

The Watauga Democrat.

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BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1914.

NO. 11.

SEND DOUGHTON BACK TO CONGRESS.

In nominating our townsman, Mr. Frank A. Linney, to oppose Hon. R. L. Doughton for his seat in the next Congress, the Republicans in this district have selected about the best man they have to make the race. We must not discount the fact that Mr. Linney will make an active and vigorous campaign. But—should he be selected to represent this district in Congress under the present admirable and beneficial administration of Woodrow Wilson. That's the question. Let us reason about it.

For many years the Republicans, and some Democrats, as well, have argued, and shouted from the stump, that we have too many lawyers to make our laws. They wanted to get closer to the working people. Where could you get closer to the masses than with a farmer, the bone and sinew of the land? Mr. Doughton is a farmer, and a most successful one, too, and he is in close touch with the laboring classes. He has been tried and is not a new man who will be compelled to learn the workings of Congress before he can accomplish something. He is already in line to do things. His sympathies are with the administration and working with the dominant party, whose policy has already been of the greatest benefit to the people, he is better able to get for his people the things they desire, than a representative that is of the opposite faith, and who will oppose and hinder and block the work of the Democratic party, thereby retarding the policies inaugurated by Mr. Wilson. Mr. Linney would be a discordant note in Congress. He would jar the harmony of the peaceful work now going on. It is well to consider these things before you vote to make a change, however plausible the appeal to you for a change may be. Do not destroy good works; do not vote to tear down, but to build up, and gain greater things. It will not bring you beneficial results to swap horses in the stream, now that the tide of Democracy is making itself felt in this country in legislation that is bringing about real results that are a benefit to the people and not to the politicians as heretofore, and which are in evidence all over the land, under the leadership of the master hand and mind in the White House. We feel sure that you do not wish to mar or impede the generous impulses for the good of the masses which now predominate in Congress by cutting out one of your most useful, faithful and able members, who is working in harmony with great ideas, and who will eventually accomplish much, just for the sake of a change, or, forsooth, because something has or has not been done according to your individual notion. Think before you act. Think on these things. Hold fast to that which is good and will do you service.

Mr. Doughton is a tower of strength in the Congress of which he is a member. He is a worker. He is known there among the members, and will not have to be introduced to his colleagues as the new member from the eighth North Carolina district, and then spend several years in "learning the ropes" before he can be of service to his district. He is already chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, a member of the Roads Committee; also a member of the Committee on Education—all very important committees on matters in which our State is deeply interested. Would you wantonly destroy this influence, which Mr.

Doughton has gained by his recognized ability among the majority leaders of a party which is seeking to benefit suffering humanity and lose the prestige our member has achieved?

We hardly think so. Not simply just for a change. The Republicans have nothing to offer you. They have been tried. They inaugurated no such measures in their long career as have come to you since the Democratic party came into power scarce two years ago, the benefits of which you already feel and know. So, in this campaign for selection of Congressman from this district, give R. L. Doughton your cordial and hearty support. Return him to his seat by an increased majority, and thereby bid him god-speed in his endeavors for the amelioration of his people. Do not cut down the vine before the fruit has ripened. Put him back there as a co-worker with President Wilson, to carry out policies that are really worth something, and will be a blessing to the people. What ever you do, don't make a change and send a "thorn in the flesh," to irritate and fester in the good work the Democrats are doing. Let's say, by our votes in November, "No, Messrs. Republicans; no change in this good Democratic year of grace. He has served his people well, and we honor him again for it."

Hopeless Lung Trouble Cured.

Many recoveries from lung troubles are due to Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It strengthens the lungs, checks the cough and gives relief at once.—Mr. W. S. Wilkins, Gates, N. C., writes: "I used Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey in a case given up as hopeless and it effected a permanent cure. Get a bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. If your cough is dry and hacking, let it trickle down the throat, you will surely get relief. Only 25c at your druggist."

In Memoriam.

On August 16th, 1814, the Death Angel visited the home of Mr. A. B. Culler, at Zionville, and took from him his dear wife, Ellen Cullers.

She was the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Leak, and lived to the age of 55 years and 23 days. She professed religion and joined the Baptist church at the age of 16 years, and lived a quiet, humble, christian life the remainder of her life. She was married to Mr. Culler at the age of 17 years, to which union was born 10 children. She was loved by all who knew her, and leaves behind to mourn her loss a mother, husband, eight children, two sisters, one brother and a host of friends.

Our deepest sympathy and prayers go out to the bereaved ones. We have the great consolation that while we can never see dear Ellen again in this life but, by the grace of God, we can meet her in the Great Beyond, where we have every reason to believe she is enjoying the reward of the righteous.

Sad is the hour of parting here, She will come no more,
Still we may hope to meet her—
Safe on the golden shore,
Sweetly she sleeps in Jesus,
Never to wake or weep;
Dear friends behold our loved one
Sleeps her last long sleep.
One who loved her,
NANNIE E. SMITH,
Zionville, N. C.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*
It is easy to run a type writer until you marry her.

The Anglo-Saxon Race.

(By SHEPHERD M. DRUGGER.)

In an article by Prof. Roy M. Brown, published in the Watauga Democrat of Sept. 17th, the author disclaims the oft repeated assertion that the people of this section are the purest Anglo-Saxon on earth. He says: "I believe this old error has gone long enough unchallenged."

I am not going to dispute the gentleman's argument, but try to throw more light on the subject.

The Angles, who came to Britain in the fifth century, were so called because they had lived in a land bounded by angles of the North and Baltic Seas. It is now covered by Schleswig, in Germany, which joins Denmark.

The Saxons came from a region, a little further south, near the mouth of the Elbe, which empties into the North Sea.

When these two tribes came to Britain they were accompanied by their kindred, the Jutes and Frisians. The Jutes were inhabitants of Jutland, which is the peninsula of Denmark; and the Frisians were from the Frisian Islands off the coast of Holland. The Angles being the largest tribe, the new country was called England which meant, Land of the Angles. Here the reader must hold in mind that the Jutes and Swedes, being separated only by a narrow channel, were of kin and also that all the country between the Rhine and the Elbe, both of which empty into the North Sea, is Old Saxony, and that the language now spoken in the high country between these two rivers, is called "Old Saxon."

Now, the fact that a name is not English does not show that the person having that name is not of Anglo-Saxon blood. To prove this, suppose a thorough Anglo-Saxon woman married a Swede. The children would be half Anglo-Saxon, with a Swede name. Then let a son of this family wed a pure Anglo-Saxon woman, and the children will be three fourths Anglo-Saxon, and still the Swede name continues.

From this analogy, we see that so far as a name is concerned, it may be high German, Low German, Scotch, Irish, or still some other name, and yet the person bearing it can be of nearly pure Anglo-Saxon blood.

The reader will now take into consideration the time that elapsed between the year 449, when the Angles and Saxons crossed the channel into Britain, and the year 1607 when the first permanent English settlement was established in America. This was 1156 years. During this long period many descendants of the Anglo-Saxons, in England, crossed the channel the contrary way to what their ancestors had crossed it, to live in Belgium, Holland and the coast countries further north, from which their fore-fathers had come. The Puritans who landed on Plymouth Rock were Anglo-Saxons, and with the Dutch settlers

of New York came Anglo-Saxon blood. Another feature is this: All well-read school boys know that Tories were those Englishmen who were loyal to the crown throughout the Revolutionary War. After the surrender at York Town many of these refugees into the North Carolina mountains, to escape the odium in which they were held by their victorious kindred. Here they lived in secluded huts, raising their families on wild meats, hogs that fed on mast, and such products as the little "new-ground," surrounded by thick woods, could produce.

The Tories were not all, however, who settled in the mountains, because not over 40 years ago, it was common in the region where this writer circulated, for the children of one family to throw up "Tories" to those of another. In the lonely log cabins of the mountains, where wolves howled, owls hooped, and panthers screamed at night; where parents had no reading matter, or other entertainments, they sat by log fires and amused the children by telling Old English riddles, Old English witch stories, and singing Old English love songs in Old English language; and thus it has been that the songs, riddles, stories and idioms of the Anglo-Saxons have been preserved and handed down to the present generation in the North Carolina mountains.

Prof. Brown says: "What we need more than anything else most is new blood."

(Continued next week.)

NOTICE OF SALE.

North Carolina, Watauga County. In the Superior Court before the Clerk, George R. Clark, Administrator of J. B. Clarke, G. R. Clarke and S. M. Clarke, vs. Lula Clarke, widow, Eugene Clarke, Fred Davis, Nellie Davis, Robert Clarke, Jos. Clarke, Jay Clarke, Susan Clarke, Francis Clarke, Maggie Clarke, Ermine Clarke, Susan Moore and husband, Thos. Moore, Nellie Moore and husband, W. M. Moore, Clarke Steel, Stuart Steele, John Steele, Nancy Steele, John R. Steele, Mary Ann Steele and Frank A. Linney, guardian Ad Litem.

Under an order of the Superior Court made in the above entitled proceeding, the undersigned commissioner will on the Saturday, November 7, 1914, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 4 p. m., at the postoffice in the town of Blowing Rock, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following real estate, situate at and near the said town of Blowing Rock: Lot No. 14 the J. B. Clarke lands, being the lot bid off by A. J. Rowe at a former sale made by the undersigned, and all right, title and interest held by the said J. B. Clarke, in a tract of land, adjoining the lands B. J. Greene, Dr. Wilson and others and known as the A. D. Blair 50-acre tract. This Oct. 3, 1914.

GEO. R. CLARKE, Com.

You may have noticed, says an exchange, that the man who starts something is usually willing to let some one else finish it.

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"See the South."

Asheville Citizen.

It must be apparent to the most obtuse mind that the millions of dollars which have been spent annually in Europe by American tourists will stay in the United States next year, and the question naturally arises as to where travelers who have no taste for blood-stained fields of battle will spend their leisure time and surplus cash. Naturally the South stands forward with the strongest claim along the line of scenic and climatic advantages. Rich in the possession of numerous resorts, and boasting natural beauties which even Europe cannot surpass, the South is the logical point for Americans who have not seen half the wonders of their own country. "See America First," is an old and appealing slogan, and the Citizen would suggest that "See the South" should carry even greater force when properly presented. Under this head of course would come Western North Carolina, and we believe that a well-directed campaign in the hands of the Western North C. Association and other bodies would make the "See the South" slogan heard and heeded throughout the country.

These thoughts are not born of idle visions. It stands to reason that the thousands of Americans who have been accustomed to travel in Europe will cast about for substitute fields. As recently remarked in these columns, the appeal of America will undoubtedly find ready response even in the lands that are now passing through the horrors of war. The wealthy classes of Europe must eventually turn to a land where war and its attendant disasters are unknown, and we confidently look forward to the when all lines of American life will receive potent additions from the ranks of European refugees.

But to return to our own people and our own section. The South has never faced greater opportunities than it faces today, and the results to be attained rest wholly with Southerners themselves. It goes without saying that other sections of the country are fully alive to the present situation, and the South must be up and doing.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Judicial Sale of land

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Watauga county rendered at spring term 1914 of the said court in that certain cause therein pending entitled D. H. Heikel and others against J. & M. Shull and Eber Grage the undersigned as commissioner appointed by the court will sell at public auction for cash, the following described land for partition among the heirs at law of W. C. Jones, deceased. Beginning on a white oak Eli Billings corner, and runs north 21 poles to a stake in the line of the Munday 100 acre tract; thence east with the line of said tract 2 poles to a stake, corner of said tract; thence north with the line of the said Munday tract 200 poles to a chestnut, the north east corner of said tract; thence east 7 1-2 poles to a stake in the line of the Danner Mark tract; thence south 10° east with said line 88 poles to a white oak, corner of said Danner Mark tract, thence east with the line of said tract 56 poles to a double chestnut stump in Eldon Walls line thence south with said line 50 poles to a poplar, said Walls corner, thence East with said Walls line 42 poles to a chestnut, Walls corner; thence south with the same 12 poles to black gum, Walls corner. Thence east with the same 12 poles to a stake in the line of the Munday Jones tract. Thence south with the line of said tract 15 poles to a stake in the line of the Mose Hatley Shull tract; thence west with said line 55 poles to a stake, corner of said tract. Thence south 40 poles to a stake in the line of James Billings tract, thence west with the line of said tract 5 poles to a chestnut, corner of said tract. Thence South with the line of said tract 10 poles to a white oak corner of said tract, thence west with the same 45 poles to a stake Eli Billings corner. Thence S 77° W with said Billings line to the beginning, containing 83 acres more or less. Sale at the court house door in Boone, N. C. on Monday the 2nd day of November 1914. J. E. FISHER, Com.

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