

The Watauga Democrat.

VOL. XXIX.

BOONE WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1918.

NO. 43.

Germany "Out of Order."

The convict arises to suggest that he be allowed to fix the sentence.

Time was when peace talk from Germany was mighty interesting in America and constituted "big news," because it carried the possibility, at least in the minds of the reading public, that it might lead to negotiations that would bring the war to an end. But that time has passed. Germany a long time ago "sinned away her day of grace." No longer is America seriously interested in anything Germany has to say on the subject of peace or conference or negotiations looking toward bringing the war to an end. It is not peace that America wants now; it is victory first, then peace. America has already invested too much in this war to think of peace—any peace except that to be obtained through a complete victory we would not be getting our "money's worth." America has gone too far now to talk of peace—the time for thinking of peace has passed. The thought uppermost in the American mind now is to victory not peace. Let us win victory and then it will be time enough so think and talk about peace. Then we can have peace—Peace worth while—peace that will endure.

This being the American frame of mind, the Government has the people of this country in general to give any serious consideration to Germany's latest suggestion, made to the Spanish government, for a peace conference. Even less is this country prepared to consider seriously the terms set forth by the German Government. At the best the terms could not be considered by the American and Allied Governments for a moment. But aside from that, the time has passed for Germany to propose terms of peace. The day has gone when Germany might have had a voice in naming the terms. Prussianism should not have any part in naming the terms when the time comes for making peace. That should be the exclusive task of the American and Allied governments. The German Government's part should be to accept whatever is handed to it. The German Government long ago forfeited its right to have any voice in the terms upon which the war will be closed. The program now is to crush Prussian militarism and then, and not until then, let the American and Allied Governments gather around the conference table, agree upon a program for all the Nations, American, Entente and Teutonic, and having agreed and framed the terms and treaties, hand out to Germany a copy of the program she is to follow.

Germany has no more right to a place at the council table of peace or to have any voice in the arrangement of a peace or to have any voice in the arrangement of a peace program than a prisoner convicted of the most dastardly and heinous crime ever committed by mortal man has to take a seat with the judge on the bench in court and take part in making up his sentence.—The Charlotte Observer.

The Joy of Living.

To enjoy life we must have good health. No one can reasonably hope to get much real pleasure out of life when his bowels are clogged a good share of the time and the poisons that should be expelled are absorbed into the system, producing headache and indigestion. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets will move the bowels, strengthen the digestion and give you a chance to realize the real joy of living. Try it at once.

Burying American Dead.

Paris Correspondence Associated Press.

Thousands of miles from their maternal hearth, the American dead, heroes of the second battle of the Marne who have succumbed from grievous wounds in Paris hospitals, are mourned daily by French mothers or sisters who have felt the sorrow of the kindred of these heroes.

Daily the funerals leave the city hospitals for the little cemetery dedicated to Americans by the city of Suresnes, located on a hill to the west of Paris overlooking the capital. Daily the Republican guard in their picturesque and historic attire marches forth to the funeral to bestow France's regard upon these Americans. American marines act as the guard of honor and though no volley is fired because it is forbidden by the French authorities, the American bugler sounds taps.

A service is first held in the little chapel in the hospital. Protestant chaplains officiate over the dead of their faith and Catholic priests over theirs. The hospital organization such as can be spared including nurses, orderlies, clerks, doctors, attend the service.

The bodies are borne from the chapel to ponderous army motor trucks. As each body is brought to the conveyance, the Republican guard and the marines execute "present arms." When all the dead have been placed upon their military bier, the procession to the cemetery starts. At the head are the chaplains in motor cars. Then follow the motor trucks and last the guard of honor.

The coffins are draped with American flags. Each one bears two wreaths, one given by the republic of France and another by the city of Paris. Tricolor ribbons bind the wreaths. In letters of gold, the ribbons are marked "Aux Defenseurs de la Patrie."

The little procession winds its way along the boulevards. The French know its significance. Without exception, as it passes, every pedestrian stops, uncovers and bows in homage to the American heroes.

Reaching the summit of the hill of Suresnes, the interment of the bodies begins. A crowd of French mothers and sisters gathers at the graves. They reverently listen to the chaplain pronounce the last words, and heavy of heart, they feel the sorrows of those thousands of miles away.

The American bugler takes his place and slowly sounds "taps." At the final note, the command is given and the military escort returns to its post in the city. The little crowd of mothers and sisters repair to their homes with thoughts of the mothers and sisters in America.

The Suresnes cemetery is the gift of the Suresnes municipality to the American army. It is beautifully situated in the midst of a cluster of trees. The walks are arranged in the form of a cross.

Mrs. Burne's Letter.

Here is a letter that is certain to prove of interest to people in this vicinity, as cases of this sort occur in almost every neighborhood, and people should know what to do in like circumstances.

"Savannah, Mo., Oct. 12, '16. "I used a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy about nine years ago and it cured me of flux (dysentery). I had another attack of the same complaint some three or four years ago and a few doses of this remedy cured me. I have recommended Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy to dozens of people since I first used."

Sorghum for Sugar.

(Extension Farm News.)

If farmers of North Carolina are to do any part in aiding the sugar shortage now confronting the country and the world in general, they must pay more attention to the proper cultivation of the sorghum plant and its utilization to make syrup.

The division of agronomy of the North Carolina Experiment Station now has a special agent, Mr. M. W. Hensel of the office of sugar plant investigations at Washington, who is now devoting his entire time to the production of sugar plants in North Carolina. He states that sorghum syrup is one of the best substitutes obtainable in this State, and that every county in the State can and should produce enough of this product to supply its own needs, if not more.

It is now too late to increase the acreage for this year, but careful attention to cultivation, harvesting and manufacture into syrup of that already planted will materially increase the product. Careful experiments have shown that proper methods of cultivation will increase both the yield and the sugar content.

Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants appear and should be frequent and thorough but shallow. The feeding roots of the sorghum are near the surface of the soil and are injured by deep cultivation.

The plants should be thinned when about six inches high to the desired number. The number of plants to any given distance or row must be determined by distance between rows, the fertility of the soil, and, to a certain extent, by the variety of sorghum.

To secure a strong plant that will withstand winds, to get a large yield as well as sugar content, the rows should in most soils be three and a half feet apart. In this case the plants should be five or six inches apart in the row, when planted in drills, or when planted in hills, ten to twelve inches apart, with two to four plants to the hill.

The plants should be kept free from grass and weeds, especially when they are growing. The surface of the soil should be kept loose by stirring as soon after each rain as the ground is sufficiently dry. The loose soil acts as much in retaining moisture, and the stirring after rains kills the growing weeds and grass before they have time to do any damage.

Shallow cultivation may be profitably continued until the plants begin to head, provided always that care be taken not to injure or destroy the surface feeding roots.

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreadful disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the muscular surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Remedy that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The Indians in France.

The American Indians in France quickly adjust themselves to conditions of the country, says a dispatch from American army headquarters on the Marne. They soon became just as cunning as in their native Western haunts. This is illustrated by an incident that occurred when the Germans were withdrawing across the Marne. Indian scouts, with Americans, were sent over the river to ascertain the German movements and other details.

At one crossing three Indians improvised a raft and chained it to the north side of the Marne. They hid the raft and then started on an exploring expedition. The Germans discovered strange footprints on the river bank, and came upon the raft. They awaited the Indians return. But after, after reconnoitering, the Indians approached their hidden raft cautiously, and scenting trouble made a hasty retreat.

The Germans realized that these strange red men were not of their kind, and must therefore be an enemy, and began firing. The Indians ran through the woods like deer, and finally struck for the water, in an endeavor to reach the south side.

—These Indians reared along the river swim like Hawaiians and are able to remain below the surface for a long time. The Germans saw splashes in the water and began firing. The Indians dived and swam down stream under water. When they came to the surface for air they brought up a handful of clay, which they grabbed from the river bottom and with this they camouflaged their heads and face while on the surface for a brief breathing spell.

Finally the Indians reached the south bank far below the Germans, the current assisting them very materially. Then they crawled back and peered through the bushes and watched the Germans seeking the bronzed figures, who apparently had been drowned. The Germans, thoroughly angered, shot the raft to pieces.

Save The Calves.

Statesville Landmark.

The Landmark has been asked more than once to protest against the sale of calves. The sale of young calves to the butchers—especially the shipment to the cities—has become quite an industry. The objection is of course that we need, for soil improvement and for economic betterment, to build up the cattle industry in this section, and that we can never accomplish this so long as the calves are sold and shipped away.

But protesting seems to do no good. A few years ago agitation of this matter because quite acute and the legislature actually passed a law to prohibit the shipment or slaughter of calves under certain ages and conditions. The law applied only to certain counties. It has probably been repealed, or is ignored, which is quite the North Carolina custom. If we lose interest in the law we ignore it.

The calf owners of course proceed on the theory that one has a right to do as he will with his own. He may have legally, not always morally, and what may be lawful is not always expedient. Selling the calves, especially when pasture and feed is scarce, may appear the best thing to do; for some calf-owners probably it is. But as a general economic proposition thinking people must admit that it is wrong; that Ireland and the county's citizenship will be greatly benefited if the calves generally are allowed to grow and multiply until the

It Does Not Bother Him.

"The war ain't botherin' me. It's none of my business. Maybe them Germans will sink a lot of ships but they ain't my ships, and maybe they'll bomb a few Yankee towns along the coast, but we won't never see any Germans around here. If they'll let me alone, I'm going to let them alone. No, I ain't going to buy any war stamps, I reckon."

These are the words of a good man—honest and upright in his little way of life. We say that of him because we know him well. He's a well-to-do farmer, whose life is lived far from the maddening crowd. Indeed, he could not be more aloof and remote from this sorely troubled world of ours, if he lived on the tail of Halley's comet.

He knows that he is getting four times as much for his cotton as he got in the fall of 1914 when this world war began three times as much for his tobacco, and twice as much for his corn and wheat, poultry, eggs and butter; but he thinks these fine prices are all in the natural course of events. That the war we are waging against Germany has anything to do with the high prices he's getting for his farm products does not occur to him for a moment.

And so he is not really bothering about this war. The fighting is too far off. He has no sons of draft age and he is sure that he and his are safely beyond the reach of it. And so they are. Let us hope—cannon, shells, and poison gas considered. Not even an 80-mile gun is ever likely to destroy his home.

Nevertheless he is in the war, whether he realizes it or not. Getting him to realize it has been our very hardest job during the drive of National War Stamp week.—News Letter.

The Men Who Serve.

Money-making is no longer the prime concern of American business. It is a question of service now, and we are all serving under the same banner of freedom and democracy.

The aristocracy of the future will not be the aristocracy of birth or wealth, but of men who serve, who do things for their country and their fellow men. The great prize to be won by men of ambition today is not money but recognition as members of the aristocracy of service; the aristocracy that is open to every man, instead of the old dead-and-gone aristocracy that was open to those of particular birth or great wealth.—Charles Schwab.

Chamberlain's Tablets.

These tablets are intended especially for stomach trouble, biliousness and constipation. If you have any trouble of this sort give them a trial and realize for yourself what a first class medicine will do for you. They only cost a quarter.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Noah Isaacs, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to come forward and present them to the undersigned within twelve months from this date, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 10th day of July, 1918.

N. L. MAST, Adm'r.

herds of cattle cover the hills. Education on this subject, especially through the farmers' organizations, is the remedy. Line upon line and precept upon precept is the way these things are brought about.

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