

The Watauga Democrat

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BOYS' CHRISTMAS BOXES.

Only One Package to a Soldier and How It is to Be Sent.

Regulations governing the shipping of Christmas parcels to army men in service overseas by relatives in this country have just been completed, following a series of conference between officials of the war department, the post office department and the Red Cross. Under the plan worked out every American soldier in a foreign land will be permitted to receive one package containing Christmas gifts from the United States.

The navy department has a separate arrangement to enable men in that branch of the service on duty abroad to obtain holiday boxes from loved ones at home.

Relatives and friends who are planning to make Christmas for the soldiers in the war zones as merry as conditions will permit, should bear in mind that each soldier is entitled to but one of these packages. The war department will not accept more than one parcel for each man. It is expected that approximately two million of these packages will be sent abroad and the amount of shipping space provided for their transportation will not permit of any deviation from the "One parcel a man rule."

The men themselves will decide who is to send these parcels. They are now receiving Christmas-parcel labels with instructions to mail these labels to the person in this country from whom they wish to receive the holiday box. To avoid any chance of duplication, each soldier gets but one of these labels. Packages that do not bear these labels will not be accepted. In the event of this label being lost it cannot be replaced. No Christmas parcels will be accepted for shipment after November 20. The cardboard boxes, or cartons, to be provided for these parcels are 3x4x9 inches in size. When packed, wrapped and ready for mailing these boxes must not weigh more than three pounds.

The American Red Cross has agreed to provide these cardboard boxes and to supervise their distribution to relatives of the soldiers who present the proper Christmas parcel-label credential. The distribution of the cartons will be made by Red Cross branches throughout the country. It will be incumbent upon the person receiving one of these boxes to return it when filled, but unwrapped, to the collection point designated by the Red Cross. Here it will be inspected by the Red Cross inspectors authorized to exclude any article barred by the postal authorities, after which the box will be shipped. In short, the Red Cross is responsible for the distribution, receipt at designated points, the inspection and mailing of the boxes.

The following is an outline of the procedure to be followed by persons planning to send one of these parcels abroad:

On receiving one of these Christmas parcel labels it should be presented at the nearest chapter, branch or auxiliary headquarters of the Red Cross, where the holder will receive a carton. These labels are not expected to reach this country before November 1, but by that time each Red Cross branch will have its allotment of boxes based on the number of soldiers in service overseas from that community.

These boxes may be filled with any combination of articles, except those on the list barred by the postal officials. The articles prohibited are all intoxicating

liquors, all inflammable material including friction matches and any composition likely to ignite or explode (cigarette lighters come under this classification), liquids, and fragile articles improperly packed. Under the postal regulations no note or message or written matter of any kind will be permitted to remain in the boxes. In addition to the foregoing list of prohibited articles, relatives and friends of the soldiers are urged to bear this in mind when preparing Christmas parcels:

Do not put anything in the package which will not keep fresh until Christmas.

Pack dried fruits and other food products in small tin or wooden boxes.

Give preference to hard candy over chocolates, unless the latter are enclosed in heavy wrappers. Soft chocolates are easily crushed and may spoil the other contents.

Do not put articles packed in glass in the package.

Gifts should be wrapped in khaki-colored handkerchiefs, twenty-seven inches square.

When the package has been packed it should be taken unwrapped and unsealed, together with the label and sufficient stamps, to the nearest collection center designated by the Red Cross. After the package has passed the inspection of the Red Cross representatives, as to contents and weight, and been wrapped in stout paper; the Christmas label bearing the address of the man for whom it is intended, is placed on it. The person sending the package, in the presence of the Red Cross worker, is required to affix stamps sufficient to carry it to Hoboken, N. J. The postal charges are to be at the rate of fourth class or parcel post zone rate. A label certifying that the inspection has been completed by the Red Cross, is placed on the package which is left in the custody of the Red Cross, until delivered to the postal authorities.

The Navy Department has issued the following instructions regarding the shipping of Christmas packages to sailors in home waters and abroad:

(a) Packages forwarded by parcel post for men in the Navy must comply with the postal regulations and should be enclosed in substantial boxes with hinged or screw top cover to facilitate opening and inspecting.

(b) All boxes shipped by express are limited to twenty lbs. in weight, should measure not more than two cubic feet in volume, be of wood, well strapped and have a hinge or screw top to facilitate opening and inspecting.

(c) All mail matter should be addressed as now prescribed by the postal regulations. All express packages should be forwarded in care of Supply Officer, Fleet Supply Base, 29th Street and Third Avenue, South Brooklyn, N. Y.

(d) No perishable food product other than those enclosed in cans or glass jars should be packed in parcels post or express shipments.

A BILLIOUS ATTACK.

When 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 feel as well as ever. They only cost a quarter.

AN APPEAL TO ALL PATRIOTIC CITIZENS

To the Voters of North Carolina:
The most important forward step proposed in the recent history of our Commonwealth comes up for your action. Tuesday, November 5th.

On that day each voter is privileged to cast a ballot reading "FOR SIX MONTHS SCHOOL TERM"

This is not a compulsory attendance law, but means simply that the Constitution of North Carolina will hereafter guarantee to keep open the school doors for at least a six-month school term in every school district in our poorest as well as in our richest counties.

Manifestly the State Conventions of both Republican and Democratic parties endorsed this proposed amendment in their platforms. Now let us not have merely a large, but as nearly as possible, a unanimous vote.

To all the world, on November 5th, let the proud message be sent that not only has our State taken this mighty forward step, but that it has declared for it almost as one man. To every voter—Democratic, Republican, and Independent—speaking in behalf of our common love for our home State, we appeal. Let us have no negative votes on this great forward movement. If any man in any community cannot vote for the measure, let him just pass the box by.

Let every voter remember to ask for the "FOR SIX MONTHS SCHOOL TERM" ballot when he goes to the polls, and let North Carolina report no negative votes on such a progressive and vitally important educational policy.

Respectfully submitting,

C. H. Biddle
Chairman of the State
J. G. Joyner
State Representative
Frank A. Lindsey
Chairman of the State
J. D. Mason
Chairman of the State

Raleigh, N. C., October 24, 1918.

Closing Chapters Being Written.

(Editorial in Sunday Charlotte Observer.)

To write a war editorial for this morning's paper is to write of a series of events in a stage of formulation. These include consideration by the Turkish Government of formally surrendering its armies and getting out of the war on any conditions which Great Britain might grant. Next, the Austria-Hungary Government seems determined on pulling out from alliance with Germany and securing the best terms for separate peace that may be procured. There are indications that the Austrian Army is itself the most potent factor in the peace talk. It may prove true that arrangements toward the acceptance of peace for Austria have gone so far as partial demobilization of the armies. It may be accepted as a fact that arrangements for peace not only for Turkey, but for Austria and Hungary are by this time well in hand and that the closing of the week may find them out of the war, with Germany engaged in the consideration of her own situation alone and friendless. It has not yet developed in just what manner the note from the President has been received in Germany. The document has given pause to the German Government, which has evidently adopted a policy of inviting a statement of the manner of peace the Allied councils will be willing to give it, knowing full well in advance what these terms will be. Germany is resorting to every conceivable move to ward off the coming of the final interview, meanwhile making preparations which betray her approach, step by step, to the inevitable. Neither her government nor her people are discussing rejection of peace terms, nor are they contending that Germany may yet win. The burden of their thoughts is centered on the character of the peace that is to be forced on them. They are shortly to come into an undiscussable knowledge of the peace contract. Their feigned ignorance of Allied intentions and of what Allied peace really means for them is so thinly camouflaged as to be easily understandable by the outside world. We could not blame Germany for coming to the rack like a rebellious heifer.

Events on the war front are developing no encouragement to German hopes. Her War Lords

have been making the greatest possible concentration of troops against threatened portions of their lines, but the best opposition Germany can develop is being steadily and surely overcome. Her armies are being beaten back with increasing losses in men killed and captured and in war material abandoned to capture. To add to German discomfort is the development of an aggressive offensive by the Italian section and results which are bringing demoralization to the Austrian troops. It has been a difficult matter to keep track day by day with the inroads the Allied armies are making on the Kaiser's lines and of their successive gains in territory in the direction of the German border, but General March has made a comprehensive statement which will aid to a clearer understanding. Since July 18 when the Allied push began, the Germans have been cleared away from 7,000 square miles of soil in Belgium and France. Four thousand square miles of this territory has been liberated from German occupation within the past week. This latter fact indicates the momentum the Allied drive has gained.

The war situation is good: the opening of no week since the war began found it quite so good as it stands today. The peace prospect might be described as "assured." The country now knows the exact nature of the peace which Germany will sign up for. It is now only a question as to the exact day on which the great tidings are to be proclaimed!

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."

FOR SALE: One pair 1 year old lay mules. Good size for age. If interested see or write W. L. Coffey, Sands, N. C.

Sulphur Good Influenza Preventative.

The following appeared in a recent issue of the Asheville Citizen: A leading doctor in the state of Georgia, who has passed unscathed thru a serious yellow fever epidemic, is authority for the statement that a little sulphur placed in the shoes each day is a positive preventative for Spanish influenza. This preventative is suggested in an article in a recent issue of the Atlanta Constitution.

The use of sulphur in this manner is not an all together new thing in this city, for at least one colored woman in the city has been using it since the present epidemic started here. This woman was in the office of W. S. Hyams, clerk of the United States District court a few days ago, and in discussing the situation with him she was told by Mr. Hyams that she should use a gargle every day to keep well.

"I does it, yes sir, I does it. Every morning I shakes a little sulphur in my shoes. It shore is the stuff to gargle with."

The article from the Constitution follows:

Put a small amount of sulphur in each shoe every morning and good-by influenza.

This is the remedy offered to the people of Atlanta by a Georgia doctor who has been practicing in Dixie for forty years and who went through the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans in 1897 unscathed.

His account of the successful trials of this remedy follows:

"In the early eighties I moved to Louisiana to practice medicine, and remained in the town where I first located for nearly twenty years. The town in which I located was in the southwestern portion of the state and had large sugar and lumber industries, therefore I met many traveling men, and one in particular I remember from Memphis Tenn., who told me one evening that he had nursed yellow fever and cholera in all stages, had assisted in burying the dead, and that all the precaution he ever took was to sprinkle sulphur in his shoes every morning during the epidemic and that he had never contracted the disease; furthermore, every one he told about it and who had tried it, not a single one had had the disease.

"In 1897 we had an epidemic of yellow fever, and remembering what this gentleman had told me I tried it, notwithstanding I had very little confidence in it. I shall never regret having tried it, for I escaped the fever, although I nursed it in all its stages during the entire epidemic. Now what has this to do with influenza? It has the same to do with it that it had to do with yellow fever and cholera—kill the germ. I believe when the system is thoroughly saturated with the sulphur, as suggested, it will prevent the germs of any disease from attacking the system. There is no doubt that sulphur will penetrate the system readily, for when one takes sulphur in the system and has a silver dollar in his pocket, it will be turned black, caused by the sulphureted hydrogen. Try it and see. Now it would be very little trouble to have the boys in the camps carry out this suggestion and thus break up the disease which is causing so much suffering and a great many deaths.

BURLESON DRUG CO.
NEWLAND, N. C.

Drugs & Druggists Sundries
A complete line of toilet articles. Mail orders given prompt attention. GIVE US A TRIAL.

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