

The Watauga Democrat.

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NO. 1.

GERMANY'S COLLAPSE.

It is evidently at hand, as indicated by the late reports from America. The German government has asked for just that which the Allies have invited to state their terms, pending which the conditions of an armistice shall be established. Germany is on her knees!

The news columns today carry descriptive matter of remarkable similarity but from widely separated points. Reports of the scenes marking the German retreat from in front of the advancing Allies bear striking resemblance to the reports of the flame and smoke and explosions that made up the terrifying scenes around the New Jersey munitions plant. In fact, the press reporter could not refrain from comparing the New Jersey scenes to those across the water, and we should say it was altogether appropriate. The descriptive coincidence also lays emphasis upon the tremendous impetus given the German retreat. It has become a retreat to some extent unrestrained, as the great fires springing up from Douai and Cambrai and many towns in the region under evacuation would indicate. The Germans do not expect to come that way again and they are laying waste on every hand. Towns are being fired and stores of munitions destroyed, and from Allied positions can be observed the extraordinary pandemonium a defeated and harassed army can construct around itself. The inhabitants of villages which have been held by the Germans for four years have been driven before the retreating army back toward deeper refuge in Germany and in the wake of the retiring enemy is a great reign of confusion and flame and smoking ruins. The German Army has reached the stage of demoralized withdrawal, and still the relentless pursuer grants the fleeing Germans no moment of rest. The Hindenburg line has vanished like a rope of sand and the pursuit is gathering momentum instead of slackening. General Foch is throwing the weight of all his forces against the Germans wherever a stand is undertaken and he is moving steadily toward the German frontier with a pressure that the Germans seem unable to resist. The German concern now is not so much to stop the Allies as to get safely, for the moment at least, beyond reach of the Allies.

In the week's fighting Southern troops took a distinguished part. The fighting for Cambrai and St. Quentin was the most desperate of the war and in this North Carolina, South Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee troops were engaged, these troops had an important hand in the destruction of the Hindenburg line in that section. Between the Meuse and the Aire Rivers the Americans further distinguished themselves. It is now the American contract to reduce the much vaunted Kriemhild defense against which they are throwing their full weight.

On the northern sections of the battle lines the successes of the week were particularly notable. Ypres and Dixmude were brought into the Allied zone and 75 square miles of Belgian territory was reclaimed, throwing the German bases at Zebrugge and Ostend open to so great a menace as to set the Germans to a serious consideration of the question of evacuation. No definite peace move is reported from Turkey, but there are indications that the

The War Settlement.

Statesville Landmark. It is the American boost that we are fighting this war not for territorial or commercial gain, but to preserve liberty, not only for our own country but for the world. Every time he makes a public address President Wilson states that fact more clearly. In his new York his statement was emphatic and clear that terms of settlement of this war when it is ended must mean "impartial justice in every item of the settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; and not only impartial justice but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with." It must be a justice, continues the President, that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned; and there must be no leagues or alliances or combinations or boycotts within the general or common family. All must be on a fair and equal basis and the agreement must be made public in its entirety. There must not be hereafter any secret treaties among nations. When these agreements are made, at the same time there must be an agreement on conditions that will enforce the terms of settlement, so that any who may fall away, who may fail to live up to the terms, can be disciplined.

There is an ideal condition, and if the war is not settled on that basis there will be no permanent peace. Heretofore greed for territory and for commercial gain, secret alliances and combinations, have been the source of practically all foreign wars. Under these conditions the mercy of the strong. The weak nations had to give special privileges to the strong, had often to barter their independence and self-respect, to secure protection against others who would despoil them. Strong nations combined and oppressed the weak; and constantly there was a struggle, not for the rights nor for the betterment of the people, but to build up a strong power, to make a nation all-powerful. Too often to do that, the masses were so heavily burdened that they were practically enslaved.

Will this world-war end all that? Will liberty and justice be guaranteed to all and the weak protected against the strong? That will be the way if President Wilson has his way. It is possible that some of our allies may not yield ready assent to this plan. They have been accustomed to taking from the enemy all they could and they may prefer the old methods; but it is believed that the idea of world democracy has so permeated mankind since this war began, that Mr. Wilson's plan of settlement will appeal to the people of the world and will be accepted. No matter if the terms be objectionable to some of the rulers, who will be slow to yield the autocratic ideas under which they had lived.

Of course the final settlement will mean territorial changes and indemnities in many cases, but that will be in the form of restoration and payment for that wrongfully taken in the past—either during the present war or at some prior period. It will not mean a bargaining for peace, making concessions only to secure a peace which could not be lasting.

Austrians are turning their minds in that direction. Allied investment of Bulgaria is proceeding according to understood plans, and there is reason to expect negotiations of consequence in other quarters during the present week.—Charlotte Observer.

Save Now.

Speaking in New York in behalf of the Fourth Liberty Loan, Secretary McAdoo called attention to the fact that not all the billions we are spending for the war are for destructive purposes. We can't lick the Kaiser and establish liberty in the world unless we do spend billions. But among the material benefits we will have after the war, for which money is being spent now, will be the greatest merchant fleet in the world, with wharves and terminal facilities to accommodate it, and that investment will be of immeasurable value to the American people. Furthermore, out of \$30,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year, more than one-fourth—\$8,000,000 to \$9,000,000—will represent loans to allies, and these and all other loans will be returned with interest. Continuing, Mr. McAdoo said:

"Wages and salaries are higher in America today than ever before in its history. Those who spend everything they earn are not only living in a fool's paradise, but they are doing a grievous injury to their country. They are living in a fool's paradise because the same degree of prosperity cannot be expected to continue upon the return of peace, when the inevitable readjustments of all industries must take place; and they are doing their country a grievous injury because it is only by saving that we can provide our government with the money which it must have to buy the essential supplies for our military forces. Every dollar saved now and invested in Liberty bonds will be worth much more when peace comes again."

That fact needs to be stressed; and while it applies especially to wage-earners, it applies to people of small means in all lines. The era of high prices may continue for a little time after the war, but that an era of low prices will come is as certain as night follows day. When the armies are disbanded and all the munition factories and other war industries shut down, millions of men will return to civilian employment. In many cases, thru readjustments by the employment of women and labor-saving devices, there will be fewer places for men. While there will be new industries and new developments, it stands to reason that there will be an abundance of labor, if not a surplus, for a time after the war. That will mean a decrease in wages as well as a decrease in the cost of living. Then the dollar will increase in purchasing power, probably twice what it is today.

Therefore, the man who economizes and saves now and invests his savings wisely, will be wise. He will have a "stake" when the "rainy day" comes. If he invests in government bonds he will find the bonds appreciating in value. Not only will the interest payments come twice a year as regular as the sun, but the bonds will be the same as real money which they represent, for they can be used just as real money can be used.—Landmark.

A BILLIOUS ATTACK.

When you have a bilious attack your liver fails to perform its functions. You become constipated. The food you eat ferments in your stomach instead of digesting. This inflames the stomach and causes nausea, vomiting and a terrible headache. Take three of Chamberlain's Tablets. They will tone up your liver, clean out your stomach and you will soon be as well as ever. They only cost a quarter.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
100% PURELY VEGETABLE
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Apple Syrup Or Condensed Cider.

Boil down cider gives a product with a decided acid flavor; to remove this, it is necessary to add carbonate or milk of lime to the cider.

Method of making Apple Syrup:—To make one gallon of syrup, it is necessary to have seven gallons of apple cider. Stir into this five ounces of powdered calcium carbonate (carbonate of lime) obtainable at drug stores in the form of precipitated chalk or powdered marble dust.

Heat the cider and allow it to boil for a few minutes. As the cider will foam slightly, it is necessary to use a vessel at least one-third larger than the volume of cider. Pour the cider, after boiling, into glass vessels, preferably half gallon fruit jars, which permit the condition of the liquid to be observed. Allow the liquid to set until perfectly clear. This will take several hours. When the liquid is perfectly clear and shows a distinct sediment at the bottom, gently pour off the clear portion into a preserving kettle filling the kettle only one-third full to allow for boiling.

Add to the clear liquid a level teaspoonful of the carbonate of lime stirring thoroughly. Allow the liquid to boil rapidly until it is reduced to one gallon, or one seventh of the original volume. Test the liquid by cooling a small portion rapidly and cease cooking when it has reached the consistency of maple syrup. The aim is to have a thin syrup rather than one that will candy.

Pour into sterilized bottles or jars, set the vessels into buckets or tubs of hot water to allow the syrup to cool slowly, this is very important if a clear product is desired. A fireless cooker or wash boiler is good to do this cooling. When the syrup is cooled to room temperature, a white sediment will be seen in the bottom of jars. This is a harmless compound formed from the lime and acid of the apples.

Pour the clear syrup into a kettle and heat to nearly boiling, pour into sterilized jars or bottles; seal air tight.

The above directions were copied from "Successful Canning and Preserving," by Miss Ola Powell, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Assistant in Home Demonstration Work.

Thousands of bushels of apples are going to waste in Western North Carolina. The housekeepers have dried and canned and dried all summer and the farmer has sold all he has labor and time to gather. The apple crop was a failure in the Central and Eastern part of the State and the housekeepers are asking for names of western farmers who have apples to sell. The farmers are anxious to sell the surplus but say that barrels are scarce and expensive, being 75c. to \$1. each. One farmer said that he would sell his apples for 25c. per bushel if the purchaser would come and pick them up and carry them away.

In view of the shortage of sugar, the directions above should prove of value, in utilizing the surplus apples and furnishing a healthful sweet for the tables.

It is decided that every housewife in Western North Carolina make up at least one batch of this syrup for her pantry and test out its merits.

MRS. M. M. HENLEY,
District Home Dem. Agent.

DAY & STAMPER,

FARM BROKERS
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The United States Food Administration says that because of the diminishing of the herds Europe will face serious food shortage for years after peace is achieved.

A WORD WITH WOMEN.

Valuable Advice for Boone Readers.

Many a woman endures with noble patience the daily misery of backache, pains about the hips, blue, nervous spells, dizziness and urinary disorders, hopeless of relief because she doesn't know what is the matter. It is not true that every pain in the back or hips is trouble peculiar to the sex. Often when the kidneys get congested and inflamed, such aches and pains follow. Then help the weakened kidneys. Don't expect them to get well alone.

Doan's Kidney Pills have won the praise of thousands of women. They are endorsed right in this locality. Read this woman's convincing statement:

Mrs. C. E. Huffman, 601 Chestnut Ave., Hickory, N. C., says: "I suffered a lot from my back and kidneys. I was in such bad shape I could hardly straighten up after stooping. The pain in my back couldn't have been more severe if someone had run a knife into me. I couldn't sleep and felt miserable. Doan's Kidney Pills removed the pains in my back and made me feel like a different person."

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same Mrs. Huffman has publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, New York.

"Victory means more to those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow than any other class."—Lloyd George.

\$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.

CURE FOR DYSINTERY.

Your grocer is pledged to full co-operation in the Food Administration program. Are you helping his pledge?

CURE FOR DYSINTERY.

While I was in Ashland, Kansas, a gentleman overheard me speaking of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes William Whitelaw, of Des Moines Iowa. "He told me in detail of what it had done for his family, but more especially his daughter who was lying at the point of death with a violent attack of dysintery, and had been given up by her family physician. Some of the neighbors advised him to give Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, which he did, and fully believes that by doing so saved the life of his child. He stated that he had also used this remedy himself with equally gratifying results."

If we have sugar by spoonfuls we can send it by shipfuls to "our boys."

FOR SALE: A few second hand Ford 5 passenger cars for sale; 1917 and '18 models. First class condition. Watauga Motor Co., Valle Crucis, N. C.

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