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PRZEMYSL IS TAKEN ALLIES CELEBRATE

BESIEGED FOR MONTHS EASTERN FORT CAPITULATES TO INVADING ARMY.

OPENS UP WAY TO GRACOW

Much Enthusiasm in Petrograd, London and Paris Over Victory Regarded as Most Important.

London.—The long investment of the mid-Galician fortress of Przemyśl has ended. Depleted by disease, subsisting on horse flesh and surrounded by a superior force of Russians, the garrison has surrendered to the besieging army after a defense lasting many months, which up to the present is recorded as Austria's most noteworthy contribution to the war.

Petrograd, London and Paris are celebrating the event—Petrograd and Paris in the sopitaneous manner characteristic of those cities—London with silent and grim satisfaction, which is the British way.

The newspapers assert that the fall of the fortress marks the most important capture of the war, not only releasing considerable Russian forces which can be thrown into the fluctuating struggle in the Carpathians, but opens the door to Cracow and the plains of Hungary.

It is argued, too, that the moral effect of the surrender will be tremendous, the Allies declaring it will stimulate feeling in their favor both in Roumania and Bulgaria just as the operations in the Dardanelles are causing an agitation in Greece and Italy.

The Italian situation is receiving attention, although rumors, rather than facts, seem to be the basis of most of the news dispatched. The Italian Embassy at London had no confirmation of the report that freight traffic between Italy and Germany by way of Switzerland had been stopped, nor was there confirmation of the reported massing of Austrian and German troops along the Austrian littoral, or the assembling of artillery at Trieste.

Przemysl fell with honor, the British press concedes, for it withstood the onslaughts longer than any place during the war, the investment having begun about September 16, something more than six months ago. The duration of the siege compared with the length of time it took the Germans to capture such strongholds as Liege-Namur and Antwerp, was due to two causes, one being the desire of the Russians to keep the loss of life among the besieging army at a minimum, the other to the lack of great guns, which the Germans had in Belgium. The investment was not a close one, the garrison having had up until recently a radius of about 12 miles in which to move about, and some dispatches told of shooting expeditions indulged in by the officers of the garrison.

Nothing of great importance has been recorded in the west. In the east, aside from the fall of Przemyśl the situation around the German port of Memel is the most interesting. From this town the Germans maintain they have driven the Russians, while a controversy is being waged by the press of the two countries as to the merits of the Russian contention that civilians fired on them in this latest incursion in East Prussia—an act which demanded reprisals.

AMERICAN SAILORS DROWNED.

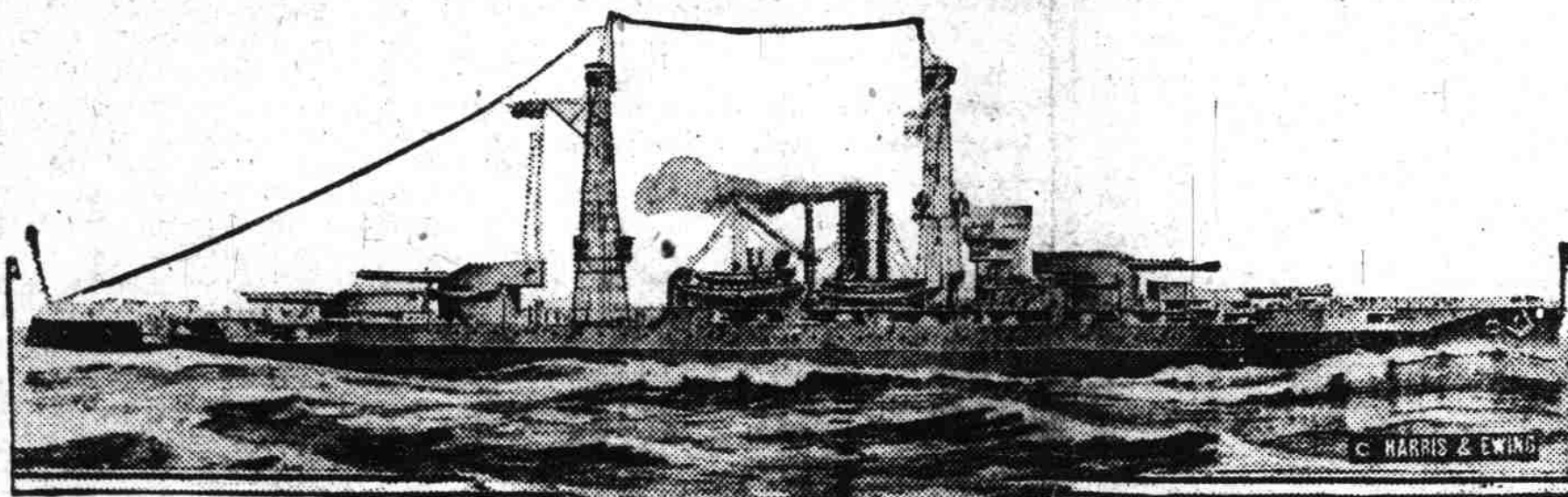
Commander Bricker of Scorpion and Three Seamen Dead.

Constantinople, via Berlin and London.—Lieutenant Commander William Bricker, of the United States converted yacht Scorpion and three sailors, Charles Ford, Irven Dowell and Albert F. Leverens, were drowned on the night of March 20 while attempting to reach their vessel with a rowboat. The Scorpion was anchored in the Bosphorus off Constantinople. The rowboat was swamped in a heavy sea. Lieut. Herbert S. Babbitt and one sailor, also in the boat, were saved.

Confers With Bryan.

Washington.—Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, called at the state department and conferred with Secretary Bryan for nearly an hour. Later the ambassador was asked whether he had talked about the Japanese-Chinese situation. "I absolutely cannot discuss the situation at all," he replied. Mr. Bryan was equally uncommunicative. Before the conference it was stated at the Japanese embassy that late advices indicated an early settlement of the negotiations between Japan and China.

BATTLESHIP PENNSYLVANIA LAUNCHED



The new battleship Pennsylvania—the world's largest fighting craft—was launched at Newport News a few days ago, amid the shouts of more than 10,000 spectators including Secretary of Navy Daniels, and Commander Thierichens, of the German raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Miss Elizabeth Kolb of Germantown, Pa., was sponsor. The Pennsylvania is the largest vessel in the United States Navy, being 699 feet long, 97 feet beam and 31,000 tonnage. She will be ready for commission February 28, 1916.

FRENCH SUBMARINE LOST

GREAT FRENCH BOAT IS DESTROYED IN THE NARROW TURKISH STRAIT.

Admiral Tells of Sinking of Undersea Craft in Attempt to Torpedo the Big Cruiser.

London.—The loss of a French submarine boat in an attempt to run through the Dardanelles is described by Rear Admiral Guepartte of the French Dardanelles fleet, in an interview with the Daily Telegraph's Tendo correspondent. The attempt apparently was made some time ago although no announcement has been made of it heretofore.

The object of the submarine was the sinking of the Turkish battle cruiser Sultan Selim (formerly the German cruiser Goeben), the correspondent says Admiral Guepartte told him. The submarine was submerged and successfully navigated the straits up to the corner where the Asiatic coast juts out at Nagara. Through some miscalculation the hull struck the rocky shore which compelled the boat to rise to the surface. Immediately the submarine appeared the forts sank her. Only a few of her crew escaped and these were made prisoners.

Regarding the present situation in the Dardanelles Rear Admiral Guepartte said the waters of the straits are clear as far as Mephez Bernu, to which points all vessels of the fleet can safely navigate. The main mine fields, however, are between Chanak Kaleisi and Kilid Bahr, where also are the main coast defenses.

BRITISH ORDER PERPLEXES.

American Government Awaiting Further Construction By England.

Washington.—While the United States does not know as yet whether the Allies intend to maintain a legal blockade or propose to apply general rules of contraband and non-contraband in enforcing their embargo on commercial intercourse between Germany and neutral countries, American naval officers and officials versed in international law expressed the opinion that the indefinite limit prescribed "European waters, including the Mediterranean," might be construed as a legal area of operations for a blockading fleet.

Naval officers frankly admit that the old form of blockade by warships close to an enemy coast passed with the investment of Santago in the Spanish-American war. Accordingly, in asking Great Britain and France for an explanation of their recent declaration of an embargo, the United States conceded that the activity of submarines might make physically impossible a close blockade of an enemy coast, and suggested that if the declaration of the Allies were to be construed as a legal blockade some "radius of activity" be announced.

One Quart Law Unconstitutional.

Montgomery, Ala.—The law recently enacted by the Alabama legislature prohibiting the delivery into the state of more than one quart of liquor to one person was declared unconstitutional by Judge Gaston Gunter. The court ruled that the statute is a regulation of interstate commerce; that congress cannot delegate such authority to the states; and that the Federal Webb-Kenyon act prohibits the shipment of liquor in a state only, when possession of any quantity of liquor in that state is unlawful.

Steamer Hyndford Torpedoed.

Glasgow, Scotland, via London.—The British steamer Hyndford was torpedoed in the English Channel by a German submarine. It is reported one member of her crew was killed. This steamer was torpedoed in the favorite hunting ground of the German submarines off Beachy Head while she was proceeding for London under her own steam.

NOTES NOT SATISFACTORY

UNITED STATES WILL SEEK FURTHER INFORMATION AND ALSO LODGE PROTEST.

Allies Cannot Interrupt Shipments Between United States and Neutral Countries.

Washington.—The United States considers that Great Britain and France in the British Order-in-Council and accompanying notes have not answered questions propounded to them as to what warrant there is under international law for the establishment of an embargo on all commercial intercourse, directly and indirectly between Germany and neutral countries.

It was stated officially at the State Department that this government still does not know whether the action of the Allies is intended as a legal blockade or whether rules of contraband and non-contraband are to be their legal basis for future detentions. On a determination of this question probably will depend not only the nature of any steps to be taken by the United States now, but also the basis for damage claims arising out of interruption to American commerce.

In preparing the protest to be sent to Great Britain and France the position of the United States, substantially is as follows:

1. If the action of the Allies is a blockade, all commerce directly with Germany can be halted by making the blockade effective, a certain "radius of activity" being allowed for the blockading warships off the German coast because of the newly developed activities of submarines. But there can be no legal blockade of the coast of neutral countries of Europe contiguous to those at war, under any circumstances and commerce between the United States and neutrals especially in non-contraband, should be free from interruption, irrespective of ultimate destination.

2. If the action is not a blockade then there exists no legal right to detain cotton or other non-contraband cargoes even when consigned directly to German ports. Nor can foodstuffs or conditional contraband be justly interrupted unless proven though consigned to Germany, to be destined for the use of its belligerent forces and not its civilian population. Under the same circumstances too, there is no legal basis for detaining cargoes consigned from the United States to the neutral countries of Europe if containing cotton or non-contraband goods.

EXPECT BIG CLASH SOON.

Germans and Belgians Face Each Other on River Yser.

London.—The next important battle in the West, it is believed, will take place along the River Yser, held on one side by the recently reorganized Belgian army, and on the other by Germans.

As the floods have subsided the Belgians, supported by the Allies' warships, have pushed their line slightly forward, and this is almost certain to lead to counter-attacks by the Germans and then a general engagement as when similar movements were initiated elsewhere along the front. An artillery duel already has commenced. The contest for the spur of Notre Dame de Lorette is still in progress, and, according to Berlin, further attempts of the French to advance in Champagne, where they captured an important ridge north of Le Mesnil, have been repulsed. Fighting in the Argonne forest and the Vosges has slackened somewhat owing doubtless to the cold weather.

There may be a slight delay while the Germans are awaiting reinforcements for they have been using most of their reserves to counter-attack the British troops at St. Eloi and Neuve Chappelle and the French north of Arras, but that a big clash will soon come nobody doubts.

WILL CONFINE BLOCKADE

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE ASSURE UNITED STATES OF BOUNDARY.

Allies Propose to Blockade Germany With as Little Loss to Neutrals as Possible.

Washington.—Diplomatic communications were made public by the State Department constituting the entire correspondence of the last few weeks between the United States and Germany and between the United States and Great Britain and France, relative to the cessation of submarine attacks on merchant ships, the shipment of conditional contraband and foodstuffs to civilians, the use of neutral flags by belligerent merchantment, the removal of mines, and the proclamation of a virtual blockade of the Allies against Germany.

The communications revealed that the United States, realizing the difficulties of the Allies maintaining an effective blockade of Germany by a close guard of the coast on account of the newly-developed activity of submarines, asked that "a radius of activity" be defined. Great Britain and France replied with the announcement that the operations of blockade would not be conducted "outside of European waters, including the Mediterranean."

While Germany agreed it is disclosed to abandon her submarine attacks on "mercantile of any flag" except when they resist visit or search provided foodstuffs were permitted to reach her civilian population, Great Britain and her Allies rejected the proposal originally made by the United States in an effort to bring the belligerents into an arrangement which would safeguard the interests of neutrals.

Furthermore the documents show that the United States asked Great Britain and France whether the embargo on all commerce between Germany and neutral countries was to be carried out under the rules of a blockade or by interference with ships and cargoes "as if no blockade existed," the two together presenting in the view of the American Government a proposed course of action previously unknown to international law.

The answers from Great Britain and France reveal for the first time that the Allies officially regard their policy as a "blockade" but desire to refrain from exercising the rights of belligerents under a blockade to confiscate ships and cargoes as a penalty for breach of blockade, substituting procedure in prize courts and compensation through sale of the detained merchandise.

GERMAN CONSUL ARRESTED.

Charged With Trying to Secure Business Secrets at Seattle.

Seattle, Wash.—Dr. William Muller, Imperial German consul at Seattle and his secretary B. M. Schultz were served with notice of arrest at the consulate. They are charged with conspiracy in attempting to corruptly influence John Murdock, an employe of the Seattle Construction and Drydock Co., by inducing him to sell business secrets of his employers.

Consul Muller and his secretary are accused by the State of Washington of offering Murdock a cash consideration to supply them with information bearing out Ambassador Bernstorff's charge that the Seattle corporation was shipping knock-down submarines to the British government.

Four Spanish Vessels Lost.

Algeciras, Spain, via Paris.—Four sailing vessels with Spanish dock laborers on board have been lost in a great storm. It is estimated that 300 persons on board the vessels were drowned. One hundred vessels of various nationalities have taken refuge from the storm in the Bay of Algeciras.

RAILROADS LOOT POSTAL REVENUES

BURLESON SAYS THAT CERTAIN RAILROADS DEFEATED APPROPRIATION BILLS.

PAYING ITS OWN EXPENSES

Parcel Post Makes Postoffice Department Profitable Says the Postmaster General.

Washington.—Postmaster General Burleson issued a statement reiterating his charge that certain railroads brought about the defeat of the post-office appropriation bill in the last Congress because of its provision for changing railway mail pay from a weight to a space basis. He announced his intention to renew his recommendation for this change when the new Congress reconvenes.

The railway mail committee representing "certain railroads" the statement declares, "engineered the fight against the appropriation bill and financed a propaganda designed to mislead and wrongfully influence the public mind into an attitude of antagonism to the department."

Under the present system, according to Mr. Burleson, some railroads get much more than their share of the money paid for transporting the mails, and substitution of the space basis not only would save money for the Government, but would make possible more equitable treatment of the roads. Of the department's effort to have this legislation included in the appropriation bill, the statement says:

"It was and is a determined well-considered effort to end a system under which the postal authorities are compelled to stand helplessly by while the railways loot the postal revenues. Although the railways contend they are underpaid for carrying the mails, the facts are that they are overpaid and that they are receiving from the government amounts which, for a haul of any considerable length, exceed by about two to one the amounts they receive from express companies for similar service."

GEN. SCOTT IS PEACEMAKER.

Tse-Ne-Gat, "Old Polk" and Chief Posey Are Taken Unarmed.

Washington.—A laconic telegram came to the War Department from Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, at Bluffe, Utah, announcing that the General was bringing in the four Indians who recently led a band of their tribesmen on the war path who the Federal authorities attempted to arrest Tse-Ne-Gat for murder. The message addressed to Secretary Garrison said:

"Successful. Have four Plutes desired by Marshal Nebeker and am, at their desire, personally conducting them to Lake City to turn over to Marshal Nebeker. Am leaving everything peaceable behind us in Southern Utah. Should reach Salt Lake City in 3 or 4 days."

Secretary Garrison, gratified and relieved of more anxiety than he had cared to confess at once dispatched the following to the General:

"I heartily congratulate you. I appreciate your work in the highest degree."

Newspaper dispatches told of General Scott's arrival at Bluff with the four Indians, Tse-Ne-Gat and his father, "Old Polk." Chief Posey and the latter's son. The party rode in just 10 days after General Scott, unarmed and accompanied only by an orderly and two Navaho scouts, had started off on a snow-covered mountain trail for the distant hiding place of the Plutes.

Force German Steamer to Return.

San Juan, P. R.—The German merchant steamer Oldenwald attempted to leave port without obtaining clearance papers but was stopped as she was passing out the harbor entrance by two shots across her bow from a five-inch gun, and direct shots from a maxim. She then returned and was taken in charge by the collector of customs. Permission to sail was refused the Oldenwald by the collector pending instructions from Washington.

Fire Destroys Horses.

High Point.—Fire at the Gould Lodge, six miles from High Point, destroyed 13 horses, one of which was valued at \$1,300, 1,300 bushels of corn together with the three large barn buildings, including great quantities of hay and feedstuff. The average value of the animals is estimated at \$200 each. The lodge itself was saved. The High Point motor fire truck was called, but arrived too late to accomplish anything because of low water supply. The origin of the fire is unknown.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Movements Due and Their Local Effects for the Cotton States March 28 to April 4, 1915.

National Weather Journal Sunday, March 28 to Wednesday, March 31.—The week will open generally fair and moderately cool in the South and little change of any kind is expected during the first half of the week, while cool weather is crossing the country. Light frost temperatures are expected in Northern Alabama and Georgia and in the Carolinas Wednesday and Thursday, but it will be warmer in Middle and Western Cotton Belt.

Thursday, April 1 to Sunday, April 4.—Unsettled weather will appear in Western Cotton Belt Thursday and it will continue more or less unsettled breaking into general rains by Saturday. The general rains will be spreading over the South as the new week opens, with no material change of temperatures.

CONVENTION TO PAY ITS WAY

Baracas and Philatheas Meeting in Raleigh April 22-25 Will Try Dollar-a-Day Plan.

Raleigh.—A feature of the State Baraca-Philatheas Convention to be held here April 22-25, will be the trying out of the pay-plan.

Raleigh is believed to be particularly suited to the trying out of the plan. Probably more conventions meet here than in any other city in the state. Of course many of these are of a secular nature and the delegates pay their way as a matter of course. But with conventions of a religious nature the practice has been here as elsewhere to give free entertainment. And it has happened on many occasions that some have had more than a fair share of the entertaining to do.

The Baracas and Philatheas are going to change all this as far as they are concerned. "Many who have been unwilling to take delegates heretofore," said a leading member of the Committee of Arrangements, "will no doubt now willingly do so as they will be amply paid for their services."

Demand Larger Bond Issue.

Asheville.—Holding a mass-meeting the residents of West Asheville decided to ask the county commissioners to reject the petition asking for a bond issue of \$20,000 for school purposes and to begin the circulation of petitions asking for an issue in the sum of \$35,000 for the same purpose. It is planned to erect a central school building at a cost of \$20,000 and to spend the remainder of the money derived from the sale of the bonds in the construction of buildings on the west banks of the French Broad River and in the extreme eastern section of the town.

Family of Negroes Killed.

Henderson.—Unidentified persons recently tried to exterminate the family of Joe Perry, a negro living ten miles from this place, and succeeded in killing Perry's wife and child, wounding Perry and his brother John probably fatally.

Reports state that the dwelling of the negroes was saturated with kerosene and set on fire, a fusillade of bullets being poured into the house when its occupants tried to escape. The woman and child fell dead, the men mortally wounded, it is thought.

MARKET REPORTS.

Cotton, Cotton Seed and Meal Prices in the Markets of North Carolina For the Past Week.

As reported to the Division of Markets, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and Department of Agriculture, Raleigh.

Town	Price of mid-ling cotton.	Price of cotton seed per bushel.	Cash price of cotton seed meal per ton.	Pounds of meal given for ton of seed.
North Eastern North Carolina				
Farmville	7 1/2-7 3/4	40-45	30.00	2000
Kelford	7 1/2-7 3/4	40-45	30.00	2000
Murfreesboro	7 1/2-7 3/4	40-45	30.00	2000
New Bern	7 1/2-7 3/4	37 1/2-39	30.00	2000
Washington	7 1/2-7 3/4	39	30.00	2000
Wilmington	7 1/2-7 3/4	30-33	30.00	1700
Winterville	7 1/2-7 3/4	38-40	30.00	1800
Wilson	7 1/2-7 3/4	38-40	30.00	1800
South Eastern North Carolina				
Fremont	7 1/2-7 3/4	36-40	30.00	1800
Jacksonville	7 1/2-7 3/4	38	32.00	2000
Kinston	7 1/2-7 3/4	36	30.00	1600
Maxton	7 1/2-7 3/4	38	29.00	1800
North Central North Carolina				
Battleboro	7 1/2-7 3/4	40-43	30.00	2000
Greensboro	7 1/2-7 3/4	36-45	31.00	2000
Kenly	7 1/2-7 3/4	30-36	32.00	2000
Louisburg	7 1/2-7 3/4	40	30.00	2000
Pittsboro	7 1/2-7 3/4	36-45	30.00	2000
Raleigh	7 1/2-7 3/4	39	30.00	2000
Riggsbee	7 1/2-7 3/4	40	30.00	2000
Smithfield	7 1/2-7 3/4	42	30.00	2000
Spring Hope	7 1/2-7 3/4	40	30.00	2000
Tarboro	7 1/2-7 3/4	36	30.00	1800
Wilson	7 1/2-7 3/4	38	30.00	1800
South Central North Carolina				