

# THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN

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Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 27, 1918

A man that is young in years may be old in hours, if he has lost no time.

To curse the Germans is one thing and to take a position in the front trenches is another and entirely different matter. A barking dog, etc.

The Lexington Dispatch suggests that partisan politics be left out in Davidson county this year and Governor Bickett suggests that it be left off in North Carolina. The suggestions are all right if it can be done. A much better thing to do, and easier, would be to cut out factional strife for office in the party. For instance, this Congressional district.

## Petrograd Prepares to Resist Invasion.

Petrograd, Feb. 23—Delay ed.—Although the latest messages appear to indicate that Petrograd will be spared German occupation, there is no relaxation in the strenuous efforts to reorganize a complete system of defense by at least one paper of means by many meetings which are being held today in all districts of Petrograd. We are officially declared in a state of siege and a force of 50,000 volunteers is expected to be under arms in a few days. All street demonstrations are forbidden and journalists no longer are allowed admission to Smolny institute, the official seat of the Bolshevik government. A special committee for national defense has been formed with fifteen members of the people's council commissioners. This committee includes the extra ordinary military staff of five members also five representatives of the central executive committee of workmen's soldiers and peasant's councils two and three deputies each from the Bolshevik committees and the left faction of the socialists revolutionary party.

## DON'T TAKE A CHANCE,

Salisbury People Should Act in Time.  
If you suffer from backache; If you have headaches, dizzy spells; If there are bladder ills; Don't delay—likely your kidneys are sick.  
Salisbury people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.  
Here's a Salisbury woman's experience:  
Mrs. H. Frost, 693 North Main Street, says: "I had backache and other kidney disorders. At times my limbs were so weak and lame, I could hardly get around. Mornings the trouble was worse. My kidneys acted irregularly and caused me a lot of annoyance. I had heard of so many who had found Doan's Kidney Pills good that I began taking them. They lived up to the claims made for them, relieving the misery in my back and regulating my kidneys."  
Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Frost had. Foster Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

# AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal. Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8 1/2 cents. He should sell this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8 1/2 and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war.

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage. As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries. England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 800,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 2-10 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government it was found early in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent. this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cané Refiners' Profits. "Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr.

Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.50 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law.

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.00 per hundred. The average sale price, as granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.50 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000."

Next Year. With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$6 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today.

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer.

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 84 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.39, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers.

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba.

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by his 84 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.50 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade.

"Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

## Notice to Creditors

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of A. M. Glover, 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 23rd day of January, 1919, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Persons indebted to said estate are notified to make prompt settlement.

This Jan. 26th, 1918.  
JOHN L. RENDLEMAN, Admr.

## Mortgage Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale and authority contained in a deed of trust executed to the undersigned trustee on July 20, 1914, by Geo Shipp and wife Mamie Shipp which is duly recorded in book 35 page 124, etc. in the office of the register of deeds for Rowan county, North Carolina, to which reference is hereby made, default having been made in complying with the terms and performing the conditions therein I will sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the county court house door in the city of Salisbury, North Carolina, on

Saturday the 2nd Day of March, 1918.

at 12 o'clock noon the following property: All that parcel or lot of land, situated in the township of Salisbury, North Carolina and described as follows: Lying on extension of East 11th street, beginning at a point in the middle of the Gold Hill road Paul Barger's north corner and runs north 87 deg west line passing a rock twenty feet from the beginning corner and runs with the said Barger's line in all three hundred and twenty feet to a rock said Barger's corner, thence north 8 1/2 deg west one hundred feet to a rock, thence south 87 deg east passing over a rock on the west side of the Gold Hill road at three hundred feet to a point in the middle of the Gold Hill road, thence south 8 1/2 deg west with the middle of the Gold Hill road one hundred feet to the beginning. Reserving an alley way fifteen feet wide across the west end of this lot.

This the 31st day of January 1918.  
ROGER D. O'KELLY, Trustee.

In the Superior Court of Rowan County, N. C. Before J. Frank McCubbins, Clerk.

Mary A. Glover, widow, vs. John W. Glover, James M. Glover, Joe L. Glover, Henry Glover, Chas. C. Glover, Frank M. Glover, Mrs. Alice Heilig and husband, Jas. F. A. Heilig, David L. Glover and George H. Glover.

The defendants, Mrs. Alice Heilig and husband, James F. A. Heilig, and David L. Glover, certain of the defendants above named, will take notice that a special proceeding entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Rowan county, N. C. For the purpose of allotting and setting apart dower to the plaintiff in the lands of her late husband, mentioned and described in the petition filed in this cause, the said defendants being interested parties, and will further take notice that they are required to appear at the office of the clerk of the superior court of Rowan county, N. C. at the 26th day of February, 1918, in answer or demur to the petition in said action or the relief prayed for in said petition will be granted.

This, Jan. 25, 1918.  
J. FRANK McCUBBINS, Clerk Superior Court.  
John L. Rendleman, Attorney.

North Carolina, In the Superior Court, Rowan County. G. Furr, Admr. O. T. A. Hannah Starard, Dec'd

vs. Genia Harrgrave, Ella Wade et al.

The defendants above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Rowan County, North Carolina, to sell the real estate described in the petition for assets to pay debts; and the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Rowan, on the 7th day of February, 1918 and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 7th day of January, 1918.  
J. Frank McCubbins, Clerk Superior Court.

North Carolina, In the Superior Court, Rowan County. Before J. Frank McCubbins, Clerk.

Geo W. Mowery, O. C. Herington and wife Mary Herington Kerr Mowery, The H. Mowery and J. L. Mowery vs. Chas W. Mowery, Frank Kelly, Lillian Kelly, Robert B. Silliman, and I. D. Nowwood, guardian of Robert B. Silliman. Geverman & Company, C. Maupin, V. C. McAdoo and D. Oestreicher.

Frank Kelly and wife, Lillian Silliman Kelly, and Robert B. Silliman, the defendants above named, will take notice that a special proceeding entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Rowan county, North Carolina, to sell certain lands for partition, in which they are interested, and lands being fully described in the petition and complaint filed in this cause, and the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear at the office of the Clerk Superior Court, Rowan county, at the court house in Salisbury, N. C. on the 15th day of February, 1918, and answer or demur to the petition and complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This Jan. 14, 1918.  
JOHN L. RENDLEMAN, attorney.

## SALISBURY MARKETS.

Compiled weekly by C. P. Shuping.  
Beacon, sides per lb, 80 to 85  
" shoulders, per lb, 80 1/2 to 82  
" ham, per lb, 80 to 40  
Butter, choice yellow, 35 to 40  
Chickens, per lb, 13 to 20  
Ducks, 30 to 35.  
Guineas, 30 to 35.  
Eggs, per doz, 25 to 30  
Corn, per bushel, 1.80 to 1.90  
Flour, straight, per sack, \$8.00 to \$8.50  
" pat, \$7.75 to \$8.25  
Hay, per hundred lbs, 90 to 1.00  
Honey, per lb, 18 to 20.  
Lard, N. C., per lb, 23 1/2 to 25.  
Meal, bolted, per bu, 12 1/2  
Oats, per bu, 9 to 1 1/2  
Potatoes, Irish, per bu, 1.25 to 1.50  
Wheat per bush, \$7.85 to 2.50  
Onions, 1.50 to 2.00

## Whenever You Need a General Tonic

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Chilli Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 60 cents.

North Carolina, In the Superior Court, Rowan County.

Before J. Frank McCubbins, Clerk.  
Lula Harris and husband, Peter Harris, and John Holbrook.

vs.  
William Holbrook, et al. Mc Mullens wife, Mary Mcullen; Nor. Turner and husband Andy Turner; Albro Holbrook; Oliver Holbrook; Emus Marshall and husband; Marshall; Everett Holbrook; Langston Holbrook; Walter Holbrook; Lena Jobe and husband, Winfield Jobe, and Tressie Holbrooks.

The above named defendants will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Rowan county, N. C., for the purpose of selling certain lands for partition and division in which the defendants are interested and proper parties, and the said defendants will further take notice that they are requested to appear before J. Frank McCubbins, Clerk Superior Court of Rowan county, at his office at the Court House at Salisbury, N. C., on the

23rd Day of March, 1918,

and answer or demur to the petition and complaint of plaintiffs in this action, or the petitioners and plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This, February 21, 1918.  
J. FRANK McCUBBINS, C. S. C.  
JOHN L. RENDLEMAN, Attorney. 2-27.

NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY.

J. W. Rutherford and J. F. Lentz, vs. Gray Veneer & Panel Company et al.

By virtue of two several executions directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Rowan county, in the above entitled actions, I will, on

Monday the First Day of April, 1918,

at twelve o'clock, at the court house door of said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said executions, all the right, title, and interest which the said Gray Veneer & Panel Company, has in the following described real estate, to-wit: Beginning at a stone 200 feet from Liberty Street in the town of China Grove, on the line of the right-of-way of the Southern railroad company; thence N 33 deg. W 08 1/2 feet to a stake, 200 hundred feet from said street; thence N 69 degrees E 20 1/2 feet to a stone, thence S 33 degrees E about 200 feet to a stone on right-of-way of said railroad; thence with line of right-of-way to the beginning, containing one acre, more or less. Also all engines, boilers, machinery located thereon.

This February 25, 1918.  
H. KRIEGER, Sheriff.  
John L. Rendleman, Atty.

## Notice to Creditors.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Bettie E. Wilhelm, 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 11th day of February, 1919, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

"Persons indebted to said estate are notified to make prompt settlement."

This February, 11, 1918.  
W. L. KIMBATT, Administrator.

## Dr. B. G. Taylor, DENTIST.

China Grove: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.  
Lands: Thursday, Friday and Saturday.  
Examination Free.

NORTH CAROLINA, In the Superior Court, Rowan County.

Before J. Frank McCubbins, Clerk.

Walter Hawkins, Eddie Hawkins, Samuel Hawkins, Daisy Hawkins, Henderson Hawkins, Carl Hawkins, and Odella Hawkins.

vs. William Hawkins and James Hawkins.

William Hawkins will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Rowan County, North Carolina, for the purpose of dividing certain lands for partition in which the said Wm. Hawkins is interested and is a proper party to said proceeding, and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear before J. Frank McCubbins, C. S. C. Rowan county, at his office at the court house in Salisbury, N. C., on the 28th day of March, 1918 and answer or demur to the petition and complain of the petitioners in this action, or the petitioners and plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This February 25, 1918.  
J. FRANK McCUBBINS, C. S. C.  
JOHN L. RENDLEMAN, Atty.

## McCALL'S MAGAZINE

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occasional slight stimulation. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS correct CONSTIPATION.

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