

The Polk County News

VOL. XX. NO. 27.

SALUDA, POLK COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1914.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1894.

RUSSIANS SWARM INTO GERMANY

Germans Retreat Across Border Followed By Great Hordes of Russians. Kaiser Alarmed

JAPANESE TAKE TSING-TAU

Germans Surrender Important Fortress In China—Allies and Germans Fighting Around Ypres

The past week has been an eventful one in the European war. The news dispatches from Petrograd tell of overwhelming victories for the Russian forces in Russian Poland and East Prussia. The demoralized Austrian armies are doomed if the reports be true that the Russians have cut them off from the German forces in Galicia. Another jolt was handed Germany in China when the German fortress at Tsing-Tau surrendered to the British and Japanese troops.

Turkey's advent into the war also puts a new phase into the situation. It is freely predicted that if Germany fails to win, the Ottoman empire will be vanquished by the allied forces. For nearly a half century Turkey has come out of one defeat only to be launched into another war which ends in defeat. This has resulted in a reduction in the Turkish territory, especially in Europe, until it is now one of the smallest countries on the continent.

To hold their enemies and at the same time inflict the greatest losses possible, seems to be the campaign the allies are carrying against the Germans in the north of France and in Belgium. For weeks the great forces of the German empire have been pounding away at the allied ranks trying with desperation to break through their lines and force an opening to the French coast. But it has all been in vain. Added to the irresistible strength of the allies the Germans had to fight in a flooded territory. It was too much for them and they were forced to retreat.

Another attempt is now being made by the Germans to force their way through the region surrounding Ypres. It seems to be the last chance the Germans will have, and they must either succeed or retreat back through Belgium. When the siege on Paris failed, the Kaiser, it is said, resolved to begin a campaign on England. For this purpose the control of the French and Belgian coast was necessary. Antwerp was taken and the German forces moved on to the Belgian coast. But all was lost when they failed to reach the French coast.

Much interest is being manifested in the campaign in the east. With the Great Russian hordes threatening the richest region of Germany with invasion, military experts are wondering what will be the next move of the Germans. According to the latest reports the Russians have advanced as far as the Warthe river, in Russian Poland, and are now on the border of East Prussia. The Germans are said to have retreated into East Prussia. In the east of East Prussia the Russians are also said to have made much headway. With the Russians closing in from two directions the German forces in Prussia are facing a serious dilemma.

Now that they have been cut off from the German forces in Galicia, the Austrian armies have only one recourse, and that is, to retreat through the Carpathian mountains. For many weeks the Austrian forces have battled with the Russians, but it has been a losing fight. When things looked the bluest for the Austrians, reinforcements were sent them by the German armies. It appeared for a time that the Russians would be forced to give up the positions in Galicia they had won at a great sacrifice of life, but this they failed to do.

1,598 British Officers Killed

London.—A tabulated list of casualties among British commissioned officers in France between October 20 and October 27, raises the total of officers killed, wounded or missing to 1,598. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who lost seven officers killed, eight wounded and two missing, and the Royal Field Artillery, ten of whose officers were wounded, were among the heaviest sufferers.

Naval Battle Is Pending

Washington.—Official dispatches of the fall of Tsing-Tau were received at the Japanese embassy and interpreted as signalling the beginning of an offensive movement of the squadrons of warships which have been occupying and blockading Kiao-Chow, which have been released, it is said, to hunt down the German ships in the Pacific. It was stated at the embassy that in all probability a joint occupation of the British and Japanese forces would take place at Tsing-Tau immediately.

AT LEAST HE HAS NERVE



Russians Advance Into Germany

London.—Except for the fall of Tsing-Tau, the most significant report from any of the battle fronts—and the most welcome to the allies—is that the Russians, besides driving the Austrians back in Galicia, have reached the Warthe river in Russian Poland, and have established themselves on the East Prussian frontier.

A Berlin official report says some Russian cavalry crossed the Warthe, but were driven back. To this the Russian report adds that the town of Warta, on the Warthe river, in Poland, has been occupied and that a Russian column has proceeded westward through Czenstochowa, near the Silesian frontier.

The Russians, too, are responsible for the report that they have defeated the Germans near Mlawa, in Poland, just across the East Prussian boundary and at Lyck in East Prussia. Military observers here say the Russians have followed the retreating Germans at a much faster pace than was anticipated and that if they are in force they may prevent the Germans from taking up their new positions on the Warthe and compel them to fall back to the Silesian border.

Despite all this, reports persist that the Germans are sending westward large numbers of their troops who have been fighting in Poland to oppose the allies in France and Belgium. That they would do this with enormous Russian forces threatening their own and richest territory military men here say seems highly improbable unless the Germans are satisfied a small force can prevent the Russians entering Silesia and East Prussia.

Allies Fighting Around Ypres

In the west the ding-dong fighting continues. The Belgians, who hold the lines along the coast, are being given a comparative rest, after their three months of almost continuous fighting. The Germans still are concentrating around Ypres, where they are trying to hack their way through the Anglo-French troops to the coast.

Both sides claim to have made progress here, the Anglo-French forces southeast of the town and the Germans southwest. Correspondents in the rear of the armies say the fighting has not appreciably lessened and that both sides are using tremendous weight of artillery in an endeavor to clear the ground for an infantry advance.

Both armies are being reinforced. It seems to be realized that the Germans cannot proceed farther west because of the co-operation of the warships with the land forces and that a route either here or farther south must be found if the Germans are to attain their ambition of reaching the French coast.

Germans Hurdled In River

Paris.—The story of a French bayonet attack which forced into the river Oise a body of Germans after the bridge by which they had crossed had been destroyed by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane was rebounded in dispatches reaching Paris. The incident took place near Sempiery. The French had been ordered to hold the bridge at any cost. After quick-firers had played havoc for twenty minutes in the German ranks the bugle sounded retreat and the Germans poured across the bridge.

German Ships Destroyed

Tokio, Japan.—After desperate assaults, in which the Japanese, in the face of heroic resistance, rivaled the bravery of their forces at Port Arthur, Tsing-Tau surrendered, Gov. Meyer-Waldeck, after the hoisting of white flags on the forts, sent an officer with a flag of truce to the Anglo-Japanese lines.

The Japanese and German officers opened a conference at Moltke barracks when the formalities of capitulation were concluded.

The Japanese officers highly praise the bravery of the Germans, who fought tenaciously to the last. Unofficial reports are that the Germans blew up what was left of their forts before surrendering and practically the whole town is in ruins. A Japanese torpedo boat flotilla that entered the bay found that nearly all the ships had been destroyed.

Austrians Cut Off From Germans

Rome.—A Tribuna dispatch from Petrograd says: "The Russians have cut off the Austrian army from the Germans. The Austrians were encircled on their left flank and were forced to retreat, but the Russians occupied all the ways of retreat toward Cracow and thus the entire Austrian army was pushed toward the Carpathian mountains, against which they are closely pressed."

The Austrians' condition is desperate, as their only line of retreat lies across the Carpathians, which, at this time of the year, are almost impassable to a million and a half of men with provisions and munition trains and artillery.

"Petrograd is rejoicing over the present decisive victory. Great demonstrations have been held, and in all the churches services to celebrate the event have taken place.

"Emperor Nicholas remained at the front."

Russians Force German Retreat

Petrograd.—The Russian general staff has issued the following: "On the East Prussian front the Russian troops are developing with success an offensive in the region of the forest of Rominten and Lyck (East Prussia)."

"The German rear guard was dislodged by us from Mlawa on November 4, suffering great losses.

"Beyond the Vistula the enemy continues to fall back. A German column passed through Czenstochowa, Russian Poland, moving west.

"Minor engagements have occurred near Warta and on the road from Andrejew to Mechow near Merzava.

German Cargoes Are Affected

London.—The closing of the North sea to all shipping except that which places itself under the protection of the British fleet is recognized as the first stroke of Admiral Baron Fisher, the new first sea lord of the admiralty and as one of the most important events of the war. All cargoes destined for German or Austrian consumption must run the gauntlet of British inspection in the English channel, the strait of Gibraltar or the Suez canal.

GERMANS RETURN TO ASSAULT ALLIES

REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO BATTLE LINE IN WEST—ALLIES REPULSE ATTACKS.

RUSSIANS ON GERMAN SOIL

Germans Abandon Positions Along Warthe.—Berlin Reports Victory Over Czars Troops.

London.—The Germans have renewed their offensive in the vicinity of Ypres and Dixmude, where several attempts to break through the Allied lines to the coast or France were repulsed after the most severe fighting of the war.

Despite the Austro-German armies have suffered in the east, where the Russians have set their feet on German territory, the Germans are said to be still sending reinforcements to the west in an endeavor to break down the resistance of the French, British and Belgians.

There has been no decisive action along the whole front, but each side is making gains which may count when the crisis is at hand. With the tremendous forces opposing each other, any progress necessarily must be slow, but both the Allies and the Germans express satisfaction with the way in which the battle has gone thus far.

In the east the Russian advance guards are fighting on both the East Prussia and Posen borders and it is believed that the Germans have given up their first plan of resisting the Russians' advance on the positions which they had prepared along the Warthe River.

According to a German report, the Russians have suffered a reverse on the East Prussian frontier, where they lost 4,000 men and some machine guns, but of the fighting elsewhere in this region Berlin says nothing.

There have been no developments in the Near East, the engagements fought being between Russian and Turkish frontier guards in the Caucasus or the bombardment of ports.

The slackness in recutting in England has been given a fillip by the marches of some of the crack territorial regiments and the procession through the streets of London in connection with the inauguration of the Lord Mayor, in which Canadian and other Dominion troops took part.

From all sections of the country come reports of an increasing number of young men offering themselves for service.

ALLIES WILL WIN IN WAR.

Lord Kitchener Declares That End Must Mean Victory for England.

London.—Confidence in the ultimate success of the Allied arms was expressed by Earl Kitchener who pointed out the great issue at stake, the advantages possessed by the Allies in men and material and in "that wonderful spirit which never has understood the meaning of defeat."

Speaking of the Lord Mayor's banquet, Lord Kitchener praised the territorial regiments and the London Scottish and the East Indians spoke of the admiration of the British troops for the "glorious French army," and said:

"Under the direction of General Joffre, who is not only a great military leader, but a great man, we may confidently rely on the ultimate success of the Allied forces in the western theater of the war."

He praised the brilliant leadership of Grand Duke Nicholas and also "the splendid deeds of the gallant Belgian army" and the gallantry of the Japanese forces. Continuing, Lord Kitchener said:

"The British empire is fighting for its existence. I want every citizen to understand this cardinal fact, for only from a clear conception of the vast importance of the issue at stake can come the great national moral impulse without which the government war ministers, or even their navies can do but little.

"We have enormous advantages in our resources of men and material and in that wonderful spirit of ours which never has understood the meaning of defeat. All these are great assets but they must be used judiciously and effectively.

"I have no complaint to make whatever about the response to my appeals for men. The progress in the military training of those who already have enlisted is remarkable and the country well may be proud of them, but I shall want more men and still more until the enemy is crushed."

COTTON GINNED IS NEAR PAST RECORD

UP TO NOVEMBER 1 THE CROP WAS WITHIN 5,170 BALES OF RECORD.

AN ENORMOUS WHEAT CROP

Despite Loss in Cotton, U. S. Crops Are Worth Much More Than in Any Previous Year.

Washington.—Ginning of cotton continues active despite the low price Southern farmers are receiving and the depression in the industry caused by the war.

During the period from October 18 to November 1 the ginning amounted to 2,207,144 bales, making the aggregate for the season 9,828,695 bales, the period's ginning was only 5,170 bales less than ginned during the same period on the record production year of 1911 and the aggregate for the season is only 142,210 bales less. Compared with last year the ginning on November 1 were 855,177 bales more.

In Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and Oklahoma the ginnings to November 1 exceeded those for any of the past eight years.

The fourth cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of census bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt just issued, announced that 9,828,695 bales of cotton counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1914 had been ginned prior to November 1. This compared with 8,830,396 bales, or 63.2 per cent. of the entire crop, ginned prior to November 1, last year, 8,869,222 bales, or 65.8 per cent in 1912 and 9,970,905 bales or 64.1 per cent in 1911.

Important farm crops of the United States this year are worth \$5,068,742,000 or \$104,000,000 more than the value of the same crops last year, notwithstanding a loss of \$413,000,000 sustained by cotton planters on lint alone as a result of the European war.

Preliminary estimates announced by the department of agriculture and statistics of average prices paid to producers November 1 indicate that this year's wheat and corn crops are the most valuable ever grown in the United States, that the wheat and apple crops are record harvests.

The huge wheat crop and the increased price of that cereal, the large corn and apple crops and the increased price in oats, barley and rye more than offset the big loss in cotton.

GUTIERREZ NAMES HIS CABINET

Carranza Orders His Commanders to Return to Posts of Duty.

Mexico City.—General Venustiano Carranza issued an ultimatum declaring himself chief head of the republic. The proclamation was issued at Cordoba and directed to military chieftains and civil employees of the central government who were ordered to disregard the mandates of the Aguas Calientes convention. To the military chieftains Carranza said that unless they left the conference and were back at their posts by 6 o'clock Tuesday evening their next in rank would assume their places.

Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, appointed provisional president of Mexico by the Aguas Calientes convention, has proclaimed himself the chief executive beginning November 10 and has appointed the following cabinet: Foreign Minister, Fernando Iglesias Calderon; Minister of Communications, Gen. Antonio Villareal; Minister of War, Gen. Juvenio Robles; Minister of the Interior, Gen. Jose Blanco; Minister of Public Instructions, Signor Soto y Gama; Minister of Justice, Jose Vasconcelos; Minister of Progress, Pastor Roaix; Minister of the Treasury, Felicis Villareal.

Enrique C. Llorente will be appointed Washington representative of the Constitutionalist.

North Carolina Wins Boundary Case.

Washington.—The dispute between the states of Tennessee and North Carolina over their boundary was decided by the Supreme Court in favor of North Carolina. The dispute arose over the exact location of the state boundary as projected by a commission in 1821. Both states laid claim to some 40,000 acres of mountainous timber land near Slick Rock Creek and for years each state has imposed taxes on the lands. Justice McKenna announced the court's decision.

Capital Paid in by Banks.

Washington.—Payment of the first installment of the capital stock of federal reserve banks, called for November 2, practically has been completed. The paid in total, the Federal Reserve Board announced has reached \$17,947,106, as follows: Boston \$1,617,925; New York \$3,320,380; Philadelphia \$2,068,559; Cleveland \$2,012,353; Richmond \$1,063,458; Atlanta \$777,248; Chicago \$2,191,000; St. Louis \$912,000; Minneapolis \$794,500; Kansas City \$916,000; Dallas \$951,335; San Francisco \$1,322,346.

COTTON LOAN FUND PLAN NOT ILLEGAL

ATTORNEY GENERAL GREGORY SAYS PLAN DOES NOT VIOLATE FEDERAL LAW

SUCCESS TO MOVEMENT SURE

President Wilson Asked the Attorney General For An Opinion.—Up to New England Bankers.

Washington.—No violation of Federal anti-trust laws is threatened by the cotton loan fund plan recently perfected by bankers and members of the Federal Reserve Board, according to an opinion handed down by Attorney General Gregory at the request of President Wilson.

Success of the \$135,000,000 pool now is believed by treasury officials to be assured. More than \$80,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 to be raised among northern bankers already has been subscribed and practically all of the remainder, it is understood, had been promised on condition of a favorable opinion from the Attorney General. New England financiers, it was said, were reluctant to enter the plan until definitely assured that the method of raising the fund would not be construed as unlawful.

Attorney General Gregory's opinion was rendered after a conference with President Wilson. The Treasury Department made public the following correspondence:

"The White House, 'My Dear Mr. Attorney General:

"I am sending the enclosed papers, submitted to me by the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to ascertain whether in your opinion the proposed cotton loan fund may be lawfully formed. I know that it is contrary to the practice of the department of give opinions beforehand as to contemplated transactions, and I think that such opinions ought never in ordinary circumstances to be given, but the circumstances with regard to the handling of the great cotton crop which have been created by the European war are most extraordinary and seem to justify extraordinary action. It is for that reason that I venture to ask you to depart in this case from the usual practice of your department.

"It occurs to me that the fund contemplated stands in a class by itself. It is hardly conceivable that such arrangements should become settled practices or furnish precedents which would be followed in the regular course of business or under ordinary conditions. They are as exceptional in their nature as the circumstances they are meant to deal with and can hardly be looked upon as, by possibility even, dangerous precedents. It is for this reason that I feel the more justified in asking for your opinion in the premises.

"Cordially and sincerely yours, (Signed) 'WOODROW WILSON.'"

Mr. Gregory replied at once to the President's letter stating that he was unable to see how such a plan could be thought to fall within the purview of the anti-trust laws.

VICTORY UNDER SHERMAN LAW.

Railroads Give Up Stock in Coal Mines Valued at 3,750,000.

Cincinnati, O.—Stock in Ohio and West Virginia coal mines valued at \$3,750,000 passed into the hands of John S. Jones, a Chicago coal operator, as a result of an entry made by three Federal judges here in a suit brought by the government against the New York Central and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, their subsidiaries and various coal companies they control.

The case was brought under the Sherman law and federal officials declared it was the most sweeping victory ever accomplished under the act. The case has been known as the "East Ohio and West Virginia bituminous coal case."

Attorneys for both the railroads and the government appeared before the court with an agreement that the properties of the railroads be disintegrated and ownership dissolved.

Capital Paid in by Banks.

Washington.—Payment of the first installment of the capital stock of federal reserve banks, called for November 2, practically has been completed. The paid in total, the Federal Reserve Board announced has reached \$17,947,106, as follows: Boston \$1,617,925; New York \$3,320,380; Philadelphia \$2,068,559; Cleveland \$2,012,353; Richmond \$1,063,458; Atlanta \$777,248; Chicago \$2,191,000; St. Louis \$912,000; Minneapolis \$794,500; Kansas City \$916,000; Dallas \$951,335; San Francisco \$1,322,346.