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ALLIED WARSHIPS AID LAND FORCES

Shifting To French Coast And The Allied Ships Hurl Shells at Germans

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND

Believed To Be The Plan Of Ger- man Kaiser—Control Of French Coast Necessary

For the first time since the European war began the warships of Great Britain and France are playing an important part in the great struggle. Heretofore their principal duty has been to patrol the seas, protecting their merchantmen and guarding their coastlines. When the great conflict broke out the French coast was shifted from the front to the west coast the cruisers and destroyers of the Allies' fleets were brought into action and assisted very largely in holding the Germans in check.

With the control of the entire country of Belgium all the way to the coast the Germans need now to begin their campaign against England is the command of the French coast. In this the allies are stubbornly resisting the Germans. In recent reports from London it is said the British navy played an important part and co-operated with the land forces in repulsing the German armies. It was during the fighting that the entire Belgian army, which has been lost sight of for nearly a week, was found in France fighting side by side with the allies.

There is a belief in the minds of military experts that an attempt on the part of the Germans to attack England would mean a speedy culmination of hostilities. Though no definite information has been given out it is generally believed that England is thoroughly prepared for an aerial attack by German Zeppelins. Searchlights sweep the sky incessantly during the nights and British airmen stand ready day and night to launch their craft to do battle in mid-air with the invaders.

In view of the fact that the British coast is heavily mined and the great warships of Great Britain are constantly patrolling the North sea and especially the coast of the British Isles it would require a superhuman effort on the part of the kaiser and his staff to land German soldiers on British soil. Should the German navy endeavor to escort the transports carrying the invading army to England it would precipitate a naval battle between the warships of the nations. The Germans have so far been careful to avoid.

In the eastern theater of war the fighting has been heavy at all times. A definite idea of the results of this conflict now being waged by the Austro-German armies against the Russians in East Prussia, Galicia, and Russian Poland is impossible because of the conflicting reports that are received daily from Petrograd, Vienna and Berlin. On the same day dispatches will be received from Petrograd telling of the utter rout of the Germans in Russian Poland, the plight of the Austrian armies in Galicia and the success of the Russian armies in East Prussia, while dispatches from Berlin and Vienna will claim great victories against the Russians in the western battles. However, there does not seem to be any important success on the part of either of the armies.

Germans Sink 13 Merchantmen

London.—A dispatch from Tenerife, Canary Islands, to The Daily Mail, reports that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk thirteen British merchantmen in the Atlantic. The news of the Karlsruhe's exploit according to the Daily Mail's Tenerife correspondent, was brought to that port by the German steamer Crefeld, which arrived there with the crew of the British steamer Strathroy, Maplebranch, Highland Hope, Indrani, Rio Iguaçu, Rio Niecto, Maria de Larriga, Cerro, Corish, Corish City, Pruth, Conder and Lutrowan, all of which were sunk by the Karlsruhe. The Crefeld was accompanied into port by the German merchantmen Patagonia, Rio Negro and...

Preparing To Invade England

Copenhagen.—Two ship yards at Aalborg, the Germania and the Howard, are building thirty armored lighters capable of carrying 500 men each and traveling at the rate of nine miles an hour to proceed to the river Scheldt. These events permit the landing of German troops on the coast of England. It is asserted that three of these lighters are completed and already on their way to the Scheldt. The Germans are building an airship shed at Schleswig for two large Zeppelins.

A DAY WILL COME



Allies and Germans Both Win

Washington.—After days of incessant fighting, dents at last have been made in that part of the battle line which had run virtually straight north and south from Ypres in Belgium to the bend in the elbow in the vicinity of the forest of Aigue in France.

Just a short distance above its center this line now curves like an inverted letter "S," the allies having pushed back the Germans east of Armentieres in an endeavor to press on to Lille, and the Germans having forced the allies to give ground around Labasse, probably hoping to obtain control of Bethune, a railroad center seven miles west of Labasse.

That ground has been won and lost in this district is admitted in the latest French official report. It is improbable, however, that either engagement was decisive as the report declares actions near Labasse and Armentieres, near Arras, on the same line a short distance south of Labasse, continue with great violence. In fact, the report says that generally speaking the situation on this part of the war front remains the same.

Of fighting near the coast, where British and French naval vessels are endeavoring to aid the allied troops in holding back the German advance, nothing was vouchsafed in the report. Altkirch, in upper Alsace, near the Swiss frontier, has been taken by the French at the point of the bayonet. Since the outbreak of the war this town has been the scene of much fighting and several times has changed hands.

Another German War Loan

Berlin.—The following account of the meeting of the Prussian diet was given out in official quarters in Berlin:

"A Prussian war loan of \$375,000,000 was passed unanimously, even the Socialists supporting the resolution. Money was voted for the relief of the province of east Prussia, which has suffered the most during the war, and for other military purposes."

Other information given out in Berlin says:

"The Danish steamer Rolf, from New York for Christiania, carrying 20,000 tons of corn, has been captured by a British cruiser and taken into Scotland."

"A German hospital ship, searching the sea for men from German torpedo-boat destroyers sunk by the British, has been forced to go into an English harbor by a British cruiser."

"A German naval officer has discovered in Antwerp a letter addressed to an English surgeon, Richard Reading, a volunteer in the Belgian machine gun corps, written by his sister, Jennie, and dated Birmingham, September 28, in which are the following words:

"I would like to be a nurse; I could kill one or two Germans."

"The British are bombarding the open Belgian town of Ostend."

"Reliable official reports declare that there is in Germany a sufficient supply of cereals to meet amply all requirements until the next harvest, and that the stock of cattle is sufficient to provide an ample supply of meat."

British Seize Oil Ships

Washington.—Great Britain's determination to keep from Germany cargoes of illuminating oil which might be made fuel for army motor trucks, Zeppelins and aeroplanes, is responsible for the seizure of American Standard Oil steamers by the British cruisers. This fact was developed in conference here after the state department had requested the release of the tanker John D. Rockefeller. The Standard Oil company has asked the state department to secure release of two more of its ships.

Russians Cross The Vistula

Petrograd.—The following official communication was issued by the Russian general staff:

"The energetic offensive of our armies, which have crossed the Vistula on a large front, encounter no resistance on the part of the Germans, who continue to retreat."

"In the trenches below Ivangorod we took large quantities of war stores and ammunition abandoned by the reserve corps of the Prussian guard in its hasty retreat."

"The Austrian armies continue to fight with stubbornness on the Vistula, on the San and particularly to the south of Przemysl."

"In east Prussia there is no change in the situation."

Uprisings In Portugal

Lisbon.—The monarchists of Portugal made attempts to effect uprisings. There were outbreaks, at various places, especially in the northern part of Portugal, which for a time was cut off from telegraphic communication with Lisbon. A sharp conflict took place at Mafra between 100 civilians and Republican troops.

Belgian Army Joins Allies

From the Battle Front.—The Belgian army, with the English channel on its extreme wing, is showing a marvelous fighting spirit, despite its long, hard campaign and disappointment over the loss of Antwerp and other cities.

In the terrific open struggle along the frontier the Belgians, with the French and British, have repelled with the greatest energy, incessant German attacks. The German heavy artillery poured a bombardment on the allied positions, but the Belgians counter-attacked and forced the invaders to retire nearly five miles.

Germans Repulsed In Poland

Petrograd.—The Russian official statement says:

"German troops which had occupied the roads leading to Warsaw, in the region north of the River Pilnitz, have been repulsed and are in full retreat, leaving their wounded on the battlefield."

"The Germans have abandoned the positions they had fortified in advance."

"The Russian troops are energetically advancing along the whole front."

"The enemy is still occupying the left bank of the Vistula south of the Pilnitz and as far as Sandomir."

"The Russians who for eight days had been gallantly holding the region of Kozentz under unfavorable conditions and heavy artillery fire, achieved considerable success on October 20 and their position on the left bank of Vistula is now secured."

"The attempts by the Austrians to cross the River San below Przemysl have been checked and the Russians are assuming the offensive there."

"In the region south of Przemysl are found the remains of all the Austrian corps defeated in prior fights in Galicia. Here the Russian troops are energetically checking the advance of numerous bodies of the enemy."

"There is no essential change in East Prussia. We are at present in touch with the enemy on a front covering over four hundred versts (about 267 miles) from the lower Bzoura to the slopes of the Carpathian mountains."

Allies Checked, Berlin Claims

Berlin.—Engagements continue near Nieuport, Belgium, and Lille, where the allied forces have been trying to beat back the German advance. The French for several days have been attacking desperately in the vicinity of Lille, but according to headquarters' bulletins all the attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses to the allies.

It is announced that the allies have made a stand behind the river Yser in an attempt there to check the German advance along the coast.

FURY OF FIGHT FOR STRAITS OF DOVER

GERMANS CROSS YSER WITH GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND ARE HALTED.

SOUTH BATTLE UNDECIDED

Zeppelins May Equalize Sea Fight—Germans Advance in Poland Says Report.

London.—The battle for the Straits of Dover, one of the most sanguinary of the war, is continuing with unabated fury, but thus far without either side gaining decided advantage.

The Germans, who at terrible cost in life, crossed the Yser Canal between Nieuport and Dixmude, have not been able to make further progress as the Allies, according to a report of German General Headquarters are obstinately defending their positions. It is the same farther south, around Armentieres, Lille, Labasse and Arras. The opposing armies are delivering fierce attacks, gaining or losing a few miles or less of ground with sacrifices in life that are appalling. The whole countryside is fairly reeking with the blood of thousands of killed or wounded.

In the towns and villages, with which the country is dotted and most of which have been laid in ruins by the artillery, most desperate fighting has occurred when the cavalry and infantry came into contact. Both sides speak of heavy losses they have imposed on their adversaries, but say nothing of their own dead or wounded, whose places are being filled with reinforcements.

The British fleet which did such execution in bombarding the German flank, seems to have withdrawn. The Germans say this was because their artillery was beginning to reach the ships. The belief is expressed here, however, that the fleet will be able to render untenable German occupation of any part of the Belgian or French coast. The opinion also is expressed here that the operations of the Allied vessels off the Belgian coast and in the vicinity of the Straits of Dover may cause the German fleet to come out and give battle.

In naval circles here it is considered that the German submarines, although they have proved deadly to ships, steaming slowly, will not be so effective against ships steaming and maneuvering at high speed and in shallow water, as the British monitors and their auxiliaries have been doing.

There is some talk of the Germans bringing their big 42-centimeter guns to the coast to use against the Allies' warships but the British sailors are credited with saying that their vessels can prevent these guns being put in position. They claim that even if they should be mounted they will not be so deadly against a fast moving target as against the stationary forts they destroyed so easily.

While this life and death struggle is going on in the west the French have become more active along the Alsatian border and are said to be making preparations and securing advanced positions in view of possible attacks by the Germans with their big Howitzers on the Belfort fortress. It now seems to be realized that no fortress has any chance of holding out when once these big German guns are brought into action against it.

The German officials report again specks of the German offensive on Augustow, Russian Poland, which it declares is progressing. It reiterates that the battle near Ivangorod although favorable to the Germans, remains undecided.

North of this section the Russians claim they are still pursuing the Germans who attempted an advance on Warsaw, and southward to have crossed the Vistula and driven the Austrians back.

In Galicia and in the Carpathians the Russians also claim to have broken down the Austrian offensives. As the days come and go and the promised visits of the Zeppelins to England do not materialize.

The public is beginning to believe these monster aircraft are being held in reserve for the day that the German Navy comes out and that they will be used in force to assist the warships in an endeavor to cripple the British fleet.

Will Not Rule Case.

London.—The British government has given no direct ruling on the question of taking reservists from neutral ships and is not expected to do so until the number of reservists constitute a real military menace.

CARRANZA READY TO RETIRE--TERMS

WOULD REQUIRE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO BE OF BRIEF DURATION.

WOULD LIKE TO BE IN RACE

These Terms Will Probably Be Met by the Convention Says Officials in Washington.

Washington.—Indications that General Carranza had agreed to retire in deference to wishes of the Aguas Calientes convention were contained in official dispatches to the state department.

General Obregon and the committee which went to Mexico City to interview the first chief returned "highly optimistic" according to official reports. It generally is understood that Carranza informed the committee he would not submit his resignation a second time, leaving it to the convention to reconsider, if it chose, the action taken at the recent Mexico City convention, the minutes of which were formally ratified by the Aguas Calientes assembly.

With the arrival of 28 Zapata delegates the convention was expected to formally consider the question of a successor to Carranza. No report had been received of the result of the deliberations.

Officials of the Washington government did not doubt that the two conditions which Carranza was reported to have stipulated as necessary before he would retire—namely that the tenure of the provisional government be brief and that he be permitted to be a candidate—would be met by the convention.

While no confirmation has been received of alleged disturbances in Mexico City official advices told of a general order issued by Carranza deposing many of the commanders who were Villa adherents at the convention. Similarly a decree was issued by Carranza informing all chiefs throughout the republic that he was still first chief and to obey only orders from him instead of the convention.

NO EMBARGO ON COTTON.

England Declares Staple Can Go Free on All Seas.

Washington.—Great Britain in two notes presented to the State Department by the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, defined her attitude toward commerce between neutral countries as one of rigid endeavor to give every security possible in the interest of free and undisturbed trade. The documents contributed a general pronouncement of British policy on the subject of contraband.

The essential points in the British attitude are:

American shippers should take precaution to show the exact destination of their goods, mentioning either a specific consignee or a neutral Government in bills of lading. Great Britain will be guided by the American doctrine of continuous voyage or "ultimate destination" in respect to commerce between neutral countries in articles generally known as conditional contraband. Absolute contraband, embracing munitions of war, always is subject to seizure and examination when carried in neutral ships.

Cotton, specially mentioned as neither absolute nor conditional contraband, can be shipped in neutral vessels not only to neutral countries but to all belligerents without molestation.

Germans Release Japs.

Washington.—Seventy-one Japanese held prisoners in Germany have been released and escorted out of the country, according to advices to the state department. This leaves 38 Japanese in addition to children, concerning whom the Japanese embassy here has inquired, and who it is believed are still held in Germany.

Cotton Condition Improving.

Washington.—The cotton situation arising from the European war is being rapidly cleared up in the opinion of President Wilson. He told callers that the end of the war alone would restore normal conditions in the cotton industry, but that rapid progress was being made in the efforts to assist the cotton growers of the south. The President based his optimism concerning the cotton situation on the plans for furnishing money to the cotton planters and on the opening of foreign markets.

BUILDING COMPLETE JAN 1ST

Wake County's New Hospital Building Nearing Completion.—Progress on Court House.

Raleigh.—Wake county's \$75,000 fireproof county hospital for the aged and afflicted indigent is to be completed somewhere around January 1 and will be a model in every respect and decidedly the most complete equipment for the purpose in the state. The county court house being erected at a cost of \$225,000 for building and equipment has progressed to the extent that the steel work is up and the granite walls are up to about one-third the height of the first story. The walls the balance of the way throughout the four stories will be of steel, brick and an outside veneer of terra cotta that is an exact reproduction of the tints and spots that characterize the granite foundation, giving the effect of a granite building throughout, with nothing like the cost that the granite would entail. The building is fireproof throughout, the top floor to be equipped for county jail purposes. Chairman John A. Mills of the Board of Commissioners is giving much personal attention to the construction of both the court house and the county hospital.

Clerk of the Court A. L. Blow, returning from his home at Greenville says that Greenville is selling very large quantities of tobacco and at very satisfactory prices. He says cotton is practically not being offered for sale at all, the planters nearly having it ginned and taking the bales home and storing them until the market conditions improve. He believes most of the farmers are in position to hold their cotton indefinitely.

1,200 Homeseekers Coming.

Whiteville.—The Homeseekers' excursion, which will come from Northern and Western states during the progress of the Bolton corn show, November 5, 6 and 7, will bring to Columbus county not less than 1,200 homeseekers and the different commercial organizations of the country are busy preparing for their arrival, and hope to find a suitable place for each one of them. At this time, New Hanover and Brunswick counties will join Columbus in showing to the Westersther what our soil produces, and by this means it hopes to induce them to settle with us.

Lay Cornerstone for Church.

Asheville.—Impressive ceremonies featured the laying of the cornerstone of the Lady Chapel of Saint Mary's Episcopal Parish, work upon which was started a few weeks ago. The services were in charge of Rev. Chas. Mercer Hall, the rector of the parish and were attended by members and friends of the congregation. Interesting books, church papers, a list of the roll of members, a Bible and copies of the local newspapers were placed in the cornerstone. The music was an interesting feature of the service.

COMING EVENTS.

East Carolina Fair, Newborn—Oct. 27-30.
Granville Co. Fair, Oxford—Oct. 28-29.
Cumberland Fair, Fayetteville—Oct. 29-30.
Edgecombe Co. Fair, Tarboro—Nov. 3-6.
State Election—Nov. 2.
Johnson Co. Fair, Smithfield—Nov. 4-6.
Pitt Co. Fair, Greenville—Nov. 12-13.
Anson Co. Fair, Wadesboro—Nov. 18-20.
State Teachers' Assembly, Charlotte—November 25-27.
Trinity Declaration Contest, Trinity College—November 27.
North Carolina Community Service Week, December 3-5.
Farmers' Union State Meeting, Greenville, December 18-20.
Annual Live Stock Meeting, Statesville—January 19-21, 1915.

TAR HEEL NEWS FRIEFS.

Mr. J. B. Cornelius, aged 82, a prominent manufacturer and business man of Cornelius, died recently at his home in Davidson, where he was residing.

The Asheville Y. W. C. A. has fitted up a gymnasium and classes have been organized.

The Eastern conference of Free Will Baptists have just held annual session at Kinston.

The Wilmington cotton mills are running on full time and have bright outlook for future.

There are 3,622 pupils in the city schools of Asheville.

The Congressional Record of October 16 contains the speech of Judge R. W. Winston on "The Case of the Farmer," delivered at the A. & M. College, Raleigh, in August before the Annual Farmers' Convention and Round-up. It is a plea for financial aid to rural life.

E. J. Harris has been elected as president of the North Carolina Fair Association to succeed John A. Mills.

Warsaw tobacco market sold in one day recently 106,000 pounds of tobacco at an average of 14 cents per pound.

It is seen now that it will not be possible to occupy the remodeled Federal building at Raleigh by November 1st as has been hoped for some time, but it is hoped that it will not be long after that date before the various local departments of government work can be moved into the new and larger quarters.