

The Watauga Democrat.

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WHAT IT DOESN'T MEAN.

President Taft who in public sessions recently has contributed much enlightening information about governmental affairs speaking before the New Haven Economic Club at its annual banquet at New Haven a few days ago discussed the Monroe doctrine and his remarks on that subject presented a view not generally known, but which is of peculiar interest as pertains to the doctrine.

Taft expressed his belief in the wisdom of maintaining the Monroe doctrine and pointed out that the original declaration of the doctrine was prompted by the hands wish when Canning was foreign minister for a joint declaration of such a policy, and that there since have been frequent intimations by English statesmen that they do not object to it.

Whether the other governments of Europe have acquiesced or not," the ex-President continued, "it is certain that some of them have insisted upon violating it.

The Monroe doctrine," Mr. Taft went on to say, "is a policy of the United States and is not an obligation of international law binding upon any of the countries whose territory and government it seeks to protect. It indeed does it involve an absolute obligation on the part of the United States to enforce it. It rests primarily upon the danger to the interest and safety of the United States. The extent of our intervention to enforce the policy is a matter of our own judgment, with a notice that it covers all America. It therefore follows that the Monroe doctrine so far as it applies to the so-called ABC governments of South America, is now never likely to be passed, first because they have reached such a point that they are able to protect themselves against any European interference, and second because they are so remote from us that a violation of the doctrine with respect to them would be little harmful to our interests and safety.

Mr. Taft said that the doctrine does not contemplate any interference on the part of the United States with the right of a European government to make war upon any American government or to pursue such course in the vindication of its national rights as would be proper under the rules of international law. In this connection he said that it would seem that the United States was not required by the doctrine to object to any warlike measure under the rules of lawful war which England's enemies might make against Canada.

"All that the Monroe doctrine would consistently require of us," he said, "would be to insist that when the war is over, if Germany were successful, she could not take over the territory of Canada and overthrow her government and establish her own there, or take any oppressive measure which would have a similar effect. Should we think that Germany's taking possession of Canadian soil temporarily threatened us in a dangerous way we of course could take such measures to secure our safety as a national policy would dictate; but it would not be an enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, but a national policy."

The suspicion mentioned by Prof. Bingham as cultivated by the press of the South American countries against the United States, Mr. Taft characterized as "utterly unjust," and added: "Is it a reason for us to give up a doctrine that our motives in maintaining it have been miscon-

A Letter From The University.

MR. EDITOR: A great interest in North Carolina is being aroused and maintained in the approaching State-wide contest of the High School Debating Union. This interest embraces in its scope boys and girls, men and women, schools, rural communities, small towns and large cities.

Two hundred and fifty schools, representing 90 counties of the State, with one thousand debaters, all told, now have their earnest attention and effort centered on the triangular debates which will occur on March 26. All of the schools winning both of their triangular debates will send their teams to Chapel Hill on April 9th to compete in the final contest for the Aycock Memorial Cup. This Cup is the trophy which the intercollegiate debaters of the University which wins out finally. It was won in 1913 by the Pleasant Garden high school.

The question to be discussed this year is one of much timeliness: "Resolved, That the United States should adopt the policy of subsidizing its merchant marine engaged in foreign trade." At present only 8.9 per cent. of American shipping is carried under the American flag. The high school debaters in their eager search for vantage ground in the debates will thoroughly thresh out the subsidy as a means of building up the marine. It must be that these debates will have a wonderfully instructive effect upon the 50,000 or more North Carolinians who will make up the total audiences.

As a part of the State University's policy of extending its helpfulness to every section of North Carolina, the High School Debating Union takes high rank. It is safe to say that this series of debates will be the largest in size and most far-reaching in influence of all debate series to be held in the various States of the Union this year.

Inquiries from other States as to the nature and conduct of the Debating Union come regularly to Secretary E. R. Rankin. From the State Universities of Virginia, Florida, Kentucky, and California have come inquiries about North Carolina's system of debating. The University and the high schools have given to the State a debate system which serves as a standard wherever it is known.

S. R. WINTERS.
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Are You rheumatic? Try Sloan's.

If you want quick and real relief from Rheumatism, do what so many thousand other people are doing—whenever an attack comes on, bathe the sore muscle or joint with Sloan's Liniment. No need to rub it in—just apply the liniment to the surface. It is wonderfully penetrating. It goes right to the seat of trouble and draws the pain almost immediately. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25c of any druggist and have it in the house—against colds, sore and swollen joints, lumbago, sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief.

strued by the persons who have so much profited by our enforcing it.

"What we have done in and about Mexico has not been an application of the Monroe doctrine at all. Nothing in the Monroe doctrine requires us to bring about peace in Mexico. If we are forced to intervene it will be justified because we have a right to object to a condition of anarchy in a country immediately adjoining ours.—Landmark.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The National View as to What They May Really Portend.

Rev. E. F. Hargett, in *Charlotte Observer*.

Your Editorial comment in today's *Observer* on Mr. R. O. Alexander's interpretation of prophecy on the "Signs of the Times" is very timely. Evidently Mr. Alexander and others who believe with him that the European war is the beginning of the end, have not made a very close study of political government and the general trend of the current of world events and man's civilization. Judging by the past, the time is ripe for a great political revolution in Europe.

Beginning with the fall of Rome there have been four distinct epochs in European history. The first, known as the Dark Ages, dates from the fall of Rome (A. D. 500) to the Eleventh Century; the second, the age of Revival, from the opening of the Eleventh Century to the discovery of America in 1492; the third, the Era of Reformation, from 1492 to 1648; the fourth, the Era of Political Revolution, from 1648 to 1798. From 1798 to the present has been one of formation of Federal States, territorial expansion, invention and industrial development. Never in the world's history has there been so much done for the progress and the development of the race as within the last 100 years. This is not a new idea of the fulfillment of prophecy, but the working out of the historic evolution and the divine destiny of the race.

The war in Europe today is clearly the end of royal and monarchical government and the coming of democracy, and the federation of States under a government modeled after that of our American. Any one can see that is bound to be the ultimate result or there will be a break in the current of events of the world's history.

Europe, the mother of Nations, has gone to the zenith of her glory in dominating the thought, business and education of the world; her civilization is crumbling; other nations are waking up; Eastern and Western powers are preparing to take out of this world's tragedy today the elements needed to build a newer and better civilization. And as our country is now almost in the center of the civilized world, may it not be that here in this land of the free and the home of the brave, is to be the stage upon which is to be enacted the final drama of a new and better Christian civilization? From the standpoint of Christianity we see that in the last millenium that every 500 years has witnessed a great forward movement of the Church. In the Twelfth Century was the revival of faith among the Waldenses in Southern France and Northern Italy; in the fourteenth Century the giving of the Bible to the world by Wycliff and others; in the Sixteenth Century the Reformation under Martin Luther; in the Eighteenth Century the great revival of Wesley and others.

Now, what is to be the great forward movement of this century? Is it not the Layman's Missionary Movement when the business men in the church are combining their energies and planning to evangelize the world in a generation? The layman's movement is the answer to the call of God in the great onward march of man's civilization as well as our political and spiritual salvation. Let's keep history straight.

"A wise man allows his wife to have the last word first."

Representative Galloway's Visit to Watauga.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: Accompanied by Senator J. E. Lineback, of Avery county, and Hon. A. H. Etheridge, of Dare county, the writer had the pleasure of visiting Western North Carolina and the great Appalachian Training School located at Boone, N. C.

We had never visited your section of the State before, and the trip was most interesting. Being from the level country of Eastern North Carolina, we especially enjoyed the beautiful mountain scenery. "The Land of the Sky" is indeed a great land—a desirable place for men to dwell. We enjoyed feasting on the beautiful red apples and inhaling the pure, invigorating air.

At Elk Park we took a carriage and wound around those beautiful mountains until we reached Boone, the home of the Appalachian Training School. Boone boasts of being the highest county site East of the Rocky Mountains, having an altitude of 3,333 feet. The Appalachian Training School is the highest institution of learning in the South. The plant consists of six principal buildings and a number of small cottages and farm houses. A landscape architect was employed to lay off the campus, which is dotted with beautiful skade trees, and covered with grass and ornamental shrubs.

In this institution we found about three hundred young men and women whose influence will be greatly felt in the progressive movements of North Carolina. The faculty consists of six men and nine women. Each seemed to be peculiarly fitted for his or her work. They are indeed interested in the great work they are doing.

Upon inquiry we found that the boys pay \$7.50 and the girls \$6.50 per month for board, which has been found to be the actual cost of board. The products of the farm, orchard and garden are utilized by the school, which accounts for such cheap board. Having the above advantages, the cost of board at the Appalachian Training School will always be cheap compared to the cost at other similar institutions.

The location and advantages of the institution are especially inviting to any young man or woman seeking mental training. The climate is good, the water is pure, coming directly from the mountain springs, and the student is free from the inviting temptations to dissipation, so often offered by large towns and cities.

Long will we remember the day we spent in Boone. A more hospitable people we never knew. Kind words and pleasant smiles seem to characterize the people of Western North Carolina.

All the people of Watauga and adjoining counties are proud of the Appalachian Training School. It is indeed a great institution, situated at the right place. We trust that its great accomplishments may increase and that it will soon be our good fortune to visit the school again.

J. C. GALLOWAY.
Grimesland, N. C.

No Use to Try and Wear Out Your Cough. It Will Wear You Out Instead.

Thousands keep on suffering with coughs and colds through neglect and delay. Why make yourself an easy prey to serious ailments and epidemics as the result of a neglected cold? Coughs and colds sap your strength and vitality unless checked in their early stages. Dr. King's New Discovery is what you need—the first dose helps. Your head clears up, you breathe freely and you feel much better. Buy a bottle today and start taking it once.

Proper Treatment for Biliousness.

For a long time Miss Lula Skelton, Churchville, New York, was bilious and had sick headaches and dizzy spells. Chamberlain's Tablets were the only thing that gave her permanent relief. Obtainable everywhere.

Lumber for Sale!

We now have our steam saw mill located about one mile above Winkler's mill, and can fill bills on short notice. Lumber delivered if wanted.

W. L. HAYNES & BRO.

Notice!

North Carolina, Watauga County. By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust, executed on the 29th day of June, 1908, by E. F. Potter and wife to W. E. Johnson trustee for W. H. Jones, to secure the payment of the sum of \$240.00, which deed of trust being duly recorded in Book O, page 44, of the Register of Deeds of Watauga county, I will on the 23rd day of March, 1915, at 1 o'clock p. m., sell for cash to the highest bidder at the court house in Boone N. C. to satisfy a balance of \$240.00 due on said debt, the following described real estate, to wit: Lying and being in the county of Watauga, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of J. O. J. Potter, Abe Potter and others, and bounded as follows: On the water of Stringers Fork of the North Fork of New River, beginning on a stake about 8 feet west of a buckeye stump, corner of J. O. J. Potter, then S 86 W 58 poles to a stake, then S 20 E 17 poles to a stake at a fence, then N 61 E 24 poles to a stake, then N 45 E to a stake by the road side, then N 59 W with said road 28 poles to a poplar tree, then W with said road 26 poles to a poplar tree, then N 40 W 16 poles to the beginning 12 7 8 acres, more or less. This being the tract of land deeded by J. M. Barker and wife and J. F. Hicks and wife to Zions Bach Mining Co. This 18th day of February, 1915.

W. E. JOHNSON, Trustee.
Councill & Bauguess, Atty's.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, County of Watauga, Superior Court, Spring Term, 1915. John B. Earp, Plaintiff, vs. Nora Earp Defendant.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Watauga county for divorce from the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between the Plaintiff and the Defendant, and the said Defendant will take notice that she is required to appear at the Spring term of the Superior Court of this county, to be held on the third Monday after the first Monday in March, 1915, at the court house in said county of Watauga then and there to answer or demur to the complaint in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint. This Jan. 29, 1915.

W. D. FARTHING, C. S. C.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed on the 17th day of August 1914, by Lee Eller, et al., to me and in favor of Finley & Hendren and recorded on August 26, 1914, in Book S, p. 248, office of Register of Deed of Watauga county, I will on Monday, March 22nd, 1915, at the court house door in Boone, N. C., offer for sale at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the lands conveyed in said Deed of Trust, that is to say, the interests of Lee Eller, Don Eller and in said lands are described as follow: Beginning on a white oak on bank of Flower's Branch Chanie Payns corner, running N 80 poles to a chestnut in R. L. Wagner's line, thence up a ridge a north course, with a conditional line and fence, 110 poles, more or less, to chestnut, thence W 66 poles to a chestnut oak, thence S 38 poles to a black gum, thence W 4 poles to a black gum, thence near a south course 4 poles, more or less to a rock on the South bank of the public road, A. A. Eller's corner, thence down said road with A. A. Eller's line, 40 poles, more or less to a stake in Flowers Branch, thence down the meanders of the branch, with A. A. Eller's line, 140 poles, more or less, to the beginning, containing 100 acres more or less. Said Deed of Trust is now past due. Hour of sale to be between 10 a. m., and 3 p. m. This Feb. 10, 1915.

H. A. CRANOR, Trustee.

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