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33 YEARS TO FIND TUT'S TOMB

Toil and Patience Are the Price of Success in Egypt.

Valley of the Kings, Luxor, Egypt, April 4.—While the world has been following with unabated interest and curiosity the wonderful archaeological discoveries in the Valley of the Kings, little thought has been given to the years of toil, research and patience given by archaeologists in these far-off ruins in order that these wonders of a vanished civilization may be made available to present generations. It is perhaps little understood that the recent unearthing of the tomb of King Tutankhamen by Howard Carter, the British excavator, represents a continuous effort of 33 years of research and excavation. Carter began digging on the site of Thebes, the ancient capital of Egypt, when he was eighteen and has never ceased his labors.

He was never rich enough to conduct his own excavations, but has invariably worked for others. Some of his most notable work was done under Theodore M. Davis, of Boston, who from 1907 to 1914 discovered six royal tombs and a wealth of rare and valuable antiquities. In more recent years Carter has been associated with Lord Carnarvon, who financed the excavating work of Tutankhamen's tomb. Carter has derived no pecuniary reward from his years of research. A friend has described him as "poor as a tomb mouse." American visitors at the newly-found tomb have remarked that the now famous excavator wears the same suit of clothes, the same hat and shoes, daily, Sunday, and throughout the year.

Carter's devotion and labors in the cause of Egyptological science are typical of the example of all excavators British, American and French, in the ancient ruins of Egypt. These men may be described as modern hermits in this 5,000-year-old Valley of the Kings. They lead a one-sided and narrow existence. Cut off from all civilizing and uplifting influences, the score or more of them who comprise the foreign colonies of Luxor move within a narrow groove and seldom ever come in contact with one another. Excavating is almost a religion with them.

The Valley of the Kings and the Theban hills, 450 miles up the Nile from Cairo, are infested with wolves, jackals, wild cats, foxes, snakes, lizards, scorpions, vultures, beetles and vermin. The archaeologists live in unpretentious stone and mortar houses with nothing but the barest rough-hewn furniture and the most primitive household equipment. The house occupied by the American experts was built through the generosity of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, who was moved to pity by their privations and exposure.

The natives of the valley are ethnically poor and untutored. Food is scarce and expensive. Water, where it exists at all has to be brought from afar in hand-buckets. The nights are cold, and fuel is difficult to obtain. Many of the other needs of life also are lacking. The heat of the valley is distressingly severe during the day, and the entire area is plagued with flies and pernicious insects.

The archaeologists have few social contacts. They live like recluses The whole west bank of the Nile in the neighborhood of ancient Thebes is a desolate, forbidding waste of mud, sand and rock. No flower or vegetable or blade of grass has reared its head above this barren terrain for 50 centuries. Only the most primitive roads exist. Houses are few and far between. In selecting this place for their eternal entombment the ancients chose with an eye to its solemnity, seclusion and silence. The only human beings that move among the sequestered ruins of what was once the most flourishing city in the world are lean and spectre-like Arabs dressed in white robes.

The American visitor to the cavernous valley which holds the imperial dead of by-gone ages is overawed by the majesty and dignity of the great, precipitous sandstone cliffs that stand sentinel on either side of the necropolis. He is reminded of the heights of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado or of Yellowstone Falls when the noonday sun transforms them into a golden valley.

By day nothing disturbs the deep repose of the place except the sound of the pick-axes and shovels of the crowds of native boys and men employed in combing the earth for its still hidden archaeological treasures. By night the stillness of the valley of death is broken only by the hooting of owls and the cries of jackals and wild-cats. In the midst of the silence and solitude one feels himself standing upon the brink of two worlds, with eyes gazing into a vista of the unknown.

Sleeping in the heart of these mountains are Tutankhamen and his royal kinsfolk. Some of the tombs go down 150 feet and extend back a distance of three city blocks. The ancients believed these were the portals to heaven and everlasting life.

SHRINERS' MEET WILL DAZZLE CAPITAL

Washington, April 2.—Miss Liberty, long marooned atop the dome of the Capitol, has been licensed to step down for the week of June 4, and join in the greatest gambol this city has seen.

All previous capitol festivities including inaugural frolics, will be overshadowed by the brilliance that will attend the sessions of the Imperial Council of the Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

With President Harding, himself a Shriner, joining in their gayeties, with public grounds and parks thrown open as camp sites, with the army authorized to provide tents and cots, the stage is all set to welcome and entertain a record-breaking crowd.

Congress Acts.

Congress itself took time to authorize use of public grounds and army equipment and it appropriated \$50,000 for the expense of additional police for Shriner's week.

"Conservative estimates of the number of visitors are 'not less than 500,000.' Which means the population of the District of Columbia is to be doubled.

Reservations in the 60 Washington hotels already have been exhausted. Provision is being made in the Southern Railway yards at Alexandria, Va., for housing 50,000 in Pullman cars. Minor Pullman cities will be established in the yards of the D. and O. and the Pennsylvania.

HOME-COMING WEEK.

Starting as a purely Shriner celebration, with "Washington, the Nation's Shrine," as a rallying cry, the movement to make June 4 the beginning of a gala week has broken through its original fraternal bounds and now is conceived as a "National Home-Coming Week" with the whole Nation invited to join and see the sights.

Among these will be a pageant presenting historic stages in Washington's development as a world capitol. This will be in charge of Brig. Gen. Amos Fries.

But the great, grand, gloriously glittering climax will be the dance of the States on the evening of June 7, for which Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the treasury will be made a one-mile long dancing floor.

Divided into 48 spaces, one for each state, with 48 bands playing the same tunes simultaneously, directed by electric batons, 200,000 dancers will be able to trip.

Such are only a few of the high spots. Such minor events as a concert by 5,000 musicians, the singing of patriotic airs by a chorus of 5,000 "the Congress of the Seas" a marine spectacle showing the development of shipping from Noah's Ark through the Chinese junk, Columbus' caravels and Mississippi packets to the hydroplane & super-submarine, are merely incidents.

A DISUNITED CHURCH

If the church in America were really united as a body, we could have almost anything we wished in the way of reform. But the fact, which is disagreeable but undeniable, remains, that we are disunited as Christian disciples and the power we might have with Congress, and with legislatures and other public bodies is lacking because we do not speak with one voice. In the average town or city, while the church locally may be respected, it is not regarded with any righteous fear. We may as well look ourselves in the face—those of us who call ourselves Christian and church men—and confess that we are more secretarian than we are Christian, more ritualistic than religious. A disunited church can not have much power with a United States.

The church in America today is divided by sectarianism, theology, definitions of Jesus, inspiration, evolution and church methods.

There is only one common denominator—Prayer. It seems to be about the only thing in which all Christians agree, and over which they do not dispute. If that is so, how will the church get together on the common meeting ground?—Charles M. Sheldon Christian Herald.

American visitors to the chasms of death get a fleeting sense of eternity and immortality as they enter the innermost recess of the tombs and look upon the wan and pathetic features of a Pharaoh just as he was laid away 3,000 years ago. A modern electric light throws its rays upon the emaciated face, and gives the beholder a thrill of awe and trepidation.

Day after day, throughout the years, the silent, patient archaeologists pursue their lonely calling finding here a broken statue of a sovereign, there the tomb of a high priest, here the shattered skeleton of a human, there the crumbled figure of a goddess, and everywhere small tokens of a civilization that gave the world its rudiments of culture, art and humanity.

GOV. MORRISON NAMES MAY 1 "BUNDLE DAY"

May 1st has been declared "Bundle Day" in North Carolina, and the people of the Tarheel State are asked to send all their cast-off winter clothing to the Near East Relief, in a proclamation issued Monday by Governor Cameron Morrison.

Dr. E. C. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is State



GOV. CAMERON MORRISON

chairman this year for the clothing campaign of this great humanitarian organization. Most counties of the State have completed their financial campaigns to feed the unfortunates at the oldest Christian nation in the world, and the people are now asked for clothes they are casting off.

Dr. Brooks points out that every complete suit of warm clothing in which there is still some wear, will save a human life. Straw hats and cotton goods or summer clothing cannot be used. Last winter, in spite of the generosity of American people, many froze to death or suffered from acute pneumonia and rheumatism.

Clothing should be sent to the local Near East Relief chairman, on to the Near East Relief Clothing Warehouse in Raleigh. Parcel post shipments in sacks is preferred, but clothing can be shipped by freight if most convenient to the shipper.

Governor Morrison's proclamation reads:

"Whereas, it has been established that the suffering of the Armenians and other Christian peoples of the Near East is from reasons beyond their control, and that they are unable to rehabilitate themselves for this same reason; and

"Whereas, it is reported by reliable Americans that, aside from the old clothing which American sends them, these people have nothing but burlap bags and flour sacks to keep out the cold of winter, their climate being similar to that of our New England States; and

"Whereas, unless sufficient clothing is sent from America this summer, many thousands will freeze to death next winter; and

"Whereas, the North Carolina Division, Near East Relief, has set 150,000 pounds of warm, usable, cast-off clothing, which, it is estimated, will save 30,000 humans from death by freezing next winter, as its goal;

"Therefore, I, Cameron Morrison, Governor of North Carolina, do hereby declare May 1, 1923, "Bundle Day," and request the people of our State to gather all of their discarded winter clothing and either turn it over to their Near East Relief county chairman or other agency which is collecting clothing for the Near East Relief, or send it to the Near East Relief Clothing Warehouse in Raleigh, where it will be sent with all possible dispatch to the suffering peoples across the seas."

HIGHEST DWELLING IN U. S., ON MOUNT RAINIER.

For the purpose of providing shelter for mountaineers who may be overtaken by storms, the United States government recently constructed a novel stone dwelling at an altitude of 10,000 feet, on the south side of Mt. Rainier, Rainier National Park. The location of the shelter is on a sand and pumice-stone ridge at the base of Gibraltar, a famous landmark in the park. The spot is known as Camp Muir, named after a famous explorer who ascended the mountain in 1888, and chose this place for a camp, because it is practically the only spot on the mountain sheltered from heavy winds.

The shelter is built of stone gathered on the site, and the style of architecture resembles that of Indian dwellings of the Southwest. Constructed by the National Park Service at a cost of \$2,500, the building houses comfortably 25 persons, and is equipped with steel bunks, springs and mattresses, two stretchers for use in the event of accident on the mountain, emergency food rations, first-aid kits, stoves, and fuel oil. The shelter lies on the main route to the summit of the mountain. Last year 3,000 persons climbed as high as Camp Muir, and 418 climbed to the summit of the mountain.

PRESIDENT HARDING PLANS TO BECOME A GENTLEMAN FARMER WHEN HE RETIRES.

Purchases Farm in Ohio Where Boyhood Days Were Spent.

Marion, Ohio, April 5.—When he leaves the White House, President Harding plans to return to the scenes of his early childhood to become a gentleman farmer and spend much of his time writing.

This was announced here today by the President's close home town friends, following his purchase yesterday of the farm in North Bloomfield township, Morrow county, where he was born. The purchase consists of 265 1/2 acres and was made by French Crow, Marion postmaster and intimate friend of the President.

The original Harding farm where the President was born, consists of 183 1/2 acres, and is far away from any railroad. It is about a twenty mile drive from Marion. The land is described as rolling, with corn the principal crop. The house in which the executive was born, is still standing although in a bad state of decay. At present it is being used as a storage place for farm machinery. When President Harding plans to restore it is not known to his friends.

President Harding has told close friends that he expects to visit the farm in July, and possibly sooner, to plan improvements. Friends say that contemplated improvements include a modern bungalow and a golf course.

The farm was purchased from Harry E. Erickson, who has owned it for several years and whose wife is a second cousin of the President. It immediately adjoins the quiet little village of Blooming Grove, a town of about 200 persons, where the president obtained his first schooling. The village of Blooming Grove was laid out and founded by Simon E. Harding, a great uncle of Warren G. Harding.

President Harding lived on the farm until he was 7 years old, when his family moved to Caledonia in Marion county, about ten miles northeast of this city.

His first impressions and recollections were obtained on the old farm. It was there that he played about his daddy's barnyard as a chubby faced little fellow. He first experienced the joys of the "old swimin' hole" on the farm in a little creek that cut through the 185 1-2 acre tract.

The President's father, Dr. George T. Harding, Sr., who is a practicing physician here today told of the president's earliest ambition. He wanted to be a fisherman. The desire came from frequent fishing trips with his daddy in the creek running through the home farm. Intimate friends say the president never has become a good fisherman, although he plays at the sport at times.

Announcement of the president's purchase developed the fact today that Dr. George T. Harding, Sr., of Columbus, recently purchased the birthplace farm of his mother, who was a Dickerson. The old Dickerson farm, three miles south of Blooming Grove, consists of 99 acres.

TAM C. BOWIE I SOUT FOR SPEAKER'S PLACE

Raleigh, April 5.—Representative Tam C. Bowie, bidder of the lost province roads, is not going to run for governor, for the upper seat or the lower in Congress; but he is out for the speakership of the lower house in the North Carolina assembly at the 1925 session.

Thus will stop all the speculating on what Mr. Bowie means to do. The Ashe county man whose opponents thus far are said to be Edgar W. Pharr, of Mecklenburg, Rober M. Cox, of Forsyth, and perhaps W. W. Neal, of McDowell, through the westerner leans to the lieutenant governorship, now know whom they must beat. Pharr may have thought his victim is to be Cox; but Pharr must beat Bowie now. Cox doubtless regarded Pharr the troublesome man, but he will find Bowie the man most in his path. For the Ashe man always gives chief trouble when he sets out.

Mr. Bowie isn't here to say aye or no, but one of his best friends heard him declare himself and that settles it. The west gets the speakership this time without dispute. The east will do the electing, though. In the contest every man has the same record on the lost province roads. All speakership candidates voted for it and any of them who would have opposed it could have defeated it by organized effort. The speakership next time will be highly important to the railroads. The special session may not be called and the effort to repeal the railroad act will be stayed. Nobody could do more to block that enterprise than Speaker Bowie.

He Is Mountain King.

The Ashe man who is redeeming the lost provinces has redeemed likewise a lost Democratic province in Ashe. He served as speaker for the unexpired term of 1915 and was a candidate in 1917, but he was beaten

SIG RAILROADS INTERESTED IN "LOST PROVINCE" SYSTEM

Raleigh, N. C., April 3.—At least four large railroads systems are interested in the construction or leasing of the "lost provinces railroad," authorized by the 1923 North Carolina general assembly. Representative T. C. Bowie, Ashe, stated today in announcing definitely that the supreme court will be asked to pass on the constitutionality of the act within the next several months.

Four routes are now under consideration and each of these probably will be ordered surveyed at the first meeting of the commission appointed to supervise the building of the railroad, he said. The conference is expected to be held May 1. Several months will be required for the completion of the surveys.

A route is to be selected by the commission before any of the \$10,000,000 authorized by the assembly is expended. Mr. Bowie expressed the opinion that only 3,000,000 will be used in building a road which will connect the "lost provinces" of Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga with the rest of the state and also operate in conjunction with a through coal carrying line running to the ocean.

Three of the proposed routes, it was stated, would connect with the Southern Railway at some point in Tennessee. One of these would run from Elkin by Sparta to West Jefferson, and then into Tennessee. The second would operate from North Wilkesboro via Boone to Tennessee, while the third would run from North Wilkesboro to West Jefferson into Tennessee. West Jefferson, Sparta and other towns are on the fourth route, which would connect with the Louisville and Nashville, at Norton, Va.

In addition to the Southern and the Louisville and Nashville, the Norfolk and Western and the Carolina Clinchfield and Ohio are the railroads said by Mr. Bowie to be interested in the "lost provinces" project. Re-establishment of a through connection over the dismembered Cape Fear and Yadkin railroad which ran from Wilmington to Mount Airy may play an important part in the new route, it was stated.

LORD CARNARVON DIES, FULFILLING DEATH LEGEND OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

Cairo, April 5.—The Earl of Carnarvon died peacefully at 2 o'clock this morning. He was conscious almost to the end. His death was due to blood poisoning through the bite of an insect with the later development of pneumonia.

The death of the Earl of Carnarvon comes soon after the culmination of the exploit that brought him the fame of the public notice—the discovery of the rich tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamen in the valley of the kings of Egypt by the archaeological expedition which he headed.

While the press of the world was still devoting no small amount of its space to the notable contributions of the world's art and history which Lord Carnarvon and his fellow explorers had uncovered, came the news that he had been suddenly stricken down and was lying seriously ill in Cairo from the bite of an insect.

By the public at large the misfortune which the earl had met was regarded as a lamentable incident of what might happen in a tropical climate such as that of Egypt. But to the credulous students of Egyptian mysticism the news comes as a surprise.

Even before Lord Carnarvon was stricken with blood poisoning announced as due to an insect bite, that had dealt him the poisonous mystic had touched some poisoned mystic incantations on any who dared disturb the sleep of a Pharaoh. After he was stricken, the old legends spread and hundreds were to be found, not before superstitious, who were ready to believe that the old Egyptian curse had fallen on the rich and famous Englishman.

There were some who even questioned whether it was an insect that had dealt him the poisonous stroke. It was suggested that he might have touched some poisoned object in the tomb itself set thirty centuries ago to revenge the dead King on any who might disturb his rest.

Marie Corelli, the noted writer, recently made such a suggestion.

in the 1916 election. The desperately close country prevented his making a fight in 1921 because he did not know in 1920 whether he would be elected or not. He has no longer any fear. Indeed, Republicans say he will be the mountain king for decades. And the speakership is the first thing that he goes after.

And while he is engaged in winning that the Ashe leader expects nothing to interfere with the construction of the roads. Of nothing is he more satisfied than of the cohesive power of this road legislation.

79 MILLIONAIRES COMMIT SUICIDE IN YEAR OF 1922

12,000 Persons End Life With Own Hands In Year of 1922.

New York, March 31.—Seventy-nine millionaires were among the 12,000 persons who committed suicide in 1922, it was reported yesterday by Dr. Harry M. Warren, president of the Save-a-Life League. One-third of those who killed themselves were women, the oldest was a great-grandmother, 109 years old, and the youngest a child of five.

In New York City 839 persons killed themselves, and an increasing number there themselves in front of subway trains and jumped from high buildings. Some parts of the country reported waves of suicides, and one city's suicide club was discovered. Those who took their lives—about the same number as in the preceding year—their social and family members, their friends, and school teachers, 10 preachers and leaders of religious work, 50 judges and lawyers, 34 physicians, 160 presidents and heads of large business concerns, and a number of bank presidents, one of whom tried ten times to die before succeeding.

DR. COOK SURRENDERS TO FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

Arctic Explorer Gives \$25,000—Charged With Fraudulent Use Of Mails In Oil Promotion

Fort Worth, Tex., April 4.—The surrender of Dr. Fredrick A. Cook, Arctic explorer and oil promoter, to Federal authorities yesterday, brought to 21 the number of oil men who either have been taken into custody or surrendered and have been arraigned before United States Commissioner George Parker, on federal indictments charging fraudulent use of the mail.

Dr. Cook said that he was in the Smackover oil field when he heard of the result of the Federal investigation and that he hurried to Fort Worth to make the \$25,000 bond on which he was released. He is president and sole trustee of the Petroleum Producers' Association. With Dr. Cook came A. R. Elkman, who was released on 5,000 bond.

Six arrests remain to be made, which would account for the total number of indictments returned by the Federal grand jury.

Oil men placed under arrest in addition to Dr. Cook and Elkman, yesterday, were O. L. Ray, released on \$25,000 bond; H. E. Robertson, \$20,000 bond; Fred K. Smith, \$5,000 bond, and L. A. Makercher, \$5,000 bond.

The amount of bond made by the oil men arrested so far is \$265,000. Of the 26 arrested all but one, Bernard Hatfield, have made bond.

TOMBSTONE ERECTED TO WARN SPEEDING AUTOISTS

Reading, Pa., March 31.—A tombstone, erected near Hughes Hill on the Pottsville Pike, near Hamburg is a grim reminder to reckless automobilists of the dangers of careless driving on the highway.

The stone has the word "Dangerous" at the top and a skull and cross bones appear with the words "Fourteen miles to the nearest hospital."

The warning was the idea of Edward Eisenbrown of Reading. His purpose, he said, was to give warning to drivers of a dangerous curve at the point where the tombstone was erected.

THE COUNTRY CHURCH (Charlotte Observer)

When the country church comes up for discussion the people are accustomed to receive it with thoughts of "decadence." In an article on one of the historic churches in this part of the State, recently, the author said that Ichabod was written over its doors. And yet great influences continue to be born of these country churches. At one of the recent laymen's meetings in Raleigh, Mr. Morelock gave some figures which Doctor Branson, in The University News Letter, says are worthy consideration of all. The best estimate has it that 10 per cent of our laymen are engaged in some active service in the church. Twenty-five per cent are contributing members; and 40 per cent go to church. What a field for the enlistment of crusaders in a cause!

The News Letter submits that the figures for the country church are still more arresting. Ninety per cent of the missionaries come from the country; 80 per cent of the preachers hail from the same source; 75 per cent of the Sunday school workers started there; and 85 per cent of all business leaders started in the woods. "Could we fully appreciate the significance of these statements," suggests The News Letter, "the entire church would be changed in its attitude towards the church of the open country." We should say, hats off to the country church!