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Cattle the Money Crop in Watauga

Correspondence of the Democrat.

I wonder how many farmers think of the importance of improving their live stock on their farms, especially, as we all know that cattle is our money crop in Watauga. From the sale of cattle we buy land, educate our children and aid public enterprises of various kinds. Sheep-raising is a good side line but we can keep but few sheep on a farm with success. Now let us figure a little on the present market basis. We will buy a three or four year old cow of fair milking qualities, either short horn or Hereford grade and pay \$75.00 for her, keep her three years with her offspring, at the end of three years we will have one three-year-old steer, worth \$90.00, one two-year old worth \$60.00, and one calf worth \$30.00, total \$180, if heifers, deduct \$30.00, or a total of \$150.00, with the surplus milk, which will amply pay the keep of the cow, and the cow yet worth the purchase price. These figures are not exaggerative, but can easily be verified. Now why will we sell our good grade heifers on the market because they bring attractive prices and pay the man from Alexander county the prices you do for the real scrub cows he drives into our county. There is a great deal said about what to do to keep the boy on the farm; there is nothing that will disgust a boy quicker with farm life than driving a group of "nondescript" cows to and from the pasture evenings and morning. If he stays on the farm, he will not have the impression he should have for higher and better things in farm life. The importance of breeding better live stock on our farms in this county, should have the attention of every citizen who would make the condition of his neighbor and that of himself and his family better, and every year he should see to it that the cattle on his farm is steadily improving. In the course of time we would be able to build first-class roads and better schools all over our county without being afraid that we would be burdened with debt the rest of our lives. Some will say I would like to improve my cattle but haven't got the money to spare. Now I will venture to say this, if you will go to your banker and tell him you want to get out of the old rut and want to borrow money enough to buy one or two first-class cows, he will let you have it and give you liberal terms of payment if you will tell him your purpose, for he can plainly see that it will in a few years double his deposits, unlike loaning money to a man to buy a living with, but something that will give returns. I would like to hear from others along this line. We are all proud we live in Watauga, knowing it to be the very best county in North Carolina, but let us unite to make it the greatest in every way, and when we fill it with the finest live stock we have placed our citizenship above penury and on the highway to that abundant prosperity which it so well deserves.

Respectfully,
W. E. SHIPLEY.

The Blockader

The Stanly County tragedy proves the kind of stuff a blockader is made of, and yet people who consider themselves good citizens lend encouragement and protection to this class of desperate men. It doesn't speak well for a community to harbor such characters. There ought to be enough public sentiment of the better kind in any enlightened community to drive out these undesirable. They are more dangerous than rattlesnakes.—Asso-

nian.

Shells for the War

The New York Journal of Commerce has been making an effort to get at the bottom of the reports in regard to the magnitude of the war orders placed in this country, "fabulous stories which suggest memories of the Eldorado of the multicolored fancies of an Oriental dream." The facts are astonishing enough, without any fancy trimmings. The Journal inclines to the estimate of \$500,000,000 for war munition orders. It has been pretty definitely ascertained that the contracts placed the past six weeks for high explosive shells to be manufactured here and in Europe, call for 700,000 tons of steel rounds. These shells are monsters. As an evidence of their magnitude The Journal says the British specifications make the weight of the finished three-inch shells 27 pounds, the five-inch 47 pounds, the six-inch 67 pounds, the eight-inch 107 pounds, the nine-inch 300 pounds, and the twelve-inch 500 pounds, while the largest shell, understood to be 14 inches in diameter, is said to weigh one ton. The contracts for loaded shells, including the fuse, have been placed at prices ranging from \$19 for the three-inch shell to \$1,000 for the one-ton or 14-inch shell. The most popular size at the moment is the six-inch shell, which is said to command \$150 when loaded and ready for shipment. The Journal explains that the steel com-

panies furnish only the round steel bars, billets, blooms and other material, which is turned over to the machine shops of the shell manufacturers. It is estimated that the steel companies alone in the last four weeks have taken contracts calling for the receipt of about \$50,000,000; 850,000 tons of rounds have been sold to manufacturers in this country, netting the steel mills about \$20,000,000; 380,000 tons of rounds and billets sent abroad have netted nearly \$21,000,000. Incidentally there have been miscellaneous contracts, which have netted about \$10,000,000. The making and the firing of these shells is ticklish business. The greatest accuracy must be maintained in the machining of the internal chamber, as any important variation in the charge of the high explosive or in the weight of the shell would mean incalculable damage to the Allied armies, if not to the enemy. It is said that the high explosive shells are fired at a range of six miles and are designed to drop and explode in the enemy's trenches, which, at times, are within 50 yards of the trenches of the Allied armies.—Charlotte Observer.

It is said that British standards for war horses are higher than those of any other nation buying in this country. Monthly shipments of horses from Montana and Wyoming are now averaging 7,000 head.

D. L. Gross

D. L. Gross, one of Parke county's most highly respected and well known men, passed away at his home near Judson, Monday noon, after a lingering illness, having been in failing health for over two years. Mr. Gross was active in county politics for a number of years, having served the unexpired term as trustee of Greene township of John H. Spencer, who resigned upon his appointment as deputy auditor. Mr. Gross served with ability on the board of review, and was also a member of the county council. He was an active Mason, being a member of Judson lodge. Funeral services were held at Mt. Moriah by Rev. A. L. Miller, Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, and one of the largest assemblages in the history of the township, gathered to pay their last respects to the departed. The burial service was conducted by Judson Lodge, F. & A. M. At the service the following obituary was read: David Lafayette Gross, son of John and Ellen Gross was born in Yadkin county, North Carolina, August 2, 1861; died near Bellmore, Indiana, July 12, 1915, age 53 years, eleven months and twenty days. He came to Indiana in March, 1884. Was married to Ida Johnson, January 19, 1890. To this union were born four children, John H., Mary E., Frank H., and Arthur L. Mary died in 1901. Be-

sides the immediate family, including a grandchild, he leaves three brothers and one sister and stepmother.—Park County (Ind.) Times.

A Jersey Calf Stung to Death

At the home of Mr. Arch Nesbit, eight miles west of town on the new river road near Hins Collins', a very pathetic tragedy was enacted one day recently. Mr. Nesbit had a five-months-old Jersey calf that was tied out in the yard near the bee gums. The animal was stung once, and in her efforts to get away from the busy little workers, turned over four gums. The bees poured out by the thousands and the stings were so fast and furious that the little calf was thrown in a fit of suffering. The next day the calf died.—Mooreville Enterprise.

It Seemed That Way

The farmer, wearing a long face, entered the country drug store. "I've got something wrong with my stomach," he announced, "and I want you to give me something for it." "All right," replied the apothecary, cheerfully, "what are your symptoms?" "Every little while something seems to rise up and settle back and then by and by rises up and settle back again." The druggist stroked his chin reflectively. "Look here," he said, gravely, "you haven't gone and swallowed an elevator, have you?"—Ladies' Home Journal.

Fall Term Appalachian Training School

The Appalachian Training School wants to reach as many public school teachers as it possibly can. There is more room and a larger faculty than ever before. The fall term begins August 19. Address SECRETARY OF THE FACULTY Boone, N. C.

Your Cough Can Be Stopped

Using care to avoid draughts, exposure, sudden changes, and taking a treatment of Dr. King's New Discovery, will positively relieve, and in time will surely rid you of your cough. The first dose soothes the irritation, checks your cough, which stops in a short time. Dr. King's New Discovery has been used successfully for 45 years and is guaranteed to cure you. Money back if it fails. Get a bottle from your druggist; it costs only a little and will help you so much.

50 GOOD CALVES WANTED

I will pay \$25 per head for 50 good calves. Don't sell before you see me. T. S. WATSON.

FOR SALE

Farm in Globe Valley, 8 acres bottom besides upland. Good eight room dwelling, nearly new, barn and other out buildings, good spring near house. Also a good team of mules and wagon, nearly new, for sale. T. A. GREENE, Globe, N. C.

For the protection of X-ray operators garments made of silk heavily impregnated with lead have been invented in France.

Announcement

The following prices f. o. b. Detroit. Effective August 2, 1915.

FORD RUNABOUT	\$390
FORD TOURING CAR	\$440
FORD TOWN CAR	\$640

NO SPEEDOMETER INCLUDED IN THIS YEARS EQUIPMENT OTHERWISE CARS FULLY EQUIPPED.

There can be no assurance given against an advance in these prices at any time. We guarantee, however, that there will be no reduction in these prices prior to August 1, 1916.

Profit Sharing with Retail Buyers.

On August 1, 1914 we made the announcement that if we could make and sell at retail 300,000 Ford cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915 we would share profits with the purchasers to the extent of from \$40 to \$50 on each car. We have sold over 300,000 Ford cars in the time specified, and profit-sharing checks of \$50 each will be distributed as rapidly as possible after August. Purchasers who have not yet mailed us their profit sharing coupons, properly endorsed should do so without delay. Our plan to profit share with retail purchasers of Ford cars during 1914-15 has been most successful. We thoroughly believe in it, but realizing the uncertainty of conditions generally makes it advisable to defer any announcement of future profit-sharing until a later date. We are, however confident of our inability to reduce costs for several months, and therefore can offer no profit-sharing for cars delivered during August, September and October, 1915.

RUFUS L. GWYN.

LENOIR, NORTH CAROLINA.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE REV. JOHN CARLTON, BOONE, NORTH CAROLINA.