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Revolution in America?

(Charlotte Observer, November 13.)

That revolution is being seriously attempted in this country there is left little reason to doubt. Congressman Johnson of Washington, in the House of Representatives, doubtless was stating only a startling fact when he described as "an attempt at revolution with bullets and rifles, which the country had long feared," the shooting and killing of our ex-service men, members of the American Legion, in an Armistice Day parade at Centralia, Washington, Tuesday. Members of the I. W. W. are said to have done the shooting. One of them was later lynched. Nearly a score of others have since been jailed. A drive is said to have been launched to clear up the town and community of the I. W. W. The town is under patrol of National Guardsmen.

While the American public was reading of the outbreak at the far Northwestern town, officers were seizing a quantity of arms and ammunition sent by express to a miner at Dawes, West Virginia, under suspicious circumstances. The shipment included nine rifles and 1,000 rounds of ammunition, and many of cartridges were found to contain bullets of the dum-dum variety. About the same time came the report from Oakland, Cal., that a raid had been made upon a communist labor headquarters near there and much revolutionary literature seized. The communist labor party is said to be a new radical organization. The raid is said to have been made by several hundred members of the American Legion.

These events follow right on the heels of the great coal strike which would have paralyzed American industry and transportation and caused untold suffering for millions of people; the closing down of thousands of plants and the enforced idleness of millions of workers—all in the winter season when coal is needed worst and when living costs are at their highest, when the maximum of suffering would have been caused by a general coal strike. The strikers even defied the Government of the United States, in violation of the law, until they saw their finish if they persisted in their course.

The coal strike followed right on the heels of a Nation-wide strike of steel and iron workers which failed of its purpose, like the coal strike, because public sentiment was against the action of the workers, whose course had forfeited for them the support of public opinion, the most powerful factor in this country. Prior to and along with these two great strikes; numerous similar strikes occurred. They were, in fact, the outstanding features of an epidemic of strikes that spread throughout the country, while others were threatened and are still threatened.

Earnestly and anxiously the public is beginning to ask what is the cause for an epidemic of strikes occurring simultaneously with the outbreaks of radicalism and anarchy.

Some light on the question may be contained in a printed circular received yesterday by The Observer, in a plain envelope postmarked New York, November 10, and which evidently was sent broadcast over the country. It is headed "Proclamation! The Call to a General Strike!" The only signature it bears is printed in bold type at the bottom of

the sheet: "American Anarchist Federation Commune Soviets." It calls upon workers of every industry in the country to go on general strike and exhorts them to violence in defiance of the United States Government, State and municipal Governments, the overthrow of which is advocated.

It refers to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as "the spokesman of labor (?) and banqueter with exploiters" and charges Mr. Gompers and President Wilson with having "betrayed" the railroad workers "into making fortunes for the railroad robbers while you are struggling to exist."

Evidently money is being copiously spent to send out this sort of propaganda. Somebody is presumably being paid for writing and mailing it out. Who can say that the same elements, the same forces, the same influences, the same funds back of the distribution of this propaganda has not been behind the coal strike and the steel strike and a great many of the smaller strikes that have constituted a veritable epidemic all over the country in recent weeks and months? Who can say that the same forces and influences and funds are not back of the radical and anarchistic outbreaks and the general red activities in this country in recent weeks, including the shoot into the Armistice Day parade at Centralia, Washington?

Who can say that all these radical outbreaks and the discoveries made in recent raids on anarchists in many cities and even many of the recent strikes do not bear close and vital relation to the orders which Trotsky gave to his associates and followers when he left New York for Russia—to bring about a revolution in this country and overthrow the "dirty, rotten government?" Who can say that that circular was not written and printed and sent out to workers all over the country by loyal followers of Trotsky, carrying out as best they can the orders he gave them upon his departure?

These are serious questions. It is high time that the American public became aroused to what is going on in this country and there is no class that should be more concerned than organized labor. Who knows that in many instances unionism has not been made the tool and "cat's paw" of these anarchists without the knowledge of the members of the unions or even of the leaders?

Congressman Johnson gave utterance yesterday to what should be the sentiment of every patriotic American, when he telegraphed Mayor Rogers, of Centralia, in the Congressmans own state that the country "must be purged of seditionists and revolutionists to the last one, and if this means war, the quicker it is declared the better."

Who can say that this country does not face as great a menace at home today as ever it faced when German militarism sought to dominate and override the world by force and butchery?

"These Rats Wouldn't Eat My Best Grain," Says Fred Lamb.

It is hard to keep rats out of a feed store. Tried for years. A neighboring store sold me some Rat Snap. It worked wonders. Gathered up dead rats every morning. Bought more Rat Snap. Haven't a rat now. They wouldn't eat my best grain when I threw Rat Snap around. 3 sizes, 25, 50, \$1.00 Sold and guaranteed by L. L. Critcher.

Wickedness may prosper for a while, but in the long run he that sees all knaves at work will pay them.—L'Estrange.

Some of the War Activities of the Ford Motor Company.

Without going into particulars the following items will give some idea of the value the Ford Motor Company was to the Government of the United States in its call for the sinews of war:

More than 2,000,000 steel helmets.

Order for 5,000 12-cylinder Liberty Motors. Over 1,500 had been delivered when the armistice was signed, and we were just striking our producing capacity.

10,000 Caissons, mainly for 155 mm. guns. Something over 8,000 delivered.

Order for 112 "Eagle" boats, 200 feet long, 25 feet beam. Something like 25 delivered when the order was reduced to 62. The balance will be finished by the 1st of August.

More than 8,000 trucks. More than 25,000 regular Ford cars. More than 6,000 ambulances.

400,000 cylinders for Liberty Motors. Because of the superiority of the work on this article the government placed the order with the Ford Motor Company to make all the cylinders for all the Liberty Motors made in America. The original order was practically completed when the armistice was signed, and a new order for 300,000 had just been entered.

700,000 bearings for the Liberty Motor. Here again the Government recognized the superior quality of the bearings made by this company, and placed the order with us for all the bearings for all the liberty motors made in the United States. On this order over 400,000 bearings had been delivered.

700,000 cylinder forgings for Liberty motors. Once again the Government recognized the superiority of Ford work and placed orders with the company for all the cylinder forgings for all the Liberty motors made in America. Over 400,000 had been delivered.

A large volume of experimental work was done in building three ton military tanks, and the Government had just placed orders for 15,000 of the small, two men military tanks, and 3,000 of the six ton, military tanks. Cancellation came before more than a dozen or so tanks had been delivered. But the foundations had been laid and the super structure almost completed for an enormous building in which we intended making tanks alone. Of course, this building comes in mighty useful in the enlargement of our business.

Motion picture reels in behalf of Liberty Loans, Red Cross, and Patriotic Fund work were made by the company and supplied to the Government in sufficient quantities to serve the entire U. S. in Motion Pictures. Motion picture reels in volumes sufficient to serve the armies of the United States in France, Italy and Palestine were furnished by the Motion Picture Department of the Ford Motor Co.

We also did more than \$1,000,000 of work in the production of special devices for the Naval Department of the British Government.

We also furnished the Government with 275 skilled mechanics for work in France.

We also, through our Chemical Laboratory, co-operated with the manufacturers of gas masks for the U. S. Army.

An average of 84,000 men and women were employed by the main factory at Highland Park; 6,800 men at the Ship Building

Sixty Years Afire.

The recent coal strike has revived discussion of the horrible destruction of coal by fire. Much is heard of forest fires. Our State Forester has not permitted us to forget for a day the damage wrought by these. But few people are aware of the fact that the great coal beds of this country are susceptible to the same sort of destruction.

It is said that fire has for sixty years been slowly but surely destroying one of the richest coal veins in Pennsylvania. That is bad enough, but think what would happen if this fire should ever reach an underground lake. It would undoubtedly produce enough compressed steam to blow off a mountain top, and in that case we would be offered an entirely new theory of volcanic action—not too bad a theory, either, to compare favorably with some of those that have followed each other in succession.

Picture an enormous coal vein running deep through the borders of an underground lake. Imagine a generated steam power sufficient to blow off a mountain top, a heat sufficient to dissolve even solid rock, and you face a volcanic eruption or a pretty good imitation of one. It may be answered that there are no underground lakes, but there are. In that a deep coal vein can not burn for lack of air, but this Pennsylvania vein is deep and has continued to burn for sixty years, devouring unaccountable tons of coal.

Many schemes to check this underground fire, have been tried, we read, at great cost, including flooding, but it burned right on. The latest scheme is to tunnel through the vein in advance of the blaze and remove the coal, thus stopping the fire for lack of fuel. But the heavy undertaking may not be completed in time, and even if it should be there may remain veins still on fire. And some day, if it was to reach water, the explosion likely to follow would cause a mighty disturbance and perhaps be followed by an interesting scientific discussion.—Winston Journal.

Are not all true men that live, or ever lived, soldiers of the same army, enlisted under heaven's captaincy, to do battle against the same enemy, the empire of darkness and wrong? Why should we mistake one another, fight not against the enemy, but against ourselves, from mere difference of uniform? All uniforms shall be good, so they hold in them true, valiant men.—Carlyle.

"The difference between talent and character is adroitness to keep the old and trodden round, and power and courage to make a new road to new and better goals."

God, like the sun which melts wax, but hardens clay, expands great souls and contracts bad hearts.—Rivarol.

Rat-Snap.

Rats are on most farms. Once they get inside the house, look out. Rat-Snap kills them. It is not unclean. Nursing babies are not affected. Break a cake of Rat-Snap and throw it around. It will surely rid you of rats and mice. Three sizes 25c, 50c, \$1. Sold and guaranteed by L. L. Critcher.

Plant on the River Rouge; 4,000 men employed at the new Blast Furnace in course of construction on the Rouge; 250 men employed at the Carburator Plant or an average of 45,000 employees practically all on 100 per cent Government work, under a standard eight hour day and a minimum wage of \$5 a day.

FOR THE MASTER'S SAKE.

The mother was dead; perhaps the father might better have been. The two children were oh! so little, so dirty, so world-wise, so starved of happiness, so manifestly destined to become all that Jesus Christ died to save them from becoming, that it really would have broken your heart could you have seen them.

They were children of poverty and neglect, children with but few allusions as to this world and probably with none for the next.

The boy, in the course of time, would become an associate of criminals.

The girl—

God help us all and have mercy on our souls!

And yet there are homes for just such children as these poor castaways—these future threats to your girl's happiness and your own boy's safety. There are homes where these forgotten bits of humanity may know what a bath means—clean clothes, abundant food, education and training for useful lives and—greatest boon of all where they may learn what Jesus Christ means in this world where we stay but a short while and in that other world where we shall stay a long, long time.

And it requires so little—so pitifully little to take these waifs from the high road to ruin and set their little feet firmly upon a path leading to other things—to high attainment, perhaps to complete happiness and eternal salvation. So little, indeed, that hardly can there be a man or a woman in North Carolina but is able to aid in saving these children from all that is vile, and in saying to God, "This I do in Thy name." Be sure the Recording Angel will note carefully the act, and on that great final day of all time it will be counted to your credit.

And so you, a father or a mother with children of your own who are not in the streets, you are asked to contribute one day's income to aid in placing the waifs of the State in any one of the orphanages you may yourself select. But one day's income, mark you.

And you, a husband or a wife whose home God has not blessed with children, are asked to contribute one day's income to aid in giving a home to some unfortunate child without mother or father.

The North Carolina Orphan Association asks the business man, the professional man, the laborer and the salaried man, the boys and the girls, to devote but one day's income to a cause approved by the Master, who charges you, personally, to care for the fatherless ones. There are many orphanages in North Carolina and there are countless North Carolina children without other hope of home than these orphanages.

"And what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

Are you doing justly unless you aid in saving these children who come into the world through no will of their own and who can never make a safe harbor without your aid?

Do you really love mercy unless you show mercy to those who are without homes, without friends, without food, without knowledge of God's Word?

And do you walk humbly with thy God unless you carry out His command: "Even so, it is

Sugar to Cost More.

The Statesville Landmark thus writes editorially of the sugar situation: Following the scarcity of sugar comes the rise in price, and neither the wholesaler nor the retail dealer will benefit by the rise. The sugar division of the food administration has fixed the price of New Orleans sugar at 13½ cents to the consumer. The wholesaler pays the refiner 17 cents, sells to the retailer sells to the consumer at 18¢. The producer—the farmer who grows the cane—and the refiner (manufacturer) of sugar get the benefit of the increase. Naturally the producer and refiner can show—and evidently have shown to the satisfaction of the food administration—that the cost of growing and refining sugar has increased, even as cost of production has increased in other lines. Notwithstanding the explanation, the mass of the people, who have suspected that the sugar shortage was framed for the purpose of profiteering, will be disposed to regard the rise in price as evidence of that belief. While that suspicion is natural, considering the increased cost of production in all lines of business, it is reasonable to suppose that it is costing more to grow and refine sugar; and unless the profits have been excessive, the cost must be increased to the consumer.

The Landmark holds no brief for the sugar trade. Its interest is in the lower price. But it is suggesting these matters for consideration before we go off half-cocked and denounce the whole business. In any event it is clear that the merchants, who are usually made the goats, are not the beneficiaries of the rise in price.

not the will of your Father which is in heaven that one of these little ones shall perish."

And perish they surely must unless you are merciful and give of your abundance—give one day's income if you will, more if you can, less if need be. But give—give for your own children's sake, be they living or dead, and give for Jesus Christ's sake that He may not have died in vain for such as you and I—and these street waifs.

Let this offering be given with a heart filled with gratitude and joy, that you are privileged to serve your God and humanity in so acceptable a manner. Let it come, as is most fitting, on or near Thanksgiving Day.

The need is urgent, and the cry of the orphaned children rings loud and insistent. You cannot shut your ears to that cry. Should you try and do so, should you fail to accept this opportunity of rendering service to these helpless ones most needing it, to these innocent ones most deserving, perhaps in years to come that cry will still ring in the secret chambers of your heart, and when the long journey begins you will see that inspired text written in letters of fire—

"Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these—"

For our Master's sake—GIVE!

M. L. SHIPMAN,
JAS. R. YOUNG,
LIVINGSTON JOHNSON,
JOHN D. BERRY,
W. F. EVANS,

Of publicity Committee North Carolina Orphan Association.

The pastors of all churches and the superintendents of all Sunday schools are requested to direct attention to the Thanksgiving offering at their services on Sunday, November 23.