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## PRESIDENT INDICATES FINAL WORD IN LATEST NOTE TO GERMANY

Following is the official text of the latest American note to Germany regarding submarine warfare, which was delivered to the Foreign Office at Berlin Saturday by Ambassador Gerard.

The State Department to Ambassador Gerard.

Department of State.

Washington, July 21, 1915.

You are instructed to deliver exactly, the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

The note of the Imperial German government dated the eighth of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the government of the United States and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principle insisted on in the several communications which this government has addressed to the Imperial German government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may, in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination, for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The government of the United States is however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice to the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The Imperial German government will readily understand that the government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German government of what this government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders. Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be, against any enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice should be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected. The government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war, of the radical alterations of circumstances

and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstance. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief cause of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial German government will long refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The government of the United States while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of Imperial German government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally prescribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and, thereof, an abandonment of the principles for which this government contends and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

The government of the United States and the Imperial German government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the government of the United States now solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom from whatever quarter violated. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German government at this time when co-operation may accomplish most and this great object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The government of the United States feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its citizens, but it is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime the very

## EDUCATION IN CATAWBA Substantial Headway Being Made in Farm Life and Domestic Science.

In the educational edition of The News and Observer of the 19th, the following from Supt. Geo. D. Long appeared, along with reports from all the counties of the state:

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.

## Excursion to Norfolk.

The Southern Railway will operate its annual popular excursion to Norfolk, Va., Tuesday, July 27th, and a special train will leave Marion, N. C., on that date and will take on passengers at all points between Marion and Barbers Junction, round trip \$5 from Hickory, Conover, Newton, Catawba, fares from all other points on same basis. Pullman reservations should be made in advance. Call on local agent or write

R. H. DeButts, D. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.

value which this government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and government of the United States and the people and government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

LANSING.

## Think of the Engineer At the Grade Crossings

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.

## Can't Get Anybody to Send Him to Jail.

Asheville, June 23.—Henry Howard is a typical hard luck artist. The poor fellow is chafing to go to jail or join a convict squad on the roads but he can't find a jurist who will let him attend for an eight-year-old crime. Appearing at police headquarters, he asked that a warrant issued for his arrest eight years ago when he stole a cow from his employer be served but the officials had lost the warrant and refused to put the caller in jail. They told him that Judge B. F. Long might give him a long term if he would visit him but Judge Long disappointed him. The presiding officer of the Superior Court almost broke Howard's heart when he declared that he didn't intend to try a case which was not on the docket.

Dismayed at his inability to get a sentence in Buncombe County, Howard has gone to Georgia where he hopes he'll be able to land a long sentence. He committed various crimes in that state, he says, and will call on the owners of property from whom he stole with the request that they prosecute him. The man from whom he stole the cow in Biltmore couldn't be found to press the charge. Howard's determination to get a sentence is due to his recent conversion at a revival meeting at Morristown.

## A Jersey Calf Stung to Death.

At the home of Mr. Arch Nesbit, eight miles west of town on the new river road near Hins Collins', a very pathetic tragedy was enacted one day last week. Mr. Nesbit had a five-months old Jersey calf that was tied out in the yard near the bee gums. The animal was stung once, and in her efforts to get away from the busy little workers, turned over four gums. The bees poured out by the thousands and the stings were so fast and furious that the little calf was thrown in a fit of suffering. The next day the calf died. The suffering was intense, and the soft dreamy eyes of the heifer closed never again to open upon the green pasture surrounded by such sweet environments.—Mooresville Enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Beatty arrived yesterday from Mountain Creek to be with Mr. Q. A. Setzer and family.

## MECKLENBURG FARMERS COMING

Delegation Will Visit Catawba in Interests of Farming and Dairying.

The Charlotte News of the 22nd carried the following story that will be of interest in this county. It is needless to say that Catawba county will extend a cordial welcome to the Mecklenburgers:

County Farm Demonstration Agent R. W. Graeber is planning a trip for farmers and dairymen of Mecklenburg county to Catawba county the 10th of August which is expected to be not only a very pleasant but a profitable trip to all who make it.

This is a trip by automobile to Catawba county and to Hickory, where they will inspect Hickory creamery and the stock farm of Mr. R. L. Shuford, as well as other farms and dairies.

The trip will constitute the first one of the kind ever taken by farmers and dairymen of this county and will be somewhat unique in other respects. There is every likelihood that there will be a great parade of automobiles here on the morning of August 10 to make the trip. Already many have signified their intention of going and Mr. Graeber is anxious to communicate with others who would like the trip. He desires to communicate either with men in the city or the county who have automobiles and would like to make the trip. He expects a willing response inasmuch as the trip will be a very pleasant one and will give dairymen and farmers of this county the opportunity to see and study first hand the methods that are employed in one of the most successful dairies and creameries in the south.

## HIGHEST PRODUCING HERD IN SOUTH.

The R. L. Shuford farm is credited with having the highest producing record of any Jersey farm in the south. There are 100 or more thoroughbred Jersey cattle, all registered. A visit to this farm, an opportunity to study the methods that have been pursued to make it so successful will be a rare opportunity for all who are interested in dairying, which is rapidly becoming a matter of importance in the south and which is destined according to far-seeing ones, to become with succeeding years a more important one.

At Hickory the party will be conducted over the plant of the Catawba Creamery Company, which has come to be a synonym in the south for a successful plant of that kind. Started only a few years ago it has grown in efficiency and radius of operation until it is everywhere pointed out as a model of its kind. Every arrangement will be made for the reception of the visitors from Mecklenburg, who are looking forward to the trip with pleasure.

## PARTY WILL LEAVE AT 7 A. M.

The party will leave Charlotte at 7 o'clock on the morning of August tenth and the trip to Hickory will be made, it is expected, by 12:30. The party will have dinner there and will visit the creamery shortly afterward. At three o'clock the Mecklenburg delegation will meet a group of farmers and dairymen from Catawba county, the meeting to take place at the chamber of commerce in Hickory. The party will leave Hickory at 4:30 o'clock and will arrive in Charlotte about 8 o'clock.

In view of the greatly increased interest in dairying matters in this county during the last few years, the recent organization of the Mecklenburg Live Stock Association and the good results that have already been attendant upon the establishment of cream routes in several parts of the county, it is likely that announcement of the proposed trip will create a great deal of interest and Mr. Graeber is expecting in the next few days, at his office in the court house, or at his telephone number—1870-L—inquiries

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR)

## Methodist Primary Children Picnic On College Grounds

Quite an interesting scene was presented on Catawba College campus Saturday afternoon when 175 gaily dressed children in the primary grades of the Methodist church Sunday school "went on an excursion" and held a picnic that lacked none of the elements of the regulation kind.

Eight gallons of ice cream and numerous cakes furnished the big excitement and seated in rows on the grass, the children were served their favorite refreshments.

The teachers of the Sunday school and parents of the children were invited also, but while most of the teachers were there, only a few of the parents attended. Miss Matt Cochran is superintendent of the primary department of the school and was in charge.

The scores of small folk gathered at the church and were transported to the campus in automobiles, which was no small part of their afternoon out. The machines were furnished by Frank Bumgarner, P. O. Carpenter and Dr. J. A. Young, each car making many trips before the last of the children were carried down. It was entirely delightful, and the fine Newton band added to the pleasures of the event.

## Catch Auto and 45 Gallons of It.

A Durham dispatch of Friday says: Word comes from Roxboro that the revenue officers and county officers have made another raid on an automobile carrying whiskey and as a result of the watchfulness of the officers two men have been arrested, 45 gallons of whiskey seized and an automobile in which the whiskey was being carried confiscated.

This is the third consignment of whiskey being brought into the state from some point in Virginia, which has been seized by the officers of Person and the second automobile which has been taken because it was being used for illegal purposes. Person county borders the Virginia line and the handlers of the whiskey have to use some of the roads of that section of the state in getting from Virginia into North Carolina, where they hope to have a sale for the booze.

## Congressman Webb to President.

A dispatch from Shelby says: Congressman E. Y. Webb who has the particular interests of the cotton farmer at heart and the welfare of our export trade in general, has sent President Wilson the following telegram urging him to insist that England stop blockading neutral ports and seizing American cargoes of non-contraband goods:

"I trust that you will immediately press upon England the necessity of receding from her order-in-council of March 12. Her illegal blockade of neutral ports and her seizure of American non-contraband goods will have a most depressing effect upon the price of the south's cotton crop. The position of the American government as expressed in your note to England of March 30, is undeniably sound and I regard it as highly important to our country that England be compelled to abide by that position."

The North Carolina Supreme Court has made a rule that, beginning with the session which opens on the last Monday in August, all applicants for license to practice law must register with the Clerk of Court not later than on the Friday preceding.

A dispatch from Granite Falls says that the boiler at the saw mill of Floyd Justice, three miles east of Hudson, exploded at 1 o'clock Saturday, killing Justice and badly injuring his son Ralph. It is supposed that the water got low while the men were at dinner and when they returned they pumped in more, bringing about the usual result. The boiler was heated 50 yards.

## SIMMONS VIEW OF SITUATION

Would Have No Other Issues Up Till We Settle With German.

Washington dispatch to The Charlotte Observer: Senator Simmons and Representative Godwin are here. They will be in the Capital several days. Senator Simmons will see the President and go over the foreign situation with him. Mr. Godwin has business with the Postoffice Department and Mr. Simmons. It is understood that Senator Simmons will support Mr. Godwin in his coming campaign.

Senator Simmons thinks that the people of the South, instead of trying to embarrass the President by making new issues, should stand squarely beside him on his foreign policy and, by their moral support, help him at this critical hour.

The German controversy is very serious, and those close to the President know how important he considers it.

Great Britain is to be dealt with when the German matter is out of the way but the President desires one thing at a time.

A number of Southern Congressmen are trying to put an embargo on arms and munitions of war in retaliation for the order-in-council.

"Our people" said Senator Simmons, "are upholding the President. They will support him in whatever course he takes with Germany."

"I have found no sentiment for the moment to call Congress together to place an embargo on munitions of war to retaliate against Great Britain. There is a desire among Southern cotton farmers to have the President demand of Great Britain that she cease interfering with shipments of cotton to neutral Nations, but they have confidence in his ability to work out his present plan, and would not embarrass him in dealing with Germany by forcing the British controversy to the front at this time."

"President Wilson has a carefully thought out plan, based on the law of war and precedent, in handling the international situation and I think it is not becoming in Democrats to start anything that tends to embarrass, or handicap him. If the President fails then it will be time for Congress to act."

"I find that the people are with the President."

## Talking Shop With Advertisers.

The big department store announcement of C. M. Rowe is presented this morning to Enterprise readers, and of course will be read through from end to end. They have made arrangements for a big time, a big crowd and big business, because they have cut the life out of prices. If ever the people of the county had a first-class chance to "buy goods at less", it is now.

The last day of the booster contest at the Freeze Drug Co. is next Saturday. Some lady will get the piano. The Enterprise of next Tuesday will tell who.

The Clapp drug store has received a splendid line of cosmetics—"the Penslar", and you can see what in the adv.

Abernethy's Cash Store has cut the price of low cuts and is offering something in aluminum that is arousing interest.

D. M. Etheridge, a son-in-law of W. C. Newland of Lenoir, has been appointed a deputy in the office of Collector Watts at Statesville.

The sudden and alarming illness of Mrs. W. R. Self Saturday brought hurriedly to the home her daughter, Mrs. R. F. Cox of Belmont; Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Summerow, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Frickhoeffer and Mr. and Mrs. Parker, of Charlotte.

Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Motz of Lincolnton were guests at the Piedmont Sunday. Mrs. Motz, who was Miss Edna Easterday, formerly of the faculty at the college, was warmly greeted by many friends.

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