

Watauga Democrat.

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BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, THURSDAY, MAY 16 1912.

NO. 41.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Furniture

Having purchased all the stock in the business of the Boone Furniture Co., I am prepared to sell you anything in my line at a very reasonable figure. Dressers, Bureaus, Chairs, Bed Stands, Bed Springs, Mattresses, etc. Give me a call when in need of anything in the line of furniture.

Store in Watauga County Bank Building.

Respectfully,

JESSE F. ROBBINS.

PROFESSIONAL

VETERINARY SURGERY.

I have been putting much study on this subject; have received my diploma, and am now well equipped for the practice of Veterinary Surgery in all its branches, and am the only one in the county. Call on or address me at Vilas, N. C. R. F. D. 1.

G. H. HAYES,

Veterinary Surgeon.

5-17-'11.

Dr. E. M. MADRON.

— DENTIST. —

Sugar Grove, North Carolina.

All work done under guarantee, and best material used.

4-13-'11.

E. S. COFFEY,

— ATTORNEY AT LAW, —

— BOONE, N. C. —

Prompt attention given to all matters of a legal nature.

Abstracting titles and connection of claims a speciality.

1-1-'11.

Dr. Nat. T. Dulancy.

— SPECIALIST —

EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT AND CHEST

EYES EXAMINED FOR

GLASSES

FOURTH STREET

Bristol, Tenn.-Va.

EDMUND JONES

— LAWYER —

— LENOIR, N. C. —

Will Practice Regularly in the Courts of Watauga,

6-1-'11.

L. D. LOWE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BANNER ELK, N. C.

Will practice in the courts Watauga, Mitchell and adjoining counties.

7-6-'11

F. A. LINNEY,

— ATTORNEY AT LAW, —

BOONE, N. C.

Will practice in the courts of the 13th Judicial District in all matters of a civil nature.

6-11-1911.

J. C. FLETCHER,

Attorney At Law,

— BOONE, N. C. —

Careful attention given to collections.

E. F. Lovill.

W. R. Lovill.

Lovill & Lovill

— ATTORNEYS AT LAW —

— BOONE, N. C. —

Special attention given to all business entrusted to their care.

7-9-'10.

Anarchy The New Peril.

Charlotte News.

Here is a New York dispatch which must give thinking men pause:

The stars and stripes were torn down and trampled under foot, and a red flag substituted during a fierce fight at a May Day meeting of the Socialist party and affiliated unions in Union Square park late today. That a serious panic did not ensue is believed to have been due to the fact that thousands of persons on the outskirts of the crowd did not know what the trouble was. Responsibility for the tearing down of the flag is disclaimed by the Socialists, who assert that members of the Industrial Workers of the world committed the act. The Socialist Representatives on the platform appear to have done their best to protect the national colors.

The trouble started at the conclusion of a parade of 8,000 men and women who gathered in the park for speech-making. Red banners, the emblems of Socialism, already adorned the speakers' platform and the band was playing the "Marseillaise" when the Stars and Stripes were carried to the stand as the first speaker was about to be introduced. Instantly there was the greatest excitement.

"Take that dirty rag down," went up a cry from the crowd. But those on the platform held their ground and some with cooler heads tried to quiet the tumult that had broken out.

"We won't recognize that flag," cried a man in front as he tried to reach the platform.

"That cry was taken up by others, a number of whom fought their way to the platform. Those on the platform tried to protect the flag and a fist fight resulted in which a lone policeman was the only officer who figured. His club knocked three men down. Several men were tossed bodily over the platform rail into the crowd. Bloody faces were numerous.

"The big American flag was finally torn down and hurled to the ground. Miss Caroline Dexter a member of the socialist party, a tall muscular woman, elbowed her way to where the fallen banner lay.

"Men like you should be shot," she cried, as she gathered up the flag.

She met no resistance and carried the flag home with her.

With nothing but red banners to decorate the platform the meeting proceeded but the program as arranged by the socialist party had to be given up and the speakers were mostly from the ranks of the Industrial Workers of the World.

What are we drifting to that in the greatest city of the nation the flag of the republic can be treated thus?

The rankest anarchy, this, no matter what name it may masquerade under.

The South's "problem" has been bemoaned often by Northern critics, but the issue in the South is of small moment in comparison with the serpent's head of anarchy which is rising up in many Northern and Western cities.

Kicked By A Mad Horse.

Samuel Birch, of Bectown Wis., had a most narrated escape from losing his leg, as no doctor could heal the frightful sore that developed, but at last Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it completely. Its the greatest healer of ulcers, burns, boils, eczema, scalds, cuts, corns, old sores, bruises and piles on earth. Try it. 25c, at all dealers.

The Mississippi Flood

Raleigh Times.

Because of other important happenings, more startling and sudden in their nature the people do not seem to have realized the extent or seriousness of the Mississippi floods. At the beginning of the flood about Cairo and Hickman and Memphis there was a great deal of sympathetic interest. Then came the Titanic disaster and everything else almost was forgotten for a week or so. Then, as immediate interest that passed in the Taft Roosevelt wordly combat began to occupy the attention of the country and doubtless many people have thought that the Mississippi flood was a thing of the past, and that it did not do a great deal of damage. Such, however is far from the case. The flood has been the worst ever known in the history of the Mississippi river and in the lower section of the country, from New Orleans north to Vicksburg, immense damage is being done to property, life is menaced daily and a great number of people perhaps one hundred in all, have perished. It is estimated that one hundred thousand persons have been driven from their homes and many towns are submerged. Many entire counties are covered with water and large sections of other counties are submerged. A large army of men, state militia, volunteers and state and government officials are engaged both in the work of rescuing marooned people and in trying to prevent further breaks in the levees. The direct property loss will amount to many millions, to say nothing of the loss of crops, planted or to be planted and the loss of time from regular occupations, not only for the thousands of people who have been driven from their homes but for other thousands who are bending every energy towards preventing further devastation and saving their own houses.

Taking care of the refugees is a serious problem. Every kind of building from church, theatre, barn, is being used to house them. State and United States army tents have been supplied so far as possible and still there are not enough. The task of supplying food is an immense one and nothing like the amount of food needed or money to secure it has been contributed. Even the United States Congress does not seem to have awaked to the great disaster that is taking place within the borders of the country. Two or three weeks ago the house passed a bill appropriating \$450,000 as a relief fund but this bill has not yet gotten by the senate. And, too, the amount is entirely inadequate. It might have appeared sufficient at the time it passed the house but no one, at that time, foresaw the great destruction that has been done. It is a great national disaster entirely beyond the ability of the states concerned, to cope with and the government should give prompt assistance. This doesn't mean that the government has not been doing all it possibly could under the circumstances. The war department has spent several hundred thousand dollars in affording relief. But it has decided that it cannot spend any more until an appropriation is made by congress.

Poor appetite is a sure sign of impaired digestion. A few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will strengthen your digestion and improve your appetite. Thousands have been benefited by taking these Tablets. Sold by all dealers.

One Term of Six Years.

Asheville Citizen.

The movement in Congress looking to the extension of the presidential term to six years is one which should, and doubtless will receive the hearty support of all classes regardless of politics. The resolution as now framed would make a president ineligible to succeed himself, and this feature, too, will meet with approval. For years the business men of the country have complained of the frequency of political campaigns, and their complaints have been rightly based on the ground that national campaigns are ruinous to business. It will be admitted that a four years' term does not have a tendency to bring out the best attainments of the man who may occupy the presidential chair; he has hardly settled in office before he is again called upon to enter actively upon a political campaign for the purpose of securing his re-election. With a limit of six years placed upon him, the president of the United States would not have to begin a scramble for another term. "This resolution for amendment," says the New York World, "is a protest against the unseemly spectacle now imposed upon the nation of a president of the United States forced by an ambitious demagogue to descend into the political arena and fight like a ward politician for the customary indorsement of his party. It is an effort to protect the dignity of the Presidential office. It is a movement to end, while constitutional government lasts in this country, the loss of independence in the chief executive and the abuses of patronage which recurrently attend the seeking of a second term. It is designed to prevent hereafter the familiar scandal, now repeated, which the World's investigation of the office-holding character of Southern delegates to Chicago brings out. It is a movement which The World has advocated for many years and which ought to succeed."

President Taft has already declared himself as being heartily in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment, and it is reasonable to suppose that Colonel Roosevelt, however much he may favor a third term, will hardly voice an opinion against a change which is endorsed in all quarters. It is true that Mr. Roosevelt has shown little or no regard for the constitution, but by opposing the present movement he would plainly admit one of the main charges made against him—that his greatest ambition is self-perpetuation in power.

Midnight In The Ozarks.

And yet sleepless Hiram Seranton of Clay City Ill., coughed and coughed. He was in the mountains on the advice of five doctors, who said he had consumption, but found no help in the climate, and started home. Hearing of Dr. King's New Discovery, he began to use it. "I believe it saved my life," he writes "for it made a new man of me, so that I can do good work again." For all lung diseases, coughs, colds, la grippe, asthma, croup, whooping cough, hay fever, hemorrhages, hoarseness or quincy, its the best known remedy. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all dealers.

There are some people who do not need more religion half as much as they need to improve the quality of the religion they already have.—Ex.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

National Aid For Roads

Atlanta Journal.

It is better that federal aid to good roads should come by a circuitous route than not at all. From this point of view we may heartily welcome the Shackelford amendment to the post office appropriation bill, providing for the annual toll to the various states for the use of their highways in the rural delivery of mail. Thus the government will pay twenty-five dollars per year per mile per year for roads of first class, twenty dollars for those of the second class, and fifteen dollars per mile per year for third class highways. The amendment has been accepted by the house, and it will find staunch advocates, no doubt in the senate.

The cardinal purpose of this measure is not to exact a toll of the government for the use of the state's roads in the rural free delivery of mails but, obviously, to encourage the building and maintenance of good highways. It has been pointed out by the critics of the Shackelford amendment that the rural free delivery system already imposes a heavy deficit upon the postal department, and that, within itself, the system is such a great blessing to the people that it should not be burdened with a road tax.

To this objection there are two answers. In the first place, it is not necessary that the R. F. D. service should be a drain upon the treasury. On the contrary, if rightly conducted, it should net the department a handsome surplus over the cost its of operation. As matters now are the rural delivery carts or buggies jog over the country roads, almost empty. But suppose we had a parcels post; they would then carry liberal loads on many, if not most of their trips and the government, as well as the people, would profit. The truth is the deficits in the postal department arise from the fact that the department is forever repelling business instead of trying to attract it. Let the rural routes be made paying instead of losing propositions, and the government will find it easy to meet the requirements of the Shackelford amendment.

But, as we have indicated, the purpose of this amendment is simply to secure, in this particular way, federal assistance in the development of public roads. The merit of such a claim can scarcely be disputed.

The government has appropriated millions of dollars to the improvement of rivers, the conservation of forests and to divers other causes in which the nation is rightly interested. But to the one great enterprise in which all the people of all the states are vitally concerned—That of good roads—it has not allotted a penny. This is a short-sighted policy, for, upon the development of highways depends very largely the progress of agriculture, commerce, education and other interests that underly the country's welfare.

It would surprise you to know of the great good that is being done by Chamberlain's Tablets, Darius Downey, of Newberg Junction, N. B., writes, "My wife has been using Chamberlain's Tablets and finds them very efficacious and doing her lots of good." If you have any trouble with your stomach and bowels give them a trial. For sale by all dealers.

Would you say a girl's kisses were like cocktails just because her lips were like cherries?

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Gamblers in Concord.

A padded floor, covers for the windows, large supply of empty liquor bottles were part of the furnishings of an upstairs room not a hundred feet from the square. It needed no sign to show that it was a rendezvous for gamblers the owner of the building made the discovery yesterday. The room was not rented to any one and the owner had occasion to go into it Thursday. He discovered that the door was locked, a lock having been placed on the inside. By crawling on the outside and raising a window he succeeded in entering it. His visitors had not only gambled, but they had trespassed on another man's property.

"Come up here and I will show what goes on right at the square in this town," he said to a representative of this paper. One look was enough to convince any one what the room was being used for. How long it had been used no one can tell and how many similar places there are here is only a matter of conjecture. It stands to reason that there are a number, however, for if this one was allowed to operate unmolested right in the glare of the lights on the square it is only reasonable to believe that there are others flourishing in sections not in such close proximity to such a public place.—Concord Tribune.

H. Waggoner, Alva, W. Va., says that Foley's Honey and Tar Compound is the best medicine for coughs and colds he has ever known. He says: "Every man and woman tells me it is the best they have ever used and whoever has used it once, always comes back for it again." There are no opiates in Foley's Honey and Tar Compound and it is safest for children.

Mr. Roosevelt understands the real situation. He is talking through that hat he has made famous. He could not break the South this year with a sledge hammer.—Washington Star.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

CURED A BAD SPAVIN.

Mr. B. H. Ivey, Marion, N. C., writes: "My horse had a very bad case of spavin and nothing did any good until I tried your Mustang Liniment. I rubbed the spavin frequently with the liniment and soon saw an improvement. I did this three or four times a day and my horse was completely cured. It is sure to cure if properly used."

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

FOR HORNET STINGS.

Mr. S. J. Hudson, Newbern, N. C., writes: "I used Mexican Mustang Liniment for different ailments and have found it an excellent liniment. At one time my mare was badly stung by hornets but your liniment quickly cured her. I have recommended it to others hundreds of times." 25c. 50c. \$1 a bottle at Drug & Gen'l Stores

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES SWINNEY.

Mr. R. S. Shelton, Hill, N. C., writes: "I used Mexican Mustang Liniment on a very valuable horse for swinney and it cured it. I always keep it in my stable and think it the best liniment for rubs and galls." It contains no alcohol and so cannot sting in cases of open wounds or burns. Soothes and cools at once. Just try it.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

For BURNS and BRUISES.

Mr. W. V. Clifton, Raleigh, N. C., writes: "I keep a bottle of Mexican Mustang Liniment in my house continually for general use. It is the finest thing in the world for Cuts, Burns and Bruises." 25c. 50c. \$1 a bottle at Drug & Gen'l Stores