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Salisbury, February 5, 1918.

The ground hog undoubtedly saw his shadow last Sunday and the weather we will get for the next six weeks will no doubt convince the most skeptical.

Let all who are interested in the new charter and a BETTER Salisbury meet with the committee in W. H. Woodson, Esq.'s office this evening and tomorrow and then attend the mass meeting in the court house Thursday night. An opportunity for the people to say what they want and what they don't want is quite a rarity and should be taken advantage of. Come out!

The question of divorce was not a point for consideration during the recent campaign, yet certain attorneys in the legislature have taken it upon themselves to let down the bars so that divorce may be obtained easily. Such a bill has already passed the house and is now before the Senate and will come up for consideration at an early day. No doubt our Senator, T. D. Brown, would be glad to know how the people of this county stand on this question, so if any are opposed to loose and easy divorces, they should write him at once and ask that he help to kill the bill when it comes up. Later: This bill has been killed in the Senate.

In the death of Rev. J. N. Stallings the writer feels the loss of a true friend and at one time an associate, the community loses a valuable citizen and the Baptist church a loyal and consistent servant. Rev. Stallings was a tireless worker, well educated and keen witted, a man who had opinions of his own and the courage to assert them, and what is more to the point he was generally right. Like all men of such parts he necessarily made enemies and although he made mistakes they were of the head and not of the heart, and his sins were more righteous and in their nature rebuffs to sinful man than otherwise. As Christ-offended sinners so did he. His course may at times have been severe and indiscreet but none the less just. He fought a good fight, he contended with the flesh and the devil until the last hour, he won, and his end was crowned with a hallow of peace and "Well done thou good and faithful servant, \* \* \* enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Three women of the red light district were before Judge Klutz in the county court yesterday morning on a charge of leading an idle and immoral life. They pleaded guilty and were fined \$25 and costs and were sentenced to thirty days in jail, provided, they are to be found in the city on Monday, February 10th. It would certainly be refreshing to believe this was the beginning of a ten-year campaign to clear up said red light and all other immoral joints here. The practice during the last fifty years of driving these women out and allowing them to return in a few weeks is a waste of time. If the people really want to clean up such conditions they must first reform themselves and then put men in office who will do their duty seven days in the week and every week in the year. THE WATCHMAN's greatest sin has been in the advocacy of morality, righteousness and high class men for officials. It realizes that there are two classes, those who are with it and those who are against it; or those who are in favor of the immoral Salisbury and those who favor a righteous city. Any one who attempts to do his duty in the highest sense need not expect to pacify the devil and his devotees with soft words and gen-

tle approaches, for with all of man's cunning he is but a toy in the hands of his Santanio Majesty. In other words, no one can consistently be for and against a moral question at one and the same time, nor is it very respectable to occupy a position on the fence. THE WATCHMAN may not have sprouted any wings, nor is it claiming superior virtues, but it is ever astingly against immorality and those who are openly and deliberately responsible for it, and it makes no reservations. The immorality prevalent here would have vanished years ago, yea it would have never made these parts its habitat, if it had not been for the soft peddle operators.

MEETING OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Hold a Two-days Session and Make Arrangements for a Farm Demonstrator.

The board of county commissioners met in regular monthly session at the court house Monday all members being present, H. C. Trotter, chairman; P. A. Hartman, R. B. Bailey, J. W. Peeler, O. O. Harrison.

M. F. Hatcher appeared before the board in behalf of W. H. Turner and asked for damages in the sum of \$830 caused by the cut in the road from Landis to Cold Water. It was ordered that this be not paid.

A. M. Rice, township tax collector, reported \$7,944 71 of the 1912 taxes collected and \$74 47 of the 1911 taxes. The board ordered that Jane Fleming be admitted to the county home.

A petition was presented from citizens of Providence and Morgan townships asking that the Stokes Ferry public road be completed for a distance of ten miles from Salisbury.

It was ordered that the public road from Faith be extended to Main street in Granite Quarry, provided the citizens would pay the sum of \$25 toward the expense of the same.

Dr. E. W. Currie, county physician, reported the health of the county charges as being very good.

It was ordered that Paul Honbarger be exempt from road duty for two years.

A paper was read from Capt. Richard Henderson asking that the street railway tracks be ordered placed in the center of the street outside of the city limits. No action was taken on this matter.

Mrs. Patterson, keeper of the county home, reported 14 inmates at that institution, 10 white and 4 colored.

The Peeler Grain and Provision Co was given the contract to furnish supplies to the county for the month of February, they being the lowest bidders.

It was ordered that a road supervisor be purchased for Unity township.

All members were present at the second Tuesday's meeting of the board.

It was ordered that L. S. Ash be exempt from poll tax and road duty for two years on account of the loss of a limb.

A committee of citizens of the county, composed of residents of Salisbury, Spencer, East Spencer and the county outside of these towns, appeared before the board and made talks in behalf of the establishment of farm demonstration work. These were S. A. Earnhardt, F. N. McCubbin, B. B. Miller, J. S. Williams and others. After hearing these gentlemen and discussing the matter and giving it careful consideration the board decided in favor of this proposition and ordered that \$700 be appropriated out of the county funds for this purpose. In addition to this U. S. Agricultural Department will provide \$500, which will make it possible to obtain a \$1200 man for this work. The commissioners also made provision for other expenses and incidentals necessary for the most favorable results.

As a representative of the board of health of the county Dr. H. T. Traubman appeared before the board and asked that additional apartments be added to the jail for the accommodation of convicts in order that they may be separated from the other prisoners, and also to provide separate quarters for the insane. The board has taken the matter under consideration and has ordered that an architect be instructed to draw plans for the proposed additions.

TOTAL OF \$50,000 ASKED

A CAMPAIGN BEGUN AMONG THE PRESBYTERIANS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Presbyterians of the State Ask to Give \$50,000 for the Equipment of Their Orphanage at Barium Springs—The Institution's Needs.

A campaign has been begun among the Presbyterians of the state to raise \$50,000 for the equipment of the Presbyterian Orphan's Home at Barium Springs. As a result of a visit of the members of the Synod to the Home more than a year ago, they were so thoroughly impressed with the needs of the institution that the board of regents of the Home was instructed to proceed with the work of raising the sum named. The regents appointed a finance committee to take charge of the work and the committee has secured the services of Rev. R. Murphy Williams of Greensboro to present this cause to the churches; and for the information of the Presbyterians of the state, and any others who may be interested, The Landmark presents herewith the needs of the institution in the matter of equipment. They are:

- (1) Barns for cattle and horses;
- (2) storage buildings;
- (3) modern school buildings;
- (4) a thoroughly equipped infirmary;
- (5) enlarged industrial building;
- (6) central heating plant;
- (7) repairs on buildings;
- (8) purchase of adjacent lands;
- (9) enclosed lands for pasturage.

1. The present barn is a makeshift, is not large enough, is in repair and does not properly shelter the stock from the elements. The lack of better provision is actual cruelty to animals besides the inconvenience and lack of room. A new barn in a better location, sufficient to accommodate 50 cows and provide ample storage room for provender, is an actual urgent necessity. Some work has been done in this direction and the cow barn is nearing completion.

Another barn for the horses should be in a different location, convenient to the lands used for farming and trucking. It should be large enough to properly house the stock, with storage room for feed and a shelter for farm implements. At present there is practically no provision for housing farm utensils.

Carrying on the work of the farm and dairy is an important part of the work at the Home. The products of which are an important part of the maintenance of the Home and the work affords splendid training for the boys in the Home. Every up-to-date farmer and business man realizes the necessity of equipment for this work, for efficient equipment is necessary to best results and in an enterprise of this kind it is simply a matter of economy to provide equipment to secure best results. A slipshod method as a result of poor equipment is not only a waste, but it is a great injustice to the boys who are being trained in the Home. In undertaking the training of these children there is an obligation to give them the best possible training to equip them for the battle of life. If they never know anything but slipshod methods they leave the Home poorly equipped and handicapped in the race of life. It is a duty to see that they have a fair showing.

2. A storage building is needed for supplies raised on the farm. What profiteth it to be blessed with abundant harvests and have no place to store and care for what is produced? It is setting an example of criminal waste before the young people trained in the Home to allow any part of what may be produced on the farm to go to waste for lack of storage room. It is an example of shiftlessness that may handicap some of them all their days, and as a matter of room, should be provided.

3. The rooms used for school purposes are too small and overcrowded. The number of children has increased so that a modern school building is a necessity. The rooms now occupied for school purposes can be put to other uses; and with the new school building should be a commodious auditorium. Such a building would be a lasting memorial to some individual who would erect it.

4. A larger and better equipped infirmary is a pressing need. The two wards now provided are overtaxed in case of any epidemic among the children and wards should be provided for isolation. The inmates of the Home have been sick and death. While care is exercised to prevent the bringing in of disease proper care cannot be exercised under present conditions. Children coming into the Home should be isolated and their clothing disinfected to avoid the possibility of contagious diseases should be isolated. Many of the children come from homes where tuberculosis has existed.

In case such disease should develop there is now no place where the patient could be isolated and treated. The necessity for such isolation is apparent, since all medical authorities now agree that tuberculosis is contagious rather than hereditary.

5. The present industrial building is too small. Room is needed for laundry, printing office and workshop. The Home has the necessary machinery to dress all the wood for a building but there is not room for the machinery. A shoeshop should be installed to make and repair shoes for the inmates of the Home, a profit-

able industry in which the boys could be trained.

The enlarged industrial building, like the barns and the farm equipment, would not only be a wise economic policy, to bring into existence and develop profitable industries for the Home; but, as been said in the other case, it is a duty the institution owes the boys it undertakes to train, to give them proper training so that when thrown on their own resources, as they are after a period, they will be equipped. They cannot be properly trained unless the means is provided. The lack of a proper industrial building not only handicaps the business of the Home but is an threat.

6. The buildings are now heated by stoves. A central heating plant to provide heat for all the buildings is not only necessary as an economic policy but as a matter of safety. To heat all the buildings from one plant would save labor and expense. But more important still, it would minimize the danger from fire that is always present in buildings heated by stoves. No matter how careful and watchful the superintendent and his aides, there are near 200 children in the Home and not all of them can be watched all the time. Those of us who have children know they are not as careful as adults; and however great the care, the danger from fire from stoves and stove-fires is always imminent. A fire in one of the buildings at the Home might mean loss of life. In such case would we who had failed to do all we could to avoid the danger be morally responsible? The necessity for the heating plant is pressing.

7. No matter how well constructed nor how carefully guarded, all buildings must be repaired in course of time. The buildings at Barium need repair, many of them extensive repair. The longer this is neglected the more expensive the repair in the end. It is business and economy to make repairs promptly.

8. More land is needed. There are now 220 acres but the institution is growing. The land should be bought now to provide against future needs. Later it might be impossible to buy adjacent land.

9. An additional need for land is increased pasturage for cattle. A sufficient amount of land should be enclosed for pasture for the cattle. That is a necessity for the herd of cattle.

What Has Been Done?

A few years ago it was shown that the support fund for the Home was not sufficient. When the Presbyterians understood the situation at their Home they responded promptly and nobly. There is no complaint on that score now. The present need is equipment. The Home was established 23 years ago and in that time about \$87,000 has been spent for permanent improvements, including the 220 acres of land, the 12 buildings and other equipment. About \$23,000 of this was given by seven individuals, leaving \$44,000 given by all the other Presbyterians in the state. This is an average of about \$2,000 a year for the period and this \$2,000 divided among 400 Presbyterian churches in the state would make an average of less than \$5 per year for equipment from each church during the life of the institution. While provision is being made for support, surely the cost of equipment has not been a burden.

Comparisons may be odious but they are necessary sometimes to show us how far behind we are. The Children's Home at Winston-Salem, the orphanage of the Western North Carolina Methodist conference, has been in existence about five years and at the close of this year it will have spent, practically \$100,000 for equipments, about a third more than the Presbyterians spent in 23 years. Recently two individuals gave \$10,000 each for building at this orphanage.

The orphanage of the North Carolina Methodist conference located at Raleigh, established long after the Home at Barium Springs, has spent \$107,000 for equipment.

The Baptist denomination, which surpasses all others in orphanage work, has spent on the Thomasville orphanage \$159,975.33 for equipment. This includes 11 dormitories, school building, general dining room, printing office, industrial building (in which they have woodworking machinery and shoe shop), laundry building, general sewing room, a thoroughly equipped infirmary and the usual out buildings; a horse and cow barn, 450 acres of land, sewerage, water and lights. This does not include the recent gift of the Kennedy farm in Lenoir county, valued at \$100,000, on which two dormitories are being built to cost \$7,500 each.

During its existence the Barium Home has sent out 600 boys and girls who spent an average of four years each at the institution. The great majority of these have made splendid men and women. From their ranks have come ministers, doctors, teachers, stenographers, mechanics, farmers, home-makers. That is a splendid addition to citizenship. It is a work of which to be proud. In addition to the mental and physical training, the moral training is surpassed. There is no greater work for more important work than the training of children. The child that is given proper moral, mental and physical training (by the latter is meant trained to work), is full panoplied for life's battle; has a capital far greater than money can give, and the worth of such a child to the citizenship of the state cannot be estimated. It is not exaggeration to say that our best trained citizenship today is the product of our orphanages. That is the work that is

being done at Barium. But for this work at Barium and the other orphanages the children left homeless would be left not only to suffering and privation, but in the majority of cases probably would grow up untrained and fall into evil ways. There is no greater, nobler work, there is no greater claim on humanity and the church than this care of the orphan, and one who would do his duty to humanity and to God cannot neglect it.

The need at the Barium Home has been pointed out. It is great and pressing. The Presbyterians of the state are abundantly able to give the money asked for this equipment and they should do it promptly. They will not only fall in their duty to the children, to humanity and to God, but they will discredit themselves as a denomination if the need is not promptly met. Having engaged in this work they must meet its needs and do work of which they need not feel ashamed.

If any who read this want to send subscriptions direct, Rev. W. T. Walker, Barium, is superintendent and treasurer.

From Statesville Landmark.

We understand Ernest Mize, who is alleged to have sold Dock Dean whiskey, was before the Roman Court this morning, proved an alibi and was released. The next thing then is to get the feller who did it: the selling and brake up the joint. The federal authorities need to get hold of the bunch.

Card of Thanks.

Thornton W. Lingle, who resides in the vicinity of Faith and who recently suffered considerable loss by fire, was in the city this morning and expressed great appreciation of the assistance rendered him by friends and neighbors, for through their kindness he has been able to rebuild and to some extent refurnish his house. Such deeds by neighbors cannot but be appreciated and helps those who give as much as those who receive.

SALISBURY MARKETS.

- Corrected weekly by D. M. Miller & Son.
- Bacon, sides per lb, 13 to 14.
- shoulders, per lb, 13 to 15.
- ham, per lb, 13 to 20.
- round, per lb, 13 1/2 to 15.
- Butter, choice yellow, 20 to 25
- Chickens, per lb, 10 to 12.
- Ducks, 20 to 30.
- Guineas, 25 to 30.
- Eggs, per doz, 20 to 22.
- Corn, per bushel, 75c to 80
- Flour, straight, per sac, \$2.55 to \$2.75
- pat, \$3.00
- Hay, per hundred lbs, 75, average.
- Honey, per lb, 12 1/2 to 15.
- Lard, N. C., per lb, 12 to 14.
- Meal, bolted, per bu. 90.
- Oats, per bu, 50 to 55
- Potatoes, Irish, per bu 80 to 90
- Wheat per bush, 1.00 to \$1.10
- Onions, 90 to 1.10
- Rye, per bushel, \$1.15
- Turkeys 15c per lb.
- Geese, 12 1/2 c per lb.
- Country sausage, per lb, 12 1/2 & 15c
- " " pudding per lb, 7 1/2 to 10c
- " " mush per lb, 4 to 6.
- O-tton, good middling, 12.

Our Building Material will please you. Our ceiling and siding at \$1.00 per 100 feet will tickle you. Goodman Lumber Co. 'Ph406one L.

Notice to Creditors.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Laura S. Josey, this is to notify all persons having claims against the said decedent to file an itemized, verified statement of same with the undersigned on or before the 7th day of February, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Persons indebted to said estate are notified to make prompt settlement.

Notice to Creditors.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Sarah L. Heilig, this is to notify all persons having claims against the said decedent to file an itemized, verified statement with the undersigned on or before the 7th day of February, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Persons indebted to said estate are notified to make prompt settlement.



DO YOU LOVE MUSIC?

We have the "Line of the Season." Everything from a Mandolin Pick to a Violoncello. It would take up many columns of this paper to speak the praises of our Musical Merchandise, saying nothing about the very cheap prices at which we sell. It will pay you to investigate.

Wm. Urbansky, Salisbury Pawn Shop.

After Long Suffering

Women Are Constantly Being Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Worth mountains of gold," says one woman. Another says, "I would not give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all the other medicines for women in the world." Still another writes, "I should like to have the merits of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound thrown on the sky with a searchlight so that all suffering women could read and be convinced that there is a remedy for their ills."

We could fill a newspaper ten times the size of this with such quotations taken from the letters we have received from grateful women whose health has been restored and suffering banished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Why has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound accomplished such a universal success? Why has it lived and thrived and kept on doing its glorious work among the sick women of the world for more than 30 years?

Simply and surely because of its sterling worth. The reason no other medicine has ever approached its success is plainly and simply because there is no other medicine so good for women's ills.

Here are two letters that just came to the writer's desk—only two of thousands, but both tell a comforting story to every suffering woman who will read them—and be guided by them.

FROM MRS. D. H. BROWN. Iola, Kansas.—"During the Change of Life I was sick for two years. Before I took your medicine I could not bear the weight of my clothes and was bloated very badly. I doctored with three doctors but they did me no good. They said nature must have its way. My sister advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I purchased a bottle. Before it was gone the bloating left me and I was not so sore. I continued taking it until I had taken 12 bottles. Now I am stronger than I have been for years and can do all my work, even the washing. Your medicine is worth its weight in gold. I cannot praise it enough. If more women would take your medicine there would be more healthy women. You may use this letter for the good of others." Mrs. D. H. Brown, 309 North Walnut Street, Iola, Kan.

MRS. WILLIAMS SAYS: Elkhart, Ind.—"I suffered for 14 years from organic inflammation, female weakness, pain and irregularities. The pains in my sides were increased by walking or standing on my feet and I had such awful bearing down feelings, was depressed in spirits and became thin and pale with dull, heavy eyes. I had six doctors from whom I received only temporary relief. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and also the Sative Wash. I have now used the remedies for four months and cannot express my thanks for what they have done for me.—Mrs. SADIE WILLIAMS, 456 James Street, Elkhart, Indiana.



Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

We are Here to Help You Save Money

Salisbury has just started to grow, and we are here to grow with it—and help you grow.

We are well prepared to handle commercial and savings accounts from everybody.

We will pay 4 per cent. interest on savings and certificates of deposits compounded quarterly.

Savings Accounts May be Started With One Dollar.

SALISBURY BANK AND TRUST CO.

Gowans Philosophy

I can see why a doctor objects to people filling a patient full of medicine that is for internal use. I can see where a habit can be formed that may be hard to overcome. I can understand why the family physician should be trusted and consulted—but can't understand why some people object to using a harmless external remedy in an emergency. Gowans Pneumonia Preparation is external and if promptly applied when Pnaumonia first asserts itself the patient will suffer no inconvenience. He will be about next day. In Croup, which comes in the night, one application of Gowans' dissipates the inflammation and the child is itself again. Tell me, wherein is the harm in having this remedy in the home for just such emergencies. There is none. 25 cents is the croup size, and the other sizes 50c. and \$1. All druggists.

Dr. J. Thomas Wright, Specialist. Offices: Grubb Skyscraper

Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Diseases of Women, Heart Diseases, Kidney and Liver Diseases and all Chronic Diseases. Completes X-ray and Electrical Laboratory, etc.

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FURS AND HIDES HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR RAW FURS AND HIDES

Wool on Commission. Write for price list mentioning this ad. Established 1887

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