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Those Who Do Not Have to Economize Should Set the Example.

Springfield Republican.

Whatever may be the fate of the overalls movement, it forcibly calls attention to the possibility of meeting the high cost of living by voluntary retrenchment. To meet the objection that there are not enough overalls to go around and that the initial cost is considerable, a patched clothes movement has already been begun in New York is said to be getting some vogue. A movement quickly carried to such extremes is not likely to last. It may amuse people to masquerade as ragamuffins for a few days, but the fashion will quickly pass and those who take it up may go by a natural revulsion to the opposite extreme.

Yet everybody recognizes that a general retrenchment, conscientiously kept up long enough to allow depleted stocks to be made good, would be of benefit to all. In New Orleans even the shoe dealers are cordially advising the public not to buy shoes unless they are absolutely needed; the price is too high, and even so the profit is small. From Vienna not long ago came a report of a movement for going barefoot till next winter—a practice so contrary to modern urban etiquette that even in the midst of famine it has to be inaugurated by organizing a barefoot society. Yet till quite recent times a great part of the population of Europe habitually went barefoot in warm weather; in a century the expenditure which has come to appear necessary has greatly increased.

To go barefoot much as small boys enjoy it would be rather extreme for a civilization not yet quite bankrupt, but short of that there are any number of gradations in economy. It is to be feared that the Dutch manufacturer who was recently said to be on his way to this country to show Americans the advantage of the wooden shoes will find us rather conservative on this point; the wooden shoe is delightful in pictures but for actual use somewhat alarming to people not brought up to it. Yet there is no lack of other substitutes for leather when leather is scarce; the sensible thing would have been for half or two-thirds of the by this time to be wearing shoes of canvas or some other serviceable material; the trouble is in getting such a movement started and in getting the supply prepared to meet the demand. Manufacturers cannot force people to accept some economical substitute.

If organized effort to bring down the cost of living is to succeed it must have a tolerably broad and flexible program, and its fundamental principle ought to be making the utmost of the existing stocks. Materials and manufacturers have in modern times been so cheap that expense has come mainly from the frequent changes in fashion in which even people of moderate means could afford to indulge. They might buy rather cheap things, but this mattered little because they did not wear clothing very long. When materials are scarce and labor is dear this modern practice becomes an unwarranted extravagance even for the well-to-do; it needlessly consumes what the world needs. There is much to be said, therefore for a united effort to save wherever a saving can be effected and whatever happens to encourage people to do their part is a clear gain. The greatest ally of extravagance is snobbery, but a few people who

Food Famine Feared.

Alarming reports are being carried to Washington of the prospects for decreased food production, due to the scarcity of farm labor. Senators and members of the house who have recently returned to the capital, says a Washington dispatch, are very pessimistic over the food situation.

Senator Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina, who is just back from a trip through the South, predicts that the country will soon be face to face with the most serious food famine in its history. Thousand and thousands of acres hitherto given over to the production of food-stuffs are lying idle and unfurrowed in the states he visited.

Similar reports have been made by Senator Cooper, of Kansas, and Senators from others of the great food producing states.

Senator Smith declares that while the amount of farm labor last year was 84 per cent of the normal, this year it is only 72 per cent of normal, and is of an age and character which are not conducive to the highest productivity.

The only remedy, in Senator Smith's opinion, is for the manufacturers of articles not classed as necessities to suspend operations for a time and permit the labor to go back to the farms.

He has found that out of the thousands of farm boys who went into the military service during the war only a small percentage have gone back to agricultural labor. The bulk of them have found in the cities work which is more attractive and more remunerative. If work of this kind could be dropped for a short period, Senator Smith believes that many of the farm boys would go back to the country.

Senator Smith intends to address the senate on the subject some day this week. Discussing the situation today he said:

"I am having tabulated the figures showing the percentage of farm boys who went to war and the percentage who returned. The figures so far are simply startling. In the states of the south, which I visited, especially Georgia and South Carolina, not a furrow has been turned in the fields which have been depended on heretofore for big crops.

An Old-fashioned Worker.

A man has been at work on our disreputable old back fence lately, replacing the rotted posts, substituting new 2x4s for those whose usefulness is purely historic and putting in new upright boards where they are needed. This man has a regular job down town and is in a position to repair fences only after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour he appears and works away with hammer and saw and right good will until darkness puts an end to his labors. He is doing an excellent job and seems to enjoy doing it. We never knew a more cheerful worker, though he has not time to talk much with gentlemen of sedentary pursuits. He is ambitious to make all the money he can and he is getting ahead in the world by doing extra work whenever he can find it. He seems to us far happier now and far likelier to be happy in the future than if he were idling about, holding out for 20 cents more an hour or for a six-hour day.—Charlotte Observer.

Obviously are not obliged to economize can do a great deal toward setting an example which the less fortunate would be glad to follow.

Doctor Says Liquors Are Not Essential

Dr. Howard Kelly of Baltimore appeared before the legislature of Delaware and issued the following statement opposing the move to repeal the Klair law, which forbids using whiskey in filling prescriptions:

"First, that when I was a young practitioner, alcohol was universally given in almost all diseases; that in practically every one of these it has been finally abandoned as a routine treatment; that it was in reality a relic of the barbarous blood letting age of medicine. Most of the far-sighted and best men in the profession declare against it, notably Frank Billings of Chicago and Charles Mayo of Rochester, Wis., the latter declaring that the only field of alcohol today lies in the arts and sciences. It has been pronounced against in the American Medical Association and whiskey and brandy have been deleted from the pharmacopoeia.

"Second, that even though useful in rare occasional cases, the dangers of abuse of the privilege of prescribing these alcoholic potations vastly outweigh any possible problematic good. The permission given by the United States government of a pint every ten days is, in my view, folly and degrading to the medical profession, as this act has no possible relation to medical use of alcohol. The act simply turns doctors into bartenders. The abuse is illustrated by the citation of one doctor who wrote 1000 whiskey prescriptions in 24 hours.

"I insist, therefore, it is better for the few to suffer than for the whole nation to run the slightest risk of losing out in the battle with the greatest national foe, John Barleycorn.

"One of the leading physicians present at the hearing declared that we might just as well prohibit the manufacture and sale of razors because men sometimes cut their throats with razors. I replied that if each year 100,000 men cut their throats with razors, then the government would rest under the moral obligation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of razors.

"Third, the Delaware law was read and it was shown that it actually allows the prescription of alcohol. Now, if 90 per cent alcohol is diluted to the alcoholic strength of whiskey or brandy this drug can then be used exactly as these potables and with the same psychological effect. It is the alcoholic content of the fluid with which the doctors are concerned in their treatments. I closed with the most earnest petition knew how to address to the medical profession to suffer an apparent wrong in order to eliminate this great nation-wide iniquity, that we might devote ourselves to the higher constructive problems in medical statesmanship and in the broad paths of preventive medicine."

Magazine Advocates Negro for President.

Two important negro movements are on in this country, says H. E. C. Bryan, Washington correspondent to the Charlotte Observer. The one has for its purpose the juggling of delegations at the Chicago convention and the other the inciting of the bad element of the colored race to raise the whites.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama negro delegations will go to the Republican convention to make trouble for Hiram Johnson and other candidates the old guard do not want.

Lots of money is being used in

the Republican pre-convention campaign. Every contest like the one now going on results in two sets of Republican delegates from the South. At the present rate this will be the prize year for contesting colored delegations.

The attention of the department of justice has been called to a very bitter article in the Challenge magazine, a negro publication of New York. The editor of the periodical advocates a negro for President. He talks about "powder boxes" and asks "Is it a solemn fact that in free America a black man alone because he is black must wade in blood to obtain title to what he has won by right of franchise?"

The department of justice suspects the reds of backing some of the outbursts of the Northern negro. The Challenge Magazine says: "Even the negro is learning the battle hymn of struggles."

"He condemned Russia once because he did not quite understand. He never knew the truth. As it creeps out he is seizing it bit by bit, learning to look on Lenin and Trotsky as empire and civilization builder. Fight on, ye struggling masses; let your propaganda bolts strike every spot where one black man abides. Ye white under dog and black must mount up together."

Mexican Sugar.

Some people in the U. S. have been invariably inclined to lustily cuss out Mexico and all things Mexican, but hold! Here comes news that 300 car loads of sugar from Greaserland is coming into our country for relief of the situation. It had been sent here months ago, but was brought back into Mexico by order of the gentlemanly Carranza, but now that the anti-Carranza crowd has regained jurisdiction over the big store of sweet stuff, it has been sent back to us. If nobody else will take off his hat to the Mexican rebellionists, The Observer will do so, if only in behalf of the crying babies, and say 'thankie!' But seriously, 300 car loads of sugar might prove immensely helpful—if the profiteer can be beaten back.—Charlotte Observer.

Price Mark Thing of Past.

How many people enter a store today and ask the price of the commodity wanted before they actually make the purchase?

Isn't the tendency rather to select the goods, then hand out a bill in payment? We are more concerned now with getting what we want than in saving in our purchases. The Raleigh News and Observer notes that the price mark has disappeared within the past five years, since it is apparent that the people generally are not interested in the price so long as they can get what they want. Speaking of this The News and Observer says:

There is but one conclusion. The people are less intent on saving the pennies by less buying than they used to be, and it isn't a good sign. We may argue as long as we like that it is because money to buy with is more abundant, but as long as we complain of high costs it is apparent that money is not abundant enough to let it get away from us until we are sure we have received the value. The owner of the big corporation does not buy that way. He will figure over the 15th of a cent a pound on a shipment of cotton, or ten cents a ton on phosphate rock, and earn his salary by getting that ten cents cut in two if not thrown off, and be hap-

Dr. M. F. Morpew Passes.

Marion Progress, 22.

Dr. M. F. Morpew, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fred Paxton, in Savannah, Ga., on last Friday, was brought to Marion for burial. The funeral was conducted at the Methodist church Sunday afternoon and attended by a very large number of friends of deceased. Rev. W. L. Hutchinson, assisted by the other pastors of the town, conducted the services, the Masons conducting the services at the grave.

Dr. Morpew was one of the most widely known citizens of McDowell county. He came to this section in young manhood. He was held in high esteem by the people of the entire county for his skill and ability as a doctor. It is said that the weather was never too bad nor the trip too long for Dr. Morpew.

Dr. Morpew was a man of a very kind disposition and loyal to his friends. He was never known to refuse aid to any one of his friends applying to him for it.

Mrs. Morpew preceded her husband to the grave a number of years ago. The couple was greatly devoted and Dr. Morpew had never been quite the same man since his wife's death.

Besides a host of friends and distant relatives, Dr. Morpew is survived by two sons, Frank and Robert, of Marion, and one daughter, Mrs. Paxton, with whom he spent his last days. The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the relatives in their hour of bereavement.

[Dr. Morpew was for quite a while a resident of Boone. He married Miss Julia Bryan of our town, who died some years ago. He leaves many friends and relatives in Watauga who will hear of his death with sorrow.]—Dem.

Seventh Grade Examination

The following are the students that passed the county seventh grade examination:

Eula G. Fletcher, Odell R. Benfield, Dora A. Shell, Gladys Swift, Blanche Williams, Alfa Ruth Norris, Ona Farthing, Leota Sue Norris, Hazel Norris, Allen Ashley, Maude Gragg, Howard Gragg, James Tugman, Donley Bungarner, Victor Cooke, Elsie Farthing, Gordon Winkler, Verna Gragg, Ruth Cottrell, Mary Norris; Hoy Norris, Edna Norris, Pearl Cowles, Stuart Beach, Addie Coffey, Joe W. Cowles, Mary O. Triplett, Grady L. Michael, Effie Baird, Alma Texie Davis, Mattie Mae Williams, Earline Greene, Lee Roark, Loyd Eggers, Lula Anstiff, Annie Haynes, Edna Winkler, Collis Austin, Edna Sherrill, Florence Greene, George Cooke, Naomi Vines, Fonso Tester, Dixon Rowe, Grady Tester, Cloy Harmon, James Shipley, Phil Mast, James Taylor, Gordon Taylor, Anna Mae Sherwood, Mary Lizzie Horton.

All the above student will receive a diploma of graduation of seventh grade work completed. These diplomas will be signed by county superintendent, county board of education and teacher in charge of the school that gave the several examinations. Saturday, May the twenty-ninth, is the date fixed for this graduation and the awarding of these diplomas in Boone. These students will receive their grades within the next few days.

WILEY G. HARTZOG.

py when he has done it. But to the average buyer a few cents

The Blowing Rock Country in Pictures

One of the most wonderful pieces of photographic art—a panoramic picture of the rugged mountain country west of Blowing Rock—is being displayed in the window at Hardy's studio. This picture surpasses anything ever made before of this mountain section. Mr. Hardy made the picture several weeks ago for Mr. Alexander, who is developing the Mayview Park property. The picture was made from Mayview itself. It forms nearly a half circle and takes in Hanging Rock on the left, then next to the right is a magnificent view of Grandfather and Grandmother mountains. Then it takes in Hawk's Bill, Table Rock, Big Chestnut mountain, Brown mountain and Adam's Knob. On the extreme right is shown Rocky Knob. The picture shows the entire view in the closest detail, and as distinct as the natural view to the natural eye. The Dangerfield home can be seen, and the wood-covered mountains and the deep valleys.

There are many other pictures of the Blowing Rock country and a picture of the Rock itself. The entire collection is a wonderful piece of work and it has been admired by many lovers of mountain country who have passed Hardy's window.

For some time Mr. Hardy has been working on the collection for Mr. Alexander, who is using them in booklets and folders, advertising the Mayview property and the Blowing Rock country. Last week the National Geographic Society sent a representative to Blowing Rock to gather material for an article for the National Geographic Magazine. The article will be illustrated with Mr. Hardy's photographs.—Lenoir News-Topic.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THAT CHILD?

WHEN CHILDREN GROW PALE AND LISTLESS THEIR BLOOD MAY BE WEAK

PEPTO-MANGAN MAKES RED BLOOD, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS IN LIQUID AND TABLET FORM—BOTH THE SAME IN MEDICINAL QUALITY

When your child loses color, acts and talks without spirit and does not play like other children, act quickly.

If the condition is not a deep-seated disease but merely due to poor blood, give Pepto-Mangan. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is just the tonic for pale, thin children whose blood needs rebuilding. It is a pleasant tasting, simple combination of exactly the ingredients that increase and enrich the blood.

Beneficial results show almost at once in brighter eyes, blooming cheeks, a sprightly step and the whole system made more vigorous.

Pepto-Mangan is obtainable in liquid or tablet form, whichever proves most convenient. Both forms possess identical medicinal qualities.

There is but one genuine Pepto-Mangan and that is "Gude's." Ask your druggist for "Gude's" and look for the name "Gude's" on the package. If it is not there, it is not Pepto-Mangan.—Adv.

count for nothing. Money is too easy to get. Therefore it is too easy to let go.—Concord Times.