

# SALARIES MUST BE RAISED NOW

SCHOOL TEACHERS OF STATE WILL HAVE TO BE BETTER PROVIDED FOR.

## DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

Raleigh.

A serious situation confronts the public schools of the state. Teachers' salaries are utterly inadequate to meet the greatly increased cost of living in these war times. Many teachers—perhaps a majority of them—find their present salaries insufficient to meet their actual expenses of living. In many instances teachers are paid \$40 per month for not more than five or six months a year, and are paying \$20 per month or more for board alone. The average annual salary of white teachers in North Carolina in 1915 was \$296.62. While the salaries have been increased slightly during the present year, the small increase has not been at all in proportion to the great increase in their living expenses nor in proportion to the increase made in other lines of work in the state and nation. Many of the young men, especially in the high schools, have been drafted for service in the army; many of the women teachers on account of increased demand and increased compensation in other lines of work, and many on account of their absolute inability to meet actual living expenses on the salaries offered for teaching, have been forced to leave the profession. The result is that there is a great dearth of teachers in North Carolina. The demand for teachers is greater than the supply. Many schools have not yet been able to secure teachers. It seems likely that many will not be able to secure them.

Realizing the seriousness of this situation, the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly at its recent meeting in Charlotte passed strong resolutions calling attention to the necessity for increased salaries of teachers. At the same session of the assembly, the department of school boards, attended by sixty representatives of county and city boards of education, and the State Association of County Superintendents, devoted much time to the serious discussion of this situation, and passed strong resolutions urging the increase of funds and increase of salaries for meeting the situation. Committees were appointed to cooperate with the state department of education in waging a campaign in devising ways and means for increasing school funds and increasing the salaries of teachers with a view to relieving this serious situation and thereby preventing a serious interruption of the work and the efficiency of the educational work and of the teaching profession in the state. A conference with these committees, including the executive committee of the teachers' assembly, is called by the state superintendent of public instruction on the 18th of January to formulate plans and inaugurate a state-wide campaign for increasing school funds and teachers' salaries for relieving the serious situation.

### Faulty Flue Caused Fire.

Investigation of the fire which destroyed Brooks Hall, the main building of the North Carolina Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, reveals the cause of the fire as a brick dropping from an improperly constructed chimney, according to the report made to the Insurance Commissioner. The chimney remained standing after the fire and the hole left by the fallen brick showed conclusively how the fire started. The chimney after running up a few feet was constructed at an angle of 45 degrees in its progress to the roof and outlet. Above where the chimney ran at an angle a box-work construction covered the chimney leaving an open space which concealed the faulty construction. When the brick dropped out, the interior of the box-like frame was exposed to the blaze which should have gone up the chimney and the wood-work was in flames some time before it was discovered.

Insurance Commissioner Young says it is only fair to the present management of the sanatorium to say that the building was erected before it took charge and that the blame does not attach to it but he feels it his duty to call the attention of the people of the state to the fact that dangerous fires are started in this manner.

It was Napoleon, one of the world's greatest generals, who said that an army fought upon its stomach. Will you be ruthless disregard and waste of food render our army and those of the Allies inefficient.

Buckwheat cakes should taste better this winter when cooked over a wood fire.

Honey and syrups instead of sugar will make victory just as sweet and bring it much sooner.

If you have a food conserving plan or recipe pass it on to your neighbors and your friends. Be "in the service"

First Draft Cost State \$134,542. Major John D. Langston of the adjutant general's office, finds that the cost in North Carolina of the first national army selective draft was \$134,542. This cost was distributed, \$73,089 to board members; \$44,368 to employees of boards and \$3,001 for physical examinations; the remainder being for travel, rent and supplies. The state measured well up in the matter of the ratio of enlistment to the gross quota, the average of which the country over was 40.42 per cent and for North Carolina 31.81 per cent. Oregon was highest with 90.77 per cent and Oklahoma lowest with 21.78 per cent average.

The statistics show that the cost per registrant was 54 cents and the cost per man called was \$1.69 and the cost per man accepted was \$4.93. North Carolina had 197,481 registrants; 63,599 were called for examination; and 15,846 were accepted for service; 59,879 examined as to physical fitness; 117,831 were considered unfit for service and 42,048 were found physically fit. Exemption claims were filed by 29,488 and 21,502 were allowed. Of the claims allowed 1,732 were for agricultural exemptions of which 392 were allowed. There were 35,682 married men included in those called and 17,458 were rejected because of dependents.

### Governor Grants Four Pardons.

Governor Bickett granted four pardons: William Simmons, Forsyth county, is pardoned for the remainder of a 25-year sentence for second degree burglary on the ground that he was so drunk and doped that he didn't know where he was or that he was trespassing on any one. This view is taken by those whose house he entered. They also expressed regret that Simmons was hit over the head with a pitcher of water and nearly killed.

John Evans, of Mecklenburg county, serving twenty years for second degree murder, receives a pardon on the strength of letters from the solicitor and others who insist that Evans has been sufficiently punished. Many of the best citizens of the community, the governor says, join in urging the pardon.

Robert Moser, Cabarrus county, gets pardon from the chain gang where he was serving for simple assault on a woman. The prisoner wrote the governor: "I am now ready and willing to volunteer and go to Camp Jackson and to render my service to my country in every way. To this end I pledge you my word of honor."

I. J. Cribbs, of Columbus county, serving one year for forcible trespass is pardoned at the request of the judge and the prosecutrix, Cribbs having elected to leave the state rather than serve the sentence. The pardon leaves him free to return to the state.

### Big Year For N. C. Farmers.

Special from Washington.—North Carolina has had her best agricultural year. The farmers of the state will receive for their crops by far more than ever before. Here are some estimates based on late reports.

The cotton crop will bring approximately \$60,000,000 to the state. The yield is not so great as it was last year but the price is much better.

There has been a fine yield of corn, and the price is \$1.76 per bushel against 99 cents last year. The yield per acre is 20 bushels against 16.8. The crop will amount to 69,000,000 bushels, and bring about \$120,000,000.

The tobacco crop will run close to 218,117,000 pounds, and will bring approximately \$62,900,000.

Sweet potatoes are bringing \$1.02 against 70 cents last year. The total output will be 8,665,000, and will bring \$8,838,300.

The Irish potato crop will be 3,639,000 and will bring \$4,581,880. The price is \$1.26 against \$1.13 last year.

There is a large increase in the yield of buckwheat and in the price. The crop will bring \$395,900.

Here are some of the prices that have advanced:

Hogs, on foot, \$13.70 against \$8.90 last year.  
Beef cattle, \$7.30 against \$6.10.  
Veal, \$8.40 against \$6.30.  
Sheep, \$7.70 against \$5.30.  
Lamb, \$9.80 against \$6.70.  
Wool, 55 cents against 29 cents.  
Milk cows, \$50 against \$39.20.  
Cotton seed, \$66.10 against \$49.60.  
Cottonseed meal, \$49 against \$39.  
Wheat, \$2.30 against \$1.58.  
Oats, 97 cents against \$1.68.

### County Jail Scores Improved.

The health and sanitary conditions of jails are improving according to scores made by twenty-one county jails on being inspected recently by officials of the state board of health. The average score made by the twenty-one jails was 63 against an average of 56 made by twenty-four jails previously inspected. The jails of Davie and Gaston scored highest with scores of 93 and 85. Those of Currituck, Greene and Duplin with scores of 33, 38 and 41, respectively, scored lowest.

While some improvement is indicated by the scores, the majority of the jails inspected show by their scores, which are below passing, that they are maintained far below the sanitary standard that is set for them. This means, says the state board of health, that the health and comfort of prisoners is not what it should be and can be made. The score of 100 points includes only those conditions required for the health and comparative comfort of any human being, and when jail conditions score as low as 50, 60 or 70, it is an indication that prisoners are not getting what is fair.

## BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS CAUSE OF LOSS



TURKEY DISPLACING EAGLE AS NATIONAL BIRD.

While blackhead is common to all species of fowl, it is usually seen in its most aggravated form in turkeys. Losses in the United States have been enormous, and in many instances whole flocks died off before the owners knew what was wrong.

The disease is most sweeping in its effect, and it would pay every turkey-raiser to acquaint himself with its origin and course, its prevention and cure.

**Nature of the Disease.** The early symptoms presented by affected birds are not particularly characteristic. Affected birds, however, will separate from the remainder of the flock. This separation or lagging behind does not appear to be a desire for seclusion but the result of being unequal to the task of keeping up with the others from physical exhaustion.

The droppings are more fluid than normal, and may be streaked with yellow. Gas bubbles may be sufficiently numerous to give a frothy appearance. The head may be, and usually is, darker in color than normal. This dark coloration may disappear and reappear at irregular intervals while the bird is at rest, but excitement usually causes a bright red coloration.

The best means of early diagnosis is the examination of the droppings for evidence of diarrhea or a yellow coloration of the faeces. Feeding time may prove the most appropriate for such observation. Where this is not convenient, owners should provide some means of determining an infection at the earliest possible moment.

**Course of the Disease.** Affected birds, if untreated, may die in a few days or may linger for a week or longer after the first appearance of symptoms, according to the virulence of the infecting agent. In some cases the onset is so rapid and free from outward manifestations as to be recognizable only by an autopsy. Without treatment, or a complete change in diet and surroundings, the course is usually fatal.

**Prevention and Treatment.** All affected birds should be isolated at once.

The placing of the poult on clean, sanded board floors in a dry, well lighted and well ventilated building with a southern exposure, is considered a means of prevention. The continued contact with the floors, however, tends to weaken the poult. We believe it to be an advantage to see that they are quartered on sanded board floors at night, and prevented from ranging in the early morning when the grass is wet. When the birds are older, the roosting places should receive consideration. The free application of lime and sulphur wash (that used in spraying fruit trees is suitable) on the ground under the roosting places, and the ground on which they are reared, two or three times during the season, will destroy any infection on the ground.

Some apparently remarkable recoveries have followed the use of muriatic acid, but one cannot hope to bring all affected birds through an attack.

The dose to be used is a teaspoonful of muriatic acid (Acid. Mur. Dil. B.P.) in a quart of drinking water. This acidulated water should be placed in a porcelain or glass vessel, and is suggested in the hope that the birds may be brought through an attack sufficiently to be placed in marketable condition.

### FLOOR IN PROPER CONDITION

Two Inches of Sand Beneath Litter Will Furnish Fowls Plenty of Scratching Material.

The floor of the poultry house is the winter range and it must be maintained in good condition. A dirt floor beneath the litter means that the air will always be filled with dust. This is not healthful for the birds and always gives the house an unclean appearance.

Two inches of sand beneath the litter will give the birds plenty of scratching material and the air in the house will be fairly clean. If a dust box is used it should be placed in the sunshine near the open front so as much as possible of the dust will drift outside.

### RATION FOR BREEDING DUCKS

Cornmeal, Wheat Bran, Green Foods, Beef Scrap, Sand or Grit Twice Daily is Favored.

A ration for breeding (laying) ducks is recommended as follows: Fifty per cent, by measure, cornmeal; 15 per cent wheat bran, 15 per cent green foods (cooked vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, etc.); 12 per cent beef scrap and 8 per cent coarse sand or grit. Mix with water to a dry, crumbly state and feed twice a day, morning and night. After the breeding season is over and the ducks have stopped laying, they are changed from this to the equal-parts ration, as given above for ducklings from seven to fifty-six days old.

### Miles of Sweatbands.

The sweatbands of the 127,492,872 hats and caps that were made in the United States in 1916—an average year—would make a single band two inches wide and 265,625,000 feet long, enough to go twice around the world, with enough left over to make a nice bow somewhere along the equator.

The Scientific American is responsible for these figures and for the statement that in this tape there would be 44,000,000 square feet of leather; that the trimmings of the hides used in these

## STATE'S GREAT CORN CROP

Demonstration Farms Increase Production Per Acre—Average Yield Shows One Bushel Increase.

Raleigh.—A summary of records obtained from county demonstration agents and included in the report of Mr. C. R. Hudson, state demonstration agent in his forthcoming report, indicates an average production of corn on demonstration farms of six bushels to the acre greater than any previous year.

North Carolina has produced a great corn crop, and the state food administrator has issued a statement in which it is held that North Carolina will have corn and corn meal for export.

A summary of the records obtained from county agents shows that the average yield per acre on the demonstration fields, consisting of 23,876 acres, was 56.6 bushels per acre. This is about 6 bushels per acre greater than the average yield for any former year. In addition to the farmers conducting the demonstrations, 3,500 other farmers were enrolled as co-operators to receive the literature sent out through the extension service. These farmers on 25,200 acres, made an average yield of 32.8 bushels per acre, which is an increase of about 50 per cent over the farmers not co-operating with the extension service. The average yield of corn for the state is estimated at 20.2 bushels.

Not only is there an evidence of a yield of corn in the state per acre greater than ever before, but after war was declared by the United States the demonstration force at once went to work strenuously to increase the acreage in corn. Farmers who had already made plans for their acreage of corn were induced to add a few more acres in a large percentage of cases. While probably no one made a very great increase in acreage, yet the total increase in the state will add very materially to the total increase of the corn crop.

Of the farmers enlisted in demonstration work, 2,900 of them were induced to plant pure or well selected seed corn on their demonstration fields, while 9,531 selected seed-corn for next year's planting to the amount of 31,400 bushels. The farmer who selected his corn will, of course, not plant all of it, but it will be worth a great deal to the state when sold to other farmers for planting purposes.

### Five Brothers in Navy.

Raleigh.—The enlistment of three brothers in the United States navy at the Raleigh recruiting station makes five brothers from Swan county now serving in this branch of the service. The young men who enlisted were Ulysses, Riley and Bowers Phillips and they came from Alarka.

These three apprentice seamen, the rank they begin service with, have two older brothers in service. Plato Phillips, the eldest of the five, recently re-enlisted after serving four years in the navy and is now a pharmacist's mate. Pink Phillips, a fireman third class, enlisted at the Raleigh station last June. These young men, the oldest 36 and the youngest 20, are the sons of George W. Phillips. There are four sisters in the family.

### Hold Dairy Schools.

Raleigh.—By securing the assistance of Mr. Joel G. Winker from the department of agriculture at Washington the animal industry division now has sufficient men to hold the dairy schools planned for the period from January 15 to February 1. Mr. J. A. Arey of the dairy field office will have charge of the schools, which will be held in select localities, largely where dairy cattle breeding associations have been formed.

### Preparing for Marquis.

Raleigh.—Governor Bickett and a group of prominent citizens conferred as to the reception and entertainment of the French commission, headed by Marquis de Polignac, and of Charles Edward Russell, of the United States commission to Russia, who will be in Raleigh January 16 and 17. Mr. Russell will be the principal speaker for the public meeting of to be held probably on January 17. The commissioners came from Richmond.

### NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS

Rev. M. Luther Carpenter, an aged Lutheran minister, died at his home near Long Shoals, Catawba county, following an illness of a year with cancer of the throat. The funeral and burial was conducted at Bethel church.

The registrar of vital statistics for the town of Lincolnton, reports for the year 1917 a total of 108 births, 93 white and 15 colored; and a total of 46 deaths, 38 white and eight colored; there being a gain of 62 births over deaths for the year.

That the recent cold weather has caused the death of many partridges in many sections of the state is stated by hunters who are familiar with conditions. One well-known hunter reports having found more than 20 birds in one covey frozen in the snow, all huddled together on the roost.

A charter is issued for the Ellenboro Hosiery Mills Company, of Ellenboro, capital \$12,000 authorized and \$3,000 subscribed by J. Mc. Brooks, N. A. Green, R. L. James, G. S. Harrill, and Clyde Duncan for hosiery yarns, cloth, wine, and other textile manufacturing, dyeing and finishing.

## KEEP ALL VIGOROUS PULLETS

They Will Lay Enough Eggs During Winter to Make More Than Value if Sold in Market.

Keep the well-matured, strong, vigorous pullets for they will lay enough during the winter to make, in profit, more than their value if sold in the market and you will have them ready hand next spring.

Peanut Hay as a Forage. The peanut produces not only food for man but grain and forage for stock. Peanut hay is equal to clover and alfalfa as a forage, while hogs are fattened on the nuts which they harvest themselves, making as high as 400 pounds of meat to the acre.

Save Your Cash and Your Health

**CASCARA QUININE**

The standard cold cure for 30 years—  
in tablet form—acts, sure, no opium—  
cures cold in 24 hours—only in 3  
days. Money back if it fails. Get the  
genuine box with Red Top and Mr.  
Hill's picture on it.  
Costs less, gives more, saves money.  
24 Tablets for 50c.  
At Any Drug Store

**Veteran is Fast Runner.**  
Col. James L. Smith is a veteran of the Civil war. He is seventy-three years old; he lives in Detroit and never misses a day from his desk in one of the city's big automobile plants, relates the American Magazine. Army surgeons have pronounced him "a physical specimen without a parallel" because he runs, or walks, five miles as a minimum and ten miles as a maximum every day. That is his understanding of the secret of his youth. He doesn't claim that it is the secret for other people necessarily—but it is the secret for him. Detroiters no longer turn their head when they see this white-haired man come running down the street. At seventy-three he can run ten miles in 75 minutes. At seventy-three he can sprint faster than the average youth of seventeen or nineteen.

**Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured** by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. All Drugists 75c. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

**In Old Salem.**  
"Good morrow, Friend Brewster!" quoth one of the Pilgrim Fathers, meeting another on the street of Salem. "And where hast thou been this fine morning?"  
"I have tarried a while at the Justice court, Friend Hooker, where with a right good will I did hear Justice Winslow, that goodly man, passing sentence upon certain rogues and run-ags, pestilent fellows and sturdy beggars."  
"And what disposition made the good Justice of the case of Dame Koziah, who was charged with being a common scold?"  
"He did adjudge her guilty, and sentenced her harshly withal. His sentence was that she be bound in the ducking stool and immersed ten times in the waters of the bay."  
"Ten times? Now, who would have believed that he would soak her that hard?"  
"Which was the origin of the expression.—Exclaiming.

**Like Humans.**  
He had ordered lobster. She felt that she ought to be entertaining, so she remarked:  
"Isn't it queer that lobsters are always green until they get into hot water?"  
"Nothing queer about it," he came back. "If they weren't green they wouldn't get into hot water."—Boston Transcript.

The diminutive chains of habit are seldom heavy enough to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.

There's  
To  
Instant  
Postum  
and "snap" to its  
taste.

Try a cup and  
notice the charming  
flavor and substantial  
character of this  
table beverage.

Postum is a true  
"man's" drink, and  
women and children  
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