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THURSDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1933

PER CAPITA COSTS

(Charlotte Observer) It costs the State of North Carolina this year \$189 to maintain every student in the University, but only \$10 to maintain a student at the Appalachian College at Boone...

President Dougherty's report submitted during the past week to the appropriations committee soon got going through legislative corridors and created more than a ripple of surprise and wonderment.

When his figures for running a standardized college at Boone for the training of teachers were paralleled with the per capita costs in other educational institutions maintained by the State, the disparity was so sensational that members of the Legislature were caught between a chorus of commendation for his economical management and a tendency to decry the costs per capita being allowed through appropriations to other colleges.

The actual statistics as found in the budget report place the University of North Carolina at the top of the lists in per capita cost upon the State for maintaining its students with the North Carolina College for Women and State College not far behind as second and third placers.

Starting off with the University with a per capita appropriation from the Legislature of \$189, the tabulation shows the following facts as to the other state-supported higher educational institutions:

Table with 2 columns: Institution Name and Cost. Includes N. C. C. W., State College, East Carolina, West Carolina, Appalachian.

Among the negro colleges supported by the State, the North Carolina College for Negroes leads in per capita costs with \$173 and State A. & T. at Greensboro follows with \$124.

The Pembroke school for Indians is being maintained this year on a per capita basis of \$71.

Among the negro colleges for women, that at Winston-Salem leads with \$119; Elizabeth City follows with \$77 and Fayetteville is third with \$59.

President Dougherty was especially provoked with the circumstances that the State was compelling him to maintain his Appalachian college for the training of white teachers on a per capita basis of \$40 while it was allowing the Winston-Salem college for the training of negro teachers a per capita cost of \$119.

The enrollments upon which the budget bureau made its per capita calculation of costs were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Institution Name and Enrollment. Includes University of North Carolina, State College, East Carolina, West Carolina, Appalachian.

The budget's statement of the bonded indebtedness of the above institutions of higher learning is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Institution Name and Bonded Indebtedness. Includes University, State College, N. C. C. W., East Carolina, West Carolina, Appalachian.

These discrepancies are so severe that they call for a clearing up at the hands of the present Legislature. It is incredible that organic circumstances prevailing at these different institutions should be such as to bring about this wide divergence in per capita costs.

Allowing a reasonable basis for some of this variance the spread between the low at \$40 per capita at Appalachian and the high at \$189 at the University is far too marked to be disposed of on the circumstance that current living costs can be held alone responsible for such a distinct difference.

The Legislature should see to it, in fairness and equity, that the basis

The Master Executive

By BRUCE BARTON

Supplying a week-to-week inspiration for the heavy-burdened who will find every human trial paralleled in the experiences of the Man Nobody Knows

A CONCEPTION OF GOD

In Jesus' great acts of courage he was the successor, and the surpasser, of all the prophets who had gone before. We have spoken of the prophets as deficient in humor; but what they lacked in the amenities of life they made up richly in vision.

Let us glance at them a moment, starting with Moses. What a miracle he wrought in the thinking of his race! The world was full of gods in his day—male gods, female gods, wooden and iron gods—it was a poverty stricken tribe which could not boast of a hundred at least.

Moses died and the nation carried on under the momentum which he had given it, until there arose Amos, a worthy successor.

"There is one God," Moses had said. "God is a God of justice," added Amos.

That assertion is such an elementary part of our consciousness that we are almost shocked by the sug-

gestion that it could ever have been new. But remember the gods that were current in Amos's day if you would have a true measure of the importance of his contribution. It was the high privilege of Amos to proclaim a God who could not be bought, whose ears were deaf to pleadings in judgment between the strong and the weak, the rich and poor.

Years passed and Hosea spoke. His had not been a happy life. His wife deserted him; heartbroken and vengeful he was determined to cast her off forever. Yet his love would not let him do it. He went to her, forgave her, and took her back. Then in his hours of lonely brooding a great thought came to him! If he, a mere man, could love so unselfishly one who had broken faith with him, must not God be capable of as great, or greater forgiveness, toward erring human beings?—a God so strong that he could destroy, yet so tender that he would not!

One God. A just God. A good God. These were the three steps in the development of the greatest of all ideas. Hundreds of generations have died since the days of Moses, of Amos and Hosea. The thought of the world on almost every other subject has changed; but the conception of God which these three achieved has remained in control of men's thinking down to this very hour.

Next Week: All Men Created Equal.

The Family Doctor

By DR. JOHN JOSEPH GAINES

PRACTICAL IDEAS

I read this week in a popular medical magazine, that the people had been "fed up" on health suggestions in public print, from so many hundreds of writers,—that they had become tired of it all; just such a mess of theories on diets and nutrition, and the conduct on one's self—that Mister John X. Public had about decided that there was nothing in any of it!

I am sorry of course, for such a state of mind is not what I most desire written articles by a thoughtful, competent advisor is worth reading and thinking about these days.

Now, here's a practical thing: Everybody likes a good complexion; thousands—possibly millions of dollars are spent annually by our splendid American women, just for cosmetics, "skin foods," and blemish removers. Let me give you my remedy—rather rule—for keeping a good complexion.

When you leave your bed in the morning, visit the lavatory the first act before you dress. Wash the face, neck and even the upper chest with warm water and mild toilet soap. There are many good brands of the latter,—I emphasize a mild—not a strong—soap. Use a soft, smooth towel for this part, wet with the warm, soapy agent.

After completing this act, turn on the cold water faucet, and seize your rough towel. Go over the parts you have cleansed, with brisk rubbing—the glow will surprise you, after a few treatments. Don't prolong the cool friction—rather hurry; work fast. No soap.

In time this will give you the fine complexion you like to have. If you are generally run-down—but that is another matter—see your doctor. You don't need to BUY your color; get it the right way. Men, quit using those hot towels at your barber shop. Try the above plan.

Nuts and Kernels

By TROY ISAIAH JONES

Roosevelt has got the jackass harnessed at last. He did all but buckle the crupper. This he reserved for Al Smith.

A political iconoclast is not exactly a sore-head. But he would be if anybody dared to stop on his tail.

I would not like to be President just at this time. Something might happen and I would be to blame for it.

In illustrating the size of a planet newly discovered, the scientist said it was about the size of England if England were rolled up like a ball. If he wanted such an illustration why did he not use the United States, which is already balled up.

A man at Kinston drove in his car two miles while asleep. We wonder if that is a hobby or a night mare.

A decided brunette is a girl who has made up her mind to become a blond.

upon which it is educating students in the higher institutions of learning comes more nearly together at some given point.

ON THE KING'S HIGHWAY

(Edited by The Hermit)

IF

"If thou canst believe; all things are possible to him that believeth."—St. Mark ix, 23.

If I had the nerve to believe, Just simply believe, That one could achieve The things under the sun That Jesus wants done; If I had but the nerve to believe,

If I had but the nerve just to try, Bravely venture and try, What the power from on high, Could do with just me, From my poor self set free;

If I had but the nerve just to try, Then my eyes would no longer be dim, For I should see Him, With cup filled to the brim, And each set of sun, Would see golden deeds done, For I should see, I should see Him.

The greatest things in human history have been wrought by faith. The world is waiting now for men and women of faith to lead the way to new heights of spiritual adventure. —Frederick W. Neve.

SEEKING AND SHARING

When we become wide awake inside, alert and alive and keen to the fact that Christ the infinite Seeker has sought us and threads his way through every experience, the vision drives us like an obsessing urge out upon the trail of some like with whom we must share what we have found, and share it we must.

That Life, lived long ago, and today more alive than then, was unique. It was not an organization into which He bade men enter, not a new doctrine they were to accept. It was a way of living with which He clothed them. A way of doing everything. A way to think and love and believe and speak and pray, and a way to trade and to work. Spirit and quality and motive were paramount. It was because behind them and within was a Presence that meant so much that all human contacts about them caught the color of the fiery thing they felt. —Selected.

A GRAVE QUESTION

(Williamston Enterprise)

It is a very sad scene to see a long line of folks marching up to draw Red Cross flour and clothing. The number shows that there is much poverty, some lame, others blind, most of them worthy, some unworthy.

Yet the scene is no sadder than the thought that it is going to be worse with them. The government can only go so far; then it will not be able to carry the non-producer forever. In fact, it is borrowing the money it is now giving out.

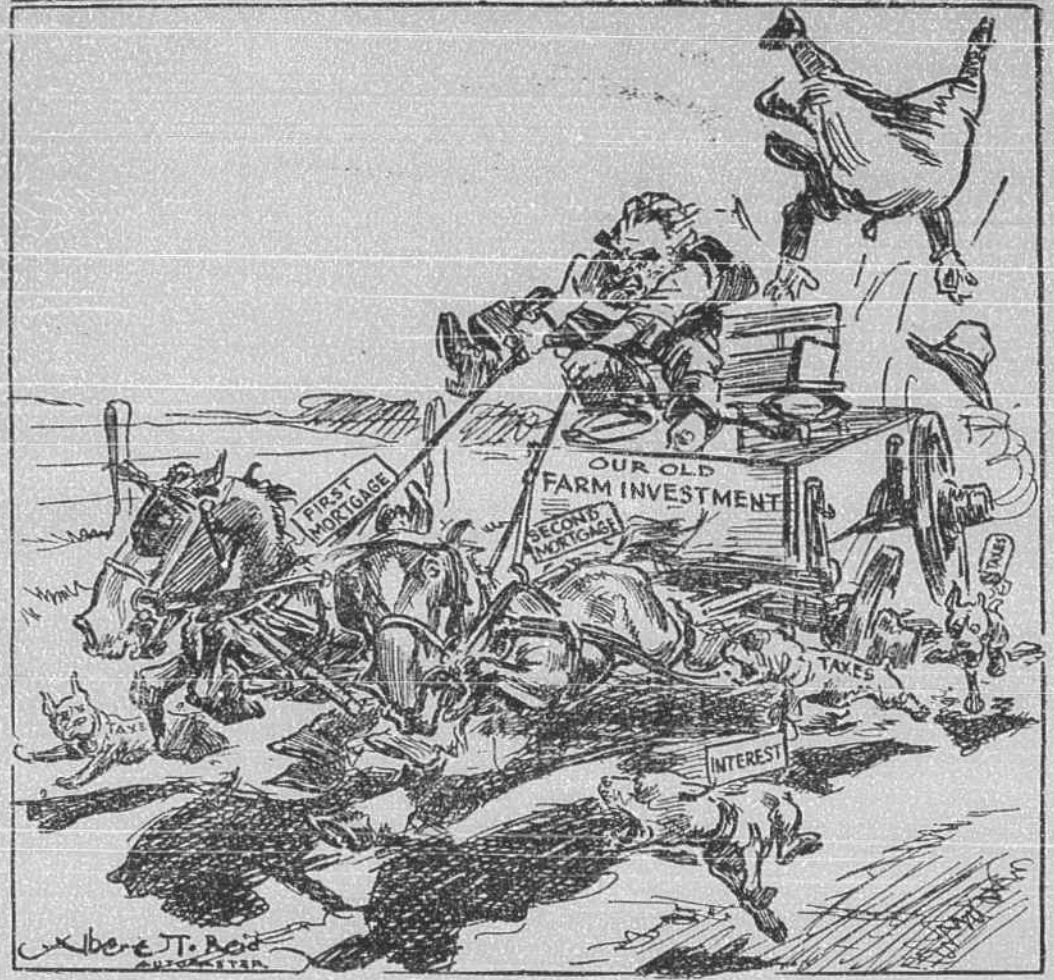
What will become of that element of people that nobody will hire and nobody will house is a grave question. Yet there are thousands who have dropped so low that no man will furnish them houses to live in or land to tend.

Would it not be cheaper for our government to rent land and take all the people who do not know how, and those who are unwilling to work, and colonize them on farms, with competent superintendents to work, them in the production of food crops for themselves rather than to let them idle around, make nothing, and have to be fed and clothed by charity?

There are not enough people at work to feed those who do not work. The government can easily take a hundred-acre farm and feed 100 people the year around, which would be

Can't Somebody Head 'Em Off?

By Albert T. Reid



good for both the poor and the government.

Congress Pays Tribute to Memory of Coolidge

With impressive ceremonies Congress Monday honored the memory of Calvin Coolidge. Senate and house met in joint session, with President Hoover, high officials of the government and the diplomatic corps present to pay homage to the late President.

A hush in vivid contrast with the turbulent scenes the house chamber has known in recent weeks fell upon the throng as Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts supreme court delivered an eulogy to his late life-long friend.

"Calvin Coolidge passed from this life on the fifth of last month," Justice Rugg said. "No warning fore-shadowed his going. The nation was stunned by this sudden and unexpected event. The people of the country realized at once what a calamity had befallen them."

President Hoover sat in front of the rostrum, his arms folded and his head bowed. Before him was Vice-President Curtis, the presiding officer and speaker John N. Garner who sat to the Kansan's left on the Speaker's dais. On Mr. Hoover's right were the members of his cabinet and to his left were Chief Justice Hughes and the associate justices of the Supreme Court.

Speaker Garner assembled the house immediately at noon, and Vice President Curtis and the senate entered. Garner surrendered his gavel to Mr. Curtis, who rapped and said:

"The two houses of Congress and their invited guests are assembled to pay tribute to a great man and a popular President—a man who was loved and is mourned by all the people—Calvin Coolidge."

COMMISSIONER A. L. FLETCHER SUPPORTS COMPENSATION ACT

Raleigh.—Major A. L. Fletcher, new Commissioner of Labor, has come out in a strong statement in support of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the present members of the N. C. Industrial Commission administering it, because he has heard that there was a report current that he opposed the act and was at work against the commission. Commissioner Fletcher said he was for the measure long before it was enacted and does not want to be a member, but favors the New York State plan, in which the Commissioner of Labor supervises the work, but leaves the commissioners free to perform it. However, he expresses willingness to perform any duties the General Assembly acts fit to impose upon him.

Expects Vote on Silver Measure

Early competition of one more essential step toward remonetization of silver—committee indorsement—was predicted Friday night by Chairman Somers of the house coinage committee.

The New York Democrat said he was certain there were enough votes in his committee to approve a bill to make silver a monetary reserve for

legal tender and to permit currency expansion of \$1,500,000,000.

"We're going to vote out a bill," Somers said, "and I feel fairly certain as to what it will contain."

It will provide, Somers forecast, that the secretary of the treasury may purchase silver offered to him and pay for it with silver certificates. Under the plan Somers contemplates the silver the first three months will command 40 cents an ounce against the present market price of 24 and a fraction.

The next three months, he believes it would be 50 cents, the next three 60 cents, and from that time on the price would increase one half of one cent a month until it reached \$1.25.

"There are only about 12,000,000,000 ounces of silver in the world available for monetary use," Somers said. "We must possibly finance on more than two-thirds of that being offered to our treasury."

"That would give us, roughly and over a space of eleven and a half years, a possible currency expansion of \$1,500,000,000—and remember that is provided that we, the United States, get two-thirds of the monetary silver in the world."

FORD ASSEMBLY PLANTS OPEN

The Ford Motor Company advanced another step toward resumption of normal production Monday with re-opening of some of its branch assembly plants, closed for about ten days because of a Briggs Manufacturing Company strike that shut off the supply of automobile bodies.

A Ford company official said all assembly plants that had been in production before the shut-down were ordered to resume.

Poor Ingredients---Poor Baking

The homemaker who buys an inferior grade of flour for home use, with the thought of effecting a small economy in her household budget, is finding that she is not only in the long run not making a saving, but creates a dissatisfaction with her baking that is difficult to overcome.

It is impossible to make a good product unless good materials are used, and heavy bread, soggy biscuits and coarse cakes are the fate of the woman who does not use first class ingredients in her home baking. The pity of it is that when cheap flour is used, the total cost of the product is actually higher than with a high grade flour.

III-Advised Economy.

For every pound of plain flour used costing, let us say, 2 cents, the baking powder added to it will cost another 3 cents. On a barrel of self-rising flour costing perhaps \$4.35, there will be a saving of \$2.61 or 38% of the cost of the same flour, for which baking powder must be bought. Of course, if the cheapest possible baking powder is used, it will cost less, but that is ill-advised economy, because more of it will be needed and because inferior baking powder does not contain the valuable calcium and phosphorus found in the pure monocalcium phosphate put into self-rising flour.

Many tests have been made to compare the total cost of all ingredients in baking pound cake, cup cakes, sponge, layer and angel food cakes, as well as pie crust, using first a high grade of soft wheat flour and then a low grade. In every instance, the cost of the baking was appreciably less when the high grade flour was used.

Still further savings may be made in home baking by the use of self-rising flour, a high grade soft wheat flour with the baking powder and salt already added in scientifically correct



No Saving in... "Heavy Bread, Soggy Biscuits and Coarse Cakes."

amounts and so thoroughly mixed with the flour that fewer eggs are necessary in order to obtain the same fine results. A standard recipe calling for four eggs can be used with only two eggs if self-rising flour is utilized.

Joy of Achievement. But probably the greatest advantage in using a high grade self-rising flour is the satisfaction that comes to the

homemaker who uses it. No high quality baked product can come from the use of an inferior flour. One must have a flour in cake baking that will produce delicate texture and tenderness. The only kind of flour that will produce these qualities is that made from the finest, whitest particles of soft winter wheat from which the highest grade of self-rising flour is made.