

The Watauga Democrat.

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BOONE WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY MAY 24, 1917.

NO. 35.

ESPIONAGE BILL IS PASSED BY SENATE

SIMILAR MEASURE HAD ALREADY BEEN PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

GOES TO CONFERENCE NOW

Prohibition and Press Censorship Sections Left Out by Senate.—Has Been a Long Bitter Fight.

Washington. — After nearly three weeks of debate, the senate, by a vote of 77 to 6, passed the administration espionage bill, pronounced one of the most drastic and all-inclusive measures in American congressional history.

A similar bill has passed the House and virtual redrafting of many of the most important provisions is expected in the forthcoming conference.

During the day's final consideration, the Senate stripped the measure of provisions for newspaper censorship and restriction upon manufacture of grain into intoxicating liquors, and rejected an amendment designed to curb speculation in food products, although sentiment obviously was overwhelming in favor of such legislation later.

As completed, the Senate bill's principal selections provide:

Authority for the president to embargo exports when he finds that "the public safety and welfare so require (not in the House measure);

Mail Censorship. Authority for the postoffice department to censor mails and exclude mail matter deemed seditious, anarchistic or treasonable, and making its mailing punishable under heavy penalties (not in the House bill);

For punishment of espionage, defined in most detailed terms, including wrongful use of military information;

For the control of merchant vessels in American waters;

Punishment for conveyance of false reports to interfere with military operations, willful attempts to cause disaffection in the military or naval forces or obstructions of recruiting.

For the seizure of arms and munitions and prohibition of their exportation under certain conditions;

For punishing conspiracies designed to harm American foreign delegations or for destruction of property within the United States;

For increased restrictions upon issuance of passports with penalties for their forgery or false procurement; and

For material extension of the power to issue search warrants for inspection of premises.

Export Embargo.

The clause giving the president power to embargo exports was retained in the bill virtually as drafted by administration officials.

It was modified once, but the unqualified provision was restored after its necessity had been explained last week in a day's session behind closed doors.

Vigorous efforts to retain provisions for the newspaper censorship and partial prohibition together with foodstuff conservation, during the war, culminated in final votes in which the Senate voted 48 to 34 to eliminate all provisions for press censorship. On behalf of the administration forces Senator Overman, in charge of the bill, had moved to reinstate a modified censorship clause. As the House bill contains a provision for determination by the jury of culpability for violation of censorship regulations to be promulgated by the President, the administration is expected to bring strong pressure for drafting in conference of a compromise censorship section.

On the question of prohibition and foodstuff conservation, the Senate, by a vote of 4 to 37, reversed its action of Saturday in accepting Senator Cummins' amendment providing that, during the war, manufacture of cereals, grain, sugar and syrup into intoxicating liquors should be prohibited. By this vote it struck out the Cummins amendment offered as a food conservation step, but attacked as really a prohibition move.

Best Remedy For Whooping Cough.

"Last winter when my little boy had the whooping cough I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes Mrs. J. B. Roberts, East St. Louis, Ill. "I kept his cough loose and relieved him of that dreadful coughing spasm. It is the only cough medicine I keep in the house because I have the most confidence in it. This remedy is also good for colds and croup."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

registrar in his home precinct.

"Persons too sick to present themselves for registration must send a competent person to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the date of the President's proclamation. The clerk will give instructions for registration."

ONLY ONE DAY TO REGISTER.

Every Person From 21 to 30 Must Answer President's Call at Same Time.—The Regulations.

Washington Dispatch, 15
The war department today made the following announcements regarding the registration of citizens liable to draft:

"The war department wishes to impress upon the people that there is but one day for registration. All males between the designated ages must register on the day set. The fact that five days were allowed for the placing of the necessary blank forms in the hands of registrars appears to have misled some headline writers. One day only—the day fixed in the President's proclamation—will be denoted to registration.

"The war department is gratified by the spontaneous offers of uncompensated assistance in carrying out the work of registration.

"One father in offering to serve as registrar writes, 'I have two sons in the guard and one in the regular army but I want to do my own little bit.' This is typical of hundreds of letters. All such offers properly should be made to the governors who are the heads of the registration machinery of their respective states.

"It should be clearly understood that no male resident of the United States between the designated ages are excused from registration unless he is already in the military or naval service of the United States; that is, a member of the regular army or navy, the marine corps, coast guard service or that part of the national guard now actually in the federal service. Registration is distinct from selective service. Registration is a necessary preliminary to the later process of selection.

"It is useless to ask registrars to excuse any one from registration. The registrar has no such power. No one can suspend the law requiring all to register.

"It is important that all shall understand the significance of registration and it is hoped that the day will be approached in the spirit with which the government has appointed it. Democracy is its essence. No one can absent himself, nor can the well to do man hire another to represent him on the occasion. The country's manhood will present itself on this day and by so doing will say in effect: 'Here am I. Take me.'

"Not only has the individual citizenry of the country made a remarkable response to the registration call but the states thru their official heads have indicated such zeal that there is great rivalry among some of the commonwealths for the honor of making the first complete registration returns.

"Many questions are asked daily at the war department concerning the registration of traveling men and other absentees.

On the sixth day after the date of the President's proclamation any one subject to registration who expects to be absent from his home on registration day should go to the clerk of the county where he may be staying. If he is in a city of over 30,000 population the city clerk is the official to whom to apply. The absentee will be told how to register and a registration card will be filled out. This card must be mailed by the absentee so as to reach the registrar of his home precinct by registration day. The clerk to whom the absentee applies is not empowered to issue the absentee a registration certificate. This is issued by the

ANOTHER OFFICER'S CAMP TO BE OPENED

NEW TRAINING STATION WILL BE ESTABLISHED NEXT AUGUST.

GIVE SAME TRAINING COURSE

Those Who Failed to Get in First Encampment Will Be Given an Opportunity to Make Application in the New Camp Soon.

New York.—The full quota of 40,000 men, which the War Department requested for the officers' training camp throughout the country, was recruited within twenty days after the issuance of the call, Capt. Arthur F. Cosby, of the Military Training Camps Association, announced here.

After the completion of the first camps, which began their work Tuesday, Captain Cosby said it is expected another series of camps will be held, probably in August.

"Men who were eligible but were not selected for the first camp will have an opportunity to make application for this new camp," said Captain Cosby. "It is not necessary for men who contemplate going to the second camp to send in their application now, as due announcement will be given in the newspapers.

"We will urge the War Department to announce at as early a date as possible the date of the opening of the next camp, so as to allow ample time to conduct the preliminary recruiting and examination in a more satisfactory manner than the recent emergency campaign.

"We shall urge more strongly that with a three months' notice and preparation, the merits of each individual applicant may be passed on more satisfactorily and the Army authorities themselves will be better able to select the successful candidates and give them a reasonable notice in order that they may wind up their affairs preparatory to entering into active service."

CENSORSHIP MEASURE DEFEATED IN SENATE

By Margin of One Censorship Clause Is Thrown Out.

Washington.—The first legislative step toward conservation of the nation's food resources and a long advance toward an absolutely dry United States was taken by the senate in approving, 38 to 32, an amendment to the administration espionage bill forbidding during the war the use of cereals or grain in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

By a majority of one vote, the Senate also threw out of the bill the administration's press censorship section and then voted overwhelmingly to put in a modified section as was done in the house. This action is expected to throw the censorship fight into conference, where the influence of the administration can be brought to bear more directly. What will be the outcome no Senator would predict with confidence.

The prohibition amendment was adopted under a rule limiting debate sharply, and there were only brief speeches on each side. Just before the senate had voted down 47 to 25, a proposal to forbid sale of intoxicants during the war.

Effective September 1 the amendment is calculated to confine sale and consumption to whiskey and other grain liquors already in stock and to wines, brandies or other drinks that depend upon other materials for main constituents. Another opportunity to vote upon it will be offered when the senate takes the bill with the amendment from the committee of the whole but opponents of the prohibitory provision are not confident that they will be able to overturn the action.

Elimination of the press censorship section ended a long and bitter fight. The vote was 39 to 38. Opportunity will come also for another vote on this section.

The prohibition amendment was proposed by Senator Cummins, Republican, of Iowa.

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"Aunt" Mary Dugger.

Notwithstanding the fact that Aunt Mary Dugger had lived near 83 years, the news of her death which occurred Feb. 6, brought sadness to our hearts; but with sadness we were made to rejoice when the sweet thought came to us that we know the sweet life she is now living will be eternal in the presence of the Redeemer, whom she loved, and spent her life in serving.

Sister Dugger was born July 4, 1834. She joined the Baptist church June 12, 1858. Sister Savanna Dugger, who died four days before her mother, was born Nov. 20, 1865, and died Feb. 2, 1917. Savanna was a great sufferer but always seemed to be patient and cheerful. She was a woman of but few words, but was kind and thoughtful for father, mother, brother and sisters. We feel that Savanna and another are happy today in the presence of their loving Savior, while the loved ones here have to stand many trials and temptations, we know what a great loss has been sustained by them and the community a kind neighbor. Therefore be it Resolved:

1. That Willowdale church takes this method of expressing with sorrow and regret our loss sustained in the death of these two sisters.

2. That we do honor to their memory, not for the mistakes they have made, but for the good deeds they have done. We also desire to express to the bereaved relatives and friends our deepest sympathy, and would assure them that their loss is heaven's gain, and would urge the unsaved not to delay, but that now is the time to prepare for the great change.

3. That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this church and a copy sent to The Watauga Democrat with a request to publish.

To her children; You only know that she has gone, and that the same returnless tide which bore her from thee still sweeps on, and you who loved her with it glide.

FINA BLAIR,
EMMA HENSON, Com.

Proper Food or Weak Stomachs.

The proper food for one may be all wrong for another. Every one should adopt a diet suited to his age and occupation. Those who have weak stomachs should be especially careful and should eat slowly and masticate their food thoroughly. It is also important that they keep their bowels regular. When they become constipated or when they feel dull and stupid after eating they should take Chamberlain's Tablets to strengthen the stomach and move the bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect.

It is all right for cats to fight in the daytime but when they stage a grand operatic concert preparatory to a declaration of hostilities about 1 a. m., Eastern time, they are covering too much territory.—Rocky Mount Telegram.

Don't Let Your Cough Hang On.

A cough that racks and weakens is dangerous, it undermines your health and thrives on neglect. Relieve it at once with Dr. King's New Discovery. This soothing balsam remedy heals the throat, loosens the phlegm, its antiseptic properties kill the germ and the cold is quickly broken up. Children and grown-ups alike find Dr. King's New Discovery pleasant to take as well as effective. Have a bottle handy in your medicine chest for croup, whooping cough, and all bronchial affections. At druggists, 50c.

OPPOSE INCREASE ON POSTAGE RATES

SECTION REFERRING TO NEWSPAPERS IS LIKELY TO BE MODIFIED.

TO REACH VOTE THIS WEEK

Newspaper Men in Great Numbers Strongly Protest With Effect.—Many Other Protests Are Made to Different Sections.

Washington. — Opponents of the Ways and Means Committee's proposal to greatly increase postal rates on newspapers and magazines showed such a strength during debate on the war tax bill that it appeared likely the postal section of the measure would be one of the few to be materially modified before passage.

The attack brought the first defection from the ranks of the committee itself, which had approved the bill unanimously and whose members of both parties have consistently urged its passage unamended. Just before adjournment Representative Sloan, a Republican committee member, told the House that while he would stand behind every other provision in the measure, he could not support a postal increase amounting to "a punitive expedition against newspapers and magazines."

Representatives Madden, of Illinois and McCormick, of Illinois; Meeker, of Missouri, Republicans, and Moon, of Tennessee, Democrat and chairman of the postal committee, joined in the attack, which proceeded while a large delegation of publishers was telling the Senate Finance Committee that enactment would force many publications out of business.

Debate Near Close.

General debate in the House closed at 4 o'clock Tuesday and the bill probably will be brought to a final vote before the end of the week. The committee hopes to put through most of its proposals without important amendment, for the opposition has scattered its fire against many individual sections and has developed a concerted attack on only a few of them. When the measure goes over to the Senate, however, many changes are expected.

Representative Longworth, Republican, made a long defense of the bill for the committee, reiterating that while there were some inequalities, passage was necessary to give the needed war revenue. He declared 95 per cent of the taxes proposed would fall upon the wealthy or those of moderate means.

Representative Meeker predicted that enactment of the proposed postal increases would mean the end of National circulation for daily papers and Representative Madden attacked the new rate schedule as "the most unjust tax ever imposed by a Government." Chairman Moon presented two amendments to cut down the proposed rates. Representative McCormick suggested that the whole schedule should be re-written so that the levies would fall on publications in proportion to their incomes.

Representative McCormick also criticized the income tax section of the bill and declared the proposed excess profits taxes were oppressive and unjust. He predicted that the measure as a whole would work immeasurable harm to industry.

Senate Hearing.

Spokesmen for newspapers and periodicals, large and small, and from all parts of the country appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to attack as unreasonable and confiscatory the war revenue bill provision which would create a zone system with greatly increased rates for second class mail matter. They declared if the measure went into effect, many publications would be compelled to suspend.

Don C. Seitz, of The New York World, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, said the proposed increase was not a war tax "but an effort to further repress and embarrass the newspaper industry." He told the committee there already had been a big slump in business which, if continued, would paralyze the newspapers. The publishers, he added, were not seeking special favors, but wanted to be placed on the same level with people engaged in other business.

Arthur Dunn, speaking for the smaller newspapers of the country, said they could not stand the increase in postal rates with the increased cost of print paper, and that many would be compelled to go out of business if the bill was enacted.

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