

The Polk County News

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SALUDA, POLK COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1915.

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BLEASE DISBANDS PALMETTO MILITIA

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNOR, WAR DEPARTMENT AND MILITIA IS REASON.

OFFICERS BEGIN MOVEMENT

Will Try to Hold Organization Together Until New Governor Comes Into Office.

Columbia, S. C.—Governor Blease has disbanded the South Carolina organized militia. Thirty-one companies, comprising approximately 2,000 officers and men, are affected. Disagreement between the governor and militia and war department officials on the organization and equipment of troops was given as the reason for the action.

Militia officers began a movement to prevent complete disorganization. Telegrams were sent to South Carolina members of Congress at Washington requesting that they use their influence to have the war department delay asking the return of \$200,000 worth of supplies loaned the troops.

Governor Blease will retire January 19 and Governor Manning, his successor will be asked to re-instate the soldiers.

While Mr. Manning has not yet indicated what action he will take, it was considered certain by militia officers that he would rescind the action of Governor Blease.

Adjutant General Moore has gone to Washington to confer with war department officials on the situation.

Governor Blease explained in his order disbanding the troops that the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy and Adjutant General Moore of South Carolina on one side and himself on the other, prompted him to take this step. These differences, he said, resulted in serious breaches of discipline in the militia corps.

"The present governor of the State of South Carolina is of the opinion that it will be unfair and unjust on his part to turn over to his successor in office the militia of South Carolina in its present condition," the order read. The controversy between Governor Blease and Adjutant General Moore was said to have been the result of the governor's refusal to sign certain orders and official papers presented to him by the adjutant general.

AMERICA PLEASES BRITISH.

Evidence of Friendly Spirit Marking the Negotiations.

London.—American comment on the British preliminary reply to President Wilson's preliminary protest against the detention of American shipping by British officials who expressed much pleasure at the repeated evidences of the friendly spirit with which the negotiations are proceeding. The British foreign office it was pointed out by officials there, never maintained that the partial statistics concerning American trade with European neutrals were conclusive, but, on the other hand, that they were merely suggestive.

Great Britain, one prominent official said, fully realizes that Germany made heavy purchases of copper and other metal useful in war from her European neighbors preceding hostilities and that consequently a large supply of copper is required by these neutrals for domestic use. Cases have been established, it is added, however, where copper has been imported from America, and then forwarded to Germany, which makes caution on the part of Great Britain necessary.

German Aeroplane Captured.

Paris.—A German aeroplane flying over Amiens has been brought to the ground by a French machine. The French airmen went aloft when the German was seen approaching. He opened fire with the result that the German machine fell within the French lines. One of the German pilots was killed.

Urge Colombian Treaty.

Washington.—Urging in the open Senate early ratification of the pending treaty with Colombia under which the United States would pay \$25,000,000 for the Panama Canal strip, Senator Ransdell declared that the United States could not afford to reject the treaty from the standpoint of either justice or business. When the Louisiana Senator began the discussion in open session Senator Jones suggested that treaties usually were considered executively. No one attempted to stop the speech.



EULALIO GUTIERREZ
Eulalio Gutierrez, temporary president of Mexico, whom the Villa and Zapata forces are trying to establish in power.

HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE

COMMEMORATE AT NEW ORLEANS THE CENTURY FOLLOWING BIG BATTLE.

Special Envoy of the British King Felicitated Representative of the Government of United States.

New Orleans.—A three-day celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking people was held on the site of the last armed conflict between the United States and Great Britain. The ceremonies opened with the firing of a salute of 3 guns so timed that the last gun boomed at 3:20 o'clock, exactly 100 years to the minute, according to historians, that General Jackson finally triumphed over the British on the field of Chalmette near New Orleans.

Peace advocates from many parts of the United States and Canada witnessed formal exchange of greetings between a representative of the President of the United States and an especially appointed envoy of the King of England, watch the unveiling of a monument to General Jackson and the maneuvers of the Seventh United States Infantry and other regular soldiers transported from Texas City, Texas, for the celebration. The Seventh Infantry composed a part of Jackson's command 100 years ago. The soldiers were in charge of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding officer of the Second Division who is here with 72 other army officers and 2,000 men. Sailors also took part in the Chalmette ceremonies and a military parade was commanded by Rear Admiral McLean, who arrived here on the battleship Rhode Island from Cera Cruz.

Preliminary to opening the celebration reception for Mrs. William Gerry Slade, president general of the United Daughters of 1776-1812, took place at a hotel here. Other women prominent in this organization and some members of the Daughters of the Confederacy are here.

RUSSIANS MOVE IN HUNGARY.

Most Significant of Campaigns Has Now Begun.

London.—A complete change in the situation in the Near East may be brought about by the Russian victory over the Turks in the Caucasus. If the Turkish fleet is as sweeping as has been reported officially—the virtual destruction of two Turkish army corps and the repulse of a third—the Turkish menace against the Russians in Trans-Caucasia has been removed. The loss of so many of their best trained officers and men it is believed here, will compel the Turks to give up any ambition they had of invading their enemy's territories and force them to concentrate on the defense of their own country. Military men however are, taking even greater interest in the Russian invasion of Hungary through Uzsook Pass in the Carpathians, and their rapid advance on Transylvania through Bukovina simultaneously with their movement toward Cracow. These combined operations are the most gigantic undertaking in the war.

Thirty-Day Rate Reduced.

Richmond.—The board of directors of the Richmond Federal reserve bank authorized a reduction of one-half of one per cent in the re-discount rate on thirty-day paper. The new rate, 4.2 per cent is effective at once. The other rates, 5 per cent for 60 to 90 day paper and 6 per cent for more than 90 days, are unchanged.

BULGARIA SEEKS TO REACH AGREEMENT

TURKS MAKE STAND ON FRONTIER AND FIERCELY ATTACK THE RUSSIANS.

HAVE SUPERIOR ARTILLERY

British Official Historian Claims Allies Are Using All Their Big Guns and Effectively.

London.—The Brits' reply to the American note occupies the attention of the British press and public in the absence of any important news from the European battlefields. The Germans and French official reports of most recent fighting in the western field are almost a repetition of those issued on preceding days.

A British eye-witness who has been the official historian of events at the front, lay stress on the important part played by the artillery and high explosives in modern warfare and claims superiority for the allies in artillery which is being used to its full strength.

From the coast to the River Aise, where the country is under water and the rivers are flooded, the big guns have been engaged continuously, but the water and mud prevent the infantry from coming into action. Along the Aisne Valley however, and through the Champagne district as far as western Argonne the French are pushing their offensive and organizing the ground gained. These gains have been made at heavy cost.

In western Argonne the Germans also claim to have made gains and to have repulsed a French attempt to carry their trenches in the Woivre and Alsace.

The only news from the East is the German report that the Russian offensive toward Miawa has failed, their force having been driven back.

In the Caucasus the Turks have made a stand on the frontier near Kara-Urgan and are fiercely attacking the Russian lines.

Seemingly the Russians believe the report that the Turkish cruiser Goeben has been damaged, for their Black Sea fleet which is superior to the Turkish fleet with the Goeben, has been attacking Turkish ports and destroying their shipping.

There is no development in the near east beyond the report from Sofia that M. Gueunoff, former Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, is leaving for Rome on a semi-official mission, the object of which is to ascertain the attitude of Italy towards the possible future co-ordination of Italo-Bulgarian interests in the war.

COTTON GINNINGS LARGEST.

Up to January First, Total 14,447,623 Bales.

Washington.—Cotton ginning in the last two weeks of December surpassed the same period of every other year except the record production of the year of 1911 and brought the total cotton ginned from the 1914 crop up to 14,447,623 bales, a quantity greater than ever ginned in any other year to January 1, and 130,000 bales more than in 1911. Cotton ginned during the last three years after January 1 has varied from 1,236,071 bales in 1911 to 625,090 bales in 1913.

Ginnings for the two weeks' period amounted to 470,914 bales, or 95,000 bales less than the record for the period made in 1911. The period's output brought the total cotton in Alabama and Oklahoma to a greater quantity than ever produced in those states.

Included in the ginnings were 44,816 round bales (compared with 99,265 last year, 77,999 in 1912 and 96,227 in 1911).

Sea Island cotton includes numbered 76,886 bales, compared with 74,320 bales last year, 67,257 bales in 1912 and 105,988 bales in 1911.

German Ship Sunk.

Buenos Aires.—La Prensa publishes the report that an engagement has taken place off Rio Grande del Norte, Brazil, between the British battle cruiser Von der Tann, adding that the Von der Tann has been sunk.

Villa Licks Carranza Forces.

Laredo, Tex.—Carranza troops under General Antonio Villareal and Maclovio Herrera have been decisively defeated by the forces of General Villat Saltillo, Mexico, and are retreating toward Monterey with the Villa forces in close pursuit. Another engagement is expected at Monterey. The defeat of the Carranza army is said to have resulted from a misunderstanding of orders the troops of Villareal and Herrera becoming demoralized after positions of advantage



MISS ADELINE PENDLETON
Miss Pendleton, daughter of Col. E. P. Pendleton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pendleton, has recently been introduced to Washington society.

BLUEJACKETS HONORED

SECRETARY OF NAVY, DANIELS PRESENTS THE BADGES OF HEROISM TO MEN.

Boys Are Honored Who Bore Them—With Distinction Under Fire in Mexican Port.

New York.—Medals of honor were presented by Secretary Daniels to 13 enlisted men of the United States Navy who won special mention for distinguished conduct at the occupation of Vera Cruz in April last. The formal ceremony took place on the deck of the battleship Florida at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and Rear Admiral Fletcher, now commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, who commanded the American naval forces at Vera Cruz, and other high officers of the Navy participated. The medal winners were:

Tenny N. Nicherson, boatswain's mate, first class; Abraham de Somer, chief turret captain; Joseph G. Harner, boatswain's mate, first class; George Cregan, boatswain's mate, first class; Lawrence Cregan, boatswain's mate, first class; Lawrence C. Slinnett, gunner's mate, third class; Percy A. Decker, chief boatswain's mate; Charles F. Bishop, quartermaster, first class; James A. Walsh, quartermaster, third class; Charles L. Nordsiek, seaman; Fred J. Schueler, seaman; Berrie H. Jerritt, gunner's mate, third class; William Zuiderveld, hospital steward; Harry C. Beasley, coxswain; Edward A. Gisburne, electrician, second class, was not present to receive his medal, but it had been sent to him. Secretary Daniels also read a long list carrying names of officers, headed by Rear Admiral Fletcher, and bluejackets and marines, who had received special mention for heroism and bravery at Vera Cruz.

Before presenting the medals, Secretary Daniels declared that the outstanding naval event of the past year was the courage, sacrifice and self-restraint displayed by the officers and men of the Navy and marine corps at the battle of Vera Cruz.

"On answering the call of their country," said the Secretary "nineteen men, sailors and marines, won the distinction and glory of death on the field of battle. America then, mourning her loss, was like Niobe 'all tears.'"

The Secretary spoke of the honors paid these heroes at the time their bodies were brought to the United States, when President Wilson himself in an address at Brooklyn, voiced the Nation's appreciation of their valor.

Kitchener Addresses English House.

London.—The House of Lords met a month earlier than the House of Commons chiefly to hear from Lord Kitchener a review of the military operations for the six weeks since Parliament was prorogued. While the speech of the Secretary for War contained little not already known, it was listened to with rapt attention. The peers, as usual, were in their robes of office, but beyond this the scene was lacking in the usual color, for of the long rows of peeresses virtually every one was in mourning.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT INDIANAPOLIS

BLOOD OF THE MEXICANS IS THEIR OWN TO SPILL, SAYS WILSON.

WORK OUT OWN SALVATION

President Intimates That He is Head of Democratic Party and Almost Announces For 1916.

Indianapolis, Ind.—President Wilson in a Jackson Day speech here voiced what his hearers interpreted as a hint that he might be a candidate for the presidency again in 1916. The audience of more than 4,000 people rose to their feet and cheered until the President called for quiet.

The President had been discussing the Mexican question. Referring to his belief that he knew the temperament and principles of the American people, he added that he would not be fit to stay where he was if he did not understand them.

"There may come a time," he said, "when American people will have to judge whether I know what I am talking about or not."

There was a slight pause and then the crowd began cheering. Realizing the construction which had been put on his words, the President held up his hand for silence and said:

"I did not mean to stir up anything that was merely preparatory to saying that for at least two more years I am free to think I know the American people."

Previously the President had attacked the Republican party, defended the record of his Administration on the Mexican policy, the tariff and currency and declared that a careful examination of the returns from the elections last November showed that if it had been a Presidential year a Democrat would have had a majority of about 80 in the electoral college.

Mr. Wilson gravely spoke warning to Democrats not to break up the solidarity of the party. He declared those who did would gain an unfavorable position for themselves.

"If a man won't play on a team he must get off the team," he said and later spoke of himself as the "captain of the Democratic team for the present."

The President spoke briefly of Mexico. He said the people there are entitled to liberty, "no matter how long they take in determining it." Speaking slowly and carefully, he declared that "so far as my influence goes, while I am President, no body shall interfere with them."

"Have not European Nations taken as long as they wanted, and spilled as much blood as they pleased to settle their own affairs," he continued, "and shall we deny the same right to Mexico? No, I say."

BRITAINS SATISFIED WITH RATE.

House of Lords Adjourns After Hearing Government Statements.

London.—After a two days' session in which Parliament heard speeches from Lord Kitchener, Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor, the Marquis of Crewe, Government leader in the House, and Baron Lucas, on behalf of the Government on the progress of the war and Great Britain's preparations to carry it on the House of Lords adjourned until February 2, when Parliament will reassemble.

The opposition failed to learn from the Government the growth of the Army or the operations of the Navy, regarding which its members persistently questioned the Ministers, but, generally speaking, the Government expressed satisfaction at the rate at which recruiting was proceeding and Viscount Haldane declared the necessity for compulsory service had not arisen.

Made Farewell Speech.

Washington.—Governor-elect Frank B. Willis of Ohio made his farewell speech in the House, resigned from Congress and left for Columbus, where he was inaugurated. He gave a parting against what he called a tendency to believe that legislation must be guided by a political dictator.

Assemble, Off Virginia.

Washington.—Virginia Senators notified Secretary Daniels that they would insist upon execution of the law requiring the assembling of the international fleet in Hampton Roads next month preparatory to the cruise through the Panama Canal to the Pacific Coast. Naval officers have been considering the feasibility of supplying the threatened deficiency in European representation in the international fleet by making special efforts for the participation of Latin-American navies.

SCHOOL FUND FOR STATE IS DIVIDED

COUNTIES GET SHARE ACCORDING TO SCHOOL POPULATION AT PER CAPITA OF \$1006.

MECKLENBURG LEADS LIST

Full Amount of \$250,000 Reduced by \$7,500 for Rural Libraries and \$1,500 for Teacher Training.

Raleigh.—The State Board of Education met and approved the apportionment of public school funds for the year, to the various county departments of education. With the deduction of \$7,500, the biennial appropriation for rural libraries and \$1,500 for teachers training, the remainder of the \$250,000 was distributed among the counties in amounts based upon the school population of the county. The manner of finding the just pro rata share was the division of the entire fund less special appropriations just mentioned by the entire State school population, 777,267, giving a per capita appropriation of \$3106.

Mecklenburg received the largest share of the State appropriation this year. With a total school population of 23,408, Mecklenburg's share of the funds is \$7,257.88. Wake followed close on the heels of Mecklenburg and with a school population of 23,400, the county receives \$7,255.40.

County Apportionment.

County	School Population	Apport'n'd
Alamance	9,728	\$3,016.26
Alexander	4,410	1,437.67
Alleghany	2,818	913.52
Anson	8,429	2,715.50
Ash	7,056	2,275.28
Avery	3,734	1,197.76
Beaufort	9,727	3,015.95
Bertie	8,253	2,658.93
Bladen	6,959	2,245.56
Brunswick	4,927	1,572.68
Burke	10,542	3,386.85
Cabarrus	7,062	2,189.64
Caldwell	9,450	2,980.07
Camden	7,007	2,172.59
Carteret	2,224	689.64
Caswell	4,428	1,371.40
Catawba	5,277	1,683.13
Chatham	11,234	3,482.21
Cherokee	7,573	2,348.08
Chowan	5,259	1,669.56
Clay	3,635	1,127.07
Cleveland	1,454	450.92
Columbus	10,858	3,366.63
Craven	8,047	2,505.05
Cumberland	7,979	2,473.97
Darlington	10,018	3,106.18
Davidson	2,330	717.24
Dawson	4,439	1,376.35
DeWitt	5,814	1,839.25
Durham	12,319	3,859.62
Edgecombe	9,531	2,955.13
Forsyth	17,813	5,523.10
Franklin	4,376	1,352.86
Gaston	11,995	3,719.17
Gates	3,822	1,185.05
Graham	1,694	497.41
Granville	9,021	2,836.99
Greene	4,422	1,371.08
Guilford	7,527	2,333.82
Halifax	6,030	1,899.66
Harnett	5,841	1,811.06
Haywood	23,408	7,257.88
Henderson	3,668	1,137.30
Hertford	3,263	1,019.56
Hoke	2,710	840.33
Iredell	11,450	3,550.19
Jackson	11,316	3,521.85
Johnston	15,203	4,713.84
Jones	5,152	1,597.33
Lee	4,063	1,259.77
Lenoir	9,450	2,836.99
Lincoln	6,437	1,995.86
Macon	4,422	1,371.08
Madison	7,527	2,333.82
Martin	5,841	1,811.06
McDowell	5,841	1,811.06
Mecklenburg	23,408	7,257.88
Mitchell	3,668	1,137.30
Montgomery	5,259	1,669.56
Moore	7,507	2,327.62
Nash	11,330	3,509.02
New Hanover	8,422	2,511.32
Northampton	2,224	689.64
Onslow	4,914	1,523.63
Orange	5,203	1,613.24
Pamlico	3,255	998.25
Pasquotank	5,254	1,612.72
Pender	5,468	1,685.41
Perquimans	4,147	1,282.82
Person	9,451	2,837.45
Pitt	13,387	4,150.77
Polk	2,477	768.02
Randolph	10,733	3,327.81
Richmond	7,319	2,282.62
Robeson	16,187	5,018.94
Rockingham	12,857	3,986.44
Rowan	13,189	4,089.38
Sampson	9,451	2,837.45
Scotland	10,288	3,189.90
Stanly	5,623	1,743.47
Stokes	7,907	2,451.64
Surry	7,319	2,282.62
Swain	10,670	3,308.34
Transylvania	3,438	1,065.99
Tyrell	2,741	849.94
Union	12,307	3,815.91
Vance	6,378	1,977.56
Warren	23,400	7,255.40
Washington	5,003	1,500.90
Wayne	5,186	1,597.33
Watauga	4,418	1,369.85
Wayne	5,186	1,597.33
Wilkes	11,514	3,570.03
Wilson	10,753	3,334.08
Yadkin	5,226	1,625.81
Yancey	4,961	1,538.71
Teacher Training	1,500.00
Rural Libraries	7,500.00
Total	777,267	\$250,000.00

For the Unemployed.

Wilmington.—People of Wilmington are vitally concerned in the problem of providing employment for the many jobless men in the city. This was indicated by a mass-meeting held recently in the court house when every available seat was occupied and many had to stand. Various suggestions were made for providing relief one of these being that the city council and the board of county commissioners provide employment for some of the idle by making needed improvements on certain streets and roads.