

# The Watauga Democrat.

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BOONE WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY APRIL 19, 1917.

NO. 30.

## Let the Flag Fly.

**Bristol, Tenn., Courie.**  
The Department of Justice at Washington has issued a warning against desecration of the American flag by aliens and has sent the following notice to Federal Attorney and Marshals throughout the country:  
"Any alien enemy tearing down, mutilating, abasing or desecrating the United States flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of regulation 12 of the proclamation of the President, issued April 6, 1917, and will be subject to summary arrest and confinement."

An alien who desecrates or abuses or in any way offers insult to the American flag not only offends American sentiment and American people, but it is capable of acts that would injure the material interests of the country in time of war. He may properly be regarded as a danger to the public peace of safety and should be promptly landed in jail and kept there until the war is over.

The American people love their flag as intensely as any alien can hate it, and the alien who attempts to mistreat it or shows disrespect for it is not wise. The United States is now at war and the flag is in evidence everywhere. It is the outward manifestation of a people's loyalty to their country and their devotion to the principles which the flag represents in war and peace. Neither the quality or quantity of a citizen's patriotism is to be gauged by his attitude on the question of displaying the flag at his home or his place of business. But if a citizen feels that he should raise the flag, it is his right and even his duty to do so. It would be a grand sight to see the Stars and Stripes floated over every home and business house, every factory and shop in the U. S.

The American people are not flying the flag to give offense to alien enemies, but to emphasize their own loyalty to their government in this time of stress and strife. If there be aliens who resent the display of our national emblem, they will do well not to give expression to their resentment by violating the flag in any way. If there be an alien on this soil who is tempted to pull down or mutilate, abuse or desecrate the American flag, let him rather betake himself to his own or some other country. Nobody sent for him and nobody is holding him here, but everybody will be willing to do their bit to expedite and accelerate his departure.

This is a land of freemen who love peace. But when the tocsin of war has sounded and Old Glory is unfurled to the breeze, let alien enemies and disloyal citizens walk straight and keep silent.

## Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a Favorite For Colds.

J. L. Easley, Macon, Ill., in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy says, "During the past fifteen years it has been my sister's favorite medicine for colds on the lungs. I myself have taken it a number of times when suffering with a cold, and it always relieved me promptly."

## BIG OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE BRITISH FORCES LAUNCH

What seemingly is the commencement of a big offensive by the British forces in France has begun along a 15-mile line extending from Lens to the village of Hazebrouck, lying to the southeast of Arras. On the entire line, big gains in terrain have everywhere been made. Heavy casualties have been inflicted on the Germans and in addition prisoners numbered into the thousands, 5,816 already have been counted, were captured.

## Kaiser Owns United States Property.

Ten million dollars worth of United States stock are owned by the Kaiser and members of his family and may be confiscated by the United States Government in case of war.

Fact, just made public indicate Wilhelm's concern over reaffirmation of treaties guaranteeing German's personal property against seizure may have been caused by personal rather than national reasons.

The Kaiser is one of the greatest American property owners. He had a fancy for railway securities. When the war began he is said to have possessed \$4,000,000 in stocks and bonds of the Santa Fe, Union and Southern Pacific, and other Western lines.

These shares were held in the name of the dummies or German brokerage houses in New York.

The Kaiserin herself holds half a million in American securities. Prince Henry while in this country is said to have made investments for himself totaling several millions.

There is evidence that the agents of the Kaiser have made a stock market cleanups on strength of advance information from Berlin.

The Kaiser is said to have large land holdings in America, much more valuable now than when bought twenty years ago.

He is part owner of the North Lloyd and Hamburg-American Lines which have \$20,000,000 in ships tied up in American ports. Without these ships re-establishment of German commerce after the war would be hampered.

The Kaiser is the majority owner of a silk mill in Patterson, N. J., which by the way, was shown by the commission on industrial relations to pay the lowest wages, and compel the worst working conditions in that district.

As a stockholder in a Chicago Packing Company the Kaiser is reputed to have piled up wealth at the expense of the Allies and the American public.

It is rumored the Federal Government is investigating the extent of Wilhelm's holdings with the idea that if the government should not confiscate property of individual German citizens, exception should be made in the Kaiser's case on the ground that his autocratic relations to the government make his holdings, in effect, the property of the German State.

This property, if confiscated, would be converted into the United States Federal Treasury.—Press Dispatch.

## Despondency Due to Constipation.

Women often become nervous and despondent. When this is due to constipation it is easily corrected by taking an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets are easy to take and pleasant in effect.

## JACKSONVILLE PIER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Jacksonville, Fla.—One of the New York piers of the Clyde Line Steamship Company was destroyed by fire here. A second pier was damaged, and a lighter laden with rosen and considerable freight was burned. The steamer Huron, lying in the slip, was moved to safety. The origin of the fire was unknown. The loss was estimated by company officials at \$150,000. The blaze was discovered in a corner of the pier warehouse.

## GRATIFYING REPORTS ON GERMAN-AMERICAN CONDUCT.

Washington.—Gratifying reports have been made to the Department of Justice from its agents in all parts of the country on the behavior of Germans and German-Americans following the declaration of a state of war between the two nations. While about 100 special arrests have been ordered and others are expected, Attorney General Gregory said that so far the situation is very encouraging.

## NEW AMBASSADOR PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS



Count Tarnowski.

## CREATION OF MUNITIONS BOARD IS ANNOUNCED

WILL BE CHARGED WITH SUPPLYING ARMY AND NAVY WITH MUNITIONS AND EQUIPMENT.

Washington.—Creation of a general munitions board was announced by the Council of National Defense. It will be headed by Frank A. Scott, a Cleveland manufacturer, and will be charged with supplying the army and navy with munitions and equipment. One of its chief functions will be to decide between the country's military and industrial needs.

The board's establishment puts into the hands of a group of army and navy officers and industrial leaders virtually the same task given the British minister of munitions. It creates machinery for a government department of munitions, with its head a Cabinet minister. If conduct of the war brings the need.

Twenty men, fifteen of them army and navy officers make up the board. Besides Mr. Scott, its civilian members are Bernard M. Baruch, Howard E. Coffin, Julius Rosenwald and Dr. Franklin Martin. From the army there are Brig. Gen. Thomas Cruise, Col. F. G. Hodgson, Col. H. Fisher, Lieut. Col. J. E. Hoffer, Major J. E. Pierce, Maj. Charles Wallace and Capt. A. B. Parker and from the navy, Rear Admiral H. H. Rousseau, Rear Admiral W. S. Capps, Commander R. H. Leigh, Commander T. A. Kearney, Dr. R. C. Holcomb, Paymaster J. H. Hancock and Lieuts. W. B. Lemly and L. McIlwain.

The board will be expected to equip and arm forces called into service, said the Defense Council's announcement with the least possible disarrangement of normal industrial conditions or interference with shipments to the Entente Allies. Its immediate efforts will be directed towards coordinating army and navy purchases and in assisting in procurement of raw materials for manufacturing facilities and will establish precedence in army and navy orders.

## AUSTRIAN MERCHANT SHIPS TAKEN OVER BY UNITED STATES

Washington.—Fourteen Austrian merchant vessels in American ports were taken over by the government coincident with the announcement that Austria had broken diplomatic relations.

Telegrams to the collectors of customs at the ports concerned were sent personally by Secretary McAdoo instructing that the crews aboard the vessels be removed and that customs guards be placed in their stead. The status of the removed crews will be determined by immigration authorities.

In a formal announcement of the government's action Secretary McAdoo made it clear that the government had not confiscated the vessels, but had acted for the purpose of protecting them "from further injury." From this statement was inferred that the ships were damaged by their crews as in the case of the German vessels taken over by the government upon the declaration of war with Germany.

The vessels thus taken into the government's keeping were all Atlantic or Gulf Ports as follows: New York, Dora Himalala, Ida and Martha Washington, at Boston; the Erny; at Philadelphia, the Franconia; at Newport News, the Budapest; at Pensacola, the Lucia; at Tampa, the Borneo; at New Orleans, the Anna, Clara and Teresa, and at Galveston, the Campania and Morowitz.

## FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS FOR BACKACHE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

## AUSTRIA HUNGARY SEVERES RELATIONS

RANGES HERSELF UNRESERVEDLY ALONGSIDE HER ALLY IN GREAT STRUGGLE.

## WAR DECLARATION EXPECTED

United States Seizes Austrian Merchant Ships Interned Here.—Nothing Has Been Heard From Turkey and Bulgaria.

Washington.—Austria-Hungary, ranging herself unreservedly with Germany, has severed diplomatic relations with the United States, precipitating a situation which is expected here to lead to war.

Baron Erich Zwiadinek, the Austrian Charge, asked the State Department for passports for himself, his staff and the Austrian Consular force in this country; and simultaneously American Minister Stovall reported from Bern that Austria had announced the break in relations to the American Embassy in Vienna.

Immediately the Treasury Department ordered the seizure of all Austrian merchant ships in American harbors. The Austrian crews were taken off and sent to immigration stations and American guards put on board. The measure was explained as purely one of police caution, but it is realized that it may be interpreted by Austria as an act of war. In a similar situation after the break with Germany, no ships were seized until a state of war actually had been declared.

Whether Bulgaria and Turkey are preparing to follow suit still is unknown, but officials generally believe that sooner or later they will do so. Bulgarian Minister Panaretoff called on Secretary Lansing to ask if this Government had any information from Sofia, but was told none had been received. Both Bulgaria and Turkey are believed here to be weary of the war, but German domination of the Central European alliance is expected to drive them, as it drove Austria, to a break with Germany's new enemy.

## Word Flashed Abroad.

Telegrams prepared a week ago in anticipation of the development, have been sent to American diplomatic and consular officials abroad instructing them to wind up their conduct of Entente interests in Austria, and of Austrian interests in Entente countries. Spain will take over American interests in Austria and Sweden will assume Austrian interests here.

Safe conduct for the former Austrian officials on their trip home will be sought at once from the British and French Governments. With them will go Count Tarnowski, the newly appointed Austrian Ambassador, who arrived at New York on the day Germany announced her campaign of ruthlessness, but whose credentials President Wilson has refused to accept while negotiations proceeded to develop how fully the Vienna Government endorsed the submarine policy of her ally.

In a statement reviewing these negotiations, the State Department revealed that on April 1, before President Wilson went before Congress to ask for declaration of a state of war with Germany, Austria served notice that such a declaration would mean a break between the Washington and Vienna Governments. This notification brought to an abrupt end the State Department's efforts to dissuade the Austrian Foreign Office from adhering fully to the German submarine policy.

Disposed to Be Tolerant. Although the full text of the communication exchanged was not given out, the Department's review disclosed a disposition on the part of the United States to tolerate Austria's verbal endorsement of the German policy, provided there were no steps for actual co-operation and no insistence that Count Tarnowski be received by the President. On the part of Austria, there was evident a desire to maintain friendly relations, but an increasing inability to do so because of German pressure.

Officials were without definite advice regarding arrangements for withdrawal of the Embassy staff at Vienna and other Americans in the dual Empire. Ambassador Penfield already is in Switzerland, having been ordered more than a week ago to start for Washington for personal discussion of the American negotiations. It is assumed that no obstacles will be placed in the way of the departure of American Charge Grew, his staff, the 200 other native Americans scattered throughout Austria and Hungary, and such of the 1,800 or more naturalized American citizens who care to leave.

Departing Austrians. Baron Zwiadinek and other Austrian officials in the United States probably

## CUBA FOLLOWS U.S. INTO WORLD WAR

FIRST OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO JOIN WITH UNITED STATES.

## FORMALLY DECLARES WAR

Vote Was Unanimous.—Wild Cheering Follows Speeches of Leaders in House.—Her Duty to Follow Us.

Havana.—Cuba, not yet out of her teens as a Republic, is at war with Germany, the first of the Latin-American countries to range herself alongside of the United States, her liberator and protector.

President Menocal affixed his signature to the joint resolution passed unanimously by both the Senate and House without a dissenting voice being raised, thus putting into effect the declaration that a state of war exists between Cuba and the Imperial German Government.

The joint committees appointed by the Senate and House agreed upon the phraseology of the resolution to be presented and the stage was set for quick action before either branch of Congress convened.

"Article 1.—Resolved, that from today a state of war is formally declared between the Republic of Cuba and the Imperial Government of Germany, and the President of the Republic is authorized and directed by this resolution to employ all the forces of the Nation and the resources of our Government to make war against the Imperial German Government with the object of maintaining our rights; guarding our territory and providing for our security; prevent any acts which may be attempted against us, and defend the navigation of the seas, the liberty of commerce and the rights of neutrals and international justice.

"Article 2.—The President of the Republic is hereby authorized to use all the land and naval forces in the form he may deem necessary, using existing forces, reorganizing them or creating new ones, and to dispose of the economic forces of the Nation in any way he may deem necessary.

"Article 3.—The President will give account to Congress of the measures adopted in fulfillment of this law, which will be in operation from the moment of its publication in the official gazette."

## Vessels Seized.

Chief Inspector of the Port Panne notified Eusebio Azlazu, Secretary to the President, that he had observed large volumes of smoke pouring from the funnel of the self-interned German ship Bavaria. Port police went aboard the ship and were informed by her commander, Captain Graefes, that he, in compliance with orders from his Government, had attempted to damage the machinery in order to render the ship useless.

## PRESIDENT SENDS REPLY TO POINCARÉ'S MESSAGE.

Washington.—In response to President Poincaré's congratulations upon the entrance of the United States into the war, President Wilson sent this message:

"In this trying hour when the destinies of civilized mankind are in the balance, it has been a source of gratification and joy to me to receive your congratulations upon the step which my country has been constrained to take in opposition to the relentless policy and course of imperialistic Germany.

"It is very delightful to us that France, who stood shoulder to shoulder with us of the Western world in our struggle for independence, should now give us such a welcome into the lists of battle as upholders of the freedom and rights of humanity.

"We stand as partners of the noble democracies, whose aims and acts make for the perpetuation of the rights and freedom of man and for the safeguarding of the true principles of human liberties. In the name of the American people I salute you and your illustrious countrymen."

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

will go home on a Swedish or Norwegian passenger steamer. Definite arrangements for their trip will be made just as early as possible by Swedish Minister Ekengren in conference with State Department officials. Mr. Ekengren had not been authorized formally by his government to take over Austrian interests here, but he expected his request for such authorization to be granted within a few hours.

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