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RUSSIA FACING ECONOMIC RUIN

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IS SO ACUTE THAT ONLY MIRACLE CAN SAVE COUNTRY.

MAY BRING WAR TO A CLOSE

Demands of Workmen So Enormous It Seems Impossible to Keep Industrial Wheels Turning.—Minister of Finance Speaks.

Petrograd, via London.—The industrial crisis in Russia is so acute that, according to a recent utterance of the Minister of Finance, M. Shingarov, only a miracle can save the country from economic ruin. The demands of the workmen were so enormous, he declared, that it seemed impossible to keep the industrial wheels going for any great length of time.

The Socialist ministers at a recent ministerial council said that the only possibility they saw of settling the difficulty was to bring the war to a close.

Neither the coalition Cabinet nor the newly appointed Commission to regulate the difficulties between capital and labor has yet found a way to settle the industrial crisis. The Commission is composed of the Ministers of Finance, trade and industry and labor, but since there is a wide divergence of views between the Minister of Finance and the new Socialist Minister of Labor, it seems probable that this Commission will be confronted with the same difficulties that attended previous efforts at reconciliation.

An investigation of the factory conditions in Petrograd leads to the alarming, but inevitable, conclusion that unless the Government soon finds a means of adjusting the present difficulties, most of the industrial enterprises working for National defense will be compelled to close within a few months. An investigation shows that virtually the same difficulties prevail in all the big factories in Petrograd and apparently authenticated reports from the Moscow, Donets and Ural districts indicate general disorganization. In many of the factories, the demands by the workmen for increased wages are actually greater than the entire profits of the factories under the best conditions of production.

HOUSE PASSES FIRST OF FOOD CONTROL BILLS.

Provides For Survey of Food Supply, Appropriates \$14,770,000.

Washington.—The Administration's food survey bill, first of the food control measures, was passed by the House without a record vote. It appropriates \$14,770,000 for an immediate investigation of the country's food resources and for measures to stimulate production. A similar bill is under debate in the Senate.

The Agriculture Department expects to present a fairly accurate estimate of food resources within three weeks after the bill is signed by the President, Secretary Houston said. As soon as the measure becomes a law, the Department will start its 17,000 employees and the 150,000 voluntary crop reporters to work on the investigation. The preliminary report to be made within the three weeks will be supplemented with monthly reports and probably by a further complete report within six months if necessary. Material gathered will be turned over to Herbert C. Hoover, who was named as head of the food administration, as soon as the pending regulatory food measures become law.

In the survey bill, passed virtually as it came from the committee, Miss Rankin, the woman representative from Missouri, inserted an amendment which would require the Department of Agriculture to use women in the survey work whenever practicable. An amendment by Representative McKensie of Illinois would make all persons employed under the bill liable to military service, and another would permit citizens to refuse to go more than 300 miles from their homes or places of business to testify in a food inquiry.

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 those 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.

WE SACRIFICE AND SERVE.

We Must Fight to Protect Our Country From Invasion.

Manufacturer's Record.

The world's future, as well as that of this country, hangs upon the war upon which we have entered. The finite mind cannot grasp the full meaning of the situation. We are moved by forces beyond our power to comprehend, but we know that the most desperate barbarism which has cursed civilization since mankind emerged from the Dark Ages, when the Huns of old drank from the skulls of their murdered captives, makes it impossible for the human mind to conceive anything equal to the situation we are confronting.

Let us not minimize the situation. Let us not for a moment imagine that the task upon which we have entered will not be vast enough to call forth every latent power of the nation.

We must produce in food stuffs and manufactures, we must transport by rail and river, we must finance, we must fight, beyond all that has ever entered into the heart of man to conceive. Upon our doing this depends not alone our existence as a nation, but the future of the whole world. In this mighty contest all the forces of civilization of every country on earth are involved, and we fight against the power of Evil which finds expression in a mighty fighting machine, the outcome not alone of 50 years of special preparation, but of a century or more of preliminary work was the producer of the last half year of specific war-machine-creating activities.

It would be a vain delusion to imagine that our enemies cannot continue the contest. They are relatively stronger today to meet the situation than they were a year ago to meet the battles they were then fighting. Steadily, from the day they overrun Belgium and Northern France and captured the iron and steel interests of those countries, to the time when they spread their forces westward and became the dominant power in great mineral and oil regions, with an efficiency in the production and the using of food stuffs matching that of their fighting machines, they have gone on until until they have probably made defeat, except by the United States, an impossibility.

England and France and Italy and Belgium have been pouring out their life blood in the most heroic contest known in the world's history. Their fight has been our salvation. Their navies have been the shield which saved us from destruction by our enemy. Behind their navies we have lived in safety, and but for their navies the vandals who have wrecked and ruined and outraged so much of Europe would have firmly planted their feet on American soil. Our salvation is in fighting them on Europe's battle ground. If we would not be overcome or have for years on our own shores such ruthless, frightful horrors as have marked the work of Germany and its unholy Turkish ally in Europe, Germany must be defeated in France and that heroic country and prostrate Belgium must be saved.

It is well that President Wilson has moved with all the celerity which he could command in a democracy such as ours, hampered as any administration must be by the smallness of many petty politicians who are in office, and is preparing to send abroad the first contingent of an American army.

American soldiers will go to

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Environment of Army Camps. Must Be Free from Liquor and Prostitutes.

Reports reaching the War Department says a Washington dispatch, indicate that the act prohibiting the sale of liquor about military camps or to enlisted men and officers in uniform is being observed rigidly. Even hotels and restaurants have refused to serve liquor to guests of army officers wearing the uniform on the ground that such sale would be to the officer, and would make the management liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or not more than one year's imprisonment, or both, which the act provides as penalty for violations. The law forbids not only sale but even possession of liquor at any kind of military club or camp. A bill applying similar restrictions to the navy is pending.

It should give much satisfaction to the families and friends of young men going to the war to know that the government is making strenuous efforts to keep the army camps clean and free from immoral influences. Secretary of War Baker has appealed to Governors of States for co-operation in this matter, and he makes it clear that unless the State and local officers assist the authorities of the army in removing improper influences from the camp surroundings, he will remove the camps from the State where these conditions prevail and this applies, says the Secretary not only to the camps established under Federal authority, but to the more or less temporary mobilization points of the National Guard units. It relates, too, to the large centers through which soldiers will constantly be passing. In asking for this co-operation, the Secretary says:

"Our responsibility in this matter is not open to question. We cannot allow the young men, most of whom will have been drafted to service, to be surrounded by a vicious and demoralizing environment, nor can we leave anything undone which will protect them from unhealthy influences and crude forms of temptation.

"The greater proportion of this force probably will be made up of young men who have not yet become accustomed to contact with either the saloon or the prostitute, and who will be at that plastic and generous period of life when questionable modes of indulgence easily serve as outlets for exuberant physical vitality.

"Not only have we an inescapable responsibility in this matter to the families and communities from which these young men are selected, but from the standpoint hold aloft the torch that lights the world to human liberty.

They will go in a holier cause than that of the Crusaders of old.

They will battle for the world's civilization.

Their struggle is not simply to save human liberty and democracy to mankind, but it is to save all that makes life endurable and existence worth while.

Their fight will be to save this country and protect the women and children here and save them from the awful, the unspeakable horrors of the conquered portions of Belgium and France, and from the depravity which has made the streams of Armenia red with the blood of Christians, whose lives have been Christian and because Mohammedanism is an eternal fight against the gospel of Christ.

of our duty and our determination to create an efficient army, we are bound, as a military necessity, to do everything in our power to promote the health and conserve the vitality of the men in the training camps. I am determined that our new training camps, as well as the surrounding zones within an effective radius, shall not be places of temptation and peril."

Race Riots At The North.

The migration of tens of thousands of negroes from the South to the country north of the Mason and Dixon Line has caused and is causing some serious race riots in that country. Those who in time past have observed the attitude of the white working man of the north toward the colored workingman are not much surprised at the news.

There have been riots in New York and other cities, the latest to be reported having occurred at St. Louis. According to the Associated Press story of this riot, a mob estimated at three thousand persons, shouted their determination to rid the city of negroes imported to work in factories and munitions plants, swept through the streets, attacking and beating negroes wherever found. Several negroes are said to have been injured so severely that they probably will die. "The mob stopped street cars and interurban cars in its search" continues the story, "and threatened to storm the jail where at least a score of negroes had been taken for safekeeping. Ambulances made the rounds of the streets where the mob had traveled to pick up unconscious and injured blacks and take them to hospitals and temporary shelters. The police was helpless against the mob."

For months Northern agents have been scouring the South for negro laborers and have induced tens of thousands of them to leave their employment and go to different parts of the North. These agents have claimed that there was a scarcity of labor in those parts, and have represented to the negroes that they would receive high wages, that their hours of labor would be short, and that their living conditions would be excellent. But the negroes have been deceived, and they have been mobbed at several places, either because they had been imported to work for lower wages than the whites demanded or received, or because of the antipathy of the Northern white for the negro. In either case, the negro would do well to avoid the North.

There are many people at the North who feel that they are called upon to grieve over the alleged unhappy condition of the negro in the South. Their sympathy flows out to him in unstinted manner—so long as he does not venture to invade the North. These people are not the negro's real friend, and he allows them to mislead him. He becomes dissatisfied with his condition and goes North, only to find that he has not bettered himself and that he has not bettered himself at all. He does not understand that his Northern sympathizers are less interested in his welfare than in finding some excuse to criticize and slur the South.

Unfortunately, down South they lynch an occasional negro for committing a heinous crime. Up North they not only lynch him when he commits such a crime, but they mob him because he wants to work for a living.—Herald-Courier.

FOLEY CATHARTIC TABLETS
See Standard Street—Low Price—Bottle Regular

The Passing of The Tramp.

Charlotte Observer.

With the winding up of the military registration on the night of June 5, one great American institution—the tramp—will automatically cease to exist. The hobo will be a man without an occupation, for the Government is going to take his occupation away. For the period of the war, at least, the tramp will be unknown to the country. Perhaps in later years he may make his reappearance slowly and by degrees, but it is unlikely that "the profession will ever regain its old time prestige. The process by which the elimination of the tramp will be brought about is of the simplest sort. On the day after the registration every man in the country must have an occupation. The hobos use the railroads as their channels of navigation. They may make short detours through the country roads, but they always get back to the rails. These knights of the road will find conditions wonderfully changed, so far as their liberties and privileges are concerned, as soon as the registration shall have been completed, the first awakening coming when they encounter the guards at the railroad bridges and tunnels. The tramp will be required to give an account of himself. Should he fail to make satisfactory statement of occupation, destination, and things of that kind, he will be invited to accompany the guard to headquarters whence he will shortly be escorted by the sheriff or deputy. He will find himself no longer a tramp but a prisoner of the Government, which will provide employment for him. The operation of the law by which the tramp finds himself relieved of his liberties will work to the inclusion of all other rovers out of employment. The tourist afoot through the country must have credentials of the proper sort, or he will find his vacation abruptly ended. The loafer in town will also be caught. In fact, the whole people will wake to the fact that the entire country is under military rule. It will be a new experience for the American people, but one made necessary by the rules of war.

But will the tramp, once finding himself out of a job by being given work, ever have a desire to revert to their former condition? Having felt the uplifting influence of honest toil will there be a return of the roving disposition when the privilege is once more opened to him? These are questions which remain to be answered by the tramp himself. But we are of the opinion that once having abolished the hobo of the United States Government should take steps to insure the permanent suppression of this individual. The opportunity will be at hand with the conclusion of the war and the settling down by the country to new conditions to make the ban against the idler of permanent enforcement.—The Charlotte Observer.

Proper Food for Weak Stomachs.

The proper food for one man may be all wrong for another. Every one should adopt a diet suited to his age and occupation. Those who have weak stomachs need to be especially careful and should eat slowly and masticate their food thoroughly. It is also important that they keep their bowels regular. When they become constipated or when they feel dull and stupid after eating, they should take Chamberlain's Tablets to strengthen the stomach and move the bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect.

Reidsville Review: Mr. T. J. Roberts, a prominent merchant farmer of near Wentworth, was in town Saturday and gave us a call. He says the largest corn crop ever before known has been planted in his section this year.

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