

Germany's Proclamation of War Zone Does Not Include Seas Adjacent to Neutrals

Washington, Feb. 6.—Germany's proclamation of a war zone in the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland does not, as at first reported include any seas adjacent to neutral countries.

The official text of the proclamation reveals that only areas directly bordering on the territorial waters of France and Great Britain are held to be zones where neutral vessels may be subject to the hazards of naval warfare.

The official text says expressly that the "routes of navigation around the north of the Shetland islands in the eastern part of the North sea and in a strip thirty miles wide along the Dutch coast are not open to the danger zone."

State department officials sent a message inquiring if there was not some error in translation of the last phrase "not open to the danger zone," but they said later they had no doubt the particularization of these waters meant they were the suggested routes for neutral ships and that shipping to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland would not be affected.

The text of a proclamation as received at the state department reads as follows:

"The waters around Great Britain, including the wharves of the English channel are declared hereby to be included within the zone of war and that after February 18, all enemy merchant vessels encountered in these waters will be destroyed, even if it may not be possible always to save their crews and passengers."

"Within this war zone neutral vessels are exposed to danger since in view of the misuse of the neutral flags ordered by the government of Great Britain on January 31, and of the hazards of naval warfare, neutral vessels cannot always be prevented from suffering from the attacks intended for enemy ships."

"The routes of navigation around the north of the Shetland islands in the eastern part of the North sea and in a strip thirty miles wide along the Dutch coast are not open to the danger zone."

Acting Secretary Lansing in a statement containing the proclamation, said:

"The German foreign office sent to the ambassador a long memorandum explanatory of this proclamation."

Officials are awaiting with much interest the explanatory memorandum referred to, for it outlines measures which German naval commanders will take to verify the real character of vessels flying neutral flags and assures the American government that every effort possible will be made to save passengers and crews of vessels carrying contraband, it is believed there will remain little ground for protest against Germany's action in advance of any specific violation.

The German embassy today issued a statement declaring American ships laden with foodstuffs for the civilian population of Germany's enemies would not be molested, and expressing hope that Great Britain would not, by seizing the American steamer Wilhelmina, carrying food supplies to Germany, make necessary the adoption of a different policy.

As the German proclamation does not prescribe a blockade, there is no warrant for the sinking of any neutral merchant ship, in the view of many officials here, without first determining the character and destination of the vessel and taking off passengers and crew.

While high officials declined to intimate what their course would be, it was evident the American government would make no protest against designation of a "war zone," but would endeavor to learn what protection would be afforded American ships which did pass through the danger lines.

Officials read with interest unofficial reports that the British ship Lusitania, had entered Liverpool flying an American flag. It was considered probable the entire subject of the use of neutral flags by belligerent merchantmen might be discussed with Germany and Great Britain as a result of Germany's charge that a secret British order had been issued permitting such use of flags.

Too High a Hand.

Col. Joe Reece, founder of Blum's Farmers and Planters Almanac, 87 years ago this, the present and third year after bisectile, has played a mean trick upon a sentimental, but unsuspecting world. He has failed to equip the month of February with a single full moon. He may argue in defense that it is only about three times he has permitted this to occur in the past century, but all the same, he has not given the people a square deal. The Legislature is even now making arrangements to prevent any of its citizens from getting full, and it is hardly an opportune time to deprive the moon of that privilege, although it be but for a limited period. We call upon the old almanac maker to give an account of himself. This is carrying prohibition entirely too high.—Charlotte Observer.

What about the entertainment and recreational centers of your community? Are the picture shows clean, properly ventilated, and lighted? What about the moral atmosphere in them? What of the theater and vaudeville? Has the censorship committee visited these places?

Has your city made provisions for equipping and properly supervising public playgrounds for the children? Have you heard that the playground has proven one of the greatest factors in preventing crime among children?

What about the laboring conditions of your city? Are the laws governing labor enforced? Also urge awakening of the social conscience in the matter of health regulations—investigations of meats, milk, etc.; also the work of the Associated Charities, of education in good schools, properly equipped schools.

Parcel Post a Burden to Railroads.

Marinette, Wis., Jan. 29.—"There is one thing connected with the parcel post that ought not to meet the approval of anybody, and that is that we have not given to the railroads appropriate compensation for the additional burden that have to carry by reason of the parcels post, but after a time Congress will see its duty and make reparation in this regard, I hope," declares former President Wm. H. Taft in a letter to Frank E. Noyes, of this city, publisher of the "Parcel Post News."

DOUBLY PROVEN

Hickory Readers Can No Longer Doubt the Evidence.

This Hickory citizen testified long ago.

Told of quick relief—of undoubted benefit.

The facts are now confirmed.

Such testimony is complete—the evidence conclusive.

It forms convincing proof of merit.

Mrs. J. W. Neil, 423 Tenth Ave., Hickory, says: "My back ached and I had pains through my joints. My kidneys didn't act right and I felt miserable. Doan's Kidney Pills at Lutz's Drug Store, restored my strength and made me well." [Statement made March 6th, 1912.]

OVER TWO YEARS LATER, Mrs. Neil added: "Whenever I feel back-ache or feel any symptoms of kidney trouble, I use Doan's Kidney Pills and they quickly remove the ailment. I gladly confirm all I have previously said about this medicine."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mis. Neil had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. adv't.

African Slavery.

The Dutch sold slaves to the Virginians at Jamestown in 1620. The citizens of Massachusetts in 1636 built a slave ship at Marblehead and sent it to Africa for slaves. Bancroft says that the representatives of the people ordered the negroes to be restored to their native land. A fine of twice the price of a negro was imposed upon any one who should hold any black people in perpetual service. He says the law was not enforced. There was disposition in the people of the colony to buy negroes and hold them as slaves forever.

Alexander Stephens lived in Georgia. He wrote a history of U. S. In this history he states that many of the most prominent men of the Colony of Massachusetts purchased slaves out of the first cargo brought from Africa in 1633. They were brought to this country in the Marblehead slave ship which was called "Desire."

The history of Catawba County would not be complete without giving some information about slavery as it existed in the county. Some of the early settlers of what is now Catawba County were slave holders. They did not introduce slavery in this country. That had been accomplished a hundred years and more before their time. Henry Writener the pioneer settler of the South Fork country of Catawba County was the owner of slaves. In his will he bequeathed some negroes to his children.

The question may sometimes have been raised in the minds of the early settlers of Catawba County who owned slaves whether it was right to hold men and women in perpetual slavery. The early settlers brought the Bible with them to this country. They read their Bibles. The Bible says Abraham bought slaves and had slaves born in his house. Moses by divine direction provided for the release and redemption of Hebrew slaves. He left no provision for the release of the slave of foreign birth but allowed him to be bought and sold at the will of his masters. Slavery was recognized by Christ and his apostles.

When they read their Bibles their doubts as to the rightfulness in the sight of God vanished. They did not feel themselves responsible for the introduction of slavery among them. That had been accomplished before their day. The people of Massachusetts stole negroes in Africa and brought them to this country before Catawba County was settled by white people. The yankee people of Massachusetts stole negroes in Africa and sold them to southern people. The people of the south made a mistake when they bought their merchandise. Probably it was wrong for our fathers to buy stolen property. J. H. SHUFORD.

It Really Does Relieve Rheumatism.

Everybody who is afflicted with Rheumatism in any form should by all means keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment on hand. The minute you feel pain or soreness in a joint or muscle, bathe it with Sloan's Liniment. Do not rub it. Sloan's penetrates almost immediately right to the seat of pain relieving the hot, tender, swollen feeling and making the part easy and comfortable. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25 cents at any druggist and have it in the house—against Colds, Sore and Swollen Joints, Lumbago, Sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief. Buy a bottle to-day.

Stout wife—How do you like my masquerade costume? I'm a page.

Husband—Page? You look more like a volume.—Princeton Tiger.

HOW MR. DAVIS GOT RID OF A BAD COUGH

"Some time ago I had a very bad cough," writes Lewis T. Davis, Blackwater, Del. "My brother McCabe Davis gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. After taking of it I bought half a dozen bottles of it but only used one of them as he could let me and I have not been troubled since." For sale by Lutz's Drug Store and Menzies Drug Co.

There is money in advertising colicums that buyers are looking for.

STOP THAT COUGH—NOW

When you catch a Cold, or begin to Cough, the first thing to do is to take Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It penetrates the linings of the Throat and Lungs and fights the Germs of the Disease, giving quick relief and natural healing. "Our whole family depend on Pine-Tar-Honey for Coughs and Colds," writes Mr. E. William Hamilton, Ohio. It always helps. 25c at your Drugist.

Across the Atlantic ...to Africa...

Being a Narration of Incidents and Descriptions of Places Visited by a Hickory Boy and His Wife on Their Way to Mission Work at Luabo, Congo, Belg. Africa.

By AUBURN H. SETZER

NOTE—We are this week resuming the publication of these articles, which was interrupted some time ago by Mr. Setzer's return to America.

CHAPTER IV.

There was an International Exposition held at Ghent, an hour and a half's ride from Brussels. We spent a day there and enjoyed all of the exhibits. One thing that almost made us homesick was a huge display of beautiful Canadian apples. After these displays are closed these apples are sold at almost fabulous prices. Another interesting display was the English section of Tropical diseases, as well as the section devoted to the Congo.

We saw a peculiar sight one day when we heard a band playing in the street and looked out to see a funeral procession going by. The band was leading, on foot, followed by the undertaker, the nearest, the pall bearers, and a crowd of men all walking in the center of the street, then finally eight or ten carriages containing relatives of the deceased. It was a rather elaborate funeral but it was only what is known as a "third-class" funeral—the first and second class funerals being much more elaborate.

Bishop W. K. Lambuth of the Methodist Church accompanied by Mangum as secretary and Dr. W. M. Morrison of the Presbyterian Church joined the party in Brussels the first days of November. It was the intention of all to proceed to Congo together but unfortunately it was found to be necessary for several of us to remain behind until the next boat three weeks later as the Mission steamer, "Lapsley," could only accommodate about eight passengers for the up-river trip, so the Cleavelands, and my wife and I destined to wait another three weeks in Belgium while our Methodist friends and Dr. Morrison went ahead.

We enjoyed the fellowship of these dear friends and it was with genuine regret that we said good-bye to them at Antwerp November 8th shortly before their boat left the pier. We hoped to see all of them again at Luabo on our arrival there, but in this we were disappointed for they had left Luabo several weeks before we reached there in order to establish their new mission at Wembo Nisama, several hundred miles distant.

But the remaining three weeks before we were to leave Belgium for the Congo passed quickly as a Friday morning Nov. 28th saw us leaving Mr. and Mrs. Cleaveland at the boarding house in Brussels where they had to remain for another two months because of Mrs. Cleaveland's ill health. Thus it developed that only two out of the original party of ten were left to finish our trip together. We were in Antwerp thirty minutes after leaving Brussels—the distance between the two cities is about twenty-seven miles. Our boat was in sight of the hotel where we stayed. It was due to sail at eleven o'clock next day, Saturday, so during the afternoon of Friday I busied myself with arranging about our baggage and seeing that it all got aboard for we were not particularly anxious to have the trunks containing all our clothing left behind.

We boarded the "Albertville" at about nine o'clock. It was a new boat of the Belgian Mail Line, of about 6,500 tons. It was very nicely arranged for the carrying of passengers, having nice large cabins, roomy decks, special provisions for hot climates, wireless equipment, etc. It had four decks above water. Our cabin was on the lower deck near the Dining Saloon.

At eleven o'clock everything was in readiness for departure. Friends and relatives had told their loved ones farewell and had gone ashore. The ropes binding us to land were loosed and at eleven-thirty we were out in the river under way. A large crowd was on the landing waving us God-speed, among them was our French teacher who had come down to see us off, and who every few seconds waved his handkerchief to us as long as we could see him. What a great change has the destroying hand of war wrought upon this busy

little nation since that 29th of November when we sailed from Antwerp!

Late in the afternoon we dropped our pilot at the mouth of the Scheldt and put out to the open sea—the North Sea and the English Channel, the very places where at the present moment battleships are in search of their enemies bent on destroying each other.

The next day and the day following we were both sick enough to feel more comfortable in a reclining position than sitting or standing, so we remained in bed. But Monday afternoon found us at the French port of La Pallice, or La Rochelle, where we had called to take on more passengers. Our boat anchored in the bay while a small tender brought out the passengers and their baggage—perhaps more than a hundred people getting on here. The swelling motion of the water made it rather difficult but amusing to watch the passengers come from the small boat across the bouncing gangway onto our boat. The baggage was loaded by means of hoisting gear mounted on the deck of our boat. It was after dark before this loading of baggage was finished, but the work was made easy by means of huge electric lights suspended above the workmen. As soon as all was aboard we turned about and continued our way southward with the knowledge that the next time we stopped, which would be in seven days, we would be in Africa! We were in the Bay of Biscay more than a day after leaving La Pallice and had bad weather and a moderate sea for several days after leaving, consequently we were again feeling short of the mark. We had sighed many times for the day to come when we would have finished this traveling.

I shall give a few extracts from my diary covering the period after leaving France.

December 2—Got up at 2:30 p. m., after having been in bed for eighteen hours. Went on deck and stayed until almost dinner time, 7 p. m. Went to dinner and managed to remain until it was finished. Felt somewhat better after dinner. Went to bed again while we were feeling well. We are out of the "Bay of Biscay" now but don't expect really good weather until day after to-morrow when we shall have passed the coasts of Spain and Portugal. We are to pass the "Elizabethville," sister ship of the "Albertville" day after to-morrow.

December 3.—This morning at 6:30 we arose and looking out of our port hole we saw the first signs of sunrise. Had our baths and hurriedly dressed in order to see the sun bid us "good morning." I wish I had the words to picture this sunrise. Even if I cannot write it the picture will always be in my memory. The reflected light of the sun shining through spaces between the clouds turned the horizon to all shades from a rosy and golden red near the sea to a pale yellow and then a light grey farther up into the sky. We watched for about thirty minutes during which time we saw pictures of such beauty as we had never before dreamed of. They were pictures indeed—real pictures, painted by the hand of the perfect Master. It was marvelous!

Finally the sun appeared in a mere golden speck upon the water and then, seeming to rise directly out of the water it gradually rose until all of it could be seen above the water. When it had done this we could look at it no longer because of its intense brilliance. Never have I seen such a glorious spectacle of nature. I wonder if it will be that way throughout the voyage. I hope so! So we are having the sun today. It is much warmer than it was yesterday. Shortly after lunch today we had the life-saving drill. The whistle was blown and a gong rung to summon the crew and passengers to the top deck where the life-boats are located. Here the movements of doing all that is necessary to launch the life-boats were made. It was all done very systematically and caused me to have confidence in the ability of the crew in case of an accident. In such a case all the passengers would get into the life-boats on the upper deck from where the boats would be lowered.

December 4.—This morning there was another glorious sunrise and the sea is still more calm. We played deck croquet during the forenoon. At five-thirty this morning we passed the "Elizabethville," sister ship of the "Albertville." None of us saw her. Every day at dinner we are given a paper telling the latest news from all parts of the world received by wireless.

The moonlight on the water tonight was very pretty.

December 5.—A sight that we see here that we see here would be very unusual at home is a big negro woman sitting at an adjoining table with four white ladies. We have passed four steamers this morning. We have never before passed as many as four in one morning. It is getting hot now. Awnings of double thickness were stretched over the upper deck this morning. We are no longer to go into the sun with out wearing our big pith helmets. We are to pass the Canary Islands during the night.

December 6.—A number of people have appeared in white dresses and suits. It is summer time once more. Began yesterday taking quinine, 5 grs. a day, as a preventive of malaria. We must take it every day while we are in the tropics. There are five Catholic priests and three Nuns going to Congo as missionaries.

December 7.—Today has been a pretty rough day and as a consequence we have missed going to the dining room twice. We are to see Africa in the morning as we shall call at Dakar, French West Africa.

December 8.—About five-thirty this morning I awoke to get up and look out of the port hole to see if Africa could be seen. There was no land in sight. Just as we were going into breakfast a number of porpoise were sighted coming jumping out of and plunging under the water until they were alongside and under our boat passing off on the other side. These porpoise are beautiful. They are about five feet long. Shortly after ten o'clock we saw a long hazy line far away at the edge of the horizon. Africa was at last sighted! The land were Livingstone died, where other noble lives were spent working to evangelize the heathen and where we are to work for the spreading of the Gospel of Jesus Christ! We were quite close to Dakar at 12 o'clock and could distinguish the houses. We were anchored in the harbor at one o'clock and in a few minutes several coal barges were alongside to commence coaling which would last until about seven o'clock.

(To be Continued.)

Discuss Shaved Heads.

Raleigh, Feb. 8.—The Senate today passed on third reading Senator Snow's bill to make it unlawful for a sheriff or other officers to clip or shave the head of a prisoner before his trial. Two amendments by the author and one by Senator Muse, were accepted in order to make the bill operate justly in the opinion of senators. A substitute bill by Senator Ward, introduced without the dissent of the Snow bill was voted down.

The House and Senate Democrats will probably caucus over the question of electing county boards of education by the people. Several bills have been introduced, two of them for Wake and New Hanover counties.

The House today defeated Representative's Brockett's age of consent bill by 42 to 47 and immediately tucked it away for the session, leaving the issue to trouble no more.

Cat Chaperones Chicks.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 6.—A cat that cares for a brood of chickens is the property of Mrs. John P. Gordon, wife of the State Auditor. The cat attracted the attention of neighbors some time ago by its peculiar conduct. At first it was thought it was following the chickens around to kill one for a meal. This idea was soon dispipated when day after day the performance was repeated. Then it was observed that the cat attached itself to a brood of late "fryers," now about half grown. It watches over this bunch of chickens with apparent motherly solicitude, follows them about all day and never leaves them until they go to roost for the night. Then the cat returns to the Gordon residence and conducts herself, so far as known, during the night just as any other respectable feline.

This story is vouched for by all the Gordon neighbors.

Colds are Often Most Serious Stop Possible Complications

The disregard of a Cold has often brought many a regret. The fact of Sneezing, Coughing, or a Fever should be warning enough that your system needs immediate attention. Certainly Loss of Sleep is most serious. It is a warning given by Nature. It is man's duty to himself to assist by doing his part. Dr. King's New Discovery is based on a scientific analysis of Colds. 50c at your Druggist. Buy a bottle to-day.

Proceedings of the County Commissioners

The following persons were relieved of taxes: C. B. Brown, Hickory township, tax on \$1000, \$9.25; J. H. Pitts, Catawba, \$4.87; Mrs. Doris C. Yount, Hickory township, \$2.67; D. H. Lowrance 41c; I. A. Lowrance 61c, Catawba township; B. M. Morrow \$1.28; Mrs. M. A. Sizman \$1.62; W. A. Carroll, Jacob Fork \$2.18; R. J. Ledford 75c; P. R. Flowers, Hickory, \$1.22; W. A. Keller, Bandy, \$3.00; G. S. Wilfong, Jacob's Fork, 69c; J. U. Long 81c; Mrs. H. L. Lowrance \$2.21, Catawba township; D. E. Abernethy, Jacob's Fork; \$3.11; R. L. Deal, Hickory, poll tax; I. O. Lackey, Caldwell, poll tax; Estate Clem Mullen, Newton, of poll tax.

The note of \$1500 at Shuford's Bank was ordered to be paid.

Logan Sigman and wife were sent to county home. Hickory township road commissioners were ordered to make all repairs on bridges in that township. G. H. Gettner is to be notified of next audit for purpose of checking account of Hickory road funds.

The road at T. B. Litten's across Terrapin creek, a distance of 3,600 feet, was granted. The bridge to be built with \$100 from township road funds and \$200 from automobile taxes for 1913 and 1914, the county not to be responsible for any damages. C. H. Lester to supervise the work and hold the money.

N. W. Yount's bill of \$45 for building bridge on tributary of Lysle's creek was ordered to be paid.

O. S. Martin was ordered to be paid \$19.65 for lumber for bridge. J. F. Holler, W. S. Stroup and Ostrom Brown were appointed committee to investigate route for change of road at Rock Bridge Catawba township.

The burial expenses of John C. Hedrick, indigent Confederate soldier of Cline's township, was ordered to be paid, to amount of \$12.50.

B. E. Smith's bill of \$9.20 for work on road was ordered to be paid.

The question about line between Burke and Catawba counties was continued to next meeting.

The petition of J. E. Wilfong, W. R. Wilgong and others for change of line between Hickory and Jacob's Fork townships was received, and J. S. Wilfong and W. S. Stroup were appointed to make report at next meeting. Advertisement of proposed change to be made in county paper four weeks.

Q. A. Jarrett's bill of \$4.00 for wood was ordered to be paid.

Ordered that burial expenses of Mrs. Fannie White, pensioner of Hickory township, the amount of \$7.40 be paid.

Miss Gertrude Hall on request of Judge Harding, was employed as court stenographer at \$5.00 a day and expenses.

The balance of \$18.32 account of W. C. Feimster, county attorney and solicitor, \$27.16 for December and \$31.16 for January, \$58.32 for the two months, ordered to be paid. \$40 having been paid January 4.

J. F. Holler was appointed to make investigation of ford on Catawba river at Southern Power Company's dam and the advisability of securing a bridge in lieu of ford, to be erected by the power company.

Order was made to exchange old typewriter for a new Royal for sum of \$50, terms 60 days.

The county officers were ordered to be paid as follows:

J. T. Setzer, Clerk of Court \$150.

H. E. Sigmon, Register of Deeds, \$150.

Jno. A. Isenhour, Sheriff, \$125.

C. H. Mebane, Judge, \$25.

J. O. Gilbert, Jailor, \$82.60.

W. A. Rockett, Supt. County Home, \$50.

Dr. H. E. Rowe, County Physician, \$12.50.

Jno. A. Isenhour, for Janitor, \$11.50.

Sundry other bills were ordered paid.—Newton Enterprise.

HAS USED CHAMBERLAIN'S REMEDY FOR 20 YEARS

"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in my household for the past twenty years. I began giving it to my children when they were small. As a quick relief for croup, whooping cough, and ordinary colds, it has no equal. Being free from opium and other drugs, I never felt afraid to give it to the children. I have recommended it to a large number of friends and neighbors, who have used it and speak highly of it," writes Mrs. Mary Minke, Shortsville, N. Y. For sale by Menzies Drug Co., and Lutz's Drug Store.