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WHEN WILL IT END?

When, three years ago, the news was flashed to every part of the civilized world that a great war had broken out, there were few who believed it possible such a war could last more than a year, or at most two years. A few suggested that it might last for three years, but it was generally believed that it would be utterly impossible to protract such a strife, on account of the utter national collapse which it was held to involve. Yet, now, near the end of the third year, the collapse has not come, and there is no apparent on the surface why the struggle should not last three years longer.

It was firmly believed that the Central powers would be compelled to make peace because of complete physical exhaustion, but although the expenses of the war have been very much greater than was formerly estimated, and although some financiers insist that Germany is now practically bankrupt, there are few bold enough to assert that the speedy end of the war is assured by the financial difficulties of the enemy.

And it was believed most firmly, and British statesmen declared most positively, that the British fleet would soon secure such a stranglehold on the enemy as to force them to sue for peace. Yet three years have gone, and Germany is still unconquered. It no doubt true that food is scarce in Germany, and wools and cottons and certain metals are exceedingly scarce, yet there are very few who would care to assert that the British blockade can force Germany into submission in the very near future. The truth is that the war is teaching all the nations that while many things are deemed absolutely necessary to ordinary existence they are not absolutely necessary, and can be done without in war-time with no serious diminution of a nation's military efficiency.

And it was boldly asserted that in modern war the surprising accuracy of scientific gun-fire and the phenomenal power of high explosives, would mean such wholesale slaughter of the combatants that peace would come quickly from sheer exhaustion of manhood. But despite all the new horrors of war it seems probable that the wearing down process is still a matter of years with any determined nation.

Again it was widely, very widely, believed that in case of war the masses would soon insist upon peace, and in the case of Germany it was confidentially expected that the tremendous Socialist vote would be so increased by the privations and losses incident to a great war as to insure the speedy overturn of autocratic government and the institution of democracy, with a consequent peace. Bateven here all prophecies have failed, and apparently the Socialism of Germany is helplessly bound to the Kaiser's chariot wheels. So far as all former calculations are concerned we can only say that they have shown us how easy it is for the best informed men to make most serious miscalculations. The incalculable factors spoil the solution of the problem. And yet, when we have said these things, we have not said all. It is true, as we have asserted again and again, that German defeat is assured. Her attempt to divide the Allies, her peace with Italy and Russia have hopelessly failed. The submarine campaign, while serious enough, stands no chance what-

ever of forcing Britain into an early peace, although it has resulted already in the placing of a United States embargo upon shipments to neutrals, and this will undoubtedly intensify the privation already existing in Germany. Just how conditions stand in Germany and Austria we do not know exactly, but we know that at best they are serious enough, and the idea of facing another winter of war is not viewed without fear. If the war lasts another year it will find Germany and Austria weaker by some millions of men, and probably with well-nigh fatal shortage of metals and food. But it will find the Allies the stronger by the entrance of one or two millions of American troops, and the pooling of the enormous manufacturing and financial resources of the two greatest and wealthiest nations in the world, the United States and Britain. And unfortunately for Germany, these nations are not only amongst the best fighters in the world, but are also the most determined, the veritable "die-hards" of the nations.

Under the circumstances, and with such prospects, what will Germany and Austria do? Will they fight to the bitter end, or will they recognize that they are beaten and make what terms they can with the foe? It may be that if Hindenburg had his way the Germans would fight to the last ditch; but the Germans are not all Hindenburgs. There seems little reason to doubt that Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey are just waiting a good chance to make peace, and a sweeping German defeat would provide just such a chance. It is possible, too, that Germany herself is beginning to realize that the game is up, and the fact that officers with machine guns are necessary to keep the Germans in line and to force them to the attack seems to show that the German spirit is nearing the breaking point.

It seems probable that when the collapse comes it will be sudden and complete. When will it come? No man can say. If the Allies are strong enough to administer a crushing blow to the western line it may come soon; but in any event it does not seem probable until the Allies have forced the Germans back to the Rhine. But there is the other possibility which we cannot afford to lose sight of, that the German democracy, so long deceived with lying promises and stories of victory, will awake to the true nature of the struggle and end the war by ending the Hohenzollerns and the Junkers. The world will have no quarrel with a free Germany. The fact that Scheidemann, just back from the Stockholm conference, has declared for the democratization of Germany, is at least a hopeful sign. But whether the end be near or far, the Allies are into the war to end the peril to the world which lies in Germany's military ambition.—Christian Guardian.

TROOP TRAIN IS WRECKED IN TEXAS

Marshall, Tex.—One American soldier, William Stonebreaker, was killed, and five other soldiers injured, only one seriously, when four coaches of a troop train turned completely over and three other cars were derailed at Shamrock, near Victoria, La., on the Texas & Pacific Railway. Railroad officials here say the train was running about twelve miles an hour when the accident occurred. The cause has not yet been determined.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SUFFRAGISTS GIVEN 60 DAY SENTENCE

SIXTEEN WOMEN ARE SENT TO WORKHOUSE BY WASHINGTON JUDGE

WOULDN'T PAY \$25 FINE

Dudley Malone, Collector of Customs at New York, Comes to Rescue and Actively Takes Up the Fight For Women.

Washington.—Sixteen woman suffragettes, arrested while participating in the woman's party battle day demonstration in front of the White House were sentenced in police court to serve sixty days in the District of Columbia workhouse for obstructing the sidewalks.

The women were given the alternative of paying a \$25 fine, but they promptly refused the offer and were taken to the workhouse at Occoquan, Va., and turned over to a matron who saw that each got a shower bath and exchanged her clothes for a heavy one-piece prison dress. They were assigned to the sewing room of the prison where they will work seven hours daily.

Although no one at headquarters would confirm it, there were indications that the course of the women's friends might be determined finally by the attitude of Dudley Field Malone, collector of customs at New York, who came here to testify for the women and later asked the court to be permitted to act as their counsel. The request was granted. Police Judge Mulloyn giving him temporary authority to act as a member of the Washington bar, but instead of taken any legal steps on behalf of the women, Mr. Malone went to the White House for a long conference with President Wilson.

What happened at the conference was not revealed, but Mr. Malone came away visibly perturbed and there were many rumors that he had resigned his collectorship and would take up actively the fight of the suffragists who repeatedly have been in police court during recent weeks for their demonstrations at President Wilson's doorsteps. These rumors Mr. Malone himself would neither deny nor affirm.

DEUTSCHLAND AGENT ESCAPES IN SCHOONER

Captain Frederick Hinsch Makes His Way to Germany.

Baltimore.—Capt. Frederick Hinsch, who handled the marine end in this country of the merchant submarine Deutschland on her voyage here, has escaped from American soil and is reported to have reached Germany four weeks ago.

Captain Hinsch shipped out of South Amboy, N. J., shortly after the declaration of war, April 6, on a small fishing ship with a crew of three men. The vessel was of 200 tons and had been bought by him for \$8,000.

Advices to his friends here are that he and his three companions have reached Bremen, the entry port of the Deutschland, and the home port of the North German Lloyd, in the employ of which he was.

The schooner is supposed to be the Wanola, a vessel which was purchased supposedly for Dutch interests several weeks before the declaration of war. Government men here say that in buying the vessel Captain Hinsch dealt with third parties and after the transfer of the vessel it was hauled off for repairs at South Amboy.

SUFFRAGISTS SERVING IN PRISON PARDONED BY WILSON

Washington.—Sixteen women sent to the workhouse for their part in the suffragette demonstration at the white house accepted pardons from President Wilson and were released after serving two days of their sixty day terms.

The prisoners left the workhouse apparently without regret, despite their previous declarations that they desired to serve out their time without appeal or clemency.

EXTRAORDINARY FIND OF RELICS IS MADE

Santa Fe, N. M.—An extraordinary find of historic pottery and relics has been made by Carl Morris, excavating Pueblo ruins at Artec, San Juan county, with a force of twenty-five men for the American Museum of Natural History. The discovery includes sixty pieces of rare pottery, over 20,000 carved red and black stone beads, baskets, matting, knives, battle axes and other stone implements and turquoise beads.

RUSSIAN SITUATION UNDER CONTROL

GOVERNMENT FORCES CONTINUE TO PATROL ALL PARTS OF PETROGRAD.

500 KILLED OR WOUNDED

Estimated Result of Two Days' Confusion in Russian Capital—Special Commission is Formed—Patrol to Watch All Automobiles.

London.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says the number of killed and wounded in the two days' disorder there is estimated at about 500.

The government controls the city as completely as the bolshevik appeared to control it.

The First machine gun regiment, which had its headquarters in the villa of Mademoiselle Kahesinska, and the men manning four armored cars, which guarded the entrance to the villa, have submitted to the authority of the soldiers' and workmen's council.

Cossacks and other mounted troops are patrolling the streets and all thoroughfares are guarded by infantry.

Particular attention was given to automobiles. All over the city they were subjected to scrutiny and any suspects were arrested. One automobile attempted to dodge the patrols. It was caught and found to be occupied by persons who were distributing anarchist handbills. The occupants showed fight and were beaten soundly by the Cossacks and then taken into custody.

NEW CHANCELLOR UPHOLDS GERMANY'S U-BOAT CAMPAIGN

Asserts That It is Lawful Measure, Justifiably Adopted to Shorten the War.

Copenhagen.—Dr. Michaelis, the new German imperial chancellor, in his address to the reichstag, declared his adhesion to Germany's submarine campaign, asserting it to be a lawful measure, justifiably adopted for shortening the war.

Dr. Michaelis opened his reichstag speech with a hearty tribute to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the retiring imperial chancellor, whose work, he said, history would appreciate. The chancellor declared that the war was forced upon unwilling Germany by the Russian mobilization and that the submarine warfare was also forced upon Germany by Great Britain's illegal blockade starvation war.

The faint hope that America, at the head of the neutrals, would check Great Britain's illegality was vain. Germany's final attempt to avoid the extremity by a peace offer failed and the submarine campaign was adopted, said the chancellor.

The submarines, the speaker continued, had done all and more than had been expected, and the false prophets who had predicted the end of the war at a definite time had done a disservice to the fatherland.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF GERMAN CASUALTIES

London.—The German casualties reported in the German official lists during June, but not as having occurred in June, are given out by the war office here as follows:

Killed and died of wounds, 28,819; died of sickness, 3,215; prisoners and missing, 38,606; wounded, 95,906.

The totals of the German official lists since the war began are as follows:

Killed or died of wounds, 1,032,800; died of sickness, 72,960; prisoners and missing, 591,966; wounded, 2,825,582.

The naval and colonial casualties are not included.

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GERMAN ATTACKS CEASE IN WEST

EFFORTS TO OVERCOME FRENCH GAINS AT VERDUN HAVE FAILED.

ARTILLERY DUELS KEEP UP

On the Russian Front General Korniloff's Army in East Galicia is Stubbornly Holding Back Reinforced Austro-German Armies.

After having tried ineffectually to overcome the French gains in the Verdun sector between the eastern edge of the Avocourt wood and Hill 304, the Germans have ceased their costly enterprise and are now contenting themselves with throwing shells into the positions which General Petain's men forced them to evacuate. Likewise, along the Chemin-des-Dames the violent infantry activity of the early week has ceased and artillery duels instead are taking place.

The British and the Germans continue their violent artillery duels in northern Belgium and Field Marshal Haig's forces are keeping up their harassing patrol raids on numerous sectors of the front. One of the most successful of the enterprises was carried out east of Monchy-le-Preux in the Arras sector, in which the British gained ground and took prisoners.

On the Russian front, General Korniloff's army in East Galicia is stubbornly holding back the reinforced Austro-German armies, which at various points are endeavoring to wrest from them the positions recently won in the Halex and Kalusz sectors. In the latter region, near the village of Novica, the enemy won a vantage point from the Russians but medately afterwards, in a counter-attack, lost it again. The Germans are violently bombarding the Russians south of Brzezany and near Halex.

Late reports from Petrograd are to the effect that the disorders have been quelled. In Tuesday's fighting in the streets of Petrograd, six persons were killed and 238 wounded. The weekly British admiralty statement shows that last week fourteen British ships of more than 1,600 tons, four of under 1,600 tons and eight fishing vessels were sunk by submarines or mines—a slight increase in tonnage over the previous week.

UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS BEST FED IN EUROPE

American Training Camp in France—By the Associated Press—The busiest of all the American troop departments these days is the quartermaster, which is working almost feverishly to perfect its system of supplying the men with all the necessities. The work has gone ahead so fast that the quartermaster already has a three months' supply of all foods within a short distance of the camp, and a constant ten days' supply here. The troops are still eating the dark French bread which is being paid for with American flour, but within three days bakeries will be established and white bread will be baked here for the soldiers. The American army will then be the only one in Europe eating white bread.

It is today the biggest meat consumer, as the men receive a ration of twenty ounces daily.

The American soldiers are now living on the so-called field ration, which consists of twenty ounces of fresh beef daily, or twelve ounces of bacon, or sixteen ounces of canned meat, or sixteen ounces of canned salmon; eighteen ounces of soft or eighteen ounces of hard bread or flour or beans; twenty ounces of potatoes, with a similar amount of onions or tomatoes, an ounce and a quart of coffee and three ounces of sugar with salt, pepper and syrup as well as prunes, dried apples or peaches or jam. When the supplies all arrive there will also be butter, which will be distributed as an extra on special occasions.

The entire plan of the quartermaster's department is to be entirely independent of the French at the earliest date possible so as not to burden either to the government or the population. The department is still trying to decide what to do with the gift made by the French government to the American troops in honor of the fourteenth of July, the French national holiday, consisting of champagne, red wines, jellies, ham and other delicacies. There is a considerable quantity of champagne and red wine for each soldier and officer.

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