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Latest Note to Germany Marked by Friendly Terms

The Imperial Government Asked for Assurances for Safeguarding American Lives and American Ships—The Alternative of Refusal is Not Stated.

The United States in its latest note to Germany formally asks the imperial government for assurances that measures hereafter will be adopted to safeguard "American lives and American ships" on the high seas. The alternative in case of refusal is not stated.

It was this note to which Wm. J. Bryan refused to attach his signature, resigning instead his portfolio of state, thereby precipitating a dramatic cabinet crisis. Robert Lansing, secretary of state ad interim, signed the communication which went forth with the approval of President Wilson and his entire cabinet.

Friendly terms characterize the document, which renews representations made in the American note of May 15, after the Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk. The German government, it is declared "must have been misinformed" when it assumed that the Lusitania carried guns, as official information is at hand to corroborate the original contention of the Washington government—that the Lusitania was an unarmed passenger ship which, since it did not resist capture, could not be sunk without transferring passengers and crew to a place of safety.

The communication informs Germany that it is "on the principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand." Opportunity is given to Germany to submit any evidence that American officials did not execute their task thoroughly in inspecting the Lusitania before she sailed, but the cardinal fact—that the liner was giving no warning and made no resistance and was primarily a passenger ship—the American government declares, throws into the background any special circumstances of detail and lifts the case "out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy."

The text of the American rejoinder to the German government's reply to the note following the sinking of the Lusitania, follows:

The secretary of state ad interim, to the American ambassador at Berlin:

"Department of State,

"Washington, June 9, 1915.

"American Ambassador, Berlin:

"You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister of foreign affairs:

"In compliance with your excellency's request I did not fail to transmit to my government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 23 in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far as reached by the imperial German government, concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulfight. I am now instructed by my government to communicate the following in reply:

"The government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the imperial German government, in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Gulfight, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the imperial German government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships 'which have not

been guilty of any hostile act' by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established; and the government of the United States will in due course lay before the imperial German government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

"With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the government of the United States is surprised to find the imperial German government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel had ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The government of the United States, however, does not understand that the imperial German government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

"Your excellency's note in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the imperial German government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and your excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the government of the United States. It is stated in the note that the Lusitania was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers, and serving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fortunately these are matters concerning which the government of the United States is in a position to give the imperial German government official information. Of the facts alleged in your excellency's note, if true, the government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws.

"It was its duty to see that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action, that she was not serving as a transport, that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that, if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain she should not receive clearance as a merchantman; and it performed that duty and en-

forced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the imperial German government that it has been misinformed. If the imperial German government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness the government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration.

"Whatever may be the contentions of the imperial German government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel.

"But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstance of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the imperial German government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women, and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than one hundred American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the government of the United States to speak of these things and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the imperial German government to the grave responsibility which the government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests. The government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting, and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority.

"Only her actual resistance to—
(Continued on Page Two.)

Marriage Announced.
Mrs. A. C. Link announces the marriage of her daughter,
Marguerite Douglas
to
Mr. Clifford Earl Abernethy
On Thursday June tenth
nineteen hundred and fifteen
Hickory, N. C.
At home
After June twentieth
1205-Eleventh Avenue,
Hickory, N. C.

NOTICE.
The Hickory Township Road Commissioners will meet at 3 p. m., at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on the last Saturday of each month to transact such business as may come before them.
Any one wishing to be heard must file his petition or claim with one of the officers of the commission at least one week prior to the meeting in which he wants to be heard.
N. S. DASHER, Sec.

INTERESTING ITEMS OF GENERAL NEWS

Condensed Paragraphs of Important Happenings the World Over.

Huntsville, Ala.—Deputy Sheriff Lonnie T. Bailes and N. L. Pier on a search warrant raided the Southern Express Company, and seized sixteen cases of whiskey.

New Decatur, Ala.—Butter in Decatur has gone up five cents a pound, following the receipt by a local produce house of an order from Chicago for 10,000 pounds of butter.

Savannah.—The Southern Pacific Steamship company's steamer El Paso from New York for New Orleans, put into Savannah harbor with her engines deranged. Repairs will be made here.

Atlanta.—Roy D. Moulton, of Portland, Ore., was elected president of the Greater of America, a hotel men's national organization, at the closing session of the annual convention here.

Muskogee, Okla.—United States Senator Robert L. Owen left hurriedly for Washington. The senator had intended to spend a day or two in Tulsa but news of Secretary Bryan's resignation hastened his departure.

Douglas, Ariz.—Henry S. Ketchum, an American machinist employed by the Mectezuma Copper company at Pilares, Sonora, was shot and killed Sunday night by Oscar Tolano, a Mexican, according to a message received here.

Weatherford, Tex.—When a dairyman named Bennett lost nine head of cows State Veterinarian Chrisman was sent for by panic-stricken farmers who found sick cattle in their herds. They were amazed to learn that the trouble was caused by green oak leaves.

Natchez, Miss.—Willing to wait for her husband while he serves fifteen years of hard labor in the penitentiary, Miss Sallie Beard was married to P. B. A. Warren, Jr., just before sentence was passed upon him in the Concordia district court. The ceremony was performed in the jail cell.

San Antonio.—Eight hundred sheep owned by Americans have been seized by Carranza troops on the Craig ranch near Rodriguez, just across the border. Ninety head were slaughtered and the others are held. Formal complaint was filed with the Mexican commander at Nuevo Laredo and United States Consul Garrett has notified Washington of the affair.

Clarksdale, Miss.—A deal has just been closed through the combined efforts of J. P. Hill, jr., and the Clarksdale Progressive club for a site for a cotton pickery to be established in this city. The site adjoins the People's compress, and the construction of a building to cost not less than \$5,000 will be begun at an early date.

Atlanta.—Several employes at the crematory had a narrow escape from serious injury or possible death when the big electric crane used to transport the garbage to the furnaces broke and fell in a heap. While the break of the crane will not delay the work of the plant, it will be some time before the crane can be repaired and put back into service.

Montgomery.—The building of merchantmen rather than battleships was urged by Senator Oscar Underwood in a public address delivered at Andalusia. "We need transportation facilities," said the senator. "If we had a number of merchantmen there would be a way to transport our cotton and there would have been no depression of business in the south."

Gadsden, Ala.—In the heart of battle at Petersburg, in 1863, A. Christopher, of company F, tenth

Alabama C. S. A., found he would not be able to carry all his luggage away and buried his skillet in the dirt, thinking he would return and get it. He did return, but it was last week, while attending the reunion at Richmond and it was fifty-two years after the battle.

New Orleans.—A temporary injunction was issued in civil district court here restraining the city from enforcing the ordinance requiring every vehicle carrying passengers over a prescribed route in the city to be bonded for \$5,000. It was aimed at the jitney busses, but the New Orleans Railway & Light company was required to post a bond of \$2,675,000 for its 535 street cars.

Atlanta.—The story about the thirty pound Bristol baby, sent out from Atlanta, has brought to light the fact that the handsome youngster of Bristol is not the only claimant to heavy-weight honors in the infantile class.

Its right to be the champion baby of Georgia has already been challenged. The challenger is a 7-months-old infant by the name of Glenard Grady Jake Clemons, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Clemons, who resides a half mile from Tifton and tips the scale at twenty-seven pounds.

At the State Hospital
The board of directors of the State Hospital at Morganton was in regular session Wednesday. Directors Davis, Shuford, Matheson, Clarkson, Tate and Clark were present.

The report of Supt. McCampbell for the two months intervening since last meeting showed that there are now on the rolls 1,404 patients. Sixty-five were admitted during the two months—26 men and 29 women; 42 were discharged—12 men and 30 women; and 18 died—5 men and 13 women. Admissions have been more active recently on account of the opening of the new colony building. During the past month 62 patients were ordered admitted but not all had been received and all these do not figure in the above account. The recent enlargement of the capacity of the institution is temporarily in a measure relieved the strain in demand for a admission of patients, but at the rate at which they are being received all the room will soon be taken and the condition will be as it was before.

The pipe for the new water supply has been bought and the committee of the board having in charge the installation of the new water line hope to push that work to completion as rapidly as possible.

Recently there have been some aggravated cases of trespass on the Hospital grounds. The ordinances regulating conduct on the grounds were revised and the superintendent instructed to have them enforced and to restrict the visitors to certain roads on the grounds.

James A. Burnett, an Asheville lawyer, notified the board of a contemplated suit for damages on behalf of a nurse formerly employed at the Hospital. While the nurse was employed at the Hospital a patient slammed at the door which caught the nurse's finger and mashed the end of the finger. After going over the facts in the case the board decided that the institution was not liable and the attorney was so notified.—Landmark.

K. Booth Surrenders Himself in Montgomery

Montgomery, June 9.—Knox Booth, federal revenue agent for several years at Nashville, surrendered to the United States marshal here today. Charges of conspiracy to defraud the government of whisky revenue were preferred against him ten days ago. Warrants charging conspiracy to defraud the United States are made returnable to Fort Smith, Ark.;

Iredell and Catawba Commissioners Can't Agree On Line Between Counties

THEODORE ROOSEVELT PLEDGES HIS SUPPORT

Issues a Signed Statement Laudatory of Wilson's Actions.

New Orleans, June 11.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt, in a signed statement received here tonight from Breton Island, La., pledges his support to President Wilson in "all the steps which he may take to uphold the honor and the interests of this great republic."

"According to Mr. Bryan's statement," Colonel Roosevelt's statement says, "he has left the cabinet because President Wilson as regards the matters at issue, with Germany, refuses to follow the precedent set in the thirty-inclusive arbitration commission treaties recently negotiated, and declines to suspend action for a year while a neutral commission investigates the admitted murder of American men, women and children on the high seas and further declines to forbid American citizens to travel on neutral ships in accordance with the conditions guaranteed to us by Germany herself in solemn treaty.

"Of course, I heartily applaud the decision of the president; and in common with all other Americans who are loyal to the traditions handed down by Washington and by the others who followed Grant and Lee in the days of Lincoln, I pledge him my heartiest support in all the steps he takes to uphold the honor and the interests of this great republic, which are bound up with the maintenance of democratic liberty and of a wise spirit of humanity among all the nations of mankind."

Retrospective.

The writer was going to school at Newton in the spring of 1865. He went to the depot one day soon after dinner and found A. A. Shuford at the depot. He was talking with his first Captain M. L. McCorkle. Mr. Pink Dellinger was with him. They went to the army together and came home at the same time. They were released from prison life and were allowed to come home. They came to Newton on Friday. The teachers at Catawba College allowed me to go home that day with my brother A. A. Shuford. Mr. Pink Dellinger left us at the Lutz school house and took the Hickory road for home.

My brother and I soon reached the house of Mr. Daniel Rhynch and his son Luther took us across the river at the Sandy Ford. We soon reached the Mirerva school house where we went through the woods until we reached the peach orchard which was in front of the house. Passing through the peach orchard we came to the house. After passing through the dining room we entered the sitting room in which there was at the time our father and mother and Adelaide Shuford, the wife of the late A. L. Shuford, our oldest brother. The sudden appearance of the soldier caused some excitement in the room. Some food was placed upon the table but the soldier said he was too much excited to eat.

It was not long until the negroes on the old farm came in the house to see and shake hands with Marse Abel.

After supper the soldier sat in the room and told us much about his prison life. A few weeks after this time Lee surrendered and the soldier was allowed to stay at home.

J. H. SHUFORD

The conference of the county commissioners of Iredell and Catawba counties and representatives of the Southern Power Company, held at the scene of the Power company's operation on the Catawba river Tuesday, for the purpose of adjusting matters between the counties and the Power company, was apparently void of definite results. The question of the county line occupied first place in the conference, little attention being given to the question of a bridge across the river. The bridge matter, however, is expected to be taken up later.

The Catawba river is considered the line between Iredell and Catawba counties, but at the point where the big dam of the Power company is being erected the river divides, leaving a long island between the two water courses, and thus bringing about a dispute about the county line. The dam crosses the lower portion of the island and when it is closed the water will cover the island above the dam. The land of the island has been returned for taxation in Catawba county, but Iredell does not consider that this means the east prong of the river is the county line. Hence the Iredell commissioners propose to establish the line on the island at a point just half way from the outside banks of each of the divided water courses and let the portion of the property on the Catawba side of the line be returned in Catawba and the property on the Iredell side be turned in Iredell.

By reason of the fact that the power company's buildings will be located on the Iredell end of the big dam, the Catawba people do not consider the establishment of the line in the center of the island as fair to that county and they declined to agree to Iredell's proposal. On the other hand the Catawba commissioners proposed that the entire power plant be assessed as a whole and then divide the tax value between the two counties. But the Iredell board would not agree to this, leaving the question still unsettled.

Both the Iredell and the Catawba boards were represented by counsel at the conference, County Attorney Caldwell and Mr. Dorman Thompson appearing for Iredell.

A representative of the Southern Power Company will meet with a committee of the Iredell board in Statesville next Tuesday to discuss the assessment of the power plant.—Landmark.

Brings Suit Because of the Death of Son.

Newton, June 10.—Summons has been issued in two cases to be brought by Mrs. Margaret Fox, of Clines township, this county, against the sheriff and jailor, J. A. Isenhour and J. O. Gilbert, and the bondsmen on the sheriff's official bond, P. E. Isenhour, Thomas E. Hunsucker and Edgar V. Little, for alleged damages for the death of the plaintiff's son, Eugene Fox, who died in the county jail about two months ago, while serving a sentence of 30 days for an affray.

In the action against the two officials damages will be asked on the ground of mental anguish; and in the action against the officers and the bondsmen damages will be asked for the alleged wrongful death of the plaintiff's son. The complaint has not been filed. The plaintiff brings the suits in forma pauperis.

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The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless
Chill Tonic is equally valuable as a
General Tonic because it contains the
well known tonic properties of QUININE
and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives
out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and
Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.