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THREE AMERICAN PRIVATES DID IT.

Gave French Civilians of Thiachourt Greatest Thrill of Their Lives.

With the American Forces in France, Nov. 5.—It was three American privates who gave the French Civilians of the German occupied village of Thiachourt the greatest thrill of their lives. For four years they had been waiting, and then the Americans came.

When the three privates—an advance guard of swarms of other Americans in their wake swung into the war torn village of Thiachourt, not a soul was in the streets. But within a few minutes news spread among the seven hundred civilians that the Americans were there and men and women and children came in droves from the cellars where they had been hiding in terror for two days and nights. And from other cellars and dugouts there came six hundred German soldiers who were delighted with the idea of giving up.

The offensive of the first American army, which wiped out the St. Mihiel salient, began on a Thursday morning and it was a Saturday afternoon when the weary Americans reached Thiachourt, hungry and fatigued from fast walking in their eagerness to keep pace with the fleeing Germans.

As the Americans poured into the village and the French realized more and more that again Thiachourt had come into her own men stood in the streets and cried openly and women sat about on doorsteps and bits of wreckage caused by shells and wept until near exhaustion. And in the confusion the children cheered but even some of them, the older ones realizing what it all meant, cried too and kissed the hands of the officers and men.

What food they had on hand the French turned over to the Americans, the villagers insisting upon the Americans taking all they wanted of what they had. So in the streets and in the houses, some of them occupied only a few hours previously by German officers and men, the Americans made themselves at home, for a short breathing spell, and the French population of the village endeavored to satisfy the appetite of their deliverers.

From the time the Germans reached Thiachourt in September, 1914, until a few days after the village had been retaken by American troops, the civilians were entirely without fresh meat of any kind excepting now and then a chicken or a rabbit which was raised in cellars without the knowledge of the Germans. All the cattle in the region of Thiachourt were taken by the Germans, but the cows being left to furnish milk for the babies.

Until the United States entered the war food was sent to Thiachourt by way of the Netherlands by the American relief committee and later by a Spanish relief committee. This consisted principally of bacon flour, sugar rice, beans, peas and some cocoa. Two boxes of condensed milk were received in Thiachourt each month and now and then a shipment of salt meat. Twice several boxes of American shoes arrived for the inhabitants and at long intervals there were small shipments of clothing.

During the four years occupation by the Germans none of the civilians was allowed to leave the town. However on one or two occasions individuals were permitted to visit a nearby village to attend the funeral of relatives accompanied by a soldier guard.

AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED AT BERLIN

Between the German Soldiers' and Workmen's Council and the Government.

Copenhagen, Nov. 25.—An agreement has been reached between the German Soldiers' and the government, it is officially announced in Berlin.

The agreement provides: "1—All political power is to be in the hands of a German socialist republic, and the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council.

"2—Their aim is to defend and develop what has been achieved by the revolution, and to suppress all counter revolutionary activity.

"3—Pending election of representatives of Soldiers' and Workmen's Council to an executive council of the German republic, the executive council in Berlin is to exercise its functions.

"4th—The appointment and dismissal of all members of various legislative bodies of the republic and until final constitution is established, of Prussia, are to be made by the central executive council, which also has the right of control.

"5th—Before the cabinet appoints assistant ministers, the executive council must be consulted.

"6th—A convention of deputies drawn from soldiers' and workmen's councils is to be summoned as soon possible."

Keep Young.

Peopled with bad backs and weak kidneys are apt to feel old at sixty. Many old folks say Doan's Kidney Pills help them keep young. Here's a Salisbury case:

N. Dunham, retired farmer, 523 Park Ave., says: "I suffered with my back and other symptoms of kidney trouble. I had a dull, heavy ache in my back that took the life out me, and when I tried to bend, sharp, cutting pains would go through me and it was almost impossible for me to straighten. Black specks appeared before my eyes and I was so dizzy I could hardly stand. My kidneys acted irregularly and the secretions were highly colored and painful in passage. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and got some at the Smith Drug Co. Doan's fixed me up in fine shape, entirely removing every symptom of kidney trouble. Doan's finally cured me."

60c. at all dealers. Foster-McBarn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N.Y.

Officers Catching Blockaders.

Revenue Officer Talbot, Sheriff Krider and Deputy Sheriff Rankin, confiscated a car and about five and a half gallons of booze last Thursday near Ellis Cross Roads in Franklin Township. After they had shot up the rear tires of the fleeing automobile, the three men in the car got away. Officers Kennerly and Talbot captured an automobile and a quantity of whiskey at Concord, and on the same day made out a case against a Cabarus drug store on a charge of manufacturing whiskey, and also destroyed 3000 gallons of beer at a place in Davie County where blockaders were preparing to make a run. The shack in which they were operating was also destroyed. The officers have the names of those in the cases, but are withholding them for the present.

Grove's Tasteless chili Tonic
For vitality and energy by putting and enlivening the blood. You can see its strengthening, invigorating effect. Price 60c.

When "Cattle Lose Their Cuds" Its Time to Investigate Their Health.

Although the relation of the act of chewing the cud to the natural process of digestion in cattle is probably quite generally understood, the United States Department frequently receives inquiries concerning proper treatment for cattle which have "lost their cud," the impression apparently being that the cud is something which can mechanically disappear, and when so lost must be replaced, in order to restore the animal to health.

Rumination of cattle chewing their cud is a natural process in connection with the digestion of cattle and other ruminant animals. In ruminants the food when first taken into the stomach is imperfectly chewed, and is returned to the mouth for remastication. This returned ball of food is termed "the cud."

So-called loss of cud, the Department explains, is simply a suspension of chewing, frequently one of the first indications of sickness in any kind of ruminant animal, since ruminants generally stop chewing the cud when feeling out of condition. Any condition affecting the general health of cattle may result in suspension of chewing, and there is almost certain to be an interruption of this process when there is any pronounced disturbance of digestion.

Placing wads of hay in the mouth, the use of all salt porks, and similar methods for restoring the cud are the outcome of local superstition and a lack of knowledge concerning the digestive process of the cow. Instead of such treatment, an effort should be made to determine the exact nature of the illness affecting the cow with a view to applying proper treatment. It may be confidently expected with an approaching return of the animal to a state of normal health, there will be a restoration of the process of the process of digestion, including the function of rumination or cud chewing.

Holds Socialists to Blame For War.

New York World

At a meeting of pro war Socialists recently, in New Star Casino, Frank Bohm, one of the leaders of the party, declared:

"If any group of people is responsible for every criminal act committed during this war, that crowd is the Socialist majority leadership of Germany."

Bohm said American Socialists expected the Kaiser to act like a Kaiser expected Prussian field marshals to live up to their titles. "But we expected German Socialists to be Socialists, and in that we were grievously disappointed. All the leading politicians and writers of the German Socialist party acted like the miserable vermin they were and still are."

Mr Bohm declared that American Socialists should accept the ideals of President Wilson, as the working classes of our allies have done. He advocated that Socialists should sustain the President of the United States and vote "in the highest interests of the international working class."

Stomach Trouble.

"Before I used Chamberlain's Tablets I doctored a great deal for stomach trouble and felt nervous and tired all the time. These Tablets helped me from the first, and inside of a week's time I had improved in every way," writes Mrs L A Drinkard, Jefferson City, Mo.

Weather Forecast for December, 1918.

From 3 to 10 rain, some changeable, some stormy south, west and north.

From 10 to 17, colder, threatening snow, and rain, some blizzard, cold along.

From 17 to 25, cold with snow and rain along, snow storms northwest to north east, cold winds along, threatening hard cold.

From 25 to January 3, 1919, fair with rain and snow along and some cool and cold rough weather along.

December shows more rain and snow than past month, and cold hard weather with some warm days along for North Carolina and South Carolina. January some rough, February fair and clear, cold March, some rough April wet month, May dry to the 28th 1919. Showing up to me by noon change times along.

I give this to catch people's attention, not knowing how much but some damages shown to me, this November 27th.

Mrs. Lyle's Letter.

In a recent letter Mrs D W Lyle of Litchfield, Ill., says, "I have used Chamberlain's Tablets for disorders of the stomach and as a laxative, and have found them a quick and sure relief. If you are troubled with indigestion or constipation these tablets will do you good."

Support the County Paper.

By publishing the many notices that are being sent by different Government departments to the county papers, the publishers are giving the public information which the Government desires them to receive in the only possible way it can be given without putting the Government to an enormous expense. The publisher receives nothing but gratitude from the Government for his services, and that is all he expects from the Government. But the publisher has a right to expect the support of his community the same as a soldier at the front expects and deserves it.

High Government officials, from the President of the United States down to the officers of the State, have expressed their thanks to the county publisher. "The country publishers are doing more to win this war than any other class of men," is a statement often made by high officials.

Almost every reader of the country paper and every advertiser is doing all he can for the boys at the front. We are sorry to say there are a few who don't appreciate the service rendered by our soldiers.

Almost every reader of the country paper and every advertiser is doing something to support the country paper. But again, we are sorry to say there are also a few who don't appreciate the service rendered.—Renwick (Iowa) Times.

It might not be a miss just here to stay just how to support your home paper. This is done by subscribing for it, and, what is more important, paying for it. To take a paper, groceries or clothing from another without paying for same, cannot be considered as help or even friend ship.

Buy War Savings Stamps

PRESIDENT WILSON ADDRESSES CONGRESS.

Announces His Intention to Go to Paris For the Peace Conference.

Washington, Dec. 2.—In an address to Congress in joint session today President Wilson formally announced his intention to go to Paris for the peace conference, saying the allied countries have accepted the principles enunciated by him for peace, and it is his paramount duty to be present.

The President said he will be in close touch by cable and wireless and that Congress will know all that he does on the other side. Referring to his announcement that the French and British governments have removed all cable restrictions on transmission of news of the conference to America, the President said he had taken over the American Cable systems on expert advice, so as to make a unified system available.

He expressed the hope that he would have the co-operation of the public and of Congress, saving through the cable and wireless constant counsel and advice would be possible.

Much of his address was devoted to the railroad problem, for which the President said he has no solution to offer. He recommended a careful study by Congress, saying it would be a disservice to the country and to the railroads to permit a return to old conditions under private management, without modifications.

The President declared he stood ready to release the railroads from the government control whenever a satisfactory plan of readjustment could be worked out.

The President said he hoped to see a formal declaration of peace by treaty "by the time spring has come."

No definite program of reconstruction can be outlined now, Mr Wilson said, but as soon as the armistice was signed the government control of business and industry was released as far as possible. He expressed the hope that Congress would not object to conferring upon the war trade board or some other agency the right of fixing export priorities to assure shipment of food to the starving peoples abroad.

As to taxation, the President endorsed the plan for levying \$6,000,000,000 in 1919 and for notifying the public in advance that the 1920 levy will be \$4,000,000,000.

The new three year naval building program was endorsed, because the president said it would be unwise to attempt to adjust the American program to a future world policy as yet undetermined.

Paying tribute to the people's conduct in war, he spoke particularly of the work of women, and against appeal for woman suffrage by federal amendment.

Declaring he had no "private thought or purpose" in going to Europe, but that he regarded it as his highest duty, the President added: "It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they, American soldiers offered their life's blood to obtain."

Democratic representatives arose and applauded vociferously when the President announced his intention of going in person to the peace conference. The Republican side was silent and so were many of the Senators on both sides of the chamber.

The President concluded after speaking forty-two minutes, and left the chamber amidst applause.

OPPOSE UNION CHANCES.

Adopts Resolutions Opposing the Proposed Changes in the Laws Governing the Body.

Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1918. Whereas certain interest and influences are being brought to bear upon membership of the Farmer's Union throughout North Carolina, and in view of certain proposed changes in the laws governing this body to be brought up at the forthcoming annual session of the state organization at Wilson, and

Whereas we believe a great machine for personal gains is about to be formed in the state union, therefore

Resolved that Mulberry Local No. 451 Farmers' Union places itself on record opposing:

1 The increasing of yearly dues from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per year.

2 The increase in salary of state president to \$3,000 per year with expenses.

3 The increase in state secretary-treasurer's salary \$2,500 per year with all expenses.

4 The increase in salary of the organizer lecturer to \$2,500 per year with all expenses.

The re-election of Dr H Q Alexander as state president.

Resolved further, that copies of these articles be mailed the different locals in this county, with the request that they take similar action, that copies be furnished the delegates from this county to the state union, and that they be requested to fight these proposed changes, that copies of these resolutions be released to the press of the state.

Passed at a regular meeting of Mulberry, Local No 451 Farmers' Union held Tuesday night, November 19, 1918.

T. D. BROWN, Sec.

Few Escape.

There are few indeed who escape having at least one cold during the winter months, and they are fortunate who have but one and get through with it quickly and without any serious consequences. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and observe the directions with each bottle, and you are likely to be one of the fortunate ones. The worth and merit of this remedy has been fully proven. There are many families who have always used it for years when troubled with a cough or cold, and with the very best results.

Pershing Campaign Formally Launched.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 25.—A campaign for election of John J Pershing, commander in chief of the American Army Expeditionary Forces in France, to the presidency in 1920 was formally launched in Ohio today by an application to the secretary of state for incorporation of the Pershing Republican League.

Former United States Senator Chas Dick, of Akron and four teen other prominent Republicans of Akron and Summit County are sponsors of the movement. Mr Dick's name heads the list of fifteen names who signed the articles which were presented to the secretary today.

limited to the democratic side. Interruption of the address for questions which had been threatened by some Republican members of the house did not materialize.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect the Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness or ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. 20c.