

The Watauga Democrat.

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THE WEEK.

In Charlotte the so-called strike ends by the recognition on the part of the street car company, of the right of any employe to join any labor organization he likes. It will be recalled that the Charlotte trouble was due to the company's dismissal of employes for joining a union.

The lock-out in the various factories in High Point continues. Both the manufacturers and the laborers have issued statements. The manufacturers contend that everything in the relations of capital and labor in the furniture city was perfectly lovely until the "outside agitation" struck the town. But for the foreigners one infers from this statement, the laborers would not have thought of organizing, and the manufacturers could have continued to run things their own way. The laborers' statement calls attention to the fact that the trouble resulted from fact that the policy of the manufacturers of dismissing every laborer who had joined the union. Result: The factories are idle, and the laborers of practically every industry in High Point are organized. Six weeks have passed, and the trouble became acute, and the end is not in sight.

The President has called a conference "between labor and those who direct labor." This conference will meet between the fifth and the tenth of October. The conference is to find a solution of the various phases of the labor question on which employers and employe can unite. It is hoped, we are told, that the conference may bolt the development of the idea of social revolution which, it is feared, is making considerable headway among the masses.

One of the first instances of the recognition of the revolutionary principle of democracy as applied to the manufacturing industry is to be found in the government Rock Island arsenal harness shops. "Actual control of the production activities," a news item from Washington informs us "including appointment of foremen and the distribution of prices to paid workmen has been turned over to committees of employes." The new system has worked so well that it is to be extended to other departments of the Rock Island arsenal, and probably to all United States arsenals.

President Wilson is touring the country, speaking in the interest of the peace treaty and league of nations. The senate continues to debate the treaty.

The attempt of a mob of white men to take from jail and lynch a negro, in Knoxville, Tenn., precipitated a race riot in which seven persons were killed. The negro who was charged with assaulting a white woman had been removed to another city before the mob broke into the jail.

Robin J. Cooper, a Nashville, Tenn. attorney, who was tried in 1908 for the murder of United States Senator Carmack, was murdered Aug. 30. His body was found in a creek. Two arrests have been made in connection with the murder.

Lenoir county will advertise immediately \$600,000 of its \$2,000,000 road bond issue, voted a few months ago.

The town of Hickory finding contract work too high, is preparing to lay sidewalks itself.

FOR SALE: As the season is now over at Blowing Rock, we have for immediate sale 10 or 15 choice milk cows. Green Park Hotel Co.

The Menace of Militarism.

"If the war stops now, wrote a distinguished son of Watauga in a private letter in October 1918; "we shall not have received the chastening that can come only with suffering, but I believe we shall have gained in that we shall not have absorbed the attitude of the conquered. It is one of the paradoxes of life that the conqueror tends to become like the enemy he has conquered. There is a good chance that we may escape such a fate this time. In fact we who are in the prime of life must see to it that we do escape."

But are we escaping the fate feared by Professor T? The peculiar curse of Germany was militarism. Have we escaped? Do we face the future without danger? Let us see. The majority of the soldiers, it is true, have had enough of war. "No other victorious army ever came home with such a feeling of disgust," said one Watauga soldier, a college man. So far, good. But this is not all. In a remarkable sermon recently in the Baptist Church in Boone, Reverend M. A. Adams declared that the effect of the war on the average soldier has been decidedly evil. The majority come back with their finer feelings dulled. To use Mr Adams' own words nine out of every ten returns with their spiritual lives in eclipse. A persistent and in large measure successful effort has been made he said, to replace in their minds the Christian with the Mahometan philosophy of life. But was not just such a dullness of the finer sensibilities, just such a lack of appreciation of things spiritual one of the gravest defects of the German civilization?

But this is not the worst effect of the war. These young men are perhaps only bewildered by the counsels of a Christianity that is not Christian, stunned by contact with a world spiritually bankrupt. If given a chance they will find themselves. Graver dangers confront us. Secretary of War Baker, formerly a pacifist, a charter member of the league to limit armaments, is asking Congress for a standing army of half a million men and, what is more alarming, for the military training of every boy in the United States.

General Ansell has shown us the evils of militarism. The officers of the American army are not by nature bad or cruel men. Yet the atrocities committed by these officers against their men, as exposed by Ansell and others, make one shudder. Thousands of boys have been sentenced, practically without a trial, to long terms of imprisonment for petty violations of military regulations. And these are not the worst crimes that have been committed in the name of military discipline. The army is a relic of the dark ages; its methods are therefore mediaeval.

The bill before Congress was prepared by these same mediaeval-minded army officers. Its passage means the beginning here of the system that destroyed Germany. If we want to become like these we have conquered, we have only to sit still. If we want to make this war indeed the last war, those of us who are in the prime of life, the young men and the young women, must bestir ourselves. Those who fatter on war are not idle. We have talked much of a nobler civilization to arise from the wreck of the world of yesterday. Such a civilization cannot be built upon a militarist foundation.

The heart of the masses is right

School Attendance Law.

The North Carolina Department of Education is taking steps to enlist the co-operation of the patrons of the public schools in the enforcement of the compulsory attendance law. It seeks to enlist the aid of those parents who send their children to school the first week of the term. To these will be furnished blanks which the parents are asked to fill and return to the teachers, concerning children in the district who are not in school, to the end that through the co-operation of the teachers and those parents who themselves are from the first obeying the law, observance on the part of others may, in as many cases as possible, be obtained without resort to drastic measures.

This seems to be a wise and diplomatic course. Much should be accomplished through the enlistment of the co-operation of those who are in sympathy with the law and those charged with the responsibility to enforce it. The blanks to be distributed to parents tell what the law is and what it requires. It is explained that the law requires all children between the ages of eight and fourteen years to attend school for the entire term unless excused by the teacher or the county board of education for one or more of the following reasons: Sickness of the child or sickness in the family; physical or mental incapacity; severe weather; distance of two and a half miles or more from the school; poverty; demands of the farm or home.

It should be borne in mind that the mere statement of the parent regarding these excuses cannot be born under the law. Provision is made for the probation officer, who is usually the superintendent of welfare in the various counties, to make a complete and thorough investigation of every case in which a child is out of school for any of the above reasons, and the decision is left with the probation officer to a large extent to determine the validity of the excuse offered for keeping the child out of school. Common sense, of course, will be expected to be exercised by the officer in the enforcement of the law. Simple negligence and carelessness however, on the part of the parents in sending their children to school will not be tolerated by the department.

It is noted that the State law does not require children between the ages of six and eight to attend school, but the State Department urges that the child should begin school at the sixth year and attend as regularly as possible in order that it may secure full advantage of the school.

Reports from many communities telling of the opening of the school term indicate that the law is being very well complied with, as crowded conditions and record-breaking attendance are noted in many instances. In Charlotte the buildings are overcrowded and holding double daily sessions in some of the schools, part of the children attending in the morning and a part in the afternoon seems to be the only present solution.—Charlotte Observer.

The common people long for the end of war, and the common people have only to exert themselves to make themselves heard. The farmers forced Congress to repeal the daylight saving law after the bill had been twice vetoed by the President. A few hundred letters from a Congressman's district will make him hesitate before voting for universal military training.

The Narrow-minded Man.

Whenever you see a narrow minded man, get out of his way. He is a miserable creature and he'll make you miserable if you give him the chance of association.

Whenever a man insists that his side of the question is the only side, write that man down as an ass with a Gothic A. In this world of wickedness and woe and lemon sherbet and corn likker, there are several and many sides to every question. And the broad man and the liberal man is one who accords to other men the right to an opinion. But the little, narrow-souled two by one-a-quarter fellow, no matter what his profession or occupation, who has an earning capacity of what he can get from the people on the hand-out theory and who stands up and says that he has the one and only Real Thing—well, he makes people very tired.

There are all sorts of religion in the world, and there is as much reason, may-be, for one as the other. One man may interpret the Bible differently from another, but if he is honest in what he thinks he finds in it and acts accordingly, that man should be given the right, without question to practice what he thinks. If one man is a Republican or a Populist, or a prohibitionist, it is that man's privilege—but it is not the privilege of another man, of a different faith to come and pronounce his neighbors a fraud because he does not believe as he believes.

The great overshadowing sin of the world is intolerance. It belongs to the class of men who look through a knot hole and imagine that they are seeing the whole universe—but it exists, and it exists everywhere. For our part give us the broad minded, liberal man who can see virtue and beauty in other things besides his own narrow creed, and we will show you a man who adds to the sum of human joy.

And, as we go down the dark lanes and by-ways, we occasionally find such an one—and it is a joy to meet with them.—Ex.

Public Welfare.

The meaning of public welfare needs an immense enlargement in the public mind.

The stupidest men among us must be brought to see that it cures the curse of illiteracy and near-illiteracy, community recreation, preventable disease and post-ponable death, feeble-mindedness and its cause, insanity, poverty and its manifold relationships, orphan children in poor homes whose fathers are dead, and orphan children in unsafe homes whose fathers and mothers are alive, the placing out of children and their guardianship, wayward children, children maimed and lame in body and brain, the families of convicts in prison, returned convicts, prisoners on parole, men wanting jobs and jobs wanting men; that it concerns jail and chain-gang conditions, poor house and pauper conditions, juvenile courts and the oversight of juvenile probationers, fallen men and fallen women alike, and the whole subject of social hygiene; that it concerns the conditions, causes, consequences, and cure of social ills of every sort; that it sweeps the whole immense field of social science, theoretic and applied.

To build a meaning of this adequate and needful sort in the public mind, to stir the consciences and wills of men and women into activity, and to erect suitable in-

A Message From The Mayor of Boone.

Only a short time remains for the people of Boone to comply with the sanitation law enacted by the last Legislature and avoid the penalties provided under the law. Every home that is not connected with a water sewerage system is affected.

Discussing the new law and its enforcement Mayor Moore says: "It is the duty of every good citizen to heartily join in the efforts being made to rid the community of typhoid fever and similar disease. The health authorities have pointed out the source of these diseases, and have shown the method of controlling it. With such knowledge available there is no excuse for the presence of a case of typhoid fever, and it is the plain duty of every resident to see that he and his family are protected by having his own home sanitized.

"The the authorities have demonstrated that typhoid fever, diarrhoea, "summer complaint" among the babies, and similar diseases are excrement borne disease. There is no guess work about this; it has been conclusively proven. It therefore follows, as the health authorities point out, that the proper disposal of human excrement means the removal of the source of these diseases. In the face of these admitted facts I do not believe that there is a man in this town who will deliberately endanger the lives of his own loved ones and the lives of his neighbors by failing to take the means provided and advised for safety.

"Unfortunately every home can not be connected with a water sewerage system. But every home can, and must, have a sanitary privy. Self preservation is the first law of nature. In providing a sanitary privy this natural law, as well as the State law, will be fulfilled.

"Full information of the various types of sanitary privies that will be approved by the State Board of Health, which is charged with the duty of enforcing this act of the legislature, may be obtained from my office, or a special bulletin will be mailed direct to the interested person upon application to the State Board of Health, Raleigh. Sanitary inspectors representing the State Board of Health, will begin their duties the first of October, and it is time for those of our people who have not already taken action to get busy.

"The necessity for full compliance with the law is a double one. Both a moral and a legal duty rests upon the head of each one. I believe that all our citizens will see the matter in this light, and will act accordingly. It will be a splendid record to have this town rated as one hundred per cent sanitary by the State Board of Health, and it is a record that we may easily attain."

You can do some things next week, but some you cannot.

So don't wait, act now!

Insure your house before it burns.

Insure your health before you get sick.

Insure your life before you die for then it is everlastingly too late.

I sell the best policies at universal rates.

GEC. F. BLAIR,
Blowing Rock, N. C.

stitutions in North Carolina, county by county, is an exceedingly difficult but an exceedingly necessary task.—E. C. Branson, address before the North Carolina Social Service Conference.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of the superior court of Watauga county North Carolina, made in the special proceeding entitled Smith Hagaman, Administrator vs Roy Reese and wife Julia Reese, non residents, Mae Reese Manly Williams and wife Bruce Williams, whose maiden name was Bruce Reese, Asa Reese, all of full age, and Lewis Reese, age 18 years and Dean Reese whose age is 16 years and who are represented by their guardian ad litem, the same being No.—, upon the special proceeding docket of said court, the undersigned commissioner, will on the sixth day of Oct. it being the first Monday thereof, 1919, at a nearly 12 o'clock m. as possible and certain between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. at the court house door in Watauga county North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder on six months time, approved security four certain tracts of land, lying and being in Beaver Dam township, Watauga county and state of North Carolina. First tract begins on a chestnut corner of the heirs of Thomas J. Farthing and runs east 60 poles to a chestnut oak, then north 102 poles to three red oaks, then east 20 poles to a chestnut, then north 60 poles to a red oak, then east 60 poles to a maple, then north 206 poles to a stake in the state line, then west with the state line 170 poles to a stake in the state line, thence to the beginning and contains 150 acres more or less. Second tract lying and being in the same township county and state and adjoining the lands of C. S. Farthing heirs and Jas. Cable's heirs et al, and begins on a chestnut corner of Thomas Farthing's heirs and runs east with Cable's line 30 poles to a maple, Cable's line 45 poles to a spanish oak, Cable's corner, then east with Cable's line 40 poles to a sarvis tree, Cable's corner, then west 5 poles to a spruce pine, then north with Daniel's line 138 pole to a stake in the state line, then south 57 degrees west with the state line 72 poles to a stake, then south with Greene's line 200 poles to the beginning and contains 120 acres more or less. Third tract lying and being the same township, county and state of the former two tracts and begins on a red oak and runs north 31 degrees w 50 poles to a stake and chestnut pointers, then north 38 1-2 degrees east 22 poles to the state line, then with the state line to B. H. Farthing's corner, then with his line east 92 poles to a stake and pointers, then south 45 degrees w 115 poles to the beginning and contains 25 1-2 acres more or less. Also a one half undivided interest in the following described land lying and being in same township, county and state of the aforesaid tracts of land which is designated and known as the Thomas Love Tract, and being situated between the Louest Gap and Bakers Gap of the Stone Mountain, and adjoining the lands of Roubh Greene and Jesse Huffman et al, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on a chestnut in the state line and runs east 100 poles to a stake, then north 58 poles to a stake, then west 10 poles to a chestnut in the state line, then with the state line to the beginning and contains 25 acres more or less. This September 1, 1919.
SMITH HAGAMAN, Commissioner.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Watauga County, in the superior court, before the clerk, R. S. Swift, Administrator of T. A. Cable, deceased vs. Geo. Cable, Roy F. Cable and others, heirs at law of T. A. Cable, deceased.

Pursuant to an order made in the above entitled cause by the clerk of the superior court of Watauga county, I, the undersigned commissioner, will on the 6th day of October 1919, at the court house door in Boone, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m., sell to the highest bidder the following described piece or parcel of land, lying and being in Beaver Dam Township, and described as follows: Beginning on a chestnut oak, Conley Green's corner in Press Dishman's line; runs east 48 poles to a ivy in a branch, then south 27 poles to a spruce pine, then south 24 poles to a stake in the branch then south 1-2 west 26 poles to stake in the bank of the road; then south 25 E 5 poles to a stake; then S 68 east 15 poles to a stake in Campbell's road; then south 6 poles to the creek; then south 25 west with the creek 55 poles to a poplar on the bank of the creek, Roe Campbell's corner, then north 61 west to a stake on the bank of the public road; then north 31 poles to a maple, Bessie Swift's corner, then west 24 poles with Swift's line to a stake, Conley Green's corner; then N 103 poles with Conley Green's line to the beginning. This land is sold subject to the widow's dower right, terms of sale one-half cash, the remainder in six months. This August 30, 1919.
F. A. LENNEY, Commissioner.

BURLESON DRUG CO.

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

KILLS RATS

and mice—that's Rat-Snap, the old reliable rodent destroyer. Comes in cakes—no mixing with other food. Your money back if it fails.
25c size, 1 cake, enough for pantry, kitchen or cellar.
50c size, 2 cakes, enough for chicken house, coops, or small buildings.
\$1 size, 5 cakes, enough for all farm and outbuildings, storage buildings, or factory buildings. Sold and guaranteed by L. L. Critcher.

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