

ESTABLISHED 1899
DEMOCRAT AND PRESS CONSOLIDATED 1905

HICKORY, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915

New Series Vol. I, No. 19

FINAL WORD DELIVERED TO GERMANY IN NEW NOTE

Further Transgressions Must Not Occur in Violation of Accepted Law.

Washington, July 22.—The United States Government, before determining the next step in its general diplomatic policy will for a brief period await indications from official quarters in Berlin as to the reception of the new note warning Germany that the loss of American lives through further violation of neutral rights would be regarded as "unfriendly."

The note started on its way to Berlin last night and probably will be delivered by Ambassador Gerard tomorrow. It will be given out by the State Department for publication in Saturday morning newspapers.

Everywhere in official quarters it was pointed out today that this document speaks the final word on how the United States Government would regard further transgressions of its rights. The general trend of comment was that the repetition of such a disaster as befell the Lusitania would mean the convening of Congress by President Wilson for consideration of the action to be taken. In the event that the status quo is maintained, however, and there are indications through official or unofficial channels that German submarines in future will conform to the rules of international law in saving the lives of Americans on unresisting merchantmen President Wilson will take up very soon the situation that has arisen with Great Britain over interferences with American commerce by the Allies.

For several weeks a note has been practically completed almost ready to be sent to the British Government, reiterating the protest against deviations from international law in the operations of the Order-in-Council against commerce with Germany. The note has not been sent because President Wilson has been unwilling to give the impression in Berlin that the controversy between the United States and Germany in any way could be conditioned on the progress of the American Government's negotiations with other belligerents. It became known today, however, that if there are indications that the new American note to Germany is received in a friendly spirit and there appears no intention further to violate neutral rights on the high seas the new protest to Great Britain will be dispatched probably within the next fortnight.

Data is being gathered at the State Department, but the new note probably will not deal to any extent with specific instances contending chiefly for the general principles involved with renewed insistence on modifications in the order-in-council to conform with what the United States regards as the accepted rules of international law. The recent filing of a legal caveat announcing that orders-in-council and British municipal law do not affect the rights of American citizens under international law was the first step in the policy which the United States is pursuing to obtain acquiescence in its point of view.

Interest centered for the most part today in official and diplomatic quarters on the nature of the new note to Germany. Sufficient of its contents had become generally known to cause widespread comment on the apparently determined position taken by the United States.

No progress has been made in the investigation of the case of the British liner Orduna, at which a German submarine is alleged to have fired a torpedo without warning. No evidence has been received to establish beyond doubt that the torpedo was fired, and until this is avail-

OVERMAN State Library UNION ORATOR

Brilliant United States Senator Has Accepted—Other Plans Being Made.

Senator Lee S. Overman has accepted the invitation to make the reunion speech to the old soldiers this year. This will be good news, not only to the old soldiers, but to all the people of Catawba county.

Senator Overman is one of the leading figures of the nation's capital, the handsomest man in the senate and one of the most eloquent. He rode by the side of Woodrow Wilson in the inaugural parade, and on all state occasions in Washington he is a central figure. He is always in much demand all over the country, and the committee deserves sincere congratulations in securing him for this occasion.

Senator Overman has always been very popular in this county. He has made several political speeches, but has never been here on any other popular occasion.

We can promise him one of the largest crowds, provided we have the usual reunion weather, he ever addressed, and he will have a good time meeting the most progressive, most prosperous, best dressed and best looking farmers and their women-folks that he has ever seen in the state.

Usually the reunion speeches have been in the court house, the exceptions being Governor Locke Craig's speech when the monument was unveiled and the year when Cam Morrison was the orator. As many hundreds who will not be able to get in the courthouse will like to see and hear Senator Overman, we now suggest that a platform be prepared for an out door speech this year.

Highly interesting to many is the announcement that a ball game has been arranged between Statesville and Morganton for reunion day, and this attraction will draw many who love the national sport. These two teams have developed into fine aggregations and will give probably as good an exhibition as any other two teams in the state.

The committee has ordered more fireworks for reunion evening than Newton has seen in a long time—not since the big political rallies and celebrations of years ago. The display is promised to be an "illuminating" feature for a certainty.

Efforts are being made to get a really creditable carnival to come here and the committee in charge hopes that it will be successful. Other plans are forming to make reunion 1915 the biggest event of the kind the county has known, and a crowd is expected that will break all records.—Newton Enterprise.

Watauga Democrat: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Taylor of Hickory, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. L. Winkler, parents of Mrs. Taylor. The lady is a graduate from the A. T. S., and there was never a more popular one who bore away a diploma from that institution. Her friends are delighted to see her back, even if her stay is to be short.

Impure blood runs you down—makes you an easy victim for disease. For pure blood and sound digestion—Burdock Blood Bitters. At drug stores. Price \$1.00.

able it was said in official quarters the cases probably would not be pressed. None of the American passengers were awake at the time the attack was made and the State Department, it understood, is reluctant to act on what might be construed as partisan testimony such as the statement of officers and crew of a British vessel. As yet no report has been asked from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin because a prima facie case has not been established.

BILL'S IN TROUBLE

(Denver News.)

I've got a letter, parson, from my son away out West,
An' my ol' heart is heavy as an anvil in my breast.
To think the boy whose future I had once so proudly planned
Should wander from the path o' right an' come 'o sich an end!
I told him when he left us, only three short years ago,
He'd find himself a-plowin' in a mighty crooked row—
He'd miss his father's counsel, an' his mother's prayers, too,
But he said the farm was hateful, an' he guessed he'd have to go.
I know thar's big temptation for a youngster in the West,
But I believed our Billy had the courage to resist;
An' when he left I warned him o' the ever-waiting snares,
That lie like hidden serpents in life's pathway everywhere.
But Bill he promised to be keefut, an' allowed
He'd build a reputation that'd make us mighty proud;
But it seems as if my counsel sort o' faded from his mind,
And now the boy's in trouble of the very worst kind.
His letters come so seldom that I somehow sort o' knew'd
That Billy was a-trampin' on a mighty rocky road,
But never once imagined he would bow my head in shame
An' in the dust'd waller his ol' daddy's honored name.
He writes from out in Denver, an' the story's mighty short,
I just can't tell his mother, it'd break her poor ol' heart;
An' so I reckoned, parson, you might break the news to her—
Bill's in the legislature; but he doesn't say what fur.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

IV.—F. A. Vanderlip

On The Business of Banking

The farmers of this nation to come into their own must study business. We must, as a class, understand the fundamental principles that underlie every industry, its functions to society and its relation to agriculture, for there can be no intelligent co-operation without understanding. Mr. F. A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, when asked, "What is a bank?" said in part:



"The first and most familiar function of a bank is that of gathering up the idle money of a community, small sums and large, and thus forming a pool or reservoir upon which responsible persons may draw as they have temporary use for money. It is evident that this makes large sums in the aggregate available for the employment of labor and the development of the community. But much more is accomplished than the use of the money actually deposited in the banks, for by the use of drafts, checks and bank notes the efficiency of money is multiplied several times over. A very large actual money, on one side of its bank account will be entered the checks and drafts it is daily receiving from everywhere in payment for meats, while on the other side will be entered the checks it draws in payment for cattle, etc., its only use of money being for small payments, to labor and otherwise.

If there were but one bank in a community and everybody paid all bills by drawing checks on that bank, and everybody receiving a check immediately deposited it in the bank, the amount of money in the bank evidently would not change at all and the entire business of the community would be settled on the books of the bank. And the situation is but slightly changed when there are several banks, for they daily exchange among themselves all the checks they receive on each other, which practically offset themselves, although the small balances are paid in cash. This is called 'clearing' and in every large city there is a 'Clearing House' where representatives of the banks meet daily to settle their accounts with each other.

A bank is constantly receiving from its customers, particularly those that are shipping products to other localities, drafts and checks drawn on banks in other cities, which it usually sends for deposit to a few correspondent banks in the central cities with which it maintains permanent accounts. In this way these scattered credits are consolidated and the bank draws upon these accounts in supplying customers with the means of making payments away from home. As each local community sells and buys about the same amount abroad in the course of a year, these payments largely offset each other. It is evident that the banks are very intimately related to the trade and industry of a country. The banker is a dealer in credit much more than a dealer in money, and of course his own credit must be above question. He exchanges his credit for the credits acquired by the customers, and lends credit for their accommodation, but he must conduct the business with such judgment that he can always meet his own obligations with cash on demand. This is the essential thing about bank credit, that it shall always be the same as cash."

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

V.—E. P. Ripley

On Relations of Railroads and People

The industrial leaders of this nation are talking to the public face to face through the columns of this paper. The time was when if a corporation had anything to say to the people they sent a hired hand, whispered it through a lawyer or employed a lobbyist to explain it to the legislature, but the men who know and the men who do are now talking over the fence to the man who plows.



When the leading business men of this nation get "back to the soil" with their problems, strife and dissension will disappear, for when men look into each other's faces and smile there is a better day coming.

Mr. E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe Railroad, when asked to give his views in reference to relations existing between the railroad and the public said in part:

"Frequently we hear statements to the effect that these relations are improving, that the era of railroad bating has passed and that public sentiment now favors treating the railroads fairly. As yet this change in public sentiment, if any such there be, is not effective in results. It is true that in the legislatures of the southwestern states during the past winter there were fewer unreasonable and unreasoning laws passed than usual, but a consideration of the hostile bills introduced shows that there is still reason for much disquiet even though they were defeated by more or less of a majority. Moreover, the idea that the railroads have been harshly treated does not seem to prevail in the offices of the State Railroad Commissions which seem to cherish a notion that their business is not to act as an arbitrator between the railroads and the people, but which proceed on the theory that the railroads are able to take care of themselves and that their duty is to act as attorney for the people even though in so doing they deny justice to the railroads. It requires no argument to demonstrate that the railroads are entitled to justice equally with other citizens and taxpayers. That they have not received it and are not receiving it is perfectly susceptible of proof. That they have practically no recourse in the courts has also been determined. The situation therefore is that the people, through their representatives, must elect whether the services of the railroads shall be adequately compensated or not; and it requires no fortune teller or soothsayer to predict that in the long run the service will take the class that is paid for and no better. The natural competition between the railroads and the natural desire to perform first-class service has heretofore resulted in giving the public much more than it was willing to pay for. Continuation of this will be impossible and no laws, however drastic, can long accomplish the impossible."

CATAWBA COUNTY.

Substantial Headway in Farm Life and Domestic Science Depts.

The following letter from our Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. George E. Long, was written for the Educational Edition of the Raleigh News and Observer, and shows the steady progress that is being made in Catawba County along the lines of educational development. We are glad to see the interest that was manifested in the first County Commencement, and we hope that next year there will be an even larger attendance, and that all the schools of the county will be represented in the parade, and interested in the exhibits. A more vital interest on the part of the good people of Catawba would result in a general educational uplift of the entire county.

The most notable progress made during the year in education in Catawba county was the establishment of a farm-life school at Startown and a department of domestic science in the State high school there. The county built a dormitory and home for the agricultural teacher at a cost of \$2,500 and acquired a tract of 21 acres for experimental farming. The enrollment of young farmers was 22 and there was a total of 46 students in the sewing and cooking classes in the high school.

Six new buildings were erected in rural districts. The prevailing type of school houses now is the two- and three-teacher kind—substantial wooden structures. Claremont during the year built a handsome brick building costing \$5,000 and carried a tax for a graded school. The shabby, one-teacher school house has disappeared from Catawba.

Two districts have voted special tax and a third will do so, making a total of 35 out of 76 white districts in the county, or about one-half. There has been a decided increase in enrollment and daily attendance, and a larger increase in attendance of teachers at teachers' meetings than ever. More interest is manifested throughout the county by parents, teachers and students. The educational tide is setting strongly.

The first county commencement held in April was a great eye-opener. Several thousand school children attended and the public was impressed as never before by the importance of schools. Incidentally the commencement aroused vast pride on the part of the people in their educational investment. It was historically one of the greatest days in Catawba county.

The county has now practically a rural library for every district. There were 13 additions during the year. The progress of the schools has been smooth and with less friction than formerly and the prospect is bright for greater development. Illiteracy has been fought to a standstill and education here is keeping pace with the marvelous development in agriculture which is attracting the attention of the entire country.

The county will spend \$3,000 more this year than ever before on its schools and the total expenditure will be around \$55,000. GEO. E. LONG, Supt. Hickory, N. C.

Benefited by Chamberlain's Liniment.

"Last winter I used Chamberlain's Liniment for rheumatic pains, stiffness and soreness of the knees, and can conscientiously say that I never used anything that did me so much good."—Edward Craft, Elba, N. Y. For sale by Grimes Drug Co. & Lutz's Drug Co.

LAND FOR SALE.

100 acre tract, 6 miles from Morganton, on Lenoir and Morganton road. 16 acres of bottom land, balance upland with 75,000 feet saw timber. Anyone wishing to buy, Address E. B. Hood, Morganton, N. C., Route 2.

LAWYER AND JUDGE HAVE AN ENCOUNTER

Editor, Lawyer and Judge Mebane and Lawyer Whitener Makes Things Lively.

Newton, July 23.—As a sequel to a civil case in Superior court here there was a rather sensational encounter between Clarence L. Whitener, lawyer, of Hickory, and Charles H. Mebane, lawyer, of Newton, editor of the Catawba County News and judge of the county court, when Whitener demanded of Mebane if a certain editorial in the News of today referred to him. Mebane denied that it did, although Whitener was the attorney in the case, and considered that the utterances could refer to none but him.

The case was one in which Mebane was defendant in a suit of the Bank of Hamilton to recover a small sum involved in a newspaper contract, and the testimony was admittedly in the defendant's favor. It was regarded as really a trial and it is generally conceded that the defendant should have won the case. But during the trial Whitener, representing the plaintiffs, attacked the defendant in an unusually vigorous manner, both in his examination and in his plea to the jury, the leading item of interest being the allegation that the defendant had made assertions regarding a woman years ago and had been made to retract same at the point of a gun. The defendant explained the affair by saying that he, at that time a teacher, had been led to believe certain things were true, and that he found they were not and made satisfactory explanation at the time.

In his paper of today he said that it was some satisfaction to a party to such a suit to know that after being held up to 12 men as a liar and villain, the 12 men's verdict really made the attorney in the case a liar and a villain. This is what Whitener accosted him about, and he denied that he meant Whitener. A portion of the bar in the county criticises severely Whitener's methods of conducting a trial, but the latter declares he will have satisfaction in the publication of affidavits showing that Mebane denied he meant Whitener as the object of his editorial attack. The affair created a lot of interest and as usual there is sentiment for both parties to the controversy.

Orduna Again Sails With 195 Passengers

New York, July 22.—With 195 passengers on board including eight Americans and 10,000 tons of general cargo, the Orduna of the Cunard Line, sailed today for Liverpool. There was no evidence on the part of the passengers or captain Thomas McComb Taylor, her commander, that the thought of attack by a German submarine would again occur and also there was no attempt to prevent friends of departing passengers from going on board before the steamship departed.

The Orduna's cargo included 107 automobiles, 100 cases of automobile parts, 60 cases of aeroplanes and parts, 3,800 cases of cartridges, 986 cases of empty shells, 404 cases of infantry equipment, 220 cases of fuses and 17 cases of revolvers.

Tired Aching Muscles Relieved

Hard work, over-exertion, mean stiff, sore muscles. Sloan's Liniment lightly applied, a little quiet, and your soreness disappears like magic. Nothing ever helped like your Sloan's Liniment. I can never thank you enough," writes one grateful user. Stops suffering, aches and pains. An excellent counter-irritant, better and cleaner than mustard. All Druggists, 25c. Get a bottle today. Penetrates without rubbing.

Miss Francis Lentz has returned from a trip to the Panama exposition.

TO ALLOW EXPRESS COMPANIES MORE

Interstate Commerce Commission Finds Revenues of Concerns Inadequate.

Washington, July 22.—The Interstate Commerce Commission decided today that the revenues of the principal express companies of the United States are inadequate and modified its former orders to provide additional income. Present express rates are based on three factors:

An allowance of 20 cents for collection and delivery of each shipment, which does not vary with weight or distance; a rail terminal allowance of 25 cents the 100 pounds which varies with the weight, but not the distance, and the rail transportation rate the 100 pounds which varies with the weight, the distance and the zone.

In accordance with the petition of the companies, the commission modified its order so as to increase the collection and delivery allowance five cents for each shipment and to reduce the rail terminal allowance at the rate of one-twentieth of one cent a pound. As the weight increases the five-cent increase is gradually reduced, so that on shipments of more than 100 pounds the readjustment will not make any change. Substantially no commodity rates will be affected. With few exceptions any changed rates will be substantially lower than those prevailing when the commission established the zone system last year.

By that means the express companies are expected to increase their gross revenues about 3.86 per cent. The commission's report shows that the net operating revenues of the four big companies have decreased to a deficit of \$1,132,811 in the year 1914-1915 and in the same period operating income decreased \$2,449,863.

"While the financial condition of certain of the petitioners is more favorable than that of others," says the report, "it clearly appears that as a whole they are operating at a loss."

Courting Death.

There are two towns—in especial that we think of—in North Carolina connected by a fair automobile road that crosses the railroad no fewer than 15 times, at grade. On this road many automobiles race the trains—automobiles, even, with women and children in them. An engineer on this line said that just the other day he closed his eyes, when he expected to kill a car full of people at one of these crossings. The people, however, managed to escape. The engineer goes along, watching these racing cars; now they flash across before him, yonder they dash toward another crossing, and the engineer watches to see who will get there first, and whether they will both try the crossing at the same time. When they do, something has got to give. And it will not be the locomotive. How would you like to be the engineer?

The above appeared in the Greensboro News a few days ago—before the tragedy at Hickory. It is hoped that the lives of the two children sacrificed at Hickory will not have been lost in vain; that others may be warned by that awful tragedy to be more careful. Speaking of the strain on the nerves of the engineer when he sees people taking chances at grade crossings, calls attention to the distress of Engineer Pitts, in charge of the engine that ran into the automobile at Hickory. The big strong man, with tender heart, wept for the lives of the children his engine had killed. He was helpless to save them, but the horror of that day will doubtless long be with him. Yes, the engineman, to whom little thought is given except to blame him for what he can't prevent, is often more to be pitied than censured.—Statesville Landmark.