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NO 43.

The Anti-Liquor Laws.

Following are the main provisions of the prohibition enforcement law, which passed the House of Congress last week and is now pending in the Senate:

After January 26, 1920. Every person permitted under the law to have liquor in his possession shall report the quantity and kind to the Commissioners of Internal Revenue. (This applies to chemists, physicians etc. After February 1, 1920:

The possession of any liquor, other than as authorized by the law, shall be prima facie evidence that it is being kept for sale or otherwise in violation of the law. It will not be required, however, to report, and it will not be illegal to have in one's possession, liquor in a private dwelling while the same is occupied and used by the possessor as his private dwelling, and the liquor is used for personal consumption by the owner, his family or his guests. The possessor of such liquors, bears the burden of proof that the liquor was acquired and is possessed lawfully. Intoxicating liquor is defined as a beverage containing more than one-half per cent of alcohol.

Any house, boat, vehicle, or other place where liquor is manufactured or sold, is declared a nuisance. No person shall manufacture, sell, barter, give away, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish or receive any intoxicating liquors.

Liquor for non-beverage purposes and wine for sacramental use may be sold under specified regulations.

Denatured alcohol, medicinal preparations (including patent medicines) unfit for beverage purposes, toilet articles, flavoring extracts and vinegar are exempt.

Registered physicians are authorized to issue prescriptions under strict regulations for the use of liquor in cases where it may be considered necessary as a medicine.

Liquor advertisements of all kinds are prohibited.

Sale, manufacture or distribution of compounds intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of liquor is prohibited, together with sale or publication of receipts for home manufacture.

Use of liquor as a beverage on any public conveyance, train, boat or jitney bus is prohibited.

Broad powers are given under the search and seizure section to officers charged with the enforcement of the law. They may enter a dwelling house in which liquor is sold and seize it, together with implements of manufacture. Seizure of all craft or vehicles used in the transportation of liquors is authorized.

Enforcement of the war-time act, and the constitutional amendment is provided for in the measure and in practically the same manner.

For first offense of violators the maximum fine is \$1,000 or six months imprisonment and for subsequent offenses fines range from \$200 to \$2,000, or one month to five years imprisonment.

Enforcement of both the war-time act and the amendment is lodged in the internal revenue bureau and the department of justice.

Summer Complaint Quickly Relieved.

"About two years ago when suffering from a severe attack of summer complaint, I took Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy and it relieved me almost instantly," writes Mrs. Henry Jewett, Clark Mills, N. Y. This is an excellent remedy for colic and diarrhoea and should be kept at hand by every family.

22,000 Americans Buried in One Cemetery.

Less than one-half of one percent of the American soldiers who died on the battle fields of France were buried unidentified, according to Col. Joseph S. Herron, of Cincinnati, commander of the 15,000 troops who interred the fallen Americans and who returned to New York recently. The men under Col. Herron's command removed the dead from the temporary graves dug for them under fire or at night on the field where they fell and laid them to rest in large concentration cemeteries.

Each cemetery is surrounded by a painted fence and the grass on the graves is kept green and cared for by a detachment of soldiers left on duty as caretakers. The largest graveyard is at Romagne, where lie 22,000 Americans who died in the Argonne and Meuse sectors, and the next largest is at Thiécourt, where 4,300 soldiers who fought at St. Mihiel and Toul are buried.

"We did our work, said," Col. Herron, "in accordance with the expressed wishes of the men of the A. E. F. The remark most frequently heard when the business of getting killed was spoken of was the hope that the fellow talking 'got it' he would be buried with the others of his regiment or division who also fell and close to the battle or on it."

The advisability of bringing the American dead back from France was questioned today by Baron d'Estournels de Constant, member of the French Senate, who sailed for France after a brief visit to this country. Baron de Constant, referring to the proposed removal of the war dead of the allied countries said:

"I would say 'wait.' We French have a great respect for the dead and there is not a French mother or father who does not look upon the American dead in France as their sons and their graves will be so honored. In this time of confusion it would not be wise to attempt to remove the dead. There would be terrible mistakes made. In any event, it is wiser to wait until times are more settled."

As far as war department records show, the body of only one deceased member of the American expeditionary forces, that of Lieut. Warren C. Harris, son of Brig.-Gen. George H. Harris, has been returned from France to the United States. This was revealed through publication of a report submitted to a House war investigating committee by Maj. Gen. George W. Burr, assistant chief of staff.

The report was in answer to inquiries made of Gen. March, the chief of staff, when he was before the committee. At that time the chief said the return of the bodies would be a violation of the international agreement with France, and wholly wrong.

Loss of Appetite.

As a general rule there is nothing serious about a loss of appetite, and if you skip a meal or only eat two meals a day for a few days you will soon have a relish for your meals when meal time comes. Bear in mind that at least five hours should always elapse between meals so as to give the food ample time to digest and the stomach a period of rest before a second meal is taken. Then if you eat no more than you crave and take a reasonable amount of outdoor exercise every day you will not worry about your appetite. When the loss of appetite is caused by constipation as is often the case, that should be corrected at once. A dose of Chamberlain's Tablets will do it.

Ex-Kaiser Worried Over His Real Estate.

A correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from Amerongen, says the former German emperor has been discussing his financial problems for some time with Dr. J. Kriege, who has been in charge of the imperial estates and funds in Germany since the Hohenzollern abdication.

The ex-emperor is not short of money, as he possessed a considerable amount on deposit in Holland before war began. This was added to appreciably while hostilities were in progress. During the few stirring weeks preceding his abdication William and his followers transferred further large sums in ready cash.

But William is troubled as to the fate of his real estate. He possessed no fewer than 55 castles, hunting boxes and country seats scattered over the empire. The revenues of these properties are for the present, at least, in the hands of the new government, which hitherto has paid from their proceeds all Herr Hohenzollern's bills, forwarded to Berlin for settlement. These accounts have been quite formidable, as the imperial refugee is called upon to pay for everything he consumes, as well as for his accommodation and the upkeep of his suite, besides paying the wages of the gardeners and domestics of the Bentwick estate which render him services while wood-cutting or in the household. The expenses of the Dutch guard of gendarmes on duty around the castle also fall on the Hohenzollern purse.

The German government's intention concerning the former emperor's private fortune cannot be gleaned at Amerongen. Germans recently from the fatherland declare there is a great deal of purely personal sympathy for William among all classes, and that it is likely he will receive a large portion of the value of what he owned. They say that it is probable that most of the castles and country houses will be sold and the cash result paid to William's account, but a number of them may be retained as government property to be used for the purposes of local government headquarters. This they consider an equitable arrangement which will not deprive the ex-monarch of his rights as a private citizen as, they believe, would be the case if his property was confiscated.

Revenue Office Moves.

The office of the collector of internal revenue in the Western District of North Carolina, located in Statesville, closes today. The office merges with the office of the Eastern District located in Raleigh. Col. A. D. Watts, formerly collector of the office here, will enter upon his duties as supervisor of revenue collections in the State. The other members of the office force here will finish the work in the local office and go to Raleigh. From Raleigh they will be assigned to duties in the main office at Raleigh or the branch offices in the State. Two or three persons will probably come to Statesville to keep open an office for the sale of revenue stamps.—Statesville Landmark.

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A complete line of toilet articles. Mail orders given prompt attention. GIVE US A TRIAL.

Government and Prices.

No recent news out of Washington has been received by the general public with more interest than the announcement that President Wilson is giving "deep and very thoughtful consideration" to the high cost of living, and all branches of the Government that might aid in solving the problem are at work. The President and the Government Departments have been brought face to face with the problem by the action of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, whose chief, Warren S. Stone appeared before the President and threatened on the part of the engineers that they would demand an increase in wages unless the Government took action to force down the cost of living, and by the subsequent announcement of William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, that, unless the Railroad Administration had taken action by October 1 on the demands of the brotherhood, that wages of the trainmen either be increased or the cost of living reduced, steps looking to the enforcement of the demands would be taken.

Just what the President of the Railroad Administration can do or will do remains to be seen. To the layman, however, it would seem that the only practical course would lie in the direction of locating illegitimate profiteering and elimination thereof. It is obvious that prices cannot be reduced to anything like pre-war levels, as long as long as labor and materials and all the factors that enter into production continue at the present high levels. Find the profiteers and do away with him, if he exists, would seem to be about the best that can be done. Probably that would after all, afford a measure of relief.—Charlotte Observer.

Trust-Busting to Come.

It begins to look as if the job of trust-busting undertaken by the American people and their Government a few years ago was left so incomplete, or was so largely undone during the war, that it will have to be tackled afresh. The Federal Trade Commission finds, for example, that the meat packers are steadily acquiring a monopoly of many of the chief food products of the country. Their grip is not confined to meats but is rapidly reaching out and fastening upon numerous other products named in the report by means of their control of five hundred and seventy four companies and their interest in one hundred and eighty eight others. In response to the commission's findings the packers own up to the vastness of their expansions, but contend that such concentration of commercial power eliminates waste of effort, saves expense, makes for greater efficiency, renders smaller profits possible, and thus benefits the public by providing lower prices than can be secured in any other way.

This is the familiar argument of the advocates of state socialism, to which system majority sentiment is opposed, and the packers will hardly be able to convert the public to such a view. If we cannot trust the Government to administer the food supplies of the country, still less can we trust a huge private combination which has nothing in view but the accumulation of wealth for itself. When Congress disposes of the pressing problems of the hour, it is likely to be found necessary to take up for consideration the stern regulation of expanding monopolies and do some more trust busting.—Winston-Salem Journal.

Let Us All Get Back to Work.

Work is the world's salvation. It has been work, yea, hard work that within the short space of three centuries has made America the richest country on the globe, and it will be good, honest labor that will make the future secure.

Bernard M. Baruch, chief of the economic Section of the American Peace Commission at Paris, recently used the seven words heading this article. Mr. Baruch, one of the foremost men, has some excellent thoughts on work:

"Work and happiness will return to the world. Idleness—and the world will fall apart. We want no war between the 'haves' and the 'have nots.' Each man should have the reward that comes from effort.

"Work is the cure-all for envy, hatred, malice, avarice and general satisfaction. It is the talisman for contentment, comfort, comfort, self-respect and above all peace. A man who really works is too busy looking after himself and his family to engage in bitterness toward others. But, of course, the work must be rewarded so that he is better than a slave. It must be done under such conditions that he can keep his head high and feel himself the equal of all. We must eradicate the gross disparities that have existed."—Asheboro Courier.

Summer Complaint in Children.

There is not anything like so many deaths from this disease now as before Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy came into such general use. When this remedy is given with castor oil as directed and proper care is taken as to diet, it is safe to say that fully 90 out of every 100 cases recover. Mr. W. G. Campbell of Butler, Tenn., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for summer complaint in children. It is far ahead of anything I have ever used for this purpose."

York's Life Work.

Having done his part to crush Prussianism and to "make the world safe for democracy" and in doing so having won the title of the "greatest hero of the world war," Sergeant Alvin York has decided to devote his life to securing for the younger men and women of the rural and mountain section of Tennessee what it seems was denied him, through some circumstances other—an education. It is reported in a dispatch from Pall Mall, Tenn., that it is proposed to establish the "York University" and in order to secure funds for this work Sergeant York will make a tour of the principal cities of the country, delivering a lecture on his life and his part in the war.—Charlotte Observer.

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Valle Crucis, N. C.

EDISON RE-CREATIONS FOR AUGUST OUT.

On the August list of RE-CREATIONS for the New Edison, Carolina Lazzari, leading contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company, sings two old favorites "Oh Promise Me" from Robin Hood and the "Sweetest Story Ever Told." Alice Verlet, the Belgian Song Bird, sings two selections especially adapted to her marvelously flexible, limpid voice "Le Toreador" and the "Waltz Song" from Romeo and Juliet. The celebrated "Bread of Angels" from Messe Solennelle is sung by Jacques Urlus and "Oh Joy! He's Saved" from the opera of Il Trovatore is rendered by Marie Rappold and Taurino Paris. "No Longer am I Annetta" is sung by Frieda Hempel and there is a tenor and bass-bartone duet "Lost, Proscrib'd" taken from the opera Martha.

The remarkable girl whistler, Sibyl Sanderson Fagan, who has elevated the art of whistling from a childhood accomplishment to the realm of pure music, gives us the "Little Whistler" and the "Simplicity Intermezzo." There are two charming ballads "Wishing That Dreams Would Come True" sung by Edward Allen, and "Won't You Come Back to Me," a soprano solo by Leola Lucey.

Then We Girls Quartet give "The Glowworm," an old favorite, in a particularly artistic and appealing way and the Homestead Trio of female voices sing the charming "Dusky Lullaby" by Gilberte. Armand Vecsey and his Hungarian Orchestra have rendered the "Rococo" Intermezzo and a serenade in B Flat Minor" composed by Rachmaninoff, the great Russian pianist, who is regarded by musical critics as the greatest musician in the world. There are two religious numbers, a selection from St. John, the hymn "Precious Name," the "Twenty-third Psalm" and "He Leadeth Me," rendered by the Rev. William H. Morgan, D. D. and the celebrated Calvary Choir.

Two dainty songs that you will like are "Ev'rybody Calls Me Honey" and the "Waltz Alabam," which is described as a dainty waltz dream. There are four rattling good dance numbers "Jazz de Luxe—Fox Trot," "Sensation Jazz One-Step," "Djer-kiss Waltz" and a Fox Trot, "Egyptland," which are all the rage on Broadway. Two of the latest negro songs, "Nigger Blues" and "Saton I'm here" are typical of the popular style of syncopated composition. The New York Military Band gives two selections, "Boy and the Birds," a characteristic band number which introduces several novelties of instrumentation that are very effective; and "Sliding Sid" an amusing composition which brings out the astonishing possibility of the slide trombone.

Altogether, this list of RE-CREATIONS is remarkably well balanced and will appeal to people who love music of every kind, from the latest Broadway Jazz to the imperishable arias from the grand operas. All these may be heard at the Variety Store, Boone N. C. Adv.

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