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EARL KITCHENER AND STAFF MEET DEATH.

London Dispatch, June 6.
The news that Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War and his staff, who were proceeding to Russia aboard the cruiser Hampshire were lost off the Orkney Islands last night, was the most stunning blow Great Britain has received since the war began. This is the second shock the country has sustained within a week. The other was when the newspapers appeared Friday evening with the first intelligence of the naval battle in the North Sea in the form of a list of the ships lost, with virtually no intimation that there was any compensation in the way of enemy losses. The bulletin telling of the death of Kitchener gave the country even a greater shock.

Kitchener was the one outstanding personality whom the people talked of and believed in as a great man notwithstanding newspaper attacks when a former period of the war threatened to undermine his popularity and the public confidence in him.

ADMIRAL JELlicoe's REPORT.

A telegram from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, commander of the fleet, giving the bare facts, was received at the Admiralty about 11 o'clock in the morning. The first official announcement was issued about 1:30 in the afternoon.

Admiral Jellicoe's report to the Admiralty was as follows:

"I have to report with deep regret that His Majesty's ship Hampshire, Capt. Herbert J. Sa-vill, R. N., with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, was sunk last night at about 8 p. m., to the west of the Orkneys, either by a mine or a torpedo.

"Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was north-north-west and heavy seas were running. Patrol vessels and destroyers at once proceeded to the spot and a party was sent along the coast to search, but only some bodies and a capsized boat have been found to the present. As the whole shore has been searched some to seaward, I greatly fear that there is little hope of there being any survivors.

"No report has yet been heard from the search party on shore.

"H. M. S. Hampshire was on her way to Russia."

When the official announcement finally was issued the fact spread about London sometime before the newspapers were on the streets. There was a crowd about the stock exchange, which required police reserves to deal with. The police told every one to move on; that there was no truth in the reports.

At the same time another mass of people was assembled about the government offices in Whitehall. All the windows of the War Office had the curtains lowered. That confirmed the rumor beyond doubt. Other crowds gathered around the newspaper offices. When the boys came out with armfuls of extras the people fell on them and fought for the papers. In the course of the afternoon the flags on the buildings were flown at half mast.

The English undoubtedly are a stoical people, but no one could have walked the London streets today without perceiving that something which the common people took as a calamity had befallen them.

The foreign office was saddened by the loss of one of its most valued members, Hugh James O'Beirne, while Sir Frederick Donalson and Brigadier General El-lershaw of the Ministry of Muni-

The World's Richest Man.

The Lenoir News thus elaborates on the world's richest man: 'The world's richest man isn't John D. Rockefeller. Neither is it any of the Rothschild, nor John Hays Hammond, who owns enough mineral lands to finance a government. It is not the fellow who owns about half the timber of the United States either—we have forgotten his name; millionaires are of so little importance around this office. It is the czar of Russia—the wealthiest man of all the world.

Nobody knows the amount of his wealth, and he doesn't know himself. It is estimated all the way from ten to thirty billions of dollars, and his income is supposed to be about a million dollars a day, or more, nobody knows anything about that, either.

As head of the church, he owns all of the church property of the realm, amounting to billions. But that can be left out of the consideration. He owns in his own name a hundred and fifty million acres of land, and upon this land is the most magnificent timber, the most colossal mines, and agricultural lands enough to furnish food for a nation of people. The state or government, pays him a salary of ten million dollars a year, and if he wanted more, all he would have to do would be to sign an order demanding it, since he is the state himself, in a sense.

The czar pays his own expenses. That is, he maintains his own palaces and royal residences, some one hundred in number, and takes care of the cost of the household of the royal personages of the nation. This involves some thirty thousand servants, three hundred automobiles, five thousand horses, and a small army of soldiers and secret service men. So it is necessary that he have considerable income.

All of the mines of Siberia are owned by the czar personally. He gets a royalty upon every ounce of mineral that is mined. The agricultural lands are rented, and the forests are being worked up into timber which must be accounted for. So no matter how the war terminates, unless Germany is able to overrun Russia and take the entire country, the czar isn't likely to suffer from the heat in summer nor the cold in winter.

"Would you call Uncle Peter a stungy man?" "Well, no, I'd merely say that he had all his general impulses under perfect control." —Boston Transcript.

itions were known to be men whom the Nation could little afford to lose. They are all reported lost on the Hampshire.

The fact that the cruiser Hampshire with between 200 and 300 men had sunk was generally accepted simply as an unfortunate detail of the day. The King came from Windsor and sent for Premier Asquith when he heard the news. The War Council held a long session.

Earl Kitchener met death at a moment which will insure his position in British history. He was almost the only member of the Government who from the beginning confidently asserted that this would be a long war—his lowest estimate was three years—and he insisted that the Government should make its plans accordingly. The organization of the enormous new British army which he began is well under way.

There is no evidence to show whether the Hampshire was torpedoed by a submarine or struck a mine.

THE HORRORS AT VERDUN.

"It is a battle of madmen in the midst of a volcanic eruption," is the description given of the fighting at Verdun, by a French staff officer. He said:

"Between Saturday morning and noon Tuesday we reckoned the Germans 'used up' 100,000 men on the west Meuse front alone. That is the price they paid for the recapture of our recent gains and the seizure of our outlying positions. The valley separating Le Mort Homme from Hill 287 was choked with bodies. A full brigade was mowed down in a quarter hours' holocaust by our machine guns.

"The scene there is appalling, but is dwarfed in comparison with fighting around Douaumont. West of the Meuse, at least, one dies in the open air, but at Douaumont is the horror of darkness where the men fight in tunnels, screaming with the lust of butchery, deafened by shells and grenades, stifled by smoke.

"Even the wounded refuse to abandon the struggle. As though possessed by devils, they fight on until they fall senseless from loss of blood. A surgeon in a front line post told me that in a redoubt at the south part of the forts of 200 French dead, fully half had more than two wounds. Those he was able to treat seemed utterly insane. They kept shouting war cries and their eyes blazed, and, strangest of all, they appeared indifferent to pain. At one moment anaesthetics ran out, owing to the impossibility of bringing forward fresh supplies through the bombardment. Arms, even legs, were amputated without a groan, and even afterwards the men seemed not to have felt the shock. They asked for a cigarette or inquired how the battle was going.

"Our losses in retaking the fort were less heavy than was expected, as the enemy was demoralized by the cannonade—by far the most furious I have ever seen from French guns—and also was taken by surprise. But the subsequent action took a terrible toll. Cover was all blown to pieces. Every German rush was preceded by two or three hours of hellstorm, and then wave after wave of attack in numbers that seemed unceasing. Again and again the defenders' ranks were renewed.

"Never have attacks been pushed home so continuously. The fight for Cemetery Hill at Gettysburg was no child's play, nor for Hougomont at Waterloo, but here men have been flung 5,000 at a time at brief intervals for 48 hours. Practically the whole sector has been covered by a cannonade compared to which Gettysburg was a hailstorm and Waterloo mere fire works. Some shell holes were 30 feet across; the explosion killing fifty men simultaneously.

"Before our lines the German dead lie heaped in long rows. I am told that one observer calculated there 7,000 in a distance of 700 yards. Besides, they cannot succor their wounded, whereas, of ours one at least in three are removed safely to the rear. Despite the bombardment supplies keep coming. Even the chloroform I spoke of arrived after an hour's delay when two sets of bearers had been killed.

"The dogged tenacity needed to continue the resistance far surpasses the furious plan of the attack. We know, too, the Germans cannot long maintain their present sacrifices. Since Saturday the enemy has lost two, if not three, for each one of us. Every bombardment withstood, every rush checked, brings nearer the moment of inevitable exhaustion. Then will come our recompense for these days of horror."

COLONEL MOSBY.

Statesville Landmark.

Col. Mosby, who died in Washington last week, was one of a few Confederates of prominence who joined the Republican party early after the war and for that reason he was not popular with his comrades—or at least did not enjoy that degree of popularity, nor receive the honors from his former comrades-in-arms, which his service for the Confederacy would ordinarily have warranted. It may seem strange to the younger people of this generation that Col. Mosby's politics should have in any degree detracted from the fame he admittedly won as a soldier. At that time, however, the conditions were different. The Republican party was responsible for the Reconstruction Era which attempted, and in some localities succeeded, in putting the former slave over the former master. This was an inexcusable humiliation and the bitterness it engendered was fierce. In localities where the negro population was more numerous than the white, it was simply a question of whites against the blacks, in politics and the white man who lined up against his color had a hard time. More especially was this true of men who had served in the Confederate army. They were looked upon as repudiating all they had fought for if they voted with the Republicans, which was at that time equivalent to deserting the South and joining with former foes against home people.

So much by way of explanation. Col. Mosby's joining the the Republicans may have resulted from a feeling of gratitude to General Grant and the noted Confederate may have been unjustly censured. Col. Mosby was a young lawyer in Virginia when the great conflict began. He organized an independent band of cavalry that raided the Union army outposts, captured supplies, invaded the enemy's territory and harassed and harried the enemy continually by appearing unexpectedly, doing a lot of damage and disappearing as if by magic. Mosby's men were noted for their daring. Their warfare was irregular and when the surrender came the Federal government was not disposed to allow Mosby to go on parole along with the regular soldiers of the Confederacy. In short he was to be treated as an outlaw and he might have suffered death but for the intervention of Gen. Grant. When Grant was a candidate for President, Mosby stumped Virginia for him and naturally thereafter cast his fortunes with the Republican party, whether he so intended from the beginning or not. His act, as stated, may have been one of gratitude and not deservng of criticism. But he accepted reward for his service. He was consul general to Hongkong for a time, an important post, and was for years afterward—in a few years ago—in a position under the Department of Justice in Washington. When he accepted office under the Republican administration Col. Mosby's former comrades doubtless felt that he had "sold out," and like General Longstreet of Georgia, who pursued a similar course, the daring Confederate raider was not thereafter popular with the Confederate veterans.

Indiana Man's Experience.

Frank Mosley, More's Hill, Ind. writes: "I was troubled with almost constant pains in my sides and back. Great relief was apparent after the first dose of Foley Kidney Pills and in 48 hours all pain left me." Foley Kidney Pills make kidneys active and healthful and stop sleep-disturbing bladder ailments.

Horse Thief Escapes From Boone Jail.

During the circus on last Friday, while Sheriff Moody and his family were away, Brack Roberts, alias John Whaley, made good his escape from the county jail, and when the Sheriff arrived Whaley, held for horse-stealing, had covered considerable distance and all efforts on the part of the Sheriff and a corps of deputies to overtake him proved futile. Upon examination it was found that some bars in the rear of the cage had been removed by cutting the bolts and when he got into the corridor he only had a brick wall between him and freedom. Within the space of a few minutes he had an opening large enough for his body to pass through when he "struck for tall timber." A negro, Lee, held for an affray, was in the cell with Whaley and succeeded in getting into the corridor but ere he had gained his freedom the sheriff returned and again put him behind the bars.

Just how the prisoners procured the saw is unknown, the negro being non-communicative on the subject. However, two negroes were arrested charged with the crime, but no evidence developed against them. The Sheriff has offered a reward of \$75.00 for the return of the escaped prisoners, and has sent posters to that effect in every direction. He is about 20 years old; has dark complexion, dark grey eyes, brown hair, of slender build and about 5½ feet high. When he left he had no coat, but wore a red sweater.

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NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed and duly qualified as administrator of the estate of Landrine Eggers, deceased all persons having any claims against said estate are notified to exhibit the same before him on or before May 1, 1917 or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This 27th day of April 1916.

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