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"The basis of our government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right, and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without government, I should not hesitate a moment to choose the latter. But I should mean that every man should receive these papers and be capable of reading them."
—Thomas Jefferson.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1944

NATIONAL SERVICE LAW

The President has called upon the nation to support the enactment of a national service law, designed to prevent strikes and generally speaking to draft every able-bodied adult citizen of the country for an all-out home front war effort.

The President, who had hesitated for three years to recommend a national service act, has now become convinced that it is necessary to bring the war to a speedy and victorious conclusion. This is perhaps quite right, but it is obvious that the President, along with millions of other people, finds the necessary legislation quite distasteful, as there is a distinct difference in being drafted to bear arms and being required to work in private industry, even though one is contributing quite as much to eventual victory as the other.

THE SOLDIER VOTE

It is heartening to note that since the members of Congress have had a session with the folks back home, there seems to be increased evidence that a Federal law providing for a simple way for the soldiers, sailors and marines to cast a ballot in the elections of this year, will be enacted soon.

For many years there has been such a crusade in the various states for fair and equitable election laws, that it is growing exceedingly difficult for one to cast a ballot, unless he is right on the spot in his home precinct. In states where ballots can be made available only four weeks before the election it is manifestly impossible for service men in Australia, India, and other far-flung battle areas to receive their ballots and get them back home before the closing of the polls.

In fact, as many states frankly admit, under the 48 different election set-ups now extant, the soldier vote will be negligible. Regardless of the state right issue, and other objections raised to Federal control of soldier voting, this corner is heartily for it, provided the proposed enactment will guarantee all men serving in the armed forces the right to vote, and vote as they wish. That is one of the things they are fighting for, and if their rights are abrogated by a maze of four dozen highly complicated election laws, the uniform becomes a symbol of disfranchisement.

Washington should see to it that every man in uniform is given a simple direct means of voting according to his own wishes. Otherwise they will return to a government which they will feel they had no voice in electing.

OLD TUBES NOT TO BE REQUIRED AFTER MARCH 1

Purchasers of tooth paste, shaving cream and other goods packed in collapsible metal tubes will not be required to turn in a used tube before receiving a full one after March 1, the War Production Board announces.

Out for a drive in her pony cart, an elderly lady managed to get involved in some army maneuvers. As she approached a bridge a sentry stopped her. "Sorry, madam," he said, "you can't cross this bridge; it's just been destroyed." The old lady peered at it through her spectacles. "It looks all right to me," she murmured. Then, as another soldier came along, she asked: "Excuse me, but can you tell me what's wrong with this bridge?" The soldier shook his head. "Don't ask ME, lady," he replied. "I've been dead four days."

TODAY and TOMORROW

By DON ROBINSON

JOBSpledge
I never heard of George Gallowhur, president of the Gallowhur Chemical Corporation of Windsor, Vt., until I read an advertisement of his headed, "Letter to a Fighting Man." In that letter Mr. Gallowhur made public a promise that, as soon as the war is over, he will not only re-employ the men who have left his company to go to war but will definitely employ 25 per cent more people than at present and those extra men will be made up entirely of men now in uniform.

In his letter on his postwar plans, Mr. Gallowhur also said that all employees would have a share, above their wages, in the profits of the company, all would have free insurance benefits, hospitalization and free retirement benefits.

Although I don't know Mr. Gallowhur personally, it is easy to recognize him as being made of the pioneer type of stock who made this country great and who will put our nation on the road to permanent prosperity after the war is over.

Our country was built by men who took chances—by men who set goals for themselves and then let nothing interfere with achieving those goals. Mr. Gallowhur, many business men might say, has "stuck his neck out" in making such a pledge without first knowing what business will be like after the war. But in my judgment the only way we can avoid a major depression when the war ends is for a lot more business men to "stick their necks out" in exactly the same way and then see to it that these pledges are kept.

ANSWERSprotection

I think that Mr. Gallowhur's pledge holds the solution to most of the major problems we will face as soon as the war is won.

By promising ahead of time to hire more men he has given a sound answer to the problem of preventing postwar unemployment.

By his promise to give insurance benefits to his employees, he has shown how the need for government-sponsored social security can be eliminated.

And finally, by offering his employees a share of the profits he has pointed the way for a logical solution of our nation's labor problem.

That question of social benefits is an important one these days, because there is already a bill in congress calling for the expenditure of billions of dollars each year, to be raised by a heavy tax on payrolls, to give all kinds of "free" medical service, old age benefits and insurance.

There is no question but that the people of this country would much prefer to avoid the big step toward socialism which this measure involves. And the logical way to prevent taking that step, and at the same time give the people more security than they have had in the past, is for industry to show its intention of assuming the responsibility of protecting its employees against misfortune.

PROFITSsharing

Industry, I believe, should also give careful attention to Mr. Gallowhur's promise to give his employees a share of the profits of his company. For it would seem now that the only way industry can loosen the grip which unions are getting on workers is to offer the workers something better than the unions offer them.

If employees of a company are offered an opportunity to share in the profits, there is every reason to believe that they would, from then on, put their loyalty to their company above their loyalty to a union.

Unless industry does adopt some such plan, and announces it before the war ends, we are apt to have strikes in this country which will so paralyze business that a depression worse than we have ever experienced will result.

Big business, as a result of its amazing war job, stands in better with the people today than it ever did in history. At the same time, unions, which have so interfered with war production, have invited the enmity of a large number of people. Thus, today, industry seems to have an unusual opportunity to assure its postwar prosperity, and the postwar prosperity of our nation, by making it clear to labor that in the future it will share with stockholders and management in the profits which they all make as a team.

ABOVE THE HULLABALOO

By LYTLE HULL

TO FEED THE STRAVING

The senate foreign relations committee has requested the state department to work out a system for getting food to the people of Nazi-occupied European countries. The system contemplates co-operation with Great Britain, Sweden and Switzerland and would be patterned after the plan under which food and other supplies have, for a long time now, been sent to Greece. These supplies would be purchased with private funds and distribution would be based upon agreements between the belligerents "with rigid safeguarding of such relief so that no military advantage whatever may accrue to the civil populations of armed forces of the invading nations." There would be the added understanding that if the enemy should in any way whatsoever take advantage of this procedure, the shipments would cease immediately.

Now it has been definitely proven—by the Greek "pattern"—that the lives and health of great numbers of our allies can be saved without helping the enemy; and to the ordinary American citizen—with his arms full of bundles on his way home to a well-clothed and a well-fed family—it seems more than strange that something cannot be done to lessen the suffering of the millions of cold and hungry people who were our allies and friends until the great Nazi octopus beat and starved them into submission.

It is difficult for us—who are upset by the butter shortage—to grasp the full import of the condition of the people of the invaded countries. The following is from an article in a recent edition of the New York Herald Tribune, written by Madame Balsan, an American-born lady who has lived abroad a great deal of her life and who is an authority upon present conditions in France.

"The weary, heart-breaking breadlines—the empty stores—the return home, having failed to obtain rations; the fireless hearth—the cry of hungry children—listless and weary from their reinforced day in bed—kept there for lack of warm clothing and fuel—the cough of the tubercular—the terrible resignation of dying children. Has ever human misery been greater or more sustained?"

Madame Balsan goes on to say

NIGHTMARE ON THE POTOMAC



that 70 per cent of the French children are tubercular or pre-tubercular; that some children are becoming blind from lack of vitamins and fats; that babies are being born of half the normal weight; that everywhere there is starvation and semi-starvation; that, "During the coming winter months a whole generation of undernourished tubercular children will die if we send no supplies."

Norway, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, France; it's the same wherever the National Socialist Hitler and his Prussian partners in crime have set their hobnailed heels. There is a way for us to help and there are few Americans who would not join a movement which would save our friends without aiding our enemies. But, as Madame Balsan says: "There is much sympathy in Washington for lifting of the blockade,

but no action will be taken until public opinion expresses itself more forcibly in its favor."

Cut-Over Lands Furnish Grazing

Cut-over timber lands can be used advantageously to fill in the grazing gap between winter annuals and lespedeza, report research men of the State College experiment station.

Tests at the animal husbandry farm near Raleigh during three years showed that beef cattle made an average daily gain of 1.21 pounds in the period from mid-April to the last of May.

When the cattle were returned to the woods pasture for a two weeks longer grazing period, the gains were very poor and in some cases there were losses. The best gains

came in the first four weeks, with three yearlings to five acres. The forage consisted chiefly of hardwood browse and native woods grasses.

The State College forestry department conducted studies on the grazed area and a similar ungrazed area. Where the woodlands were grazed for approximately two months each spring for three years, the grazed land contained 83 per cent more young pines of 6 inches in height or more per acre than the ungrazed land.

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