

# The Watauga Democrat.

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BOONE WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY OCTOBER 2, 1919.

NO 51.

## Ministers Underpaid.

The Statesville Landmark hears that a ministers' strike has been rumored but takes no stock in the report. The Landmark very pertinently remarks, however, if ever a strike on purely a basis of wages would be more than justified it would be in this instance.

One of the burning shames of our day and generation is the unconcern shown in the matter of adequately paying school teachers and ministers of the gospel.

Happily the worthiness of these claims is being recognized and we are beginning to pay our teachers and preachers almost enough to live on.

To our way of thinking the greatest and most self-sacrificing of all characters who have figured in the great undertaking to make the world better have been the rural preachers of the Gospel. Through the rain and the sleet and the snows of Winter the circuit riders and the preachers of all denominations have traveled long and wearisome roads to fill appointments in far-removed parts. They have undergone real hardships in living. And the pittance given them for the sustenance of family in many cases has amounted to only a few hundred dollars per year. Most of them are sadly underpaid today.

The pioneers of the back country were soldiers in a great cause. They were uncrowned heroes of their day and generation. In their homes they were forced to stint and save and make a lean purse cover a multitude of family expenses. Out of a few hundred dollars they received they must buy bread and meat and clothes for the wife and children and then pay doctor's bills and educate the children.

And to the wives of these Godly men must go equal credit, for it was the mother who helped to keep expenses down by doing much of the drudgery herself, by darning and knitting and cutting out garments and teaching the children by candle-light.

A grand company of men and women were these and worthy of infinitely greater appreciation than any generation has ever bestowed upon them.

Some of these days we will all recognize a century old obligation and will make up our minds to pay these humble servants at least in small proportion to the richness of the service rendered.—Charlotte Observer.

## "Solid Ivory" and the Cost of Food.

"Solid Ivory" was a popular expression a few years ago. The phrase was employed lightly and frivolously by the young and not so young. It was terse and pungent. A stated to B "If you put ice in hot soup it will cool it." B replied "Uh!" and looked blank. A repeated "If you put ice in hot soup it will cool it." B still didn't get it. "Solid ivory!" exclaimed A in disgust and gave it up. The fact that ice would cool hot soup failed to penetrate through the fatigued mass that constituted B's alleged brain.

And just now there seems to be a good many millions of city folk in the B class, well-meaning and apparently intelligent men and women of mature years, who proclaim that it costs no more to raise food today than it did in their happy far-off childhood.—Country Gentlemen.

FOR SALE: One good yoke oxen five years old. Weight 2,200 pounds. Well broke. Will sell for cash or on time. S. E. Gragg, Shelby Mills, N. C.

## THE WEEK.

The President continued his speaking tour in the interest of the league of nations. David Lawrence, in the Greensboro Daily News, declares that Mr. Wilson leaves the Pacific coast triumphant. Theodore Tiller, in the same paper, suggests that the effect of the President's speeches is uncertain. Senator Hiram Johnson, who has been following the President, left his speaking tour unfinished to return to the Senate where his amendment to the constitution of the league was in danger of defeat. The Senate has continued to debate the league. The chief speech of the week against it was made by Senator Reed, Democrat.

A strike involving most of the iron and steel industries of the United States began on Monday of last week. By Friday over 300,000 men were out in the Pittsburgh district. The conflict reaches 20 states and affects half a million workers. The strike has been marked so far by considerable violence and bloodshed, and promises to be a long and fiercely contested struggle.

At Albemarle, in this state Marvin Ritch, a Charlotte lawyer and J. H. Graham, organizer of textile workers were indicted in connection with a clash between the strikers and the authorities last week in which the sheriff and one striker were wounded, on the charge of inciting to riot. There was evidence that ten days before the trouble, Ritch made a speech in which he read a chapter from the Epistle of James and advised the workers to leave their guns at home, and use their fists and rotten eggs to prevent non-union laborers from entering the mills. Graham, too, is said to have approved the use of eggs. Both defendants were held for the grand jury in bonds of \$1000 each. Just as the preliminary hearing was getting under way, Judge Frank Carter threw a bomb in the camp by declaring that it would be a great injustice to try the cases in Albemarle. Twenty-seven others who actually were present at the riot have also been indicted.

A committee of the Greensboro chamber of commerce is attempting to solve the housing problem in that city by forming a corporation to build 80 to 100 houses within a year.

Influenza has again broken out in at least seven counties in the state. It is reported to be of a much milder form than last year.

Diplomatic relations between Belgium and Holland have been broken, and armed conflict between the two nations threatens, thus adding one more war to the twenty-two or twenty-three which have been in progress in Europe this summer.

## Chunks of Truth In This.

The first question an honorable man asks when he sees a girl flirting is whether she is a respectable girl or not. This being the case no modest girl can afford to indulge in this pastime among strangers. When the down is brushed from the peach it's beauty is so marred that it can never be restored, and so when a girl throws lightly aside that sweet charm she becomes rather common and cheap. Flirting may seem to the giddy and thoughtless girl to be wonderfully amusing, and she may even get an every young lady who has an ambition to be a worthy and charming woman.—W. M. H. in John. son County News.

## How Lafayette Lies in American Soil.

Toward the close of the summer of 1825, writes Morris Edmund Spear, of the Department of History of the United States Naval Academy, in telling of Lafayette's last visit to the United States Naval Academy, there came the painful farewells to be made to his American friends. In Virginia he took leave of Ex-Presidents Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. Then on September 6, in commemoration of his birthday, the new President John Quincy Adams, gave a great dinner in his honor at the White House, to which many of the distinguished men of the country were invited. The next day Lafayette received and answered a farewell address from the President and then, followed by a procession of cheering thousands, he embarked, and for the last time, for his native land.

The touching significance of all this journey lies in what Lafayette now had collected and brought aboard his ship, to assure himself that in death; as in life, he would have the comfort of being happy most in American soil. Touched by the genuine affection and esteem with which he was held throughout this land, his thoughts must have turned often and sadly to his own now declining years. So he had gathered from some one of the battlefields upon which he had fought for American Independence a dozen barrels of earth which he had brought aboard his ship and which he carried back with him to France. Today in the Picpus Cemetery where lie the remains of Duke Lewis, of the Genou family, and of the Lafayettes, in a silent and noble place, consecrated to a few members of the French aristocracy, General Lafayette, the citizen of two countries, lies buried in American soil.

There are few indeed to whom this fact is generally known. It is nowhere mentioned in his biography nor in the countless lives written upon him by both Frenchmen and our own countrymen. The fact, however, is made authentic by one of Lafayette's contemporaries, Baron Thiebault, in his five-volume memoirs published in Paris for the first time in 1905, by Fernand Calmettes. This is a work apparently unknown to Americans. Baron Thiebault was the son of Dieu-donne Thiebault, a distinguished Frenchman of letters of the eighteenth century.

In referring to Lafayette's death it is interesting to note that this life-long adherent of Napoleon appeared to have little sympathy with Lafayette's careful preparations to be buried in American earth, since he concludes his account of the matter with the words: "What a bizarre idea this was for a man to remain in France and yet choose to be interred in the soil of America!"

Bizarre indeed this may have appeared to this soldier of the empire. To us in this year 1919 what an exquisite tribute was this paid to our land by the knight of two continents who fought only for human liberty!

## "I Spent a \$1 on Rat-Snap and Saved the Price of a Hog."

James McGuire, famous hog raiser of New Jersey says, "I advise every farmer troubled with rats to use Rat-Snap. Tried everything to get rid of rats. Spent \$1 on Rat-Snap. Figured rats it killed saved price of hog." RAT-SNAP comes in cake form. No mixing with other food. Cat or dog won't touch it. Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1. Sold by L. L. Critcher.

## Tubercular Soldiers Training for Vocation.

The announcement is made from Washington that discharged soldiers suffering from tuberculosis are placed in training by the Federal board for vocational education under the same conditions that men with other handicaps are; some with support during training, others without support, and a few while they are still in the army hospitals. The establishment of the medical status of the tubercular soldier is a consideration in his eligibility for training. The medical officer must pronounce his case apparently cured, arrested, or apparently so, before he is recommended for training. Quiescent cases of tubercular, having had negative sputum for a period of at least two months, must be specially recommended by the district medical officer and during the course must remain under expert medical supervision.

If the soldier has still an active form of the disease and is receiving hospital treatment, he may be given training only upon the endorsement of the hospital authorities, who shall approve the nature of the course provided. Correspondence courses along the lines of the previous experiences are frequently desired by hospital patients. Men whose cases are active, but who refuse to take hospital treatment are considered by the board as negligible for training at the time but their cases will be considered when they are physically able to undertake the work.

## County Health Work in North Carolina.

One of the most interesting and instructive bulletins recently issued by the State Board of Health is the report of Dr. B. Washburn, Director of the Bureau of County Health Work. During the year 1918 the Bureau co-operated with nine counties in health work: Davidson, Forsyth, Lenoir, Nash, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rowan, and Wilson. One notable result of the work in these counties is the progress made toward eradicating typhoid fever. During the years '14-'17, the yearly average of deaths from typhoid in the nine counties was 119.5 and the average death rate per 100,000 was 25.3. In 1918 the year 1918 the total number of deaths was 24 and the average death rate 7.8. Two counties, Davidson and Northampton, did not have a single death. In addition, 5,759 children were given free dental treatment, 600 were operated on for diseased tonsils and adenoids, 2,538 cases of hook worm were treated, 5,489 sanitary closets were built. These are but a few interesting facts contained in the bulletin of 32 pages. These counties, of course, have whole-time health officers. The State helps start the work by furnishing the Director and paying half the expenses.

On the first day of October 20 inspectors representing the State Board of health will begin the inspection of the privies of the State. Every privy that does not conform to the requirements of the State Board of Health will be labeled 'Unsanitary Privy Unlawful to Use. State Board of Health.' If you live within three hundred yards of your nearest neighbor, it's time to get busy.

## "It Must Have Been Dead at Least Six Months But Didn't Smell."

"Saw a big rat in our cellar last fall writes Mrs Joanny, "and bought 2c cake of Rat-Snap, broke it up into small pieces. Last week while moving we came across the dead rat. Must have been dead six months, didn't smell. Rat-Snap is wonderful!" Three sizes 25c, 50c, \$1. Sold and guaranteed by L. L. Critcher.

## Give the Honors to Doughboys.

Claude Kitchen has increased his popularity with the soldiers by blocking the efforts of Congress to present General Pershing with a \$10,000 sword. He contended that Pershing had already been sufficiently honored, and that the country, if it wished to shower more honors upon its war heroes should give them to the men; who, after all, won the war.

Pershing has made a great record as a military leader, but since modern warfare has reached a scientific basis, the initiative, individuality, and ability of men like Lee, Jackson and Grant is not required of a commander-in-chief. Surrounded by authorities in every known method of warfare, and masters of strategy it was well-nigh impossible for General Pershing to make a wrong decision. Since this is true it can readily be seen that the brawn courage and endurance of the men was all that was necessary to bring a campaign to a successful conclusion. That Americans were of this kind accounted for our victory.

American artillerymen made a wonderful showing; so did the aviation corps, the S. O. S. and every other department of war activity; but soldiers unite in giving the doughboy, the lad who went "over the top" who met the enemy face to face in hand to hand engagements, credit for winning the war. These are the men to be honored—more than General Pershing.—The Monroe Journal.

## Report of the condition of THE BANK OF BLOWING ROCK

at Blowing Rock in the State of North Carolina, at the close of business, Sept. 12, 1919:

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts	\$121,679.25
Demand Loans	2,400.00
Overdrafts	317.84
U. S. and Liberty bonds	3850.00
War Savings Stamps	156.07
Banking house	250.00
Furniture and fixtures	128.00
All other real estate owned	190.34
Cash in vault and net assets due from banks, bankers & trust companies	43,871.54
Cash items held over 24 hours	48.48
Boone Lumber Co	915.00
Lost check account	11.40
Total	\$177,517.90

  

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$10,000.00
Surplus fund	2,500.00
Undivided profits less current expenses & tax paid	2,395.55
Bills payable	10,000.00
Deposits subject to check	33,940.25
Time certificates of deposit	51,411.42
Cashiers checks outstanding	1390.60
Total	\$177,517.90

State of North Carolina, county of Watauga. I, J. T. Miller, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. T. MILLER, Cashier.  
Correct—Attest:  
J. A. LEVITZ,  
WILL LENTZ,  
T. H. COFFEY,  
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23rd day of Sept. 1919.

GEO. F. BLAIR, Notary Public.

## Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administratrix of the estate of H. C. Phillips, deceased, late of the county of Watauga and State of North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Reese, N. C., on or before the 25th day of Sept. 1920, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This September 25, 1919.

SARAH A. PHILLIPS,  
Administratrix of H. C. Phillips, deceased.

FOR RENT: The Greene home with five acres of land surrounding it. If interested call on me with good reference. Mattie J. Greene, Boone, N. C.

## Report of the condition of The Watauga County Bank

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

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts	\$414,277.03
Overdrafts secured	2343.86
Overdrafts Unsecured	2171.58
U. S. and Liberty Bonds	18,650.00
Banking house	2740.00
Furniture and fixtures	1500.00
Cash in vault and net amounts due from Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies	84,409.47
Cash items held over 24 hrs	2042.15
Total	\$528,135.94

  

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	49,100.00
Surplus Fund	12,775.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses, taxes paid	8,088.76
Deposits subject to check	243,909.74
Time certificates of deposit	158,747.97
Savings deposits	43,225.38
Cashiers cks outstanding	12,201.09
Total	\$528,135.94

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:  
N. L. MAST,  
W. C. COFFEY,  
L. A. GREENE, Directors.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of Sept. 1919.  
O. L. COFFEY, C. S. C.

## 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, Mac Reese Manly Williams and wife Bruce Williams, whose maiden name was Bruce Reese, Asa Reese, all of full age, and Lewis Reese, age 48 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. 1919, at a meeting of the court at 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 200 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 corner, then north with Cable's line 95 poles to a spanish oak, Cable's corner, then east with Cable's line 40 poles to a sycamore tree, Cable's corner, then west 5 poles to a spruce pine, then north with Daniel's line 138 poles 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 280 poles to the beginning and contains 120 acres more or less. Third tract lying and being in 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 a chestnut corner to Ward 55 in 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 Locust Gap and Babers Gap of the Stone Mountain, and adjoining the lands of Roah 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 38 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.

## Mrs. Keach Tells How She Got to Know Rat-Snap.

"Have always feared rats; lately noticed many on my farm. A neighbor said he just got rid of droves with Rat-Snap. This started me thinking. Tried Rat-Snap myself. It killed 17 and scared the rest away. Rat-Snap comes in three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1. Sold and guaranteed by L. L. Critcher.

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.