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BOONE WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY MARCH 29, 1917.

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OUR PART IN THE WAR.

Charlotte Observer.

Perhaps the first proceedings on part of this country made necessary by the sinking of American shipping, will be the dispatching of a part of the Navy to the blockaded zone for the purpose of opening the trade channel and keeping it open. There is no other practical manner of going into a war with Germany. The German Navy is bottled up and held prisoner; the German armies are penned in by the British, the French, the Italians, the Russians and other Allied forces. It would be as impossible for them to break through and get at America as it would be for the United States to break through and get to Germany. Where is the German army which could be spared for the "invasion" of America we hear about? Germany has not so much as a regiment that could be spared from the job in which the whole of the German army is now engaged, and even if it had, there would be the impossible task of sending an army over here or landing it. Her Navy is absolutely powerless to make a move, so this country is not menaced by either German soldiers or German ships. The war problem, so far as the United States participating is concerned, is narrowed down to the single proposition of the submarine. Perhaps some of these highwaymen of the seas may find their way over to these shores, but they would have no resting place, no base of defense, and would be entirely at the mercy of the United States torpedo fleets and coast defense. They might come but they would never return. So much for the "invasion" feature. There is nothing left but the contract for keeping open the lanes of commerce and establishing and maintaining the freedom of the seas. For that purpose the United States may send warships to police these lanes. It may send some of its merchant vessels under convoy of armed ships. If it comes to a forcible opening of the ocean lane of commerce it is to be expected that the United States will pay its toll in lost vessels—that it will feel the sting of the torpedo and the bite of the submarine—but in the end it will fill its contract. It will clear the barred zone of these agencies of defiance and open the way for its ships of commerce.

We cannot see where there will be a chance for any active participation on part of the United States Army, beyond purely domestic service it is likely to see none. Perhaps it would be better, to the end that it would serve to bring the war to an earlier conclusion, that the participation of this country in the war could take on a more active form than is probable. The changing events of the past few weeks have indicated that there will be no call for American assistance in the trenches of the European battle fields. Our work is to be confined to the guarding of our home shores, to the dispersing of the submarine fleet and to lending every financial aid and moral support of which the country may be capable to Great Britain and the Allies. The submarines so far have had a helpless enemy—if unarmed ships may be so regarded—to play with. As a matter of course many of these submarines have been sent to the bottom by British gunners, but of that we have had small account. We believe that when the United States begins operations in the barred zone a different story from that which has been so long been carried in the newspapers will be told. That the United States is going to begin these operations can no longer be doubted. It is the only course to this government.

The President's Proclamation.

Washington, D. C., March 21.—The President's proclamation follows:

Whereas, public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock, noon, on the second day of April, 1917, to receive a communication by the international policy:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the second day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock, noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and seal of the United States of America, the 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

Mr. Doughton's Position.

Congressman Doughton is always "open and above board," as the saying goes. He has been offered support if he will enter the race for Governor three years hence. He feels it a compliment, which it is, to be considered in that connection, and if the way should be clear when the time comes he may be a candidate for Governor. But the Congressman will not be a candidate against his brother, Hon. R. A. Doughton; neither will he be a candidate for Congress if his brother is in the race for Governor. The Congressman does not think the members of one family should monopolize the offices; and as evidence that he is not obsessed of the office-holding idea he says there is at least one other man beside his brother for whom he would step aside in the gubernatorial race.

Spoken like a man. It is that characteristic of Congressman Bob that makes much for his popularity and his strength. And it may be said in passing that numbers of his constituents, who want him to stay in Congress as long as he is willing to serve, would be delighted to see him Governor. He would be a strong candidate and would make a record as Governor.—Statesville Landmark.

NEW ALIGNMENT RUMORS AFLOAT IN MEXICO

El Paso, Tex.—Reports of a new political alignment in Mexico, with General Obregon leading the opposition to First Chief Carranza which were brought to Juarez by Mexican and foreign refugees from the interior, were defined by Carranza officials. They said General Obregon was loyal to the first chief and that his retirement from the cabinet several days ago was due to ill health and not because of any political differences.

FORMAL NOTIFICATION SENT TO CARRANZA

Washington.—The United States sent to General Carranza a formal notification that it cannot participate in his proposed pan-American concert to cut off munition and food shipments to the European belligerents with a view to forcing peace. The reply is understood to point out that such a move would have no justification in international law. It is going forward through Ambassador Fletcher, at Mexico City.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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ADAMSON LAW HELD CONSTITUTIONAL

IN EPOCHAL DECISION SUPREME COURTS OF UNITED STATES UPHOLD LAW.

VOTE WAS FIVE TO FOUR

Congress Has Power to Keep Commerce Channels Open.—Fixes Eight-Hour Day as Basis For Wages.—Chief Justice Delivers Opinion.

Washington.—In an epochal decision holding congress to be clothed with any and all power necessary to keep open the channels of interstate commerce, the supreme court dividing five to four, sustained the Adamson law as constitutional and enforceable in every feature.

The immediate effect of the decision will be to fix a permanent eight-hour basic day in computing wage scales on interstate railroads, for which a nationwide strike twice has been threatened and to give, effective from January 1 this year, increases in wages to trainmen of about 25 per cent, at a cost to the railroads estimated at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year.

The court, through Chief Justice White, declared both carriers and their employees, engaged in a business charged with a public interest, subject to the right of congress to compulsorily arbitrate a dispute affecting the operating of that business.

"Whatever would be the right of an employe engaged in private business to demand such wages as he desires, to leave the employment if he does not get them and by concert of action to agree with others to leave on the same condition," said the opinion, "such rights are necessarily subject to limitation when an employment is accepted in a business charged with a public interest and to which the power to regulate commerce by congress applied and the resulting right to fix in case of disagreement and dispute a standard of wages as we have seen necessarily obtained."

In delivering the opinion, the chief justice departed at this point from his written text to emphasize the position of men operating trains in a time of national emergency by comparing them to soldiers facing an enemy.

ALEXANDER RIBOT IS NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

Announces Formation of New Cabinet.—Painleve is Minister of War.

Paris.—Alexandre Ribot has formed the following Cabinet:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Alexandre Ribot.

Minister of Justice—Rene Vivian.

Minister of War—Paul Painleve.

Minister of Marine—Rear Admiral Lacaze.

Minister of Munitions—Albert Thomas.

Minister of Finance—Joseph Thierry.

Minister of the Interior—Louis J. Malvy.

Minister of Public Instruction—Jules Steeg.

Minister of Public Works—Georges Desplas.

Minister of Commerce—Etienne Clementel.

Minister of Agriculture—Fernand David.

Minister of Subsistence—Maurice Viollette.

Minister of Labor—Leon Bourgeois.

Minister of the Colonies—Andre Maginot.

Under-Secretary of Aviation—Daniel Vincent.

An Honest Letter From an Honorable Man.

Enos Halbert, Paoli, Indiana writes: "I contracted a severe cold this fall and coughed continually. Could hardly sleep at nights. I tried several remedies without relief. Got Foleys Honey and Tar and the first bottle relieved me, curing my cough entirely. I can recommend it for all coughs. Get the genuine. For sale everywhere."

FIFTEEN WERE DROWNED WHEN VIGILANCIA SUNK.

Plymouth, via London.—Fifteen members of the crew of the American steamer Vigilancia lost their lives when the steamer was torpedoed by a German submarine. The survivors were in life-boats from Friday morning until Sunday afternoon. Among those drowned were several American citizens, including Third Officer Nell Pettford and Third Engineer Carl Adeholdt. This information was given out by Capt. Frank A. Middelton.

BIG STRIKE HAS BEEN CALLED OFF

PRESIDENT'S MEDIATION BOARD BRING ABOUT SATISFACTORY AGREEMENT.

GREAT CALAMITY IS AVERTED

Settlement Early Monday Morning Nullifies Order for Four Hundred Thousand Trainmen to Walk Out.

New York.—An official of the conference committee of railroad managers announced at 12:45 o'clock Monday morning that the railroad strike was off.

A few minutes after the announcement was made, the railroad managers went from the Grand Central Terminal to the conference hotel and were joined immediately by the mediators. They refused to make any statement on the way to the meeting room. It was presumed the announcement would be made through Secretary Lane.

The mediators and managers were believed to be awaiting the arrival of the brotherhood chiefs, who had retired, before making the announcement that the strike had been averted. The brotherhood men arrived at the hotel at 1:20 o'clock and immediately went to the conference room.

The managers left the conference room at 3 o'clock, but the brotherhood chiefs remained in conference with the mediators. It was learned that Daniel Willard, one of the mediators had informed the hotel management that he would give up his rooms.

Statement by Lane. The managers, headed by Elisha Lee, returned to the conference room at 2:30 and Secretary Lane sent for the newspapermen. Secretary Lane issued this statement:

"Regardless of the decision of the Supreme Court on the Adamson law the basic eight-hour day will go into effect."

"The details are being worked up on by a joint committee which will have its negotiations completed by noon," Mr. Lane said.

The conference committee of railroad managers early this morning authorized President Wilson's mediators to make whatever arrangements were necessary with the railroad brotherhoods to call off the threatened strike.

The formal letter in which this authorization was made signed by Elisha Lee, chairman of the managers' committee, was as follows:

"In the national crisis precipitated by events of which we heard this afternoon, the national conference committee of railroads joins with you in the conviction that neither at home nor abroad should there be fear or hope that the efficient operation of the railroads of this country will be hampered or impaired.

"Therefore you are authorized to assure the nation there will be no strike, and as a basis for such assurance, we hereby authorize the committee of the Council of National Defense to grant the employees who are about to strike whatever adjustment your committee deems necessary to guarantee uninterrupted and efficient operation of the railroads as an indispensable arm of national defense."

The decision reached by the managers at their midnight conference means that the brotherhoods have won an important victory, although it does not bring them all their original demands. By the agreement, it is assumed they will be awarded prorata time for overtime on the basic eight-hour day which they have been assured.

THREE AMERICAN VESSELS SUNK BY SUBMARINES.

City of Memphis, Vigilancia and Illinois Are Sent to Bottom.

London.—The sinking of the American steamers City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilancia was announced. Fourteen men from the Vigilancia are missing, as are some of the men from the City of Memphis. The crew of the Illinois was landed safely.

The City of Memphis, in ballast from Cardiff to New York, was sunk by gunfire. The second officer and fifteen men of the crew have been landed. A patrol-boat has gone in search of the other members of the crew. The Illinois from London for Fort Arthur, Texas, in ballast, was sunk at 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

The Vigilancia was torpedoed without warning. The submarine did not appear. The captain, first and second mates, first, second and third engineers and 23 men of the crew have been landed at the Selly Islands. The fourth engineer, 13 men are missing.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

SPECIAL SESSION OF SENATE ADJOURNS

MOST ALL OF THE 1,400 PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS WERE CONFIRMED.

COLOMBIAN TREATY FAILED

Treaty Was Unexpectedly Withdrawn on Motion of Chairman Stone—Substitute Pact Will Be Submitted at Extra Session.

Washington.—The special Senate session which began March 5 adjourned sine die after Democratic leader had secured confirmation of most of the 1,400 nominations which failed at the last session, and had despaired of obtaining ratification of the \$25,000,000 Colombian treaty.

The treaty was unexpectedly withdrawn on motion of Chairman Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee. Its provisions for payment of indemnity to Colombia for the partition of Panama and its expression of regret for the ill-feeling arising out of that incident had encountered stubborn Republican opposition which convinced the Democrats there was no chance of ratification. It is expected a substitute pact will be submitted during the extra session of Congress beginning April 16.

The session just closed was the first of its kind in many years which was not called upon to confirm a cabinet nomination. President Wilson decided that all of the members of his official family could be retained without the formality of renomination.

Among the hundreds of nominations confirmed, only one met with pronounced opposition. It was that of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the president's naval aide and physician, to be rear admiral. No action was taken on the nominations for the tariff commission made this week.

The outstanding achievement of the session was the senate's quick response to President Wilson's plea for a change in rule to limit debate and prevent in the future, such filibusters as that which killed the armed neutrality bill.

PRESIDENT WILS MAKES APPEAL TO PREVENT STRIKE.

"Country's Safety Makes Settlement Imperative."—President's Appeal to Prevent Railroad Strike.

Washington.—President Wilson late Friday sent a personal appeal to the representatives of the two sides in the railroad controversy urging that they do everything possible to cooperate with the mediation committee.

The President's appeal follows: "I deem it my duty and right to appeal to you in this time of national peril to open again the questions at issue between the railroads and their operatives with a view to accommodation or settlement.

"With my approval, a committee of the Council of National Defense is about to seek a conference with you with that end in view.

"A general interruption of the railway traffic of the country at this time would entail a danger to the nation against which I have the right to enter my most solemn and earnest protest.

"It is now the duty of every patriotic man to bring matters of this sort to immediate accommodation. The safety of the country against manifest perils affecting its own peace and the peace of the whole world makes accommodation absolutely imperative, and seems to me to render any other choice or action inconceivable."

The President's message was sent to Elisha Lee, chairman of the conference committee of railroad managers; L. E. Sheppard, acting head of the conductors; W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen; W. S. Stone, grand chief of the engineers, and W. E. Carter, president of the firemen and engine-men.

The President is confident there will be no strike. However, he already is considering what may be done if his appeal to the patriotism of the men involved is futile.

Sudden changes of temperature and underwear bring Spring colds with stuffed up head. One loss of Dr. King's New Discovery is sure relief. This happy combination of antiseptic balsams clears the head, soothes the irritated membranes and what a night has been a lingering cold is broken up. Don't stop treatment when relief is first felt as a half cured cold is dangerous. Take Dr. King's New Discovery till your cold is gone. At all druggists.

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