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DECISIVE BLOW HAS BEEN STRUCK

PEOPLE OF CONTENDING FORCES HAVE BECOME RESIGNED TO DURATION.

GERMANS AT LILLE

Have Not Been Idle and Have Been Extending Their Left Wing More Widely.

London.—From Berlin to London there has been nothing in the way of German gains to progress or reverses. From the westward came what has flowed with interruption for weeks—consistent gains of progress for Russian arms. From Paris at the usual mid-afternoon hour was issued the usual communication, so-called, interpreting the situation along the battle line of the western theater of war in the light of the news in opposition to the German invasion.

Above all stands out the presence of what was described as large masses of German cavalry near Lille. Only 10 minutes from the Belgian frontier, as the crow flies, and behind German forces moving on a line between Tourcoing and Armentieres, the latter point right at the Belgian border.

At the same time the official communication makes it plain that the lines have not been idle and have been extending their line on the left wing more and more widely. Now for low evidently is being built around Arras, the scene of sanguinary fighting recently.

At Soissons, where the allies recently cleared the German trenches according to the announcement they pressed their advantage by making a slight advance. Some advance of the allies also is reported at Berry-Bac.

Antwerp advises say that in an official communication the military governor has informed the burgomaster that a bombardment of Antwerp is imminent.

The British press takes occasion to emphasize that while the battle of the Aisne holds first claim in the matter of sentimental interest, the strategic operations of the Russian, German and Austrian armies in the east may bring the solution of the war.

Petrograd official statements continue to repeat in a general way what has been accepted here as a fact for days—that the German army along the East Prussian frontier has been pushed, more or less, and cut to pieces and that this is only a small portion of the front it is exceedingly hard to get anything like a clear-cut perspective of the conflict.

What purports to be an official dispatch from Vienna insists in broad terms that the condition of the German and Austrian armies both in Poland and Galicia is favorable and that an attempt is being made to break the Carpathians at Uzsook Pass the Russians have been beaten.

"Breasting the Carpathians and pouring on the plains of Hungary," by the Muscovites has been so often referred to that it is becoming trite and the fact remains that, generally speaking, aside from the defeat of General Kampff's army in the early stages of the war in Poland, his resistance by a crushing return, and a steady advance of the Russians through Galicia there has been nothing from the East to stand out in the nature of a clearly defined conflict like the battle of the Aisne.

Petrograd official statement deals with the German stand on the East Prussian frontier, making no mention of the situation either in Galicia or Hungary. The much-heralded battle of Cracow, which, it seems, all the correspondents anticipated, yet has to be recorded as a matter of history.

From Budapest—not often heard from as a source of war news—came a dispatch saying that though no battles in Hungary had been decided yet, the invaders were being repulsed.

German Success: ss. Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, L. I. In order of the day written by General von Hoshen, published officially, says that Fort Camp des Romains on the River Meuse near St. Mihiel after a number of hard fights has been taken by the Germans. Five French officers and more than 500 men were made prisoners. The remainder of the French force perished in the ruins of the Casemates. It is officially stated that the Russians were completely defeated near Suwalki and Augustowo October 1 and 2.

NATION OBSERVES PEACE SUNDAY

Prayers For Peace in Europe Are Offered Up in Churches Over the Entire Country.

ALLIES ARE SLOWLY GAINING

At Aisne—Rulers Of Three Warring Nations With Their Troops At The Front

While the voices of thousands of people assembled in the churches throughout the United States was lifted in prayer on Sunday for peace among the warring nations of Europe, the titanic struggle on the European continent continued with all its fury. It is reported that the rulers of the three nations at war have gone to the front. Kaiser William of Germany is said to be with his troops attempting to stem the progress of the Russians in East Prussia; King Albert, the Belgian king, is leading his troops against the German armies, and President Poincare of France has gone to join his soldiers in the north of France.

It was announced from Paris that President Poincare's mission to his soldiers was not to direct the fighting or to interfere with General Joffre's plans, but to deliver to the soldiers his personal appreciation for their heroic efforts in repulsing the German invaders from French soil. Kaiser William is much alarmed over the continued successes of the Russians in East Prussia, German Poland and Galicia. Vienna fears that the Russians will endeavor to take the Austrian capital. The Germans up to the present time have been unable to check the progress of the czar's armies in German territory.

Slowly but surely the allied armies of France and Great Britain have been pushing the Germans backward out of France into Belgium. The battle line is now close to the Belgian border. The fortunes of war have been playing fickle with the contesting armies in the north of France. In some places the Germans gain an advantage, while at other points along the 150-mile battle line the allies have the better of the argument.

Belgians Reinforced At Antwerp The little Belgian army is again bearing its share of the attack of the German armies. For the past week the Kaiser's soldiers have been doing their utmost to crush the defenses at Antwerp and capture the city. Antwerp is one of the strongest fortified cities in the world. The British are watching the attack on Antwerp with much anxiety, as the capture of this important city would render possible an opening to the North sea and a future campaign in England. The British have hurried their artillery to aid the Belgians in the defense of the city.

Austria Agrees To Italy's Demands For a time it appeared that Austria and Italy would become entangled in a diplomatic struggle which might end in the declaration of war by Italy on Austria, but this was happily averted when Austria agreed to the demands of Italy to remove the floating mines in the Adriatic sea and to pay an indemnity to the families of Italian fishermen who were killed by the destruction of a fishing boat by an Austrian mine. It is expected that shipping on the Adriatic sea will be resumed as soon as Austria gives notice that all of the mines have been removed.

German Victory For Africa In China the Japanese troops have been extremely active in their campaign against the German colony in China, but they have done little fighting so far. It is said that China complained of the Japanese violating their neutrality, but the Japanese have paid little attention to these complaints and have moved their troops by the most direct routes. They were not molested by the Chinese soldiers. There has been somewhat of a lull in the fighting between the British and Germans in South Africa with the exception of one small skirmish in which the Germans were the victors.

In an earnest desire for a hasty culmination of the war in Europe, President Wilson issued a proclamation setting aside Sunday, October 4, as peace day and requested that prayers be offered up by the American people all over the United States for peace.

Germans Routed By Russians Petrograd.—The official statement from general staff headquarters issued reads: "The battle of Augustowo ended October 3, in a victory for the Russian arms. The German defeat is complete. "The enemy is in a disordered retreat toward the east Prussian frontier. The valiant Russian troops are in close pursuit, the Germans abandoning in their desperate march trains, cannon and munitions, not having even time to gather up their wounded."

Washington.—Prayers for peace in Europe arose from all parts of the United States Sunday. Clergymen of all denominations read President Wilson's proclamation, itself a fervent peace prayer, and congregations gathered to sing peace hymns and take part in peace services.

The president attended the Central Presbyterian church here and heard Rev. James H. Taylor pray that the United States might be instrumental in restoring peace to Europe and that Mr. Wilson might be given wisdom and strength in his mediation proposals. The church was packed. After the services a large crowd waited until the president had taken communion, to watch him ride away in his automobile.

May Bring Lasting Peace New York.—Hope that the European war will be the last object lesson of the horrors of strife and that after it the efforts of man will be devoted to production rather than destruction, was expressed Sunday by Secretary of State Bryan and Oscar S. Straus, former secretary of commerce and labor, at a special peace day service at Carnegie Hall. The meeting was one of many held in this city in accordance with President Wilson's recent proclamation, designating Sunday as a day of prayer for peace.

"Today, when a number of nations, all our friends, have been drawn into the vortex of war," said Secretary Bryan, "our first duty is to use such influence as we may have to hasten the return of peace. There will be ample time afterward to discuss ways and means for preventing future appeals to arms.

"Our interests are so entwined with the interests of other lands that no nation can live or die unto itself alone. If we had no higher reason for encouraging conditions conducive to peace, we should find ample justification in the fact that the burdens of war no longer are borne entirely by its direct participants."

Success For Allies At Aisne Paris.—The official announcement issued by the French war office reports progress in the region of Soissons, where several German trenches have been taken.

The battle on the left wing is in full swing without decisive result. The text of the communication follows:

"First—On our left wing the struggle is in full swing in the region of Arras, without decision having been reached. The action has been less violent between the upper valley of the Ancre and the Somme, and between the Somme and the Oise. We have made progress in the region of Soissons, where some of the enemy's trenches have been captured.

"Second—On almost all the remainder of the front, the lull already noted, persists. In the Woivre region we have made some progress between Apremont and the Meuse and on the Rupt de Mad."

Vienna Hospitals Are Crowded Venice.—Vienna hospitals and all temporary asylums for sick and wounded soldiers are fearfully crowded. The city council has decided to build additional wooden barrack hospitals, which will be furnished with ten thousand beds. Buildings of the University of Vienna have been given over to the wounded soldiers.

The army of destitute and unemployed in the Austrian capital is increasing daily. Thousands are threatened with starvation.

The authorities estimate that it will be necessary to provide free meals for 100,000 persons daily.

Owing to the rapid advance in the price of meat and the shortage of live stock, the city council has asked the government to permit the importation of 1,000 tons of Argentine beef.

French President With Soldiers Bordeaux.—President Poincare, accompanied by Premier Viviani and Minister of War Alexandre Millerand, left for the battle front. The president goes to the battle line not to take part in the strategy, but to congratulate the troops personally upon the bravery they have displayed in the long and stubborn fighting.

German Victory In Prussia London.—A dispatch from Amsterdam says: "The German commander at Koenigsberg, East Prussia, has announced officially that the Russian armies in the battles of October 1 and 2, lost 3,000 prisoners, eighteen big guns and many machine guns.

German Women Give Gold Rome.—The women of Germany, according to reports received here, are busily at work preparing woolen garments for the soldiers in the battle line. The reports also state that a committee of women has been formed for the purpose of inducing the women of Germany to give up their gold ornaments with the idea of transforming them into money with which to buy arms. Each woman receives in exchange for her gold ornaments an iron ring inscribed with the words "I gave gold for this."

GENERAL VICTOR DANKL



General Victor Dankl is the Austrian commander whose army has been unsuccessfully opposing the advance of the Russians in Galicia.

Germans Claim Victories

Berlin.—The following official announcement was made:

"In the siege of Antwerp forts Wavre, St. Catherine and Dorpweid have been taken and Fort Waelhem investigated. Termonde, an important strategic point, has been occupied.

"On our western wing a new French attempt to encircle our forces has been repulsed. The French have been ejected from their positions south of Roze.

"Sorties from Toul were repulsed with heavy losses."

Mine Sinks Dutch Ship

London.—A dispatch from Amsterdam says the Dutch steamer Nieuwland, from Goole, England, to Rotterdam, struck a mine in the North sea and sank.

Servians Repulse Austrians

Paris.—The Servians on the front from Zvornik, Bosnia, to Loznitsa, Servia, along the river Drina, have repulsed violent attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the Austrians.

Japs Disregard Chinese

Pekin.—Without further diplomatic controversy the Japanese are proceeding along the railway to Tsinan. Their troops at Wei-Hsien, who occupied the station there, have been reinforced.

Roumania Remains Neutral

London.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph has sent the following dispatch:

"A message from Bucharest, Roumania, announces that the president of the council of the crown and the conservative and democratic leaders have decided to ask King Charles not to hold the council meeting fixed for this week, saying there is no need for Roumania to change her policy of neutrality."

Gen Von Kluck's Army Outnumbered

London.—The Daily Mail's correspondent in France reports fighting in and around Douval, department of Nord, eighteen miles south of Lille, and considers that if the French have reached Douval in force, the situation of the German general, Von Kluck, must be desperate.

"General Von Kluck," the correspondent adds, "has had all the reinforcements which can be spared him and yet finds himself outnumbered at every point. There are many indications from German prisoners, from French officers and from members of the British transport service, the combined testimony of whom it is difficult to disbelieve, that the German army is becoming demoralized.

"The German prisoners are dirty and hungry and suffering from the effects of bad food, bad atmosphere and bad sanitation. Their trenches are too deep to make the lifting out of the dead an easy matter and in some cases no attempt has been made to remove bodies.

Invaders Have Trying Times

London.—A picture of the sufferings of the German troops, galled in underground trenches and galleries along the Aisne river, is given by the Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail. He says that the autumnal weather with its damp nights and bitterly cold dawns, is extremely trying. If the men step from 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.

SENATE INCREASES BEER REVENUE TAX

ALSO TAX ON RECTIFIED SPIRITS, PUTTING THE BURDEN ON LIQUORS.

DISCUSS TAX ON GASOLINE

This and Other Proposed Methods of Raising Revenue Discussed by the Senate Caucus.

Washington.—Liquors would bear the heaviest burden of the \$100,000,000 war revenue tax as it is being revised by the caucuses of Senate Democrats which began work on the Finance Committee's draft of the bill.

The first action of the caucus was to vote an increase in the proposed extra tax on beer from 50 cents to 75 cents a barrel to make the total tax \$1.75 a barrel, with a drawback of five per cent for purchase of revenue stamps in advance.

The amendment urged in advance, Williams of Mississippi, was carried by a large majority after Senator Stone had made a vigorous speech against it. A special revenue tax on rectifiers of distilled spirits of five cents a gallon also was adopted. Together the proposed taxes on liquors would yield an annual revenue of more than \$50,000,000.

Democrats of the Finance Committee had agreed to the House tax of \$1.50 a barrel on beer, which would yield at 50 cents over the normal tax, an added revenue of \$32,500,000 annually. The further addition of 25 cents a barrel by the Senate Democrats would yield another \$16,000,000. With the five per cent discount for prompt payment figured the least to be derived from beer would be approximately \$46,000,000.

The proposed tax of five cents a gallon on rectified spirits. Treasury experts estimated, would yield \$5,000,000. Thus the total to be derived from liquors would be more than half the anticipated treasury deficit caused by the European war.

When the caucus convened the first amendment offered was by Senator Williams to increase the levy on beer to \$1.75 a barrel. Senator Hollis of New Hampshire moved as a substitute that the tax be made \$2 a barrel. This was voted down after prolonged debate.

Before any votes were taken, however, there was general discussion of the proposed tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline, the 50 cent horsepower tax on automobiles and the house bill tax of \$2 a thousand on bank capital and surplus. Numerous amendments were offered which were discussed in detail at the night session.

After a two-hour discussion the caucus voted 20 to 17 to strike from the bill the proposed tax on gasoline. The committee had reduced the house tax from two cents to one cent a gallon. The caucus then took up the proposed tax on manufacturers' sales of automobiles.

After discussion the caucus struck out the automobile sales tax which, it is estimated, would have raised about \$10,000,000.

WILSON TO HELP CANDIDATES.

Will Give Endorsement to All Democratic Candidates for Congress.

Washington.—President Wilson and his cabinet gathered as a political board of strategy and laid plans for the coming congressional campaign.

The president expects congress to adjourn in a few days. Immediately afterward a letter to Majority Leader Underwood of the house expressing the president's gratification at the work accomplished and endorsing Democratic members for re-election will be issued, as the first campaign utterance.

The fact that the United States is at peace while Europe is at war, the currency and tariff and other bills and the handling by the president of the crisis following the outbreak of the European war are to be the principal points to be dwelt upon by the cabinet members.

The president is making efforts to harmonize all party differences before the November elections. In this connection it was reported in official circles that Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, would follow the example of George Harvey and call at the White House to end the incident which caused both men to withdraw their support of Mr. Wilson during the pre-nomination campaign of 1912. There has been a friendly exchange of letters between the president and Mr. Watterson, it was officially stated.

CRAIG PROCLAIMS BIG CELEBRATION

GOVERNOR CALLS ON PEOPLE TO OBSERVE COMMUNITY SERVICE WEEK DEC. 3-4-5.

Leaders of Thought and Development in Every Part of State Asked to Co-operate For Its Success.

Raleigh. "Whereas, the people of North Carolina in recent years have made a remarkable record of industrial, educational, and moral progress. Today they are moved as never before with a passion for yet larger achievement. They believe 'that which they have done is but an earnest of the things they yet shall do,' and they press on with the determination that in everything that makes for greatness in a state, North Carolina shall take a foremost place in the sisterhood of American commonwealths. And

"Whereas, the realization of our patriotic ambition for North Carolina as a whole depends upon the achievement of the same ideal in the local community—the county, the town, the township, the school district, the little neighborhood grouped around church or schoolhouse; and for progress in each, there must be first, a knowledge of conditions; second, united work of all the people at tasks of immediate improvement; and third, the organization of the people for persistent prosecution of all the larger processes of community betterment.

"Therefore, I, Locke Craig, governor of North Carolina, in response to widespread sentiment among our people as expressed by many organizations and societies, do hereby set apart the 3d, 4th and 5th days of December, 1914, to be known and observed through the state of North Carolina as 'Community Service Days,' and I appoint them as days wherein every man, woman and child in the commonwealth shall lend heart, hand, and brain to the service and development of North Carolina and of its every community and county, and as days wherein the people shall meet, and work together * * * *

"I call on the leaders of thought and progress in every community to assist in organizing and planning for these 'Community Service Days.'"

"I call on the Farmers Union, the chambers of commerce, the women's clubs, our teachers and ministers, the press of the state, our lawyers, physicians, farmers, business men, industrial forces and all others to cooperate in working out plans for such community service, and on these days to put aside matters of private concern and devote themselves to the great movements for the common good."

"I urge that in each community social and economic surveys shall be made the first days of the week or earlier, so as to inform the public as to the conditions now existing and the lines of progress most needed.

"II. I urge that on Thursday, 'Public Roads, Grounds and Buildings Days,' the men, women, and young people of each town, township, or school district meet, according to plan, and work together in one or more of three forms of actual physical service to the community; * * * *

"III. I urge that on Friday, 'School and Neighborhood Improvement Day,' the older people with the children shall meet at every school house in town or country to observe 'School and Neighborhood Improvement Day,' * * * *

"IV. I urge that on Saturday, 'County Progress Day,' a great public meeting shall be held at each county seat when all the people shall meet together to discuss 'The Needs and Possibilities of Our County,' candidly comparing its present conditions with its potentialities, and inaugurating movements needed for its progress and development.

"V. I urge that all these meetings exhibits illustrating conditions be made; plans discussed for attracting desirable settlers to places needing them; the organization of farmers' societies, town boards of trade, and boys' and girls' industrial clubs promoted; wholesome sports, recreations and plays encouraged; the flags of state and nation raised over school-houses; * * * *

"A general program prepared for each of these days is now on the press and will be distributed at an early date. * * * *

"With the high resolve and faith that North Carolina, under God, shall take a foremost place. * * * *

"Done in our city of Raleigh on the 29th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen. * * * *

"LOCKE CRAIG,"
"Governor."