

# The Watauga Democrat.

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF BOONE, AND WATAUGA COUNTY.

\$1.00 Per Year

VOL. XXX.

BOONE WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY JULY 3, 1919.

NO 38

## American Casualties in the Meuse-Argonne Drive 120,000.

American casualties during the 47 day Meuse-Argonne offensive aggregated 120,000 men or 10 per cent of the total of 1,200,000 engaged, according to a "statistical summary of the war with Germany" prepared by Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, chief of the statistical branch of the general staff, and published recently by the war department.

"Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors who took part in the war with Germany," the report said, "two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities. In the northern army during the civil war the number was about 10. Among the other great nations in this war, between 20 and 25 in each 100 called to the colors were killed or died."

Best information obtainable by the general staff places the total battle deaths for all belligerents at 7,450,200, divided as follows:

Russia 1,700,000; Germany 1,600,000; France 1,285,300; Great Britain 900,000; Austria 800,000; Italy 320,000; Turkey 250,000; Serbia and Montenegro 125,000; Belgium 102,000; Rumania 100,000; Bulgaria 100,000; United States 48,900; Greece 7,000; Portugal 2,000.

American participation is summarized in the report in the following table:

Total armed forces including army, navy, marine corps, 4,800,000.

Total men in the army 4,000,000.

Men who went overseas 2,068,000.

Men who fought in France 1,390,000.

Tons of supplies shipped from America to France 7,500,000.

Total registered in draft 24,234,021.

Total draft inductions 2,810,233.

Cost of war to April 30, 1919, \$21,850,000,000.

Battles fought by American forces 13.

Days of battle 200.

Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle 47.

American battle deaths in war 51,000.

American wounded in war 236,000.

American deaths from disease 53,991.

Total deaths in the army 112,422.

Under the head of "Sources of the Army," the report shows that 13 per cent came from the regular army, 10 per cent from the national guard and 77 per cent from the draft.

A concise history of the military operations in which American troops took part is given in a chapter headed "Two Hundred Days of Battle." Attention was called to the fact that "two of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle."

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.

**IF YOU WANT AN AUTOMOBILE** get a Buick. A. F. Hamby, Agent for Watauga County, Boone, N. C.

## The Northwestern Counties.

The people of northwestern North Carolina are North Carolinians. Indeed, it may be said they are still North Carolinians—none better. And if the great tide of good roads enthusiasm does not without undue delay rescue this rich region, economically speaking, from Virginia and Tennessee, it will be a circumstance greatly to be deplored, from every consideration. Except, indeed, that of Virginia and Tennessee.

State attention to the highways of this splendid region is properly one of the three foremost phases of road construction, the two others building of an east and west lateral road and the building of a north and south lateral. These trunk lines would be of direct use and value to the great majority of the people of the State, but the encouragement or road building in the group of counties now estranged from North Carolina, commercially, by reason of westward railway construction, would add vastly to the volume of the States commerce, and while the commercial benefit would be most of all to the people in this group of counties, this benefit would not be conferred without return.

In addition to the produce of their rich lands the mountain people have other wealth for the use and enjoyment of the people of all North Carolina and the world. The price is a go-get-it—the scenic beauty and invigorating climate.

It is not to be supposed, surely, that the highway commission is neglecting to consider this group. These counties have manifested the strongest disposition to do their part. The Daily News questions whether they have been equally emphatic in putting their case before the source of State and Federal aid.—Greensboro Daily News.

## "Old Time" Again After Oct. 26.

Those farmers and others opposed to turning up their clocks will on October 26 be able to run their timepieces according to the old custom and at the same time according to laws framed in Washington. In other words, the doom of the daylight saving practice, inaugurated as a war measure, was pronounced last week by Congress, both Senate and house adopting by overwhelming votes measures to terminate operation of the law when the period of summer time ends next October 26.

The house following three hours' debate, says a Washington dispatch, by a vote of 233 to 432, passed a bill to repeal the law on the last Sunday in next October, but rejected an amendment to make the repeal effective at once.

The Senate by a vote of 56 to 6, after brief discussion, adopted a rider to the agricultural appropriation bill providing for repeal of the daylight measure on the same date fixed by the house bill.

The senate measure now goes to conference with the agricultural bill and the house bill is to be sent to the senate. It is considered likely that senate amendments will be finally substituted for the house measure. Action of Congress therefore means continuance of the present time this summer and early fall will return to sun time Oct. 26, ending two years' operation of the daylight saving plan.

Members of both Senate and house in advocating repeal of the law enacted March 14, 1918, it is stated, said they were guided

## How Uncle Sam Cares for the Disabled.

Illustrating the way Uncle Sam cares for his wounded boys, a dispatch from Washington gives the following case, which is one of thousands who are being helped to overcome their handicaps:

Away back early in the war one of the boys got a frightful wound in the leg and was carried to the hospital half crazy with the pain. After the ether effects had passed, he was told that his right leg had been taken off just five inches below the hip. "Were they to let his mother know, or his father?" He shook his head. You see he didn't happen to have any father or mother. In fact, it developed that there wasn't a single soul that that boy knew who would be interested to make life worth while for him, after he got back to his town with a wooden leg and shattered future.

There were lots of complications too. He had been so anxious to get an education that he had borrowed the money to go thru high school, because he had hopes of entering the banking business later on. With no right leg and no money, it looked for a while as though there wasn't any heart either to go on and fight it out. But it was there, and the only thing needed to discover it was the exercise of a little intuition on the part of a special agent of the federal board for vocational education. These special agents are endowed with a kind of super sense. They know when a man has some possibility hidden away that even he himself doesn't know about. The possibility they found here was a good enough bet to stake a pretty fair sum of money on, and that is what the board did.

He was sent after his discharge to a commercial school, and completed a course in commercial subjects. And then the possibility didn't seem to be at an end for he was found to have made such good progress that he was given a collegiate course in banking and economics so that his field of activity could be considerably widened.

Sometimes, he says, he stops and thinks of that first day when he wished so hard for somebody to care, and then of today when he is doing the one thing that he has always wanted to do, and hardly dared to hope for. This is just one of the thousands of cases on file with the federal board.

## 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.

largely by wishes of farmers and laboring men who oppose the advanced hours during the spring and summer season. Opponents of the repeal legislation declared the extra hour of daylight was a boon to city dwellers and asserted that others easily could adjust their affairs to conform to the advanced clock schedule. More than two scores of house members participated in the debate but as most speeches were limited to a few minutes, all obtained permission to extend their remarks.—Ex.

## 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,

## The Salvation Army.

In his report to the Secretary of War on the activities of the welfare associations serving with the American Expeditionary Forces Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick pays a particular tribute to Salvation Army endeavors and incidentally reveals a fact of which the general public had not been aware. The impression has been that the Salvation Army organization was one of the largest in France, but it is revealed by Mr. Fosdick that in fact it was one of the smallest, "a great deal smaller," he says, "than most people think." He credits it with having easily gained the greatest popularity of the six organizations over there. Admiration for the Salvation Army must be increased by reflection over the fact that with so small an organization it has been able to make itself of such great value to humanity and the country. Mr. Fosdick relates that where the Y. M. C. A. has 6,000 representatives in France and the Knights of Columbus 800, the Salvation Army has less than 200. Its work is limited to a few divisions so that a comparatively small number of the troops have actually been in contact with the organization. Its fame, however, has spread far beyond its work and it is difficult to find a dough-boy who does not speak its praise. Its success is not due to any material equipment or any external policy. Contrary to general belief, it does not give supplies away free except in cases of need. Its policy is to sell its canteen supplies—even its far-famed doughnuts—and its prices, due to the fact that it has no extensive buying machinery, are generally higher than those of the Y. M. C. A. "It is the inner spirit of service," says Mr. Fosdick, "that has endeared this organization to the heart of the soldier. Its personnel has been carefully selected from trained workers in the Salvation Army—men and women who knew how to meet their fellow men on a common plane—and no task has been too humble and no service too small for them to perform for the troops. The Salvation Army wisely limited its activities to a size that could be carried on by its small but highly trained personnel and its reward is the genuine affection of the A. E. F."—Charlotte Observer.

## Lee's Moral Courage.

Soon after the fall of the Confederacy there occurred through out the South an attempt, marked by much heated controversy, to fix the blame for the loss of the battle of Gettysburg. Many writers claimed that this critical struggle, and with it the war, would have been won had it not been for the disobedience and tardiness of General Longstreet, in order to settle the matter repeated appeals were made to General Lee for some statement on the subject. For a long while these efforts were in vain. Lee would say nothing. Finally however, he broke his silence with just one sentence: "I alone am to blame."

What a contrast between the chief figure of the Lost Cause in America and the fallen leader of the lost Deutschland! How much more dignified would Wilhelm appear before the world if he, instead of shifting the responsibility for the great war upon his ministers, his generals, upon Russia, upon every one save himself, would repeat the words of the great American: "I alone am to blame."—N. Y. Evening Sun.

## PROHIBITION.

The effort of the prohibitionists in Congress is to have matters so arranged that what is known as "war-time" prohibition may become effective at the end of the month, taking chances on a presidential proclamation that would save wine and beer from the wreck and leaving responsibility for action of that kind on the shoulders of the President, banking strongly on the coming of complete prohibition in due time under constitutional amendment. There is at best but a small tip of the whiskey tail left of the hide that is gone. The whole country, except the small corner represented by Rhode Island, New Jersey and Connecticut has shut the door against liquor, and these will be shortly dry everywhere except along the shore line. It would appear to matter but little that wine and beer should escape for the present—the final edict has been pronounced. That there could be no possible escape for the wets, so far as congressional vote is concerned, is established by the sentiment of Congress, itself, where, in the Senate it is 76 per cent dry and in the House 89 per cent. For intelligent comparison, that the reader may have a clearer idea of just what Congress may propose in modification of the war time act, The observer will give the main provisions of the law as originally enacted, viz: After June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes except for export. The commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury, in regard to the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits held in bond after June 30, 1919, until this act shall cease to operate, for other than beverage purposes, also in regard to the manufacture, sale and distribution of wine for sacramental, medical or other intoxicating liquors shall be imported into the United States during the continuance of the present war and period of demobilization.—Charlotte Observer.

## Some Rat Story.

Mr. J. L. Thomas of Mabel this county, relates the following rat story:

"The other day I saw some rats in a lumber pack. I took a sledge hammer and knocked the planks together. What a squeaking! Upon examination I found twenty-two dead rats. In a short while I saw something in the cherry trees. To my surprise, I saw the rats were building a summer residence. I got my gun and let down at them. If I am almost blind, I killed thirteen out of sixteen shots. A little later the old lady and I moved the corn and destroyed twenty-one more. Not being content with the day's work, I set steel traps and just at night one trap caught two by the head at the same time. By morning we had two more.

"Some people may not believe this, but every word is the truth."

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has qualified as administrator of D. P. Baird, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly authenticated to the undersigned within 12 months from the date hereof, or this notice will be dead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.  
May 19, 1919.  
T. C. BAIRD  
D. C. MAST, Administrator.

## TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Be it remembered that a meeting of the commissioners of the town of Boone was held on the seventh day of June, having been adjourned on June the second to meet on said date, when and where were present I. G. Greer, M. B. Blackburn, and F. A. Linney, commissioners, and T. B. Moore, mayor, when and where the following proceedings were had.

It was moved by M. B. Blackburn, seconded by I. G. Greer, said motion being put by the mayor and carried by a unanimous vote of the commissioners that the following ordinance be adopted:

1. That it is necessary for the town of Boone to construct concrete sidewalks in the said town and to construct and maintain a macadamized street through the said town and on the streets leading to the depot, and to build bridges, and that it is necessary to defray the expenses of said street improvement to issue bonds in the sum of \$10,000.00, \$3,000.00 of which to be issued for sidewalk improvement, \$1,000.00 for bridges, the remainder for macadamizing the streets.

2. It is therefore ordered by the board that coupon bonds in the sum of \$10,000.00 be issued by the said town and sold as the law directs to defray the said expenses aforesaid.

3. That the said bonds bear a rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum.

4. That the said bonds be issued in denominations of \$1,000 each and shall be due and payable as follows:

The first bond on June the 1st, 1920, and the remaining bonds payable one each year thereafter on said date, until the ten bonds are paid off and discharged.

5. That a tax sufficient to provide for the payment of the principle and interest of the bonds be annually levied and collected.

6. That a statement of the present indebtedness of the town and the assessed valuation of the property, subject to taxation by the municipality for the three fiscal years in which taxes were last levied, be filed with board and sworn to by the treasurer of the town.

7. That the form of the bond shall be determined by the board at a future meeting; but the said bond shall be a coupon bond, signed by the mayor of said town and the secretary thereof and sealed with the corporate seal of the said town; the coupons to be signed by the mayor of the town.

8. This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage. Passed in regular meeting by a unanimous vote of the commissioners on this the seventh day of June, 1919.

T. B. MOORE, Mayor.  
M. B. BLACKBURN,  
F. A. LINNEY,  
I. G. GREER,  
Commissioners.

The foregoing ordinance was passed on the seventh day of June, 1919, and it was first published on the 12 day of June 1919.

Any action or proceeding questioning the validity of said ordinance must be commenced within thirty days after its last publication.

F. A. LINNEY, Clerk.  
It is moved and carried that the treasurer of the town be authorized to borrow the sum of \$1,000.00 to be used on street work at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent and to be payable in twelve months out of the funds derived from the bond sale.  
T. B. MOORE, Mayor.  
F. A. LINNEY,  
M. B. BLACKBURN,  
I. G. GREER,  
Commissioners.