

The Watauga Democrat

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THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1935

DEAN SWIFT

In the death of its member of the lower house of the Legislature Watauga County may be said to have sustained a severe and unusual kind of loss. Unusual because young men of Dean Swift's characteristics and capabilities are within themselves unusual, and more poignant because of the fact that the span of life was snapped short in the prime of young manhood and at a time when he was in a position to be of the greatest degree of usefulness in the religious, educational and economic advancement of his community, county and State.

Mr. Swift was a man possessed of an admirable set of values, and a courage that stood in strong support of his convictions. He was consistent in his religious affiliation, valiant as a soldier on the fields of battle, capable and efficient as an educator, sincere, able and conscientious as a public servant, and a citizen who stood behind all those movements which he believed to be in behalf of the public good. The Democrat shares the general grief occasioned by his passing.

WATER WASTAGE

Despite the unusual amount of rain which has fallen this summer, and the further fact that city water storage facilities are greatly enlarged, officials are worried over the amount of water being consumed by the public. No shortage has developed, it is stated, but present practices would produce a serious shortage in dry weather. Reports coming to the city hall indicate that faulty faucets are in use in a large number of the houses of the town, milk and other perishables are said to have been placed in bath tubs and the cold water spigots allowed to run continuously, and other practices indulged in which throw an almost unbearable burden on the water supply.

The mains are being thoroughly checked, a few leaky joints have been dug out and repaired, and officials know that the water supply is sufficient for all reasonable needs of the town for years to come. If wanton waste persists, it is proposed to place meters in operation at each household—a sure means of cutting down consumption to normal. A bit of co-operation on the part of the consumers might preclude the purchase of meters, and allow the flat rate to remain in force.

PRISON HEADS FREED

Three officials of the Mecklenburg prison camp, tried last week on charges growing out of alleged inhuman treatment of two negro convicts whose feet were amputated following their inhabitation of a dark cell, won an acquittal from the jury following a mild-mannered prosecution from the State, and considerable dissatisfaction has developed over the Commonwealth. Typical of the unfavorable reaction to the verdict is an editorial in the Greensboro News, in which it is stated "the jury's verdict does not explain or answer these items":

"1. Shropshire and Barnes, convicted of petty crimes, walked into the States' custody upon their own feet. While under the guardianship of the magnanimous Commonwealth they lost them.

"2. Granting that the negroes may have bound their ankles with strips of cloth, as the defendants contended, is there any assurance that cold or an effort to protect themselves against the shackles which encased their legs might not have been responsible for this action?"

"3. If the prisoners were ex-

amined thoroughly and regularly, as contended by the defense, how does it happen that the condition of their feet was not discovered or treated before it reached the point where amputation was necessary to save their lives?"

"4. Cap'n Little, who swore his detestation of such inhuman treatment, was, according to his own testimony, but carrying out orders from higher-ups, going ahead with the system. But the self-same system has discharged him "because of failure to follow departmental instruction designed to protect the lives and health of men under discipline."

"5. If superinducement of gangrene and subsequent amputation of both feet do not constitute torture, what, citizens of the State as well as outsiders crave to know, would in North Carolina?"

This excerpt concludes the commentary of the News:

"A Mecklenburg County jury has ruled that no crime, no law violation, no neglect of duty, despite the thousands of laws that clutter up the statute books, was committed by the prison camp defendants. Legally that is the entry. But the moral disgrace will continue to weigh heavily upon decent North Carolinians in whose collective name the patent atrocities, as witness four indisputable black nubs, not only occurred but have been formally condoned.

The Family Doctor

By DR. JOHN JOSEPH GAINES

MANAGEMENT OF FEVERS

Probably four-fifths of our human ailments exhibit at one time or another a rising temperature above the normal. It is called "fever." The elevation may vary from a barely detectable increase to a raging flame that menaces life itself. There are certain principles here that most of us should know.

To attempt to demolish every fever the moment we encounter it must never be attempted. We have remedies for reducing temperature, but they must be used with the utmost care and watchfulness. The fever may be kept within safe limits, but just that, while the CAUSE of the disturbance is being eradicated.

Take the disease of measles, scarlet fever, small pox, or any other self-limited disease. To rush the temperature to normal at my first visit would be utterly stupid and maybe cost a life. Those eruptive diseases are "self-limited" diseases that run a definite course. They must be managed and nursed to recovery.

The protracted fevers, pneumonia, typhoid and the like, have a temperature which is an index to the amount of infection. To attempt to maintain anything like a normal temperature from drugs may bring about a weakened heart-muscle from which the victim cannot rally. To keep the temperature within SAFE limits is the art of the good physician and nurse.

Too many drugs lower temperature at the expense of the heart. How careful we must be! To lay low on the acetanilide or the acetone the heart must be saved at all hazards. Bathing reduces temperature without harm to the vital organs in the protracted struggle. A good "fever-doctor" is worth his weight in gold.

THE BOOK

... the first line of which reads "The Holy Bible," and which contains FOUR Great Treasures ... By BRUCE BARTON

THE NEW TESTAMENT

The first books of the New Testament "read in churches" with the Old Testament selections, were apostolic letters, notably those of Paul and including generally, though not invariably, the longer epistles of John, Peter and James. When the Gospels appeared they were immediately used in like fashion, and at once assumed a place of priority, not because any one in authority said it must be so but because they were so important and so interesting. For a good while there was no attempt to make complete collections. Few churches had all the New Testament books and many had other books, as the Epistle of Clement and the Shepherd of Hermas, which were loved.

When discussion began as to which books ought to be read regularly, there was immediate agreement on the most important ones, the four Gospels and the larger epistles. There was a good deal of doubt about Revelation and Second Peter and the two short epistles of John, which were relatively unimportant, as was then acknowledged and is still evident. But gradually there came to be agreement, not by authority but by the test of general usage, and the translation, and later the printing of the Bible, finally fixed the list.

If any one asks whether we know absolutely that every book in the Old and New Testaments is holy above all other books, the answer is, We do not. No one can say that Esther, which is in the Bible, is nobler than

Ecclesiasticus, which has been dropped out; certainly it is not so religious or so sweet in its spirit. No one can say that the Epistle of Jude is more inspired than the Epistle of Clement. The mountain range of the Bible shades off into foot-hills, and we do not know just where the range begins or ends. But the range is there, towering magnificently above all other literature. Scholars may discuss its measurements and limits; the theologically minded may battle over its "inspiration." Let them argue. What the world needs is more folk to read.

We come now to the second question, How were these chosen books preserved through the ages and passed down to us?

Until the invention of printing, which was desired mainly that the Bible might be published, copies were made by hand, and errors inevitably crept in, no matter how scrupulous the copyists' care. Hence in making translations it became desirable to have as many of them for comparison as possible. The earliest manuscript copies that have survived to our time date from the fourth century A. D. and the story of one of them, the Sinaitic, will illustrate the vicissitudes through which they have passed.

Next Week: An Important Translation.

Story of the Constitution

When we start to study anything, we must begin at the beginning. The Constitution of the United States begins with a Preamble. A Preamble is intended to explain the purpose of what follows. The Preamble to our Constitution does that in 52 words:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America."

That explains what the Constitution was expected to do. It does not, however, explain why it was necessary to draw up a Constitution, eleven years after the English Colonies of America had declared their independence of Great Britain. The Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776. The Constitution was adopted in 1787. Before we can understand the why of the Constitution, we must understand what kind of a government we had in America before there was any Constitution.

The very first phrase of the Constitution raises questions. "We, the people of the United States." How were the States united before there was any Constitution? What had kept them together throughout the War of the Revolution? What had held them together after the Revolution and before they adopted the Constitution? For, as they expressly stated in the Declaration of Independence, they were not only free states, but independent states.

For that matter, what did they mean by the word "states," in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution itself? When the Founding Fathers of the Republic said "state" they meant exactly what we mean today when we say "nation." In the eighteenth century the word "nation" was seldom used; the word "state" was always understood as meaning a nation. The Declaration of Independence, after declaring that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," continues: "and that all political connection between them and the STATE of Great Britain is, and ought to be, dissolved." "United States," then, meant "United Nations."

Thirteen independent nations, seeking to free themselves from the domination of another nation, fought the War of the Revolution. They called their union a "Confederation of States." Exactly the same meaning would have been conveyed if they had called it a "League of Nations."

In the beginning, this union of independent states was nothing more than a mutual alliance to carry on the war. It was almost exactly the same sort of a "union" as that between the allied but independent nations of Europe, for the conduct of the World War from 1914 to 1919. The American states had the common background of having all been subject to the same domination by another nation. But the utmost their leaders had in mind in the way of a union, at the beginning of the Revolution, was an alliance of independent nations in what they explicitly termed a

SPECIAL NOTICES

FOR SALE—6-room house in Boone on Main Street, or would rent five rooms downstairs, partly furnished if desired. Terms reasonable. Mrs. H. MCD. Little, Boone, N. C. 1p

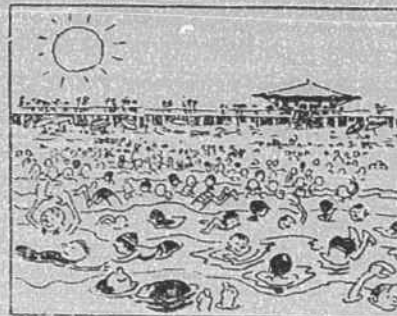
"WE TEACH YOUR WATCH TO TELL THE TRUTH!" BERMAR LITTLE JEWELRY STORE, Boone, N. C. Graduate of the St. Louis Watchmaking School.

EXPERT RADIO REPAIRING—At lowest cost. Parts, tubes and batteries. K. I. Dacus, New River Light and Power Co., Boone. 3-28-35

Dr. C. B. Baughman, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, Elizabethton, Tenn., will be in the office of Dr. J. B. Hagaman in Boone, on the first Monday in each month for the practice of his profession.

NEWS REEL - - Aquatic Number - - by A. B. Chapin

HIGH TIDE



STONE HARBOR, N. J. - The Amazing phenomenon which occurred on the Atlantic seaboard recently was, in reality, NOT the highest tide ever recorded. The gigantic inland sweep of water was caused by the biggest crowd in years along "Seven Mile Beach" taking a dip in Old Briny.

SHOWERS



WASH., D. C. - The Weather Bureau reports from coast to coast the most prodigious downpour since last July.

STORMS



FAIRFIELD, ILL. - Severe thunder has accompanied the numerous storms hereabouts during the recent torrid spell and quite a number of persons have been struck by lightning. Late reports state that none have been fatally injured, and most will be walking soon.

DELUGE



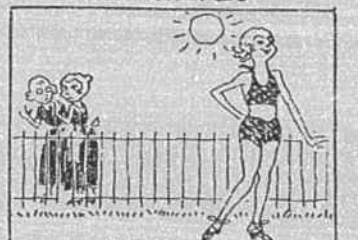
SAFFORD, ARIZ. - Mrs. Ben Johnson was nearly drowned the other day in a most unexpected place and in a very unexpected manner.

HIGH-WATER MARK FOR '35



GENEVA, ALA. - Local records for high water were busted last week. Much water overflowed, and mud were deposited during the inundation.

WILD WAVES



CYNTHIANA, KY. - This vicinity was submerged by wild waves of talk last week when Miss Goldie Dave tried out her new bathing suit in her back yard.

League of Friendship

The only central government that existed in America for the first five years of the war with Great Britain was the Continental Congress, composed of delegates from the thirteen states. It had so little power or authority that it could hardly be called a government at all. The Continental Congress could borrow money, if anyone would lend it, but could not levy taxes to pay such loans. It could issue requisitions to the separate states for supplies and troops, but it could not make its acts effective.

Next Week: The Seed From Which Grew the Constitution.

Catawba County sweet potato growers are selling their cured sweets at the storage houses for a dollar

Mrs. Council Hostess to Friday Afternoon Club

Mrs. Tracy Council was gracious hostess to the Friday Afternoon Club and friends at her home on last Wednesday afternoon, the 10th. The large living room was beautifully decorated with garden flowers. An enjoyable musical program was given by Miss Virginia Wary. Miss Grace Council also rendered two selections. Mrs. Council was assisted in serving by Mrs. Jim Council and Mrs. Ben Council. Special guests were: Mrs. G. K. Moose, Mrs. Joe Crawford, Miss Virginia Wary, Miss Catherine Cathcart, Mrs. Gene Garbee, Mrs. Daniels and Mrs. Anita Beale of Atlanta, Ga.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLES INDUSTRIAL BANK

Table with columns ASSETS and LIABILITIES, listing various financial items and their amounts.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of Watauga, ss.

Wade E. Brown, President, Charles T. Zimmerman, Director, and C. D. McNeil, Director of the Peoples Industrial Bank, each personally appeared before me this day, and, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of July, 1935. GILMA BAITY, Notary Public.

Special This Week!! HAND WOVEN RUGS. 25x50 - - Extra Heavy \$1.98. 20x40 - - Extra Heavy 87c. THIS IS AN EXTRA VALUE! AND ONLY A SMALL QUANTITY TO SELL AT THESE UNUSUAL PRICES! Limit 4 to a Customer ... Act Quickly! Farmers Hardware and Supply Company

CAROLINA THEATRE BLOWING ROCK. Presenting "The Best in Motion Pictures" (Super Wide Range Sound). Thursday, July 25 Tullia Carminati, Mary Ellis in "PARIS IN SPRING". Friday, July 26 Guy Kibbee and Zasu Pitts in "GOING HIGHBROW". Saturday, July 27 Don Woods, Margaret Lindsay in "FLORENTINE DAGGER". Monday and Tuesday, July 29-30 Frederic March and Charles Laughton in "LES MISERABLES". Wednesday, July 31 JOE E. BROWN in "ALIBI IKE".

CAN YOU IMAGINE! the sincerity of a testimonial sent to the producers of BISMA-REX by a man in Kentucky who had not eaten two good meals in order for 15 years because of stomach trouble, tried BISMA-REX and now eats 3 good meals every day and in two months gained fourteen pounds of needed weight. EXPLANATION Bisma-Rex is an antacid treatment that's different from the many other ineffective treatments you have tried. It acts four ways to give you a new kind of relief from acid indigestion, heartburn and other stomach agonies. Bisma-Rex neutralizes acid, relieves stomach of gas, soothes the irritated stomach membranes and aids digestion of foods that are most likely to ferment. Bisma-Rex is sold only at Rexall Drug Stores. Get a jar today at Boone Drug Store. Remember Bisma-Rex.

PAPER HANGING and PAINTING! PROMPT SERVICE BEST PRICES. Agents for Complete Line of Wall Coverings. IRA CORNELL Call Farmers Hardware BOONE, N. C.