

The Carolina Watchman.

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William Hyatt
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WM. H. STEWART, EDITOR

ANOTHER BLOW AT THE FARMER.

The County Commissioners Taking Away the Rights of the People.

No objections can be properly raised against provisions to inspect meat, milk, etc., offered for sale publicly, rather it is to be commended. Such inspection, however, when such articles are found to be sound should be sufficient, and, we believe, as far as is lawful, but in order to sell a little milk, some meat, or a few pounds of butter a towing down to a few little petty officials for a permit, is tiresome and disgusting to free and self-respecting people, yet that is how we interpret the regulations given below. In addition to this it seems intentional to make a monopoly for the meat sellers and dairyman, which can be used not only to prevent the farmer from selling his meat, milk and butter, but gives the butchers and dairymen the opportunity to fix prices to suit their pleasure.

Such rules as these come nearer to the people's private affairs than any other kind of legislation and yet they have no voice whatever, in their making a clear case of usurpation of authority.

The death warrant follows: At the regular meeting of the board of county commissioners Monday the following milk ordinance was passed:

Be it ordained by the Board of Health of the County of Rowan: Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to sell, exchange, or deliver any milk in the city of Salisbury, N. C., without a permit from the Board of Health; provided, this section shall not apply to sales of milk produced from a dairy having a permit to sell milk in said city.

Sec. 2. That any person, firm or corporation desiring to sell milk in said city, shall apply in writing to said Board of Health for a permit to sell milk in said city, and shall further agree in said application; to abide by all the ordinances, rules and regulations, of the Board of Health, now in force, or which may be later adopted by said Board.

Sec. 3. That no milk shall be sold from any premises where diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, or other infectious diseases exist, and the permit of any dairyman shall be revoked upon satisfactory evidence that said diseases exist on his premises.

Sec. 4. That all persons selling milk in stores shall at all times post in a conspicuous place the name of the dairyman and the location of his dairy, from which said milk is obtained.

Sec. 5. That no person engaged in selling milk shall have or offer for sale watered or adulterated milk; and all skimmed milk shall be plainly labeled as such on each container.

Sec. 6. That no milk shall be sold from cows for a period of fifteen days before or ten days after parturition, nor from any cow affected with tuberculosis, lumpy jaw, or any disease until said cow is declared by the Dairy Inspector to be free from disease.

Sec. 7. That the Board of Health shall have power to make rules and regulations and to enforce the same to secure for dairies, proper, water supply, drainage, ventilation, air, floor space, and light for cows; and cleaning of all utensils at all places where milk is produced for sale in said city, and vessels for holding or delivering said milk.

Sec. 8. That the Dairy Inspector shall have the right to enter at any time for the purpose of inspection any farm or dairy at which milk is produced for sale in said city.

Sec. 9. That the Dairy Inspector shall test for tuberculosis, all dairy cattle furnishing milk to be sold in said city, at least once a year, and where tuberculosis is found to exist in any herd it shall be tested every six months. Furthermore all reacting animals shall be removed from contact in

STATE NEWS.

Items of Interest Gathered From the Atlantic to the Appalachians.

Supporters of Governor Kitchin met in the court house Friday night for the purpose of forming a "Kitchen Club." This will be the first club to be organized in North Carolina for any of the candidates for the United States senate. It was organized at Raleigh.

That Raleigh has a search and seizure law as stringent as that of Asheville's and that this law should be enforced was the unanimous sentiment of the 400 men who attended the mass-meeting at the court house recently for the purpose of forming a law and order league.

Charlotte is to have a third skyscraper, which will be the home of a large department store.

Declaring that the verdict rendered was totally at variance with the evidence presented, Judge B. F. Long of the superior court in this case; of the state against P. H. Thrash, charged with violation of the "search and seizure law" Thursday afternoon discharged the jury which, he said, was "a disgrace to the state." Thrash was convicted in the local police court some months ago, having more liquor in his possession than the law allows. He appealed to the superior court, the jury last week, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

There is to be added to the North Carolina National Guard at once a troop of cavalry to be located at Lincolnton, where the requisite 48 men pledged to furnish their own horses for the service have already formed preliminary organization. Adjutant General Leinster has just made requisition on the war department for the equipment which is assured, and comes to the state without being a charge against the regular apportionment to the North Carolina Guard. The value of the equipment thus secured without charge to the regular apportionment is \$6,000. W. A. Fair has been active in the organization of the troop at Lincolnton, that gets this equipment. He is expected to become captain of the troop when the permanent organization is perfected.

Both houses of the South Carolina legislature have passed a bill requiring railroads to accept mileage strips on trains instead of requiring holders of mileage books to go to the ticket agent and exchange mileage for a ticket, as is required in this state.

Forsyth county commissioners have decided to build a house of correction for women and children who violate the law. The building and equipment will cost \$6,000 to \$8,000.

Any way with the healthy cattle and the stalls and barn cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the Dairy Inspector. Furthermore, for purpose of identification, all reacting animals shall be branded on the right shoulder with the letter T.

Sec. 10. That the Dairy Inspector shall make an inspection of each and every dairy at least once a month and where disease or unsanitary conditions are found the milk from said dairy shall be excluded from the market. Furthermore the dairies shall be scored, using the Government score card, at least once in three months, and the averages and results published in the local papers.

Sec. 11. That a milk inspector shall be appointed, who shall be skilled in the examination of live stock, and a graduate of a reputable veterinary college, and it shall be his duty to carry out the provisions of the foregoing sections.

Sec. 12 will carry a penalty for a violation of this ordinance but was not fixed at yesterday's meeting of the board.

Saccharin Again.

The Journal of the American Medical Association says, in a recent editorial, that the attitude of the Department of Agriculture on any subject connected with public health is: When in doubt, let the public take the risk. For years those who are competent to speak on the subject have declared that the use of saccharin in food-stuffs is deleterious to health, but the Department of Agriculture permitted its use in unlimited quantities with understanding that the referee board was to investigate the question and report on it. In the course of time the report was sent in—and it was adverse to the use of saccharin! On the strength of the board's findings, the department declared that after July 1, 1911, foods containing saccharin would be regarded as adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act. Naturally enough, those manufacturers that have grown rich in substituting a cheap drug—saccharin—for an expensive but wholesome foodstuff—sugar—at once brought all the pressure possible to bear, to have the decision of the department either rescinded or modified. As is usually the case, when the interests of the manufacturers clash with the interests of the public health, public health got the worst of it and the users of saccharin were given an additional six months during which it would still be legal to add this chemical to food-stuffs. As January 1, 1912, the end of the period of probation, drew near, a little more pressure was applied to those officials who are supposed to stand between the public and the food sophisticators. Again the officials yielded and another extension of time was given to February 1, 1912. The newspapers for January 30, 1912, contain the statement that still another extension has been given, to March 1, 1912. How much longer this will go on can be best judged by those who are familiar with the methods of official Washington. The spectacle is not a pretty one and does not tend to increase public confidence in the Department of Agriculture.

Gambling Machines Reled Out.

A Raleigh dispatch says: Attorney General T. W. Bickett has tried out the latest slot machine designed to evade the state law against gambling devices and in a formal opinion rules that they are barred from the right of licenses to operate in this state. The machine vends gum and indicates each play of the wheel what the next turn will give, the possibilities ranging from gum or a nickel check to one dollar in checks. Attorney General Bickett played the machine recently to the amount of forty cents and came out of the game with \$1.50 a net profit of \$1.10 which he turned over to the barber shop in which the machine is located. The attorney made seven successive plays that brought only two checks, he played one of these and brought out twenty checks, worth a dollar. He pronounced the operation of the machine "gambling once removed," but clearly under the ban of the law. The operator plays not for what the machine will deliver at that play, but for what it will indicate for delivery in the next play. Sheriffs in all the counties are instructed through the state treasurer to cancel all licenses already issued for such machines and to prosecute all persons, who hereafter install them, as gamblers.

He Won't Limp Now.

No more limping for Tom Moore of Cochran, Ga. "I had a bad sore on my instep that nothing seemed to help till I used Buckle's Arnica Salve," he writes, "but this wonderful healer soon cured me." Heals old, running sores, ulcers, boils, burns, cuts, bruises, eczema or piles. Try it. Only 25 cents at all druggists.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW.

Fundamental Facts About Avoiding, Recognizing, Curing and Preventing Consumption.

North Carolina loses 6,000 lives annually from consumption. This means a total annual loss in cold dollars and cents, from their productive value alone, of not less than \$80,000,000, estimating a human life at \$5,000. But what sane man or woman would take \$5,000 for his life? These lives are worth more for by far the greater number of consumptive deaths occur between the ages of 20 and 45, the most valuable period of life. More than one death out of every three deaths occurring between the ages of 20 and 45 are from consumption. These are facts proven by vital statistics. With these facts and figures it behooves us to avoid the disease.

To do this we do not necessarily need to avoid all consumptives. A careful consumptive is not dangerous. The only consumptives that spread the disease are the careless spitters, and those that cough or sneeze without using a paper napkin or handkerchief before the mouth to catch the spray or tiny droplets thrown off. Avoid these careless consumptives. It is never advisable to sleep in the same bed or the same room with a consumptive. By far the best way to avoid consumption is to build up a strong body. We are all exposed to consumption when we breathe foul, dusty air, or when we eat or drink articles of food that have been exposed to such air. Meat and milk from tuberculosis cattle may also convey consumption. The surest way to keep from getting consumption when we are so frequently exposed to it is to keep our bodies in excellent physical condition. This will prevent many other diseases and, in fact, it is the only real way to live. By always keeping ourselves in good physical condition we get the most out of life and put the most into it.

To be able to cure the disease it is necessary to recognize it early.

For then it is most curable. The best indications of consumption are a gradual loss of weight not due to other evident causes. Loss of weight is usually accompanied by a gradual loss of strength and vitality. If the body temperature goes much above 99 in the afternoon or remains much below 98 in the forenoon, it should be regarded with suspicion. Any or all of these conditions may or may not be accompanied by a cough. If matter is occasionally coughed up in the early stages it will not often be found to contain the germs of consumption, but if the germs are found by the aid of the microscope, it is sure indication that the disease exists. Heroic efforts should then be made to cure the disease.

The prime essentials in the cure of the disease are rest, fresh air and abundance of good, wholesome food. Milk and eggs are excellent articles of diet for consumptives. No medicines are necessary unless other diseases are also present. Avoid all alcoholic drinks and patent medicines. The least they can do is to rob you of your money, and the worst, they invariably do, is to rob you of your life.

Prevention is always better than cure, and consumption will positively be prevented and the disease would soon disappear, if all consumptives destroyed every particle of matter coughed, sneezed and expectorated by them. But there are lots of careless consumptives and still more careless spitters and coughers, who do not know they have the disease. These are the people that have perpetuated the disease from time immemorial. Do not be one of this class. Don't spit, cough or sneeze except when absolutely necessary, and then only in such a manner as not to convey the disease. These and others are only a

Listen, Mr. Officer.

The public official who says he cannot live up to his oath of office unless "public sentiment supports me" needs to have porous plasters all over his body and to be given crutches. It is his business to enforce the law. When he does his duty, then is the time for him to talk about supports from public sentiment. There is no effective way for the people to rally to an officer on crutches. But when did you know a brave public officer, doing his duty, to fail to find strong backing from the public. Get off your crutches Mr. Officer, do your duty and Public Sentiment will be with you.—News and Observer.

Tom Settle Wants to Defeat the Governor.

Politicians have learned with decided interest of the report that Thomas Settle, Esq., of Buncombe county, will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor and that he will make his race on a local option platform. It is said that Mr. Settle is willing to make the race if the local option plank is included in the platform, not otherwise, and many declare for this reason that he will not be the nominee, for they argue that the Republican party is committed to prohibition just as much so as the Democratic party, and cannot afford to break faith with the temperance people. Local politicians regardless of party affiliations concede that if Settle runs on a local option platform, he will poll a tremendous vote.

Who is the Real Southerner?

The pro-Wilson forces not only set up the claim that Underwood is playing in the roll of stalking horse for Governor Harmon, but they are making formal preparations to swat the slogan, "The South for a Southerner" which has been fathered by Messrs. Varner and Gold. Mr. Underwood was born in the border State of Kentucky, they recall, and, say these critics, his father and grandfather always assumed an attitude of hostility toward the South and the Southern cause. Meanwhile Underwood supporters deride all such talk, and declare that demonstrations of strength in Georgia and other sections will soon make it clear that the Underwood boom has been launched in good faith.—Greensboro News.

Early's Cruel Fate.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 11.—Shunted about from place to place as the result of the long government investigation to determine whether he was a leper, John R. Early, formerly of Washington, D. C., has been located at Summit, near here and will be fenced in on an acre of land. The Pierce county commissioners today decided to take this step following an investigation by the county physician. The land is the property which Early before it was known that he was the owner over whom the leper controversy took place, agreed to buy on installments. His wife and three small children are with him.

few of the facts that everybody should know about consumption To find out more about this and other preventable diseases, write to the State Board of Health at Raleigh, for their free Monthly Health Bulletin.

Blamed a Good Worker.

"I blamed my heart for severe distress in my left side for two years," writes W. Evans, Danville, Va. "But I know now it was indigestion, as Dr. King's New Life Pills completely cured me." Best for stomach, liver and kidney troubles, constipation, headache or debility. 25c at all druggists.

DEMONSTRATION WORK ON FARM.

It is Said to be Accomplishing Very Beneficial Work for the Farmers.

Washington, D. C., February 9, 1912.—Secretary Wilson has received the following report on Demonstration Work of the Department in North Carolina.

Demonstration work is only four years old in North Carolina, yet it has become a power there for progressive agriculture, and through this, for the general uplift of the home life of the farmer.

Many farmers, advanced in age, deplore the fact that demonstration work did not begin several decades ago so that they might live long enough to enjoy the fruits of its teachings, thereby reaping the benefits of more bountiful crops produced at a minimum cost of cash and labor. Many farmers who have been in the work one year state that as successful farmers they are only one year old.

The work is based upon sound, well-tried and essential principles such as a deep soil, plenty of humus, improved seed, intensive cultivation, rotation of crops, etc. That the work is accomplishing the purpose for which it was designed, is shown in a number of ways. For instance the average yield of corn in North Carolina, for the past forty years has been a little less than fifteen bushels per acre. The yields under Demonstration methods were as follows: In 1908, 87 bushels per acre; in 1909, 40 bushels per acre, and in 1910 (4,861 acres) 48 bushels per acre. The records for 1911 are not complete yet, but will probably be greater than for 1910, notwithstanding the fact that a severe drought cut off the yield through the central part of the State.

The Demonstration work stands for the growing on the farm every thing needed there in the way of home supplies. The careful records kept in the work show that these can be grown for very much less than market prices. The matter, therefore, is an economic one.

The organization in North Carolina, at present, consists of a state agent, two district agents, fifty-one local agents and over three thousand farmers conducting demonstration plots averaging three acres each. The two largest demonstrations the past season were one of forty acres of corn that produced fifty bushels per acre and one of a hundred acres of cotton that grew a bale and a quarter of cotton per acre. The demonstrators are supervised by the local agents who in turn are instructed by district and state agents.

The Demonstration Work has hearty co-operation with the A. & M. College, the Farmers' Union and other progressive organizations. The State Department of Agriculture is now co-operating financially and otherwise. Local aid for the work for present season amounts to \$15,000.00. This shows that the people are interested in the work.

Taken as a whole the outlook is very bright for teaching and influencing in a practical way the mass of farmers in the State.

Hobo Perseus.

The hoboes want the government to pension them. Maybe they can get in on the ground of being veterans of the "Never Work Army."—Wilmington Dispatch.

Salisbury People Should Try This.

McPherson & Co. states that any one who has constipation, sour stomach or gas on the stomach, should try simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as compounded in Adler's-ka, the new German Appendicitis remedy. A SINGLE DOSE brings relief almost INSTANTLY and Salisbury people are surprised how QUICKLY it helps. This simple remedy antiseptizes the digestive organs and draws off the impurities. McPherson & Co.

VIEWS OF OTHER PAPERS.

What Other Papers Have to Say Concerning Political Candidates.

No matter what might have been said, anti-Wilson men would have remained anti-Wilson men but what has developed has not only welded Wilson men the more closely to the governor, but has also won for him thousands of supporters who had not before decided as to their man for president. The governor is a true democrat in the broadest sense of that word, and "big business" knows this; that's why he has been so vigorously attacked, why he is going to be still more vigorously attacked. He is a man who would be president of the United States and not Wall street; who would run this government in the interests of the plain people and not of the special privilege people; who would do what he believed to be right regardless of any consideration. That's the way he looks to us.—Newton News.

There was never a more striking contrast in the tone of two letters written by one man than there was in the two letters written last week by Hon. Henry Watterson to Senator Ben R. Tillman. In his first letter Watterson wrote as if he intended to fight a duel, and his letter sounded quite duellistic, but his second letter was decidedly more pacific. Wonder if he became afraid of that famous pitchfork? Or was the first letter written while under the influence of his favorite beverage?—Chatham Record.

The word has gotten out over the state that Senator Simmons would carry up a solid vote in the primary from Iredell county. Just what source such a statement came from is not known to us, but we will state for a positive fact that Governor Kitchin and ex-Governor Aycock will also poll some strength in this neck of the woods. Judge Clark, however, is seldom mentioned. Many of the country people as well as some townspeople desire a change.—Mooreville Enterprise.

Representative Slayden's resurrection deprecating a third term was killed in the house recently and we should say it was a wise thing to do. Why should congress inform Mr. Roosevelt that he is to be feared? Let him wade in and if the country is fool enough to elect him, the minority can stand it.—Greensboro Record.

As the crowd that is after Governor Wilson cannot get the friends of the other candidates to agree with them they might as well let it drop.—Durham Herald.

The game of the "favorite son" will likely be played to a finish at the Democratic national convention. There is Underwood of Alabama, Foss of Massachusetts, Marshall of Indiana, Dix of New York, Harmon of Ohio, Wilson of New Jersey, Folk or Clark of Missouri, and maybe others. But if the second choice of the delegates from these several states is Harmon, then all will be right.—Statesville Sentinel.

Col. Harvey finds that Gov. Wilson is an inappreciative friend. Col. Watterson seems to condemn Gov. Wilson as a school master. Happy is the candidate against whom nothing worse is charged.—Florida Times-Union.

Mr. Underwood has plenty of friends in this state, but the trouble is they do not want to throw their votes away.—Durham Herald.

"Oscar Underwood and Tom Marshall are looking better" to more people every day.—Charlotte Observer.

Everybody looks better to The Charlotte Observer than Woodrow Wilson.—Lancaster News.

Solved.
The best way to incur absolute prohibition, however, is to raise up a class of men and women who don't drink.—Winston Journal.