

The Salisbury Watchman.

A Home Newspaper Published

Governmental Affairs.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

VOL. VI. No. 11.

SALISBURY

1910.

WM. H. STEWART, EDITOR.

THE NEW CITY DIRECTORY.

A Complete and Valuable Work Splendidly Arranged and Neatly Printed.

We are in receipt of a copy of the new city directory of Salisbury and Spencer and their suburbs just issued by the Piedmont Directory Company, of Asheville, N. C. The book is well gotten up, is very complete in every particular and well worth the price asked for it, \$4.00.

Having gone over the field carefully, from house to house, the compiler of the directory, Ernest H. Miller, of Asheville, N. C., states that the population of Salisbury is approximately 16,000, and Spencer, East Spencer and suburbs 5,000.

Besides a great amount of local information it gives the following points relative to the State:

"The first attempt at colonization was made in 1548 by the illustrious Sir Walter Raleigh.

"North Carolina was foremost to resist British tyranny. First pitched battle fought at Alamance May 12, 1771. Declaration of Independence signed at Mecklenburg, 1776. North Carolina lost 35,124 soldiers during the Civil War, having furnished more and lost a greater number of soldiers than any other Southern State. (Number from North Carolina, 125,000).

"The population is of a singularly homogeneous character, being Virginians, mainly English; Pennsylvanians, mainly Scotch-Irish and German; Scotch-Irish, Scotch Highlanders and Lowlanders, Swiss and French Huguenots. Population 2,000,000.

"North Carolina's position is nearly between the parallels 34 degrees and 36½ degrees north latitude, and between the meridians 75½ degrees and 84½ degrees west longitude. Extreme length 503½ miles, extreme breadth 100 miles; area 62,286 square miles, of which 48,666 is land and 3,620 water.

"Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 feet high, is the highest peak of the Blue Ridge Range, being also the highest east of the Rocky Mountains. Forty-three peaks exceed 6,000 feet in height; eighty-two peaks exceed 5,000 feet in height. The mountain region embraces 6,000 square miles. The mountains are covered with deep rich soil and clothed with massive forest to their tops. The walnuts, poplars and oaks attain a size that would hardly be credited by one who had not seen them. All kinds of fruit attain a high state of perfection and all fruits and vegetables and grains are remarkably productive.

"Average mean temperature, 56.6 from 1882 to 1897. Average snowfall for the same period, 11 inches annually. Precipitation, 50.6. Wettest year on record, 1877; driest year on record, 1897.

"North Carolina is rapidly developing in all kinds of trucking and fruit growing. At the recent National Apple Show at Spokane Washington; North Carolina took first prize for the finest apples exhibited.

"Largest tannery extract plant, United States Leather Co., Old Fort, N. C.

"Largest wood fibre plant, Champion Fibre Co., Canton, N. C.

"Largest flat plug tobacco factory, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston, N. C.

"Largest smoking factory, Bull Durham, Durham, N. C.

"Largest cigarette factory, Duke Cigarette Co., (American Tobacco Co.), Durham, N. C.

"Largest seine fishery, Dr. Copehart, Avoca, N. C.

"Largest denim mills, White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C."

PAYING DEBTS.

Another Interesting Article Which Gives an Insight into Conditions Just After the War.

The following article is another which we take from The Union Banner of July, 1865. It not only gives us an insight into financial conditions existing just at the close of the war, but it points out the injustice and unrighteousness of failure to pay an honest debt when it is possible to do so. There are a whole lot of people to-day who need just such a reminder of their duty to a creditor. Some folks would swell up, fume and fuss like a poisoned pup if accused of being dishonest, yet they cannot rightly claim to be honest if they have willfully failed to pay their honest debts, no matter how small nor how old, and, another point that should be remembered, is: Our sins of omission are as bad as those of commission.

"About a year after the commencement of the war and when Confederate money had become rather abundant, many of the people who had notes and other debts outstanding against them, conceived the happy idea that then was a good time to pay them off. Money was so plenty and so easily obtained—cheap in other words—that some of them fairly rubbed their hands together with joy to think how easily they could discharge their old debts; and speedily avail themselves of the then most propitious opportunity to relieve themselves from what, under ordinary circumstances of the monetary affairs of the country, would not have been near so easy or so cheap. The holder of these notes were obliged to accept the proffered Confederate, or incur the reproach of discrediting the Government, which was interpreted as an injury inflicted upon the cause of the South.

"Now that this is all past and gone, there are few, we presume, who will for a moment dissent to the proposition that it was more sharp than honest in debtors to take advantage of that time to pay their debts; because the debts they were thus discharging were made in reference to a widely different state of monetary affairs, and the payment of them in a cheap currency was simply defrauding the creditor by the amount of the difference between the currency employed and that in reference to which the debt was originally made.

"But it was not in relation to this point alone we wish to speak at present. It is in reference to the payments of debts now: the same spirit of wrong-doing we know to have been recently manifested, as where a man owes a debt and has the money and could pay his creditors, but will not do so because he wants to go into business again and put in all the capital he can muster to set him up. It is a very obtuse intellect, not to mention moral darkness of sense, that unfits a man to perceive that his first duty is to his creditor. That creditor may be in a much worse condition than himself; he may be actually suffering for the want of the money due him; and yet his debtor blandly tells him, my friend I will certainly pay you; will pay you as soon as I can; but I am very anxious to put myself in a position to make money now, and therefore cannot settle your claim at this time.

"Surely, surely, this is a little worse than unadulterated selfishness. It is dishonest. A man had just as well thrust his hand in his neighbor's pocket and haul out his purse, and holding it up before his astonished eyes inform him that it is the very thing he needs, that he wanted to go into business to make money, and the contents of that purse would just answer the purpose.

"There is no difference, in a moral sense, between with-

FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS.

Numerous Plants Have Been Forced to Close and City Authorities are Feeding destitute

Cleveland, O., March 2.—At least 4,000 people are homeless in Ohio as a result of the flood which continues to devastate the state. Numerous plants have been forced to close down and hundreds of men and women are out of work. The material damage is estimated at over \$1,000,000.

The Licking and Muskingum rivers have passed their record of 1898 at Zanesville and are still rising. If there is no abatement of the waters before morning it is stated that the waterworks and power plants will be forced to close and this will mean the shutting down of all the large commercial plants in that town. Over nine hundred people are now being fed by the city authorities.

Only a few of the big steel works at Youngstown are still running and these are expected to suspend tomorrow. The tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad are several feet under water and have been abandoned.

The huge gorge which has blocked Main street in Warren has resisted several attempts to dynamite it and it is feared that if it breaks now the town will suffer heavily. A \$50,000 bridge over the Auglaize river at Defiance has been swept away and the crops in the Mad river and Little Mirma river bottoms have been completely destroyed.

A fresh horror confronts the people of Maumee, where a torrent laden with ice and debris has swept over the city and it is practically certain that when the waters subside many corps will have been uncovered.

Men Shot in Scotland Neck are Doing Fairly Well.

Charlotte, N. C., March 5.—State Senator Travis and Representative A. P. Kitchin, who were shot on the main street of Scotland Neck yesterday by E. H. Powell, a merchant, may recover unless unforeseen complications set in.

Deputy Sheriff Dunn, who was also shot by Powell, is in a serious condition, but may pull through.

The shooting appears to have been unprovoked. After Powell had asked Senator Travis why he had not answered a letter sent to him he pulled a revolver and began shooting.

The letter was in reference to a fee which Travis and Kitchin had presented to Powell for defending him in court on a charge of assault and battery.

Dr. Cook.

New York, March 1.—Resolution to make a street in Harlem "T. Roosevelt" and to repudiate the aldermanic favors bestowed some time back on Dr. Frederick A. Cook were up for consideration before the board of aldermen today, but no action was taken in either case. The Roosevelt proposal was referred to the committee on streets and highways and the Cook matter was tabled.

Preparations are being made for a big school celebration and exhibition at the Holschouser and Lyerly school-house, seven miles from town on the Gold Hill road, on Saturday March 5th. Everybody is invited. Morgan Township string band will furnish music for the occasion, and a good time is promised to all who attend.

holding what is due, when it is possible to pay and forcibly taking what belongs to another. The idea of wanting to go into business is like adding insult to injury, is too utterly worthless as a reason to justify the refusal to do right."

THE RIVER AND HARBORS BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

The Post Office, Museum Popular.

Washington, D. C., March 7th. —(Special.)—Not long ago the United States witnessed a scene such as occurred on the occasion of the remarkable address of Senator James Gordon of Mississippi, in taking leave of his colleagues. There have been fair well addresses with out number. There have been "swan songs" that clustered and speeches that glared like a Damascus blade, and the eldest Senator and the eldest newspaper man there never has been so dramatic a leave-taking. The speech, homely in style, simple in construction, breathed such a warmth of friendship and affection that the "grave and reserved" Senator, cynics many of them, could not find words laudatory enough to tell Senator Gordon that they thought about him.

He preached the gospel of love for one another and the warmth to his subject he looked for all the world like some patriarch, of an olden day, his tall, spare form, clothed in black and his snow-white hair making a picture rarely seen in the halls of legislation.

Senator Depew, who is no "slouch" of a talker himself took occasion to say that the speech of the "Gentleman from Mississippi" will live in the records of the Senate "as probably the most remarkable address either of a new Senator coming in or of an old one going out. Its patriotism and good fellowship, broad-mindedness, charity and humor will remain among the best recollections of those who heard it."

It is expected that the Commerce Committee of the Senate will take three weeks or a month more for the consideration of the Rivers and Harbors bill which recently passed the House. There are several projects which the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House failed to consider on account of lack of information but which has been supplied by the Engineer Corps of the army to the Senate Committee. Should these projects receive endorsement at the hands of the committee the bill will probably be considerably increased over that carried in the House bill which amounted to \$41,000,000. There are those who believe that the Senate will add from three to five millions to the bill.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has endorsed the policy set forth by the House of making the Rivers and Harbors bill an annual appropriation measure just as other supply bills. This policy has been urged in season and out by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress and the growth of waterway sentiment is very large due to its persistency in bringing before the people the pressing needs for improving the Nation's great arteries of trade and commerce.

Of the many museum and special exhibits at the nation's capital none have gained more in popularity than the museum of the Post Office Department. Only a few years ago this museum consisted of a few curios and odds and ends, assembled in a small room on the first floor of the Department building on Pennsylvania Avenue. Month after month the collection has been enlarged until to-day it is one of the most interesting of all the numerous places for sight-seers in Washington. This museum has grown to such an extent that the entire corridor of the third floor of the mammoth building is now necessary to display the many articles typical to the postal service and which are to be found in no other museum in the country. The number of visitors to this museum has increased by the thousands. A conservative estimate, after several days tally, places the number of visitors annually at from 75,000 to 100,000.

Since the revival of the interest of postage stamp collecting many people have been known to make special trips to Washington just to get a glimpse of the great collection which is on exhibit in this museum. The display here consists of a complete collection of postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes issued by the United States Government and all stamp issuing countries of the world. The actual value of this stamp collection is probably more than \$200,000, but if they were ever put on sale in the open market the price they would command would be many times that amount, as the premium on the majority of them has increased to an enormous figure since they were issued.

RIOTING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Sunday Broke by Disorders at Night in Which Three Persons are Shot.

Philadelphia, March 6.—The calm of the quietest day Philadelphia has known since the carmen's strike began more than two weeks ago was broken to-night by a series of disturbances in which three persons were shot, one, a girl, fatally, many unruly persons were severely clubbed by the police and more than a score of arrests were made.

The turbulence of the night came as an unwelcome shock to the hopes of the authorities that a Sunday was to pass by without serious disorders. This hope had been fostered by the day's pacific aspect, which in itself had been surprising, in view of the fact that increased trouble was anticipated with the starting yesterday of the general sympathetic strike called by the union leaders in support of the striking employes of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

Until the disorders, which came with the fall of darkness, the developments of the day had neither been many or important. Conflicting claims still continued as to the number of men who have responded to the general strike call and there seems to be no way to obtain accurate figures.

The committee of ten in charge of the organized strike movement claims to-night that 125,000 persons in the various branches of Philadelphia's widely diversified industry have left their employment to demonstrate their sympathy with the traction men's cause and help them with their fight. Figures gathered by the police department, however, are cited by Director of Public Safety Clay to support his previous claim that not more than 20,000 men struck.

The labor leaders claims that 150,000 men will be out by tomorrow night. The police declare that things are working the other way and assert that tomorrow will find even fewer men not working than on Saturday.

Wilmington, Del., March 6.—That the United States Government does not intend to take any chances of having its property in Philadelphia interfered with by unruly mobs was made evident to-day when orders were received at Fort Dupont to have the Forty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, ready to leave for Philadelphia at a moment's notice. This company of regulars, it is said, will be used to protect the Philadelphia mint and other government buildings.

Saved a Soldier's Life.

Facing death from shot and shell in the civil war was more agreeable to J. A. Stone, of Kemp, Tex., than facing it from what doctors said was consumption. "I contracted a stubborn cold" he writes, "that developed a cough, that stuck to me in spite of all remedies for 180 pounds. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery, which completely cured me. I now weigh 178 pounds." For Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Asthma, Hemorrhage, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough and lung trouble, its supreme. 50c, \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by All Druggists.

people have been known to make special trips to Washington just to get a glimpse of the great collection which is on exhibit in this museum. The display here consists of a complete collection of postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes issued by the United States Government and all stamp issuing countries of the world. The actual value of this stamp collection is probably more than \$200,000, but if they were ever put on sale in the open market the price they would command would be many times that amount, as the premium on the majority of them has increased to an enormous figure since they were issued.

WHY THE SCHOOLS ARE EMBARRASSED.

Mayor Smoot Gives Some Facts and Figures Which Indicate Utter Recklessness of Former Administration.

For the information of the public Mayor Smoot has in a very mild and unimpassioned way laid bare some of the reasons for the present embarrassment of the public schools of Salisbury. His reasons are as follows:

Since the action of our School Committee declaring that the public schools should close at the end of the present school month, and since much discussion has arisen as to the wisdom of such action, perhaps it may be well as a member of said committee, to present some of the reasons why such a resolution was adopted, and also some of the facts which which the public may not be thoroughly familiar.

Last year \$5,000 was borrowed to finish the school term. Prior to last year \$8,000 had been borrowed for similar reasons. This money was borrowed from the State on condition that one-tenth of principal and total yearly interest, should be paid each year until both principal and interest be paid in full. In addition to this a number of notes and open accounts were due and outstanding at the beginning of the present school term. These accounts ran back as far as Prof. Coon's administration—1902 and 1903—and extend down to coal bills and other supplies for full term 1908 and Spring term 1909. Of these outstanding notes and accounts we have paid between \$2,000 and \$3,000 and were compelled to renew notes to the amount of about \$1,500 and open accounts still outstanding of \$200 to \$300 more. This has necessitated the borrowing of \$4,000 this year, nearly all of which has been applied in paying off old notes.

The beginning of the next school year will find us due to the State \$1,200 first loan, \$5,000 second loan, \$3,000 to local banks and other notes and accounts about \$1,800, total \$11,000, of which \$1,048 to State will be deducted from our next year's fund and \$1,800 that must be met in some manner, and trusting that we can secure extension of time on \$5,000 and \$3,000 respectively.

Were it possible to borrow \$4,500 to extend our schools another three months, we would begin the coming year owing \$15,600 and no immediate prospect of paying the same.

How long shall we continue to borrow before we make arrangements for repaying these amounts. Again our city, of which we all feel justly proud, is the only city in the State so far as I know, that does not now, nor has it ever to my knowledge, paid one penny of tax direct for the support of our public schools. The only means by which we can ever place our public schools on a safe and satisfactory basis, is by levying a special tax and holding the same as a sacred fund to be used only for the education of our boys and girls. Our city charter does not provide for such a fund. A tax of 75 cents for general purposes and 20 cents for schools would be sufficient to meet our requirements, but nothing short of this will meet the demands.

Now, some may think, and justly so, that \$16,000 for schools is a small indebtedness for a city like ours, and so it would be were there not a floating indebtedness of over \$85,000 and a bonded debt of \$335,000 to demand some attention at stated intervals during the year. But no need to dwell further on details of financial conditions of the city. We believe we are in much better condition than some others, and to continue so, we deem it better to stop the school for once in its history rather than go further in debt. The tax of 75 cents and 20 cents before mentioned will provide well for the future and this total will be less than ever before levied for general fund and other purposes.

Of course in addition to this

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COURT.

Jennie Kerr Attempts to Mutilate, Deface and Destroy Her Son-in-law

Eugens Miller who was up in the county court on Thursday, charged with assault with deadly weapon, was found guilty and had judgment suspended upon payment of half the cost.

Arthur Hobson, for failing to list taxes, was given 60 days on the roads.

Ernest Dean, a little 10-year-old negro boy, was found guilty of larceny and had judgment suspended upon payment of half the cost.

On Friday Jennie Kerr, wife of Sam Kerr, a colored man who lives near Spencer, was charged with assault with a deadly weapon. Sam's son by a former wife insisted upon calling on his father, who is very sick and not expected to live, to make some arrangements about the disposition of his property, which not being satisfactory to Jennie, she concluding that his visits were not for her good, forbid him entering the house. Upon her return from a neighbor's house, she found him in the house in conversation with Sam and ordered him to leave. Upon his failing to go, she went out to the wood-pile, got an axe and coming back into the room struck him with it. The axe was taken from her and she then came at him with a butcher knife, which was also taken from her. When she got the axe again, and after that was again taken from her, she then got the knife. She was found guilty and fined \$10.00 and cost, but gave notice of appeal.

Lloyd Williams was fined \$20.00 and the cost for carrying concealed weapons. Lloyd is a very black one-armed negro and was arrested at Spencer. What he lacked in an arm was made up in armament. When arrested he had a large pistol on him and a good, big handful of cartridges, besides a dozen or more keys of different kinds and sizes, one of them a special key which unlocks any of the cabooses on the Southern Road. He was evidently a bad character and was fortunate to get off so lightly.

The average Monday morning crowd was present when court opened on Monday morning.

Andrew Johnson, charged with being drunk and disorderly, was pronounced guilty and was let off for \$5.00 and the cost. Cliff Harrison was not there to face the same charge, and \$15.00, which he had put up for his appearance, was ordered forfeited to the school fund.

S. K. Kelly was found \$5.00 and the cost for beating a ride on a train, and, not being able to pay, was locked up.

John Walker, colored, for using profane language at the passenger station, was fined \$5.00 and the cost.

J. C. Carter, a negro who John Walker claimed he had bought whisky from on February 15th and who had reported it after he was arrested for cussing him for not getting him more whisky, was given the benefit of the doubt, after proving a good character, for everything but card playing, and was dismissed.

Georgia Harker, a young negro woman, for appearing in a public place clad in nothing but a gauze vest, was charged with indecent exposure, found guilty, and was sent to the roads for 60 days. Another case, wherein the plead guilty to a charge of assault, judgment was suspended.

Arthur Freeman, col., was let off with the cost for using profane language and Dick Davis, col., paid the cost for a simple assault on Arthur Freeman and was let go.

our citizens have voted bonds and a sinking fund must be provided for them, but if your tax has been increased, it has not been and will not be but for schools streets and other improvements.

Much more might be said. Consider these facts and let the public speak out. If it is wisdom to continue the schools regardless of consequences, say so and we will try to carry out the wishes of the majority of our good people. If you deem it wisdom to put our schools on a solid basis for years to come let us say so at once by our ballots at the earliest date possible. The more I'm compelled to make or indorse notes, the less I like it, and I wish to avoid it even now for schools. But if as some deem best, the schools shall be continued by contributions from friends of education, the writer is ready and willing to contribute his full proportion."