

YADKIN VALLEY HERALD

Owned and published twice a week by the Post Publishing Company.

J. F. HURLEY, Editor. C. D. ROSE, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One Year \$1. Six Months .75

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Salisbury, N. C., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TELEPHONE 265. TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1917.

THE ANSWER.

We heard the call of the Liberty Bell; It was answered long ago. By the men who knew their duty well When the nation feared a foe.

Then we were poor and we felt the pride That poverty makes more keen. We are rich today. In our acres wide The hope of the world is seen.

Be a Liberty bond-holder. Buy a Liberty loan bond. That will help some.

If Russia gets propped up she may yet be a very strong factor in whipping the Mad Kaiser.

If the Kaiser loses his "place in the sun," he may have to content himself with a little moonshine on St. Helena.

Many an American never dreamed that he could become a "bloomin'" bond-holder. But there is the Liberty way.

Stop the waste in the kitchen, a wasteful kitchen is a wrong ally to the U-boat's campaign against civilization.

Hickory has 397 members of the American Red Cross, and Hickory was organized long after the Salisbury chapter. Nearly twice as many members in less than half the time.

We talked thousands some years ago with considerable hesitancy, now we glibly spout about billions. Wonder if there is anything bigger than billions and when we will deal in such figures?

Japan is reported in the waters of the war zone prepared to hunt down German U-boats. The poor old Kaiser cannot long continue to fool his home folks about victory, with or without annexation.

In the closing debate in the Senate on the army bill Colonel Roosevelt was "vigorously attacked" by Senator Stone, of Missouri. Colonel Roosevelt always was a lucky fellow and his fortune still stands by him.

The New York World is continuing its rap on Congress for its delay in providing the legislation necessary to set the war machinery in operation. The American people are now seeing how great a mistake they make in sending small politicians to Congress rather than men of brain and courage.

Representative Gardner, who has long urged this country to get ready for what it is in today-war-has resigned his seat in Congress to enter the army. Many were the denunciations hurled at this man who had the courage to stand out and talk to the American people about a duty they did not want to face.

Representative Gardner, who has long urged this country to get ready for what it is in today-war-has resigned his seat in Congress to enter the army. Many were the denunciations hurled at this man who had the courage to stand out and talk to the American people about a duty they did not want to face.

FOOD CONTROL IN U. S. Secretary Houston explains that the government, if given the power to control food prices, would act with only two ideas in view. In case of need it would act to prevent extortion by speculators and again to assure the American farmer that his food productions will be sold at a price which would justify his endeavors.

The farmer ought to be assured a price which he deserves. It would be nothing but right, and just, and with exorbitant prices controlled, the man who produces will make a fair profit and the man who buys to eat will not have to pay a steep price to some man on the inside of a corner.

The American people ought to endorse such a control and Congress ought not to hesitate to give the authorities power to do these two things in case the conditions justify them.

U-BOAT'S TONNAGE DECREASING.

The official British reports on the sinking of merchant tonnage by submarines is not what the German officials would like to see. There is a decrease in the number of ships sent to the bottom and a decrease in tonnage as well. The last weekly report shows a further decrease over the previous week, which showed a decline. The tonnage sent to the bottom was very small in comparison with the total sailings and arrivals reported, and far below the estimates the Germans made to bring starvation to England.

THE FLAG IS THERE.

The American flag is there and you can bet it will be there until German ruthlessness is brought to a humiliating end.

The arrival of a squadron of American destroyers in British waters ready to do a part in the fight for human freedom and liberty will thrill every full blooded American who glories in the American navy and delights to honor, respect and defend it.

Every American knows the history of the American navy and knows full well that the navy of today will sustain the reputation it has in the past made on every occasion.

There are a few, thanks unspokeably, a very few, little minded Americans who find delight in belittling their own folks, their own government and everything relative to their own country. These are so few and so contemptible that no one will pay any attention to them.

The American today believes in America and everything American and will look with confidence to the navy, believing and knowing that as in the past it will bravely and gallantly enter this war and with great credit and never ending glory sustain itself throughout the war.

Hoping and praying that the war may soon end and a peace come to earth to remain, the American people will support and sustain their navy and their army with the same confidence as has characterized the past, and we have no doubt of the outcome, and certainly we have no doubts about the bravery and the efficiency of the navy and the army, made up as they are of the same brave men that ever lend strength and assured victory to American endeavors.

Our flag is there and every true American will thrill with pride, and hope, and pray for its safe keeping and the welfare of the brave men who are carrying it to victory.

THE BUYER AND SELLER AND CASH.

The Post Spencer correspondent reports that a number of merchants of Spencer are considering the matter of doing a cash business. This is a wise thing for the merchant to think on, not only the merchant, but the buying public as well. The truth of the matter is that no merchant ought to consider any other way of doing business, and the buyer ought not to consider any other way of trading. This being true the two ought to get together—the seller and the buyer, the merchant and the customer—for what is for one's good is for the other's good. The sooner this is fully realized and acted on the better it will be for each party to the transaction.

The sooner the South can do two things the sooner a delayed prosperity will come to the south—adopt a cash system of selling and buying and raise what it eats and feeds to stock. When the South does business on a cash basis and feeds itself out of its own grainery, the sooner will it thrive as no other section of this favored land.

Coming back to this matter of selling goods over the retail counter for cash, and for cash only, it is absolutely necessary that the buyer realizes that he profits by such a policy and is willing to do his part. The merchant knows that his salvation depends on getting away from the credit system, but he lacks the courage to stand firmly for such a policy. The merchants will not stand together, so they must form an alliance with the buyer, and to form this alliance the buyer must be shown that he is saving from lost accounts from extending credit and from having the use of the money instead of having it tied up on books. It means a direct saving to the merchant which he can and will pass on to the buyer. Competition would force this. Let the man who buys fully realize and appreciate the fact that he can buy for cash for less, thereby effecting a great saving and he will demand cash prices from the seller. As soon as the seller is forced by the buyer to sell for cash he will joyfully abandon the credit system and stick to cash.

In this connection let the buyer and the seller consider some other things that enter into this important question. First, the expensive delivery system. A certain amount of delivery seems to be necessary and perhaps cannot be eliminated. But a great deal of it can be done away with—but not until the buyer agrees and determines that it must be, for the seller is not going to take this step until he knows that the buyer approves. If the housewife and housekeeper will order once a day the list of things she needs, do this care-

fully and with thought, instead of permitting a servant to make a half dozen orders each morning, the merchant can cut his delivery system in half and effect another saving which can be passed on to the buyer. A reasonable delivery system is all right and no doubt necessary, but expensive and unnecessary. The large part of the blame lies with the buyer, for again the merchant lacks courage to deny these things unless the buyer stand with him.

Then there are a number of other things that can be saved to advantage. The wrapping paper bill of every merchant in the country can be cut in half. More than twice the wrapping paper used in the average store is a waste. The buyer must agree to this saving before the merchant will put it into effect.

Let the seller and buyer get together on these things and let the waste in the kitchen be stopped and there will be a saving that will take care of a large portion of our living expense, increase food production and ease off the high cost of living to an appreciable extent. The merchant will then be taken from the losing class and placed in a productive class. He will be made a prosperous and helpful citizen instead of a frightened fellow facing bankruptcy constantly. The buyer will save, the seller will gain.

EVERY AMERICAN'S DUTY. A NORMAL LIFE AND SERVICE.

Chicago bankers have issued a warning against false economy. It is well that such a warning be repeated, for our people do not want to be led into false economy which will do far more harm than good. We have tried to believe and so impress our readers, that the thing is to live perfectly normal lives in all things, with the waste and the needless saved. If we rush heedlessly into a panicky economy, and refuse to deal and do business in the normal way we will bring about a condition that will be far worse than to proceed normally about our business. We can save and we can increase production without doing violence to the organized business of the day, and this is what is necessary. Things will not run during the war as if there were no war. We will have to save, to economize and produce as never before, but the American must realize that the world is not going to stop, that many things will and must go on as usual, business proceed and people move about in the accustomed normal way. We must seek and pray to be normal in our living, practical and natural. The worst thing that the American people can do is to get panicky and withdraw to themselves in a selfish way, refusing to enter into the usual activities of life all because they must not spend as much as in normal times.

The world is going through a severe test. Civilization is undergoing a strain, our own republican form of government is meeting a supreme test and every citizen must take his part in every way and at all times. With a courage which is characteristic of our race and nation we must go forward in a natural way, with head erect and sacrificing the good of the cause, but still living natural lives and carrying on the world's work as usual. If any one wants to handicap the country let them get frightened and panicky and by word and act do things which will tend to depress. Everything is going to come out right, and it will be the easier if every one of us go ahead daily doing our part to keep every thing running as usual.

Then let us be normal in our daily life. The government needs every energy of every citizen, but the aving citizen can best help by attending faithfully full and well to the daily duties, supporting by a normal life, with each hour filled with a duty faithfully performed. Our condition during the war will be largely of our own making. If we act foolishly and niggardly and selfishly, conditions will be harder than if we go about our daily task in a perfectly normal way. Remember that each of us must live, our neighbors must live, and during it all we must perform the duties of the day as though there were no war. We can be normal, can go on acting normally and still support the government in an economical way. People who refuse to enter into the activities of the day as they are able are doing injury instead of good, they are hurting the country, and doing themselves no good whatever. It is time for service, for normal living. It is time for exercising certain economies, but it is no time for being guided by little, narrow and selfish acts. People who hoard money, fuel, food or anything—withdraw un- to themselves and refuse to take their place among the workers for normal economic conditions by fully cooperating with the rest of the workers of the day, are doing their country sorry service, themselves no good and laying the foundation for conditions worse than they ought to be. The courageous American is standing bravely to the front these days, not shirking to himself. The man who will suffer least is the man who will commit himself to a safe, sane and normal life, supporting his country in a big sacrificing way, not in a little selfish way that "binds" seeks to save his own skin for the day and without regard for the future and for the good of the whole country. What is good for the country is good for the individual. The acts of the individual set the pace for the whole and make the conditions under which all must live. Practice economy where needed but live normal lives.

IN DEFENSE OF THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

To the Editor: During my illness there appeared in the New York Times a most uncalled for, vicious and untruthful article, comparing the Confederate soldier to the Germans in their wanton destruction of property, women and children and every conceivable act of barbarism possible to commit, a stigma which I, as a Confederate soldier, am not willing to stand.

How the New York Times, a great paper and uniformly fair and just in its criticism of any section of the country, and which has been especially fair to the South, could have fallen into such a blunder is incomprehensible to me.

In my opinion this article should be officially noticed at the reunion in Washington, and proper steps taken to condemn it in no unmeasured terms by the United Confederate Veterans.

In my research for General Lee's Order No. 73 in entering Pennsylvania I was exceedingly fortunate, upon receipt of the Confederate Veteran, to find an article by Major General Isaac M. Trimble of the Confederate Army, and one of General Lee's most trusted officers, and am thankful the manuscript still is in the possession of General Trimble's grandson, Dr. I. R. Trimble, and every word of it can be vouched for as being absolutely truthful and correct.

Just before going into Pennsylvania, General Lee and General Trimble had conversation which resulted in General Order No. 73, which I quote from later.

He, General Lee, then alluded to the conduct of our army in Pennsylvania, saying that he had received letters from many prominent men in the South urging retaliatory acts while in the enemy's country on property, etc., for ravages and destruction on Southern homes, and asked: "What do you think should be our treatment of people in Pennsylvania?" I replied: "General, I have never thought that a wanton destruction of property of noncombatants in an enemy's country advanced any cause. Our aims are higher than to make war on the defenseless citizens or women and children."

General Lee at once rejoined with that solemnity and grandeur so characteristic of the man: "These are my own views. I cannot hope that heaven will prosper our cause when we are violating its laws. I shall, therefore, carry on the war in Pennsylvania without offending the sanctities of a high civilization and of Christianity."

A few days later was issued that humane order, one of the noblest records of the war, the recollection of which should cause the cheeks of Northern generals and people to kindle with shame when contrasted with their orders and their conduct in the South before and after the day at Gettysburg. I was never so much impressed with the exalted moral worth and true greatness of Robert E. Lee as when I heard him utter with serene earnestness the words which I have quoted and beheld the noble expression of magnanimity and justice which beamed from his countenance. General Lee did not finally conquer by arms in the just cause which he espoused; but his glorious victories in favor of mercy and justice over mad ambition, lust, rapine, and wrong lift his character to a sublimer height than any ever attained by a military chieftain. Already the verdict of the world has pronounced him the hero of humanity.

It might not be amiss to add the following which appeared in the Boston Transcript:

The Boston Transcript alludes with severity to these shocking outrages by the retreating German troops and then refers to our own Civil War in these words: "We may see how far German militarism has carried the record of war backward on the road to barbarism by noting what General Lee did when he advanced into Pennsylvania in 1863. He touched nothing that was not of the most direct need to his army, and even for that he pledged such payments as he and the Confederacy were able to make. He was scrupulously careful not to disturb the Union noncombatants in their occupations. The farmers not in the direct path of the Confederate army went on tilling their fields. And when Lee was gone out of the region, even the oaks and locusts on the hills were unscathed save as the rain of shot and shell had scalded their bark or broken their branches. No Pennsylvanian ever had occasion to remember General Lee as a destroyer."

Part of General Order No. 73 is as follows, which covers the entire condition upon which General Lee made war on an enemy country: But to emphasize the contrast I quote a sentence or two from General Lee's General Orders No. 73, issued on his entrance into Pennsylvania, June 27, 1863. He reminds the Army of Northern Virginia "that the duties exacted of us by civilization and Christianity are no less obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our own."

No greater disgrace could befall the army and through it our whole people than the perpetration of the barbarous outrages upon the unarmed and defenseless and the wanton outrages upon the unarmed and defenseless and the wanton destruction of private property that have marked the course of the enemy in our own country. It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men. We cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered." Words of gold!

I sincerely trust this article will be given general publicity in the papers of the state, and I shall ask General Carr and General Metz to bring it before the general convention at Washington, May 16 '17. A. H. BOYDEN.

TAR HEEL TATTLE

Mr. A. K. Robertson, Secretary of the Farmer's and Farm Women's Convention, is now busy with the program for the fifteenth annual convention to be held at the College of Agriculture on August 28, 29, and 30. Several speakers of National prominence have been invited to attend the convention this year and the prospects are for a progressive and instructive meeting.

According to the spirit of the College and its co-operating institutions, the production and conservation of food and feed will have a most important place on the program. The detailed program will be ready for distribution in a short time.

Silo construction will be pushed this summer with more persistence than ever by the Agricultural Extension Service. Two graduates of the College of Agriculture have been selected to work under the Animal Industry Division in aiding the farmers in this work. Mr. E. S. Cline has been selected to begin work with the dairy note and Mr. E. C. Turner with the beef cattle men.

A special dairy course will be given by the Office of Dairy Farming to the Home Demonstration Agents who will attend the conference and canning school to be held by the Division of Home Demonstration at the College of Agriculture for two weeks, beginning June 4th. Mr. A. J. Reed and Mr. D. G. Sulzins will be in charge of the dairy instruction, which will relate primarily to the preparation and use of dairy products in the home.

MR. RITCHIE AT ST. PAUL.

Rev. Christenberry Ritchie, an old St. Paul boy, who is now pastor of a large church in Binghamton, N. Y., and who is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Ritchie, preached at St. Paul's last Sunday to a large congregation. Mr. Ritchie is a splendid speaker, and chose for his subject "Home Building." Many who heard him expressed the opinion that it was one of the strongest sermons delivered here in many days.

Mrs. Berry Locall No. 451 is fully awake and alive to the situation confronting the people, growing out of the war and shortage of food crops, and are making special efforts to alleviate any possibility of a shortage in the community during the summer and coming winter, by planting more grain and vegetable crops than ever, and making preparation to can and conserve an abundance of vegetables and fruit for home, and a surplus for the market. Every old glass jar in the neighborhood will be called into service, and to these over fifty dozen new jars have already been added. Not satisfied with filling the glass jars, it is estimated at least one hundred dozen cans will be filled in this community this year. As already stated, Mulberry is progressive, and this neighborhood is the first in the county to take advantage of the Home Demonstration Agent, having last night (Tuesday) organized a Club with sixteen members. A committee is at work and within a few days a dozen or more others will be added.

The members of St. Paul church are preparing to build during the summer a parsonage. Recently something like twelve acres of land was purchased adjoining the church property and a splendid home site selected. The proposition to become self-sustaining has been temporary laid aside and will not be taken up again, until after parsonage is built.

Mr. R. T. Troutman, theological student, Seminary Columbia, S. C., will arrive in the county Saturday of this week, and take up supply work during the summer vacation, preaching at St. Paul and Bethel churches. He will fill the pulpit at St. Paul's Sunday, May 20.

Engineer H. T. Holshouser, of the Southern, living at Spencer, is building a handsome residence on his farm near the county home, and will soon have back to the farm again engage in the joys of "pulling the bell cord" over a mule. Mr. and Mrs. Holshouser are originally St. Paul people, and they will receive a glad welcome upon their return to this neighborhood.

SPARKS DOING FINE BUSINESS

Word comes to Salisbury that the Sparks circus is moving along nicely and doing a fine business. At Steubenville, Ohio, Monday people were turned away so was the crowd. This fact will be good news to the many friends of Mr. Sparks in this city.

Today the shows are at Ravenna, Pa., and will be in that State for several weeks yet. The dates up to and including May 28th, all in Pennsylvania, are as follows: Ellwood City 18th; McKees Rocks, 19; 20th is Sunday; Vandergrift, 21st; East Brady, 22nd; Kittanning, 23rd; New Kensington, 24th; Butler, 25th; Indiana, 26th; 27th is Sunday; Punxsitawney, 28th.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK SALISBURY, N. C. ESTABLISHED 1883. Capital \$50,000.00 Undivided Profits \$5,960.00 Surplus 50,000.00 Assets \$540,000.00 OFFICERS: H. N. Woodson, President; W. B. Strachan, Cashier; Dr. R. V. Brawley, Vice-Pres.; H. H. Woodson, Asst. Cashier. DIRECTORS: Capt. W. C. Coughenour, D. A. Atwell, Dr. R. V. Brawley, R. Lee Mahaley, H. N. Woodson, Stable Linn.

United Confederate Veterans Re-Union WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 4th to 6th, 1917. Greatly Reduced Fares Round Trip Fares from all points, via Southern Railway System. Round trip fare from Charlotte \$8.50; proportionate fares from other points. This Re-Union will be one of the most Unique and Patriotic ever held, and will be largely attended from all over the country. Tickets will be good on all regular trains, also Special Trains operated from various points for this occasion.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. An Ambition and a Record. THE needs of the South are identical with the needs of the Southern Railway; the growth and success of one means the upbuilding of the other. THE Southern Railway aims no favors—no special privilege not accorded to others. The ambition of the Southern Railway Company is to see that unity of interest that is born of cooperation between the public and the railroad; to see perfected that fair and frank policy in the management of railroads which invites the confidence of governmental agencies to realize that liberality of treatment which will enable it to obtain the additional capital needed for the acquisition of better and colored facilities incident to the demand for increased and better service; and, finally, To take its niche in the body politic of the South alongside of other great industries, with no more, but with equal liberties, equal rights and equal opportunities. "The Southern Serves the South."