

The Watauga Democrat.

VOL. XXVIII.

BOONE WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY MAY 10, 1917.

NO. 33.

CONVERT CORPSES INTO FERTILIZER.

Ghastly Work of Germans Under the Name of Economy.

London Dispatch, May 1st.

That the Germans are systematically collecting the corpses of their dead and shipping them to rendering plants where they are subjected to a process for recovering the oils and fats for use as fertilizers seems incontestably borne out by the latest information.

When such stories were first published they were generally disbelieved. American consuls for merly in Germany who arrived here after their recall said that the Germans were distilling nitro glycerine from the corpses and so obtaining the essentials of explosives. It now develops that the German censors are allowing the German papers to print accounts of, and even to boast about, the efficiency which allows nothing to be wasted. The Belgian newspaper L'Independence Belge, of April 10, prints an account of the industry, in which it says:

"We have long known that the Germans stripped their dead behind the firing line, fastened them into bundles of three or four bodies with iron wire and then dispatched these bundles to the rear. Until recently trains laden with the dead were sent to a town near Liege and a point near Brussels. Much surprise was caused by the fact that of late this traffic has proceeded in the direction of Gerolstein, and that on each wagon was written D. A. V. C.

"German science is responsible for the idea of the formation of the Deutsche Abfalls Verwertungsgesellschaft, or German Offal Utilization Company, Limited, a dividend earning company with a capital of \$240,000. The chief factory has been constructed 1,000 yards from the railway connecting St. Vith, near the Belgian frontier, with Gerolstein, in the lonely and little frequented eifel district southwest of Coblenz.

"The factory deals especially with the dead from the western front. If the results are as good as the company hopes another will be established on the eastern front. The factory is invisible from the railway and is deep in the forest country. Electrically charged wires surround it. The works are about 700 feet long, 110 feet broad and the railway runs completely around them.

"The trains arrive full of bodies which are unloaded by workers who live at the works. The men wear oilskin overalls and masks with mica eyepieces and are equipped with long hooked poles. They push the bundles of bodies to an endless chain which picks them up by means of hooks at intervals of two feet. The bodies are transported on an endless chain into a long, narrow compartment, where they pass thru a bath which disinfects them. They go through a drying chamber and are automatically carried to a great cauldron, into which they are dropped by an apparatus which detaches them from the chain.

"They remain six to eight hours in the cauldron, where they are treated by steam, which breaks them up while they are slowly stirred by machinery. The fats are broken into stearine, a form of tallow and oils, which require to be redistilled before they can be used. Distillation is carried out by boiling the oil with carbonate of soda and some part of the by-products resulting is used by the soap makers. The refined oil is sent out in small casks like those used for petrole-

Increase the Acreage of Sweet Potatoes in the South.

The following article has been released for publication by the United States Department of Agriculture:

"Seed to plant an acre of Irish potatoes cost about \$40 this spring. Seed sweet potatoes will not cost more than \$4 per acre where vine cuttings taken from early-set plants are used. The yield of sweet potatoes per acre is usually greater than that of Irish potatoes, and as a food they are as nutritious. Sweet potatoes may be grown throughout the Southern States and of course in certain other sections. Specialists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture are urging an increased acreage of this crop wherever it can be easily grown.

Sweet potatoes, it is pointed out, are the South's chief instrument for a quick and effective increase of the food supply. Seed is plentiful; last year's crop was the second largest ever produced. By means of vine cuttings it is possible to plant almost unlimited areas of this crop and at the same time conserve the present supply. That is, a farmer who wishes to plant 10 acres will bed seed enough—say 8 to 10 bushels—to get slips for one acre. Vine cuttings from this acre would plant many more acres, plantings being possible until the first of August in the lower South. This system, now widely used in the South, enables the utilization of land from which early potatoes, cabbage, and other truck crops have been taken.

Sweet potatoes are not expensive to grow. The main limiting factor to the production of vast quantities by this plan is labor. Yields from fields set with vine cuttings are as large as from plants grown from slips. This method has the further advantage of preventing the transfer of diseases which are carried on the tubers.

The South doesn't need to learn how to grow sweet potatoes, the specialists point out. Farmers know how to produce large yields of this crop. But the farmer must be impressed with the necessity of increasing his acreage of this crop, and then, when harvest comes, to prevent the enormous loss from improper handling and storing. The best way to keep sweet potatoes is to store them in well ventilated storage houses, not "dugouts."

Storage houses should be made ready as soon as possible. In Farmer's Bulletin 548, "Storing and Marketing Sweet Potatoes," instruction for building such houses and for converting old and unoccupied buildings are given.

Get Rid Of Your Rheumatism.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You will find Chamberlain's Liniment a great help. The relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost.

um and is yellowish brown.

"The fumes are exhausted from the buildings by electric fans and are sucked through a great pipe to the northern corner, where they are condensed and the refuse resulting is discharged into a sewer. There is no high chimney, as the boiler furnaces are supplied with air by electric fans.

"There is a laboratory, and in charge of the works is a chief chemist with two assistants and 78 men. All the employees are soldiers attached to the Eighth army corps. There is a sanatorium near the works and under no pretext is any man permitted to leave. They are guarded as prisoners at this appalling work."

THREE GREAT FLAGS FLOAT OVER TOMB OF GEO. WASHINGTON

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND UNITED STATES RAISE COLORS AT MT. VERNON.

VISITORS PAY HOMAGE TO AMERICA'S GREAT SOLDIER

Eminent Gathering, Including Members of British and French War Commission, President's Cabinet and Members of Congress, Stand With Bared Heads in Semi-Circle Before Tomb of Nation's Founder.

Mount Vernon, Va.—The flags of Great Britain, France and the United States floated proudly together over the tomb of George Washington. Beneath them, spokesmen of the three great democracies paid homage to America's soldier and statesman, and pledged themselves, each to the other, in the name of the dead, to prosecute the present mighty struggle against autocracy on the line he himself had followed in bringing America into being.

In groups of twos and threes, an eminent gathering, including the members of the French and British war commission, the President's cabinet and members of Congress, had strolled up through the sloping grounds from the river bank until perhaps half a hundred people stood with bared heads in a semi-circle before the tomb. The day which had been heavy and threatening as the party approached on the Mayflower, suddenly burst into sunlight which played through the trees on the uniforms and faces of those assembled.

Without formality, Secretary Daniels motioned to M. Viviani, minister of justice and former president of France, who advanced slowly into the center. Before the tomb of Washington whose efforts towards liberty his own ancestors had gloriously aided, M. Viviani delivered an address, in which the whole forces of his emotional power, deepened by the significance of the occasion, fought for expression.

The spectators, though most of them could not understand French, caught the suppressed feeling and fire of the orator and followed his words spell-bound as they quickened under the thrill of his imagination.

As M. Viviani finished, the silence became supreme with the general realization that no applause could express the emotions aroused.

Then came forward Arthur James Balfour, foreign secretary of Great Britain, who stood for a moment in silence, a tall, erect, kindly figure. Overcome with all that the situation meant in the lives of the two great Anglo-Saxon countries, Mr. Balfour abandoned his decision not to speak and gave expression to a few poignant sentences, evidently straight from the heart. England had honored Washington as she never had before.

"M. Viviani," said Mr. Balfour, "has expressed in most eloquent words the feelings which grip us all here today. He has not only paid a fitting tribute to a great statesman, but he has brought our thoughts most vividly down to the present. The thousands who have given their lives—French, Russian, Italian, Belgian, Serbian, Montenegrin, Roumanian, Japanese and British were fighting for what they believed to be the cause of liberty."

"There is no place in the world where a speech for the cause of liberty would be better placed than here at the tomb of Washington. But as that work has been so adequately done by a master of oratory, perhaps you will permit me to read a few words prepared by the British Mission for the wreath we are to leave here today:

"Dedicated to the British Mission to the immortal memory of George Washington, soldier, statesman, patriot, who would have rejoiced to see the country of which he was by birth a citizen, and the country which his genius called into existence, fighting side by side to save mankind from subjection to a military despotism."

Governor Stuart of Virginia spoke as the host on Virginia soil.

"Washington," he said, "originally belonged to Virginia, but his priceless memory has now become a common heritage of the world. We consecrate here today a struggle bearing the supreme test of the issues for which he lived, fought and died."

Marshal Joffre, victor of the Marne and idol of the French people, next came forward in field marshal's uniform. Simply, but earnestly, he spoke two brief sentences:

CONGRESS PASSES ARMY DRAFT BILL

HOUSE VOTE WAS 397 TO 24.—IN SENATE THE VOTE WAS 81 TO 8.

VOLUNTEER SYSTEM KILLED

Senate Favors Roosevelt Plan to Take Troops to France.—Age Provision Not Fxed.—Conflicts to Be Settled in Conference.

Washington.—The House shortly before midnight Saturday passed the bill embodying the Administration's plan for a selective draft.

The vote was 397 to 24. The Senate passed the bill by a vote of 81 to 8.

Earlier in the day both Senate and House voted approval of the Administration's proposal to raise a great war army on the principle of selective conscription, voting down by overwhelming majority the volunteer army amendment around which opponents of the Administration plan had centered their right.

In the Senate the vote on the volunteer amendment was 69 to 18, and in committee of the whole in the House it was 279 to 98, supporters of conscription marshaling a strength which surprised even Administration leaders.

On a roll call the House rejected the volunteer army proposal by a vote of 313 to 109, an even greater majority than that by which the amendment had been eliminated from the bill earlier in the day on teller vote in Committee of the Whole.

Whether Congress finally would accept the staff's recommendations regarding the ages between which conscription should apply appeared more uncertain. In the Senate the bill's stipulation that men between 19 and 25 should be liable to the draft was changed to make the minimum 21 and 25 should be liable to the draft was changed to make the minimum 21 and the maximum 27. The House voted down all proposed changes in the Military Committee's recommendation that the limits be fixed at 21 and 40.

These and a number of lesser amendments will be considered as speedily as possible in conference in the hope that the measure may be sent to the President for his signature by the middle of this week.

Senator Harding's amendment, designed to permit Colonel Roosevelt to raise four infantry divisions for service in France, was adopted by the Senate 56 to 31. Many Democrats voted for it. A similar amendment was rejected by the House.

The Senate adopted an amendment by Senator Fall to provide for raising three regiments of volunteer cavalry to patrol the Mexican border. The vote was 53 to 25.

On the objection of Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriation Committee the \$3,000,000 appropriation provided for carrying the bill into effect was finally stricken out by the House by a vote of 351 to 25, and it was agreed that the committee should bring in a separate measure.

AMERICAN TANK STEAMER SUNK BY SUBMARINE.

London.—The American oil tank steamer Vacuum has been sunk. The captain and part of the crew and the naval lieutenant and nine American naval gunners are missing. The Vacuum was sunk by a German submarine while she was on the way to the United States. The chief mate and 17 men, including three of the American Navy gunners, have been landed.

FRENCH COMMISSION TO MAKE TOUR OF WEST.

Washington.—The State Department announced that the French War Mission would leave Washington Thursday to visit Chicago and later would go to Kansas City, St. Louis, Springfield, Illinois, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. At the conclusion of the tour, the party will return to Washington. Members of the Commission, including Rene Viviani, its head, and Marshal Joffre, the hero of the Marne, will travel on a special train.

"In the French army, all venerate the name and memory of Washington. I respectfully salute here the great soldier and lay upon his tomb the wreath we offer our soldiers who have died for their country."

Two French officers came forward with the bronze wreath from the French Mission, the humblest and the highest mark of honor which the French Nation can accord the dead.

REVENUE MEASURE TO RAISE BIG SUM

HOUSE COMMITTEE PREPARES WAR BILL TO RAISE BILLION AND HALF DOLLARS.

LOWER INCOME EXEMPTION

Increase of Excess Profits Tax is Another Proposal of Sub-Committee.—Increase Taxes on Liquor, Beer, Tobacco, Soft Drinks, Freight and Passenger Traffic, etc.

Washington.—A war revenue measure designed to raise not less than \$1,500,000,000 by direct taxes during the coming year was reported to the House Ways and Means Committee Tuesday by a sub-committee which had been drafting the bill in secret sessions.

Reduction of the income tax exemptions from \$3,000 and \$4,000 to \$1,000 and \$2,000 for single and married persons, respectively, and an increase of the excess profits tax from eight per cent on all amounts over eight per cent and \$5,000 to sixteen per cent are two of the sub-committee's proposals.

The tentative bill also carries increased taxes on liquor, beer, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, new taxes on automobiles, soft drinks, ammunition places, freight and passenger traffic and a stamp tax of wide scope. Much of the bill follows the lines suggested by Secretary McAdoo, but many of the most important proposals are rejected.

The total of the proposed bill falls millions of dollars short of the original figure of \$1,800,000,000 to be derived from taxes this year.

Fordney Responsible. Opposition of Representative Fordney, of Michigan, ranking Republican member of the committee, to raising more than \$1,000,000,000 by direct taxes is largely responsible for this situation.

A bitter fight on the bill in full committee is certain. Resentment among some members aroused by the prolonged executive meetings of the committee, coupled with vigorous opposition to the income and excess profits tax proposals, make storms inevitable.

A new cloud also has appeared in the threat of a Republican member to demand doubling of the present one cent duty on sugar.

Secrecy, which has marked sub-committee conferences, will rule in the full committee. Unprecedented safeguards are being established against "leaks." Only one copy of the tentative bill for each committeeman has been printed, and an effort will be made to prevent members taking them from the committee room.

There have been insistent demands from all sections of the country for public hearings but none will be held if present plans are carried out.

A normal tax of two per cent would be levied by the proposed bill on all incomes above the proposed exemptions. Above \$3,000 and \$4,000 and up to \$5,000 four per cent would be levied. Surtaxes would begin at \$5,000 and continue upward.

Higher Liquor Tax. Decision to recommend increasing the tax on whiskey from \$1.10 to \$2 a gallon and that on beer from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a barrel was reached after determined efforts to make it higher had failed.

In an effort to protect the manufacturer and smoker of cheap cigars, it was decided to fix a graduated tax on all kinds of cigars. Cigarette taxes would be doubled.

Suggestion of a flat four per cent rate on freight and passenger transportation proceeds was rejected in favor of taxes higher than four per cent on passenger tickets and four per cent on freight charges.

A five per cent tax on the factory cost of automobiles and musical instruments is recommended. Amusement places, including motion picture houses and baseball parks would pay stamp taxes equal to ten per cent of their gate receipts.

Best Remedy For Whooping Cough.

"Last winter when my little boy had the whooping cough I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes Mrs. J. B. Roberts, East St. Louis, Ill. "It kept his cough loose and relieved him of the dreadful coughing spells. It is the only cough medicine I keep in the house because I have the most confidence in it. This remedy is also good for colds and croup."

Clear Away The Waste.

Bowel regularity is the secret of good health, bright eyes, clear complexions, and Dr. King's New Life Pills are a mild and gentle laxative that regulates the congested intestines by removing the accumulated wastes without straining. Take a pill before retiring and that heavy head, that full spring fever feeling disappears. At your druggist, 25c.

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