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Summer in North Carolina

Raleigh News and Observer.
North Carolina is sought out by the northern tourist as a place to be favored in winter, so many of the folks from farther up the country begin to come this way in the early fall, and the movement is steady until late in the spring when most of them have gone back. This season finds a larger proportion of summer visitors in the State than usual and day by day cars are seen on the roads going south as well as north with license tags reading from the various states, including Florida on the south and Michigan and Massachusetts on the north. North Carolina is hard to beat in the winter season, and it is hard to find a better summer climate. But take climate, roads, facilities of every kind, and few States are more attractive than North Carolina in the summer season. We have a few hot days, but the man who goes from North Carolina to New York or Pennsylvania or even Washington in midsummer and comes back after a few days in the North is always glad to feel the different atmosphere about the time he hits the south side of Virginia and finds himself in the piney country or in the Piedmont region of his own state farther west.

We are farther south and more nearly under the direct rays of the sun, but we are in a less humid climate than that which is encountered farther north. Vegetation thrives more vigorously, and the country roads are more interesting in the State than they are in much of the north. Side roads have less of mud and difficult travel, for while in much of the north the clay roads do not dry up until in May and June, in the south they dry out a month or two sooner. Dry soil makes a country road more passable in the South. Detours in the south are not so beset with mudholes.

Then the variety of flower and plant and bird life and everything that nature affords is greater in the south, for it comes earlier, in greater abundance, in greater variety and stays later. Summer in North Carolina is interesting to the tourist if he will come in summer, and it is infinitely interesting to the folks who live here, for it satisfies almost every reasonable want.

New Model of Machine Gun Being Made.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington a new model of Machine gun, operated by centrifugal force and using no explosive, is being secretly tested by army officials and other government experts at the bureau of standards. The weapon is said to have a capacity of 11,000 shots a minute against the 500 or 600 of the present types of explosive gun, but its muzzle velocity is only 1,200 feet per second at 11,000 revolutions per minute as compared with 2,700 feet of the Browning gun.

The great advantage of the centrifugal gun, army experts say, will be in its noiseless operation, which should make it difficult of location by an enemy.

The gun consists of a rotating barrel, approximately one-half inch in diameter, attached to motor-driven shafts, the speed of which is under instant control. By varying the speed of the driving shaft the operator controls the range and is able to determine the fire of the weapon by adjusting the feed to increase or diminish the number of projectiles inserted in the chamber in a given period.

Expeditionary Force Shown

The story of the American Expeditionary Force is told in pictures on the walls of the National Museum in Washington in a permanent exhibit just opened to the public, says a Washington dispatch. Continuing the dispatch says:

"Drawn from life in paint, pencil or pen and ink by American artists commissioned and sent to the front for that purpose, the collection of almost 500 studies detailing nearly every phase of life in the army overseas spread over the walls of half a dozen great, well-lighted rooms. It is a tale of stirring action which they disclose.

"Among the scenes depicted are ruined French villages made sacred to Americans because of American blood freely given to tear them from German hands. There are the homely, appealing scenes from behind the lines with happy-go-lucky youngsters of Pershing's division in billets mixing among the people of France, the very old and the very young people. Here and there are grim reminders of the great tragedy in groups of huddled dead in wrecked enemy trenches over which the tide of victory had poured. Again, half glimpsed through a downpour of rain, a trudging, sodden infantry column is moving onward through a sea of mud as the artist saw it; or an endless line of gun teams dragging forward the batteries to blast the road to triumph.

"At one point the artist caught and held for his countrymen the breathless tenseness of a forest outpost, peering thru the leafy screen of his covert toward the enemy lines, his rifle hugged close with his fingers clinched about the trigger; at another a slash of light from a half-opened door has painted on the screen of night just a hint of a column, tramping on toward battle, just a young face or two in the line, weary, dirty, but with jaws grim set with purpose. Again it is a hospital that has gripped the artists' imagination, a twisted writhing form under the tumbled blanket with agony in every line, and over it the steady-eyed surgeon or the merciful figure of an army nurse.

"In rooms around the picture display are shown all the countless things with which the army and the navy dealt in war; the guns, the bombs, the uniforms of ally and enemy alike, captured weapon and German war gear of many kinds. These form a striking setting for the epic tale of war artists have pictured, probably the only such record ever assembled for it began with the army and runs on to the departure of the homeward transports at the close."

Good Work Being Done by Prohibition Agents.

Mr. David Wooton, recently appointed Federal Prohibition Agent, who will work in conjunction with twelve other agents will work in this division, comprising twenty-seven counties, tells The Democrat that, during his first month's work he had, with some local help, destroyed six illicit distilleries in Wilkes and Caldwell counties. In one instance sixty gallons of whiskey was seized. Wooton is a tireless worker at whatever he undertakes, and, judging from the splendid start he has made in his new field of labor, the moonshiners in this part of the division are destined to live hard.

"Buy at Home"

(Smithfield Herald.)
Catalogues have a peculiar fascination for people about to purchase any article from a yard of lace to a sewing machine or piano. The picture presents such attractive clothes, furniture, etc., with not a blemish visible; the low priced article compares so favorably with the more expensive when seen in the book; the seams of a garment appears so neatly finished in the catalogue; the oak table has such a massive expensive look when viewed on the printed page that the temptation proves too great not to satisfy curiosity. But oftentimes the tale is different when the goods arrive. However, rather than take the trouble to send them back, one puts up with them.

There are several reasons why it is a good thing to patronize home dealers. In the first place it is just as cheap. If you do not believe it read the ads in this issue and become convinced. In most cases if one figures the postage, express, the fact that some things come "knocked down," the delay in receiving the order, and the possibilities of its not suiting when it does arrive, it will be found cheaper to—"buy at home."

Then again, if purchases are made in the store, one has the privilege of selection. And who does not enjoy exercising his judgment in picking out things? Everyone has this right if he—"buys at home."

Another consideration in home patronage is the fact that the money stays in circulation in the home community. The more business a firm has the better able it will be to satisfy the wants of its customers. If one would help not only the merchants but would also help himself—"buy at home."

Lastly, it is not much of an advertisement of a town if its citizens send to mail order houses or other places for their merchandise. Smithfield has the best advantage, when it comes to trading in any commodity of any town of its size in the State—in fact better than many larger towns. Whether hardware, dry goods, clothing, groceries or what not, it can be bought in Smithfield. The merchants here have it, and if all the people would adopt as a slogan, "Buy at Home" the section from from which Smithfield draws its legitimate trade would have increased facilities for buying and selling.

Against Conservation at Expense of Womanly Modesty.

Howard Figg, assistant to Attorney General Palmer, in charge of the campaign to reduce prices, has told the representatives of the National Garment Retailer's Association that the conservation of cloth at the expense of womanly modesty will not be endorsed by the government.

The retailers presented for Mr. Figg's inspection three living models dressed in knee-length gowns designed as the extreme in women's wear for next fall. Mr. Figg declined to indicate what he considered a proper length for skirts, but declared after viewing the extreme styles that skirts should at least come below the waist.

The retailers approved Mr. Figg's suggestion that coming styles should be changed as little as possible so that women might get the full wear out of their clothes and not be compelled to refill their wardrobes frequently because of the different modes.—Landmark.

Explaining the Constitution

The Constitutional League of America proposes to put a copy of the Constitution of the United States with explanatory comment into every home in this country, to translate it into not less than sixteen of the foreign languages spoken and read by the alien population and to prepare an educational film course dealing with the great document for presentation in the sixteen thousand or more motion picture houses of this country. Whether the Constitution can be presented and explained on the screen in the necessarily brief and popular manner is open to question, but to put a copy of it with explanatory comment into every home would be both practical and highly useful. The explanatory remarks will be a very important feature, for some points considerable explanation would be desirable.

For example, why does Article I give the States representation in Congress based on the whole free population and three-fifths of the slave population? Why does Article IV, section 2, provide that slaves escaping from one state into another shall be delivered up to those proving their claim of ownership? The answer is that when the Federal Constitution was adopted in 1787 slavery existed in all or practically all of the thirteen States and therefore all the States agreed to these provisions; that, though the Northern States gradually abolished slavery within their limits, it remained a national and legal institution, provided for and protected by the Constitution itself until it was abolished by the adoption of the Thirteenth amendment in 1865 after the war between the North and South had been fought to a conclusion. These facts of history are not very clearly understood by many native Americans in these times, to say nothing of the foreign born. The Constitution in its original form invites much explanation.—Winston Journal.

A Beautiful Wedding.

On last Wednesday evening, June 30; a beautiful wedding occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hampton, of Blowing Rock, R. F. D., when their only daughter, Miss Geneva, was happily married to Mr. Charles G. Rogers. The wedding was a quiet affair, with only near relatives and a few intimate friends present. The house was beautifully decorated with green and white. When everything was ready silence filled the room and the charming bridesmaid and flower girl in their dainty white voile—Miss Nellie Benson and little Miss Helen Benson—proceeded to the altar under the bridal arch which was beautifully arranged of white hyacinths and evergreens. Then followed the charming bride in her white silk gown and bridal veil with a wealth of orange blossoms. The bride was followed by the groom and Rev. D. M. Wheeler, who pronounced the words that made them man and wife.

After the ceremony, and every one seemed to be happy, a lemonade course was served, and then the guests were marched into the dining room where a sumptuous supper was greatly enjoyed by all.

The bride is a well known young lady and has always been faithful in her Sunday School and church work and has a great host of friends. Mr. Rogers is a returned soldier who done his bit for his country and is attend-

The Draft Evaders.

The country generally had almost forgotten the draft evaders, the men who went in hiding in hiding in 1917-18 when Uncle Sam was calling to the colors. But Uncle Sam hasn't forgotten nor forgiven those who failed to heed his call in the hour of the country's need. He has their names and their numbers, which will stand for all time as a record of infamy—a "damned spot" that will not "out" but will taint innocent, unborn generations.

Of the 24,000,000 war-time registrants 489,003 were originally reported as draft evaders. This list has been gradually reduced to 173,000 names and these will soon be published. The list is now being arranged in alphabetical order for each of the 4,658 draft districts where deserters are reported. Foreign-born persons and negroes, it is stated, comprise the great majority of draft evaders. Georgia has the largest number of names of any Southern State and 90 per cent of the Georgia list is said to be colored. It will be admitted that there are mitigating and extenuating circumstances in connection with draft evasion on the part of the foreign-born and the colored race, although the offence can neither be excused nor overlooked. It is some comfort, therefore to find that the greater majority of the offenders are in a class who cannot be expected to measure up to the standard of patriotism that is usually and rightfully expected to measure up to the standard of patriotism that is naturally and rightfully expected of the native-born whites; and this very fact will make the offenders of the latter class the more conspicuous and their offense the more glaring.—Statesville Landmark.

Off to Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Mrs. Gurdie Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Hodges, of Adams, who is suffering with a cancerous growth in her mouth, left Sunday, accompanied by her father, for Baltimore, Md. where she entered Johns Hopkins Hospital and will take treatment and undergo another operation, one having been performed at the Banner Elk Hospital some six weeks ago, which, at first, was thought to be a success. She is the mother of a tiny babe, which, we suppose was taken to the hospital, her father saying on Friday that their intentions then were to take it.

POULTRY PROFITS DEPEND ON HEALTHY CHICKS.

Mr. Williams, a very successful Oklahoma Poultry Raiser, recently said to Dr. LeGear: "Since I have been using your Poultry Prescription, not only have I cut down chick loss, but I find that my pullets lay a month or two earlier." A few pennies wisely spent in feeding Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription to Baby Chicks insures rapid development and early fall and winter laying. Get a package from your dealer. Satisfaction or money back—Dr. L. D. LeGear Med. Co. St. Louis, Mo.

ing a government school at Cookville, Tenn. The happy couple will leave, after a vacation of two weeks, where the young soldier intends to finish his course of school work. We indeed regret to see the popular young people go from among us. Our best wishes follow them.

ONE PRESENT.

Simplified Spelling.

You remember the fad of a few years ago for simplified spelling? There was some reason for the reform, for we have some words that are not half spelled, and we have many others spelled exactly alike that have entirely different meanings. The Literary Digest and a few other standard publications undertook to pump life into the crusade and even yet persist in spelling through 'thru' but nobody else follows their example. So mighty a man as President Roosevelt joined the movement for more sensible spelling, but it was no go. So far the writer clings to the old forms, and use in some cases twice as many letters as are necessary in spelling some words. We are puzzled to know how some of the complicated spelling we have ever got a start. For instance; the guy, whoever he was who spelled tizic, "phthisic," should have been locked up for lunacy. But there it stands just as we find it in the good old blueback—abdelusion and a snare for Captains of spelling bees, and a perpetual chance for the sharp boy at the foot of the class on Friday evening. Wednesday is another word, the spelling of which violates every rule of common sense. What business in the world has the letter g in diaphragm? Enuff has more sense in it than enough. But the more excellent way has been rejected. If the time will ever come when we will throw away the superfluous letters we use in our complicated spelling, it has not yet arrived. Perhaps as we grow wiser public sentiment will in some future day demand that we quit wasting space and time in filling our writing with useless letters which only clutter the ground, and add neither strength nor beauty to the language.—Charity and Children.

Gas Spouting From Ground

Gas is spouting from a thousand different crevices within a radius of two miles of the Constantine well of the Constantine Oil and Refining Co. of Tulsa, Oklahoma, in Union county, Arkansas, and it is feared that if the wild gas is not eliminated, it may result in the destruction of the Constantine well and its properties. Parts of the field adjoining the Constantine are on fire. The widespread of gas is believed to be due to the capping of the Constantine well two weeks ago. After the well had spouted out \$125,000 worth of gas, it was capped and then almost immediately gas began spouting from any number of crevices within a radius of one half-mile of the well and continued to spread. Gas experts declare that the Constantine area is undoubtedly one of the most valuable gas fields in the world, but they fear that the whole area may be destroyed or may prove worthless, as a result of wild gas escaping. Scores of farmers have abandoned their homes and fled to places of safety. Union county authorities have thrown a cordon of guards around the danger zone, but this is insufficient to prevent hundreds of spectators from coming to the well out of curiosity. Capping the well seems to have no effect on the escaping gas. Officials of the company say that possibly the only remedy will be to drill 8 or 10 different gas wells in that area. It is estimated that more than \$300,000 worth of gas has thus far been destroyed as a result of the miniature gassers.—Ex.