

# The Watauga Democrat.

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## MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Writing from San Francisco, Cal., a correspondent says:

A bit of human jetsam on the lonely Pacific Ocean—a modern "Man Without a Country"—is Paul Freeman, exile.

Like Phillip Nolan in Edward Everett Hale's immortal romance, Freeman is disowned by the land of his birth because of words that he uttered during wartime.

Australia has twice sought to have him deported to the United States, saying he is not a Britisher. American immigration officials declare he is no American and have twice refused to admit him.

A shuttlecock of late, he has crossed the wide-Pacific three times in four months and journeyed 25,000 miles—as far as around the world. He is still a journeying.

Three months ago Freeman was sent to this port from the Antipodes. He was sent back without being permitted to land from the liner Sonoma, on which Australian officials had placed him, a prisoner. When he reached Australia he was not allowed to land. The Sonoma brought him back to San Francisco.

Now when the liner next sails for Australia, Freeman again will be aboard, under confinement in the steerage, still a man without a country.

The steamship company is in a quandary. While Freeman travels to and fro between two stone walls, the Oceanic line is rebelliously paying his grub bills.

Freeman says he is a Britisher. He claims he is the victim of a frame-up on the part of the Australia's moneyed mining men. For ten years, through the hills and bush-country of Australia, he followed the lure of gold. Fortune, after eluding him for a decade, came his way. According to his story, he stumbled on a rich vein and staked out some valuable claims. Mining interests, he alleges, itched to get those claims away from him. It is to these interests that he ascribes his deportation as an alien.

Freeman admits he made a speech in a mountain mining camp. What he said is not known. Australian military authorities, seized him after the speech and thrust him aboard the Sonoma, where he has been ever since except for two sojourns at the United States immigration station on Angel Island.

Freeman claims to be a labor leader in a small way, and a member of the Australian miners' union. He has appealed to the union to take up his case, and declares his arrival in Australia will be the occasion of a strike through the mining industry, possibly involving 25,000 men. His claims are supported by two members of the parliament of Queensland, James Dooly and Thomas D. Mutch. These men say he was a victim of unusual military methods arising from the war.

An appeal to Washington has been made by the Oceanic steamship company to help them get rid of their unwelcome boarder.

America doesn't him—says he is a British citizen.

Australia doesn't want him—says he is an American citizen.

She steamship company does not want him—says he eats too much.

It isn't altogether convenient, being a "man without a country."

For a Weak Stomach.

As a general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets.

## Operating School Law.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Greensboro Daily News has obtained from the Attorney General James S. Manning, his opinion of the operation of the school law as it relates to six months schools and the county budgets.

First the attorney general points out that under the six months school law the State levies a tax of 35 cents on each \$100 property valuation and 96 cents on each poll. From this fund is to be apportioned annually to each county in the State "a sum sufficient to pay one half of the annual salary of the county superintendent, and three months' salary of all teachers of all sort employed in the public schools of the county including the teachers of city, town, township and special chartered districts; one-third of the salary of all city superintendents; provided, that no part of this fund shall be used to pay the salaries of teachers that receive appropriations from other State funds."

Then the county budget must set forth the amount of money needed to maintain the public schools, the number of teachers employed, and the salary fixed for each teacher. The county budget is to provide three separate school funds, these being a teachers' salary fund, an incidental expense fund and a building fund.

As to teachers' salaries the attorney general finds that the county school board is vested with board discretionary powers. Material salary increases are permitted. But, says the attorney, "the going from the basis of a four months' school term to six months' school term, as required by the recent amendment to the State constitution, will result in a large increase in taxation. The six month's school law and the budget act are, to some extent, experimental. The machinery provided therein is, to some extent, at least, new and in our opinion should be administered at moderately as is consistent with the terms of the act. The Legislature has expressly, as quoted above, made the minimum teachers' salary the basis of its apportionment from the State public school fund."

Continuing, Judge Manning says: "We have then advised the department of education as a practical administrative question to make at the outset, at any rate, the minimum salary of teachers the basis for these county budgets, particularly as the Legislature has made it the basis of the State's apportionment. The county board has, however, as a matter of law, a very large discretion in fixing the salaries of its teachers. This discretion is not limited by the body of section 2, nor by the proviso attached to it. If, therefore, it should fix the salaries of its teachers at a higher figure than the board of county commissioners think right, the later body has no control over the matter, where such increased salaries do not require a levy in excess of the 35 cents limit, provided in the statute, and even this general statement is, to some extent qualified by what is said under the next head."

The next reference is to the expense fund and the building fund. The statute authorizes that if poll taxes, fines, forfeitures and all public school revenues other than those derived from the State public school fund and the special county tax prove insufficient, the county board of education may provide in the budget for an additional amount not to exceed 25 per cent

## Uncle Sam in Debt twenty-five Billions.

The Public debt of the United States Government was reported last week by the Treasury as \$24,824,345,000.

Most of this represents Liberty Bonds of the first, second, third and fourth issues, but the Victory Loan is not included to any great extent. The addition of Victory Loan Bonds will belargely counterbalanced by redemption of outstanding certificates of indebtedness. No deduction is made for the \$8,852,000 loaned to foreign governments. Consequently the net debt would be approximately \$16,000,000,000.

The treasury plans to issue other bonds later this year and next year to meet the fag ends of war expenses, but in the aggregate these are not expected to amount to more than \$5,000,000,000, so that the gross public debt of the United States is expected by Treasury officials to be in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000,000 when the period of war financing ends.

The treasury now has a working balance of \$1,052,000,000, of which \$657,546,000 is on deposits with banks throughout the country on account of bills or certificates of indebtedness and Victory notes. The Treasury holds \$2,588,599,000 in gold, but a little more than half of this belongs to the gold settlement fund of the Federal Reserve Board. Silver dollars in the Treasury, which a little more than a year ago amounted to \$490,000,000, had been reduced to \$299,711,000 by melting down approximately 260,000,000 silver dollars for export to India.

of the teachers' salary fund and the county tax may be increased sufficiently beyond the maximum levy of 35 cents to provide this amount, if it shall appear necessary to the county board of education and the county commissioners.

As to the county tax levy, according to the ruling obtained at the attorney general's office, in counties where the poll tax, under the levy for general State and county purposes, amounts to \$2, no poll tax can be levied when the 25-cent property tax is levied.

"For instance," says the attorney general, "if the county levies a tax for general county purposes of 10 cents, it is required to levy at the same time a poll tax levied by the State is \$1.43, and these two sums make \$2. It is further to be noted that no county shall be compelled to levy a special county tax of more than 35 cents. If, after such levy of 35 cents, there are not funds enough in the county to run the schools for six months, then the State is to apportion to that county from the 'State public school fund' an amount sufficient, when added to the proceeds of the county special tax, to run the schools of the said county for six months."

It is no secret that some county officials have been somewhat bewildered as to the best method of procedure under the school laws. One of the basic ideas in the attorney general's opinion is that, generally speaking, the 35-cent levy should not be exceeded. The levies are to be made during the first week in June and it is contemplated that other complications may arise within the next few weeks.

**WANTED: YOUNG LADIES** to enter the training school for nurses, 2½ years course, Memorial Hospital, Johnson City, Tenn. 3c

## Six Divisions To Return From France In June.

The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh divisions of A. E. F. have been released for early debarkation to the United States, so says General Pershing. The four divisions are to sail from France in June and the 90th and 81st will also sail during that month.

"The sixth and seventh divisions were released May 8 and the fourth and fifth divisions were released May 10, to be prepared for return to the United States," said Gen. Pershing's cable message.

Following is probable order of departure of divisions already released, but not yet embarked: May—80th, 36th and 88th; June 90th, 5th, 81st, 4th, 6th and 7th.

"Schedules of departure, based upon length of service and time of release, have been necessarily modified due to increase in third army; to necessity of avoiding delay in utilizing ships arriving at different ports, and to necessity of utilizing rail facilities to each port as these facilities become available.

"These considerations may modify order of departure as announced above," Gen. Pershing's order concluded.

The release of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 36th and other divisions mentioned will leave in France and Germany only the 1st, 2nd and 3rd divisions and some units of the 8th, 41st, 85rd and 39th.

Secretary Daniels has announced that the navy expects to be able to release from active service by Aug. 1 all officers and men of the reserve force who desire to return to civilian life.

"At the present rate which the navy is bringing the army home from France we will have all of the expeditionary forces, except 400,000 men, back in the United States by the first of July," said Secretary Daniels. "If necessary we could bring back 300,000 of the men remaining in France during the month of July."

## Taft on League of Nation.

The person who opposes the league of nations because he dislikes President Wilson is actually a "small potato motive" that is not worthy of the dignity of the "pact," declared William Howard Taft in an address at Cleveland, O., last week.

"I, as a Republican, believe that party government is the best agency for administering a Republic form of government but when such issues as the league of nations are brought up for consideration we should go outside party limitations," said Mr. Taft. "Civilization needs some such measure as the league to prevent wars, and the issue is too vital to the world's welfare and to our own to be made a party measure."

"Men who object to the clause eliminating armaments, and I do not attack their motives, assert that under such an arrangement we would be naked to the attacks of ruthless foes," he continued. "But I want to assure you the other nations would be naked also."

## Do Your Best.

Everyone should do all he can to provide for his family and in order to do this he must keep his physical system in the best condition possible. No one can reasonably hope to do much when he is half sick a good share of the time. If you are constipated, bilious or troubled with indigestion, get a package of Chamberlain's Tablets and follow the plain printed directions, and you will soon be feeling all right and able to do a day's work.

## He Was The Richest Baby In The World, Poor Boy.

Vinson Walsh McLean was known as the richest baby in the world. He had got to be about nine years old. From infancy he had been surrounded by guards. He was wheeled in the streets in a steel cage affair, which was kept locked. Guards, tutors, nurses and hired playmates surrounded him always, and no princeling of yesterday when princelings flourished had a more elaborate scheme furnished for his protection.

There was or at least appeared to be, sufficient reason for this. Whoever first circulated the expression, "the richest baby in the world," may have been mainly responsible. The child inherited some \$40,000,000 from his grandfather. Threatening letters were received from time to time and the danger of kidnapping was supposed to be great, and probably was. The child could not give away his money during his minority, for anyone else to have done so would have been a felony; he was bound to the condition that made him interesting to predatory characters, and so, no doubt, his parents, friends and the custodians of his heritage did the best they could in spending many thousands of dollars to protect him from the menace of violence and crime. But the result that Vinson McLean was virtually a prisoner; that also was a part of his grandfather's legacy.

Not having the freedom that other children have there were certain things that other children learn that Vinson did not; his teacher either could not or did not teach them. Just as do the young of jungle beasts, savages and frontiersmen, all the young of mankind learn from infancy how to protect themselves from one thing or another. Keep a child immured in a cago from birth to the age of 7 to 10, or any age, turn him loose in the average community and he would probably be killed before night. The multi-millionaire child having always been protected from the perils that seemed worth considering, had developed what may be called the street sense, which is the old jungle sense. This ignorance was another part of the grandfather's legacy.

Playing in front of his home in Washington the other day the richest child in the world ran out into the street unnoticed by his guards. He was hit by a Ford car driven by a woman, and died within a few hours.—Greensboro Daily News.

## Report of the condition of The Watauga County Bank

at Boone, N. C. at the close of business May 12, 1919:

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts	\$340,184.53
Overdrafts secured	1,798.10
Overdrafts unsecured	586.37
U. S. and Liberty Bonds	29,900.00
Banking house	2800.00
Furniture and fixtures	1000.00
Sheriff Avery County	87.50
Due from national banks	50,090.73
Cash items held over 24 hrs	155.00
Gold coin	3,157.00
Silver coin including all minor coin currency	2,139.08
National bank notes	5,380.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$446,258.31</b>

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	47,600.00
Surplus Fund	8,770.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses, taxes paid	11,178.49
Deposits subject to check	203,025.87
Time certificates of deposit	135,163.50
Savings deposits	30,849.93
Cashiers cks outstanding	9,670.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$446,258.31</b>

State of North Carolina, county of Watauga. I, G. P. Hagaman, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. P. HAGAMAN, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:  
F. A. LINNEY  
B. B. DOUGHERTY  
J. W. HORTON, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23rd day of May 1919.  
W. R. GRAGG, Reg. of Deeds.

## France To Celebrate July 14.

A recent Paris dispatch states that France's national fete day, the 14th of July, will witness scenes of patriotic fervor probably unparalleled in the history of the republic, for that is the date provisionally agreed upon as most appropriate for the grand march of the victorious French army through the streets of the capital.

The program is already beginning to assume definite shape. The route will be from the Porte Maillot, at the main entrance to the Bois de Boulogne, through the Arc de Triumphae, along the Avenue des Champs Elyses, the Place de la Concorde and the Rue de Rivoli to the Place de la Republique a distance of some eight miles.

The general outlines of the scheme of decorations have been arranged by a body called the French Federation of Mobilized Artists of the war 1914-1918, and a festival committee of 40, appointed by M. Laferre, minister of public instruction, has approved the scheme submitted.

At the Porte Maillot, between huge pylons, tribunes will be erected where the city fathers will welcome the heroes of Verdun and the Marne. Along the Avenue de la Grande Armee, decorative plaques will commemorate battles, the names of which are household words throughout the world.

No superfluous decoration will mar the architectural beauty of the Arc de Triumphae, but the vast circus where 12 noble avenues converge will be made into one vast amphitheater for thousands of spectators.

Decked with a profusion of flowers and flags, the Avenue des Champs Elyses will no doubt offer a magnificent spectacle. A monument representing the league of nations, symbolizing Victory and Peace, will be erected on the Terrasse des Feuillants, while halfway, at the Rond Point another monument will recall the glorious dead, resurrected and joining in triumph of the living.

The Luxor obelisk on the Place de la Concorde will form the center of an immense decorative scheme extending to the famous statues representing the chief cities of France. The decoration of other streets through which the pageant will pass, will be left in the hands of the authorities of the different city wards.

Regret is felt in some quarters that by July so many of the actual participants in the great battles will have been demobilized. This will, however, not detract from the fervent homage that will be paid to the colors of the famous French regiments which covered themselves with glory.

## Suggestion for a Camping Trip.

Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy before leaving home. As a rule it cannot be obtained when on a hunting, fishing, or prospecting trip. Neither can it be obtained while on board the cars or steamship and at such times and places it is not likely to be needed. The safe way is to have it with you.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.  
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Medicine.  
FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,  
(Seal) Notary Public.  
Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by all druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.