERS.

SURVEY COMMUNITY NEEDS

Which Will Be Used as a Basis of the Work Which is Planned By the Governor.

Raleigh.—Preparation is in full swing now for the best possible observance of North Carolina Community Service Week, December 3, 4 and 5, and, with the most thorough co-operation between the agricultural, educational and other interests in communities throughout the state assured, there is no doubt of a high degree of success attending the movement.

The plan as heretofore outlined includes days specially devoted respectively to public roads, grounds and buildings, school and neighborhood improvement and county progress, these being respectively Thursday, Friday and Saturday of Community Service Week. Through the appeals made to the people of the state through the Farmers' Union, State Department of Education and the special proclamation of Governor Craig the communities throughout the state are called upon to perfect preliminary organization that will assure the most complete and profitable observance of the week in each community.

The work of preliminary organization is being pushed by Clarence Poe and Supt. J. Y. Joyner. Under the general plan for Community Service Week there will be during the first three days of the week complete surveys of community needs in communities throughout the state by the leaders of the movement in the respective communities, and these surveys will be used as the basis for the community service effort in each. The proclamation by Governor Craig is being sent into every part of the state to quicken interest in and assure the success of the movement which it is planned shall be made a permanent institution with annual observances.

APPRAISED AT OVER \$100,000.

Commissioners Report on Land Condemned Under Weeks Act.

Asheville.—The United States Government will be called upon to spend more than \$100,000 in the acquisition of 10,000 acres of timber and mineral lands in Yancey and surrounding counties, the report of the commissioners named by Judge James E. Boyd several weeks ago, to appraise the property, placing a valuation on the different tracts that will run well in excess of that amount. The land forms an important boundary which the Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to secure for the protection of western North Carolina water courses in compliance with the provisions of the Weeks act. Condemnation proceedings were instituted by District Attorney W. C. Hammer upon a recent visit to the city and the three commissioners began the task of appraising the property about a week ago. Numerous attorneys, witnesses and experts appeared before them.

More than 600 landowners will be affected by the proceedings, the tract comprising 22 separate grants owned by people residing in all sections of the country. A score of the owners have expressed dissatisfaction over the amount allowed them by the commissioners.

Money For Crop Movement

Washington.—The Treasury Department has deposited \$13,029,746 in 23 states for Fall crop moving purposes up to September 23, 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 include: North Carolina \$455,250; South Carolina \$525,000; Tennessee \$675,000; Virginia \$785,750.

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.