

HERTFORD COUNTY HERALD

THE LARGEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

VOL. 8

AHOSKIE, N. C., APRIL 6, 1917.

NO. 12

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STATE'S LOSS FROM FOREST FIRES IN 1916

The forest fires of 1916 were by far the most destructive since the records started eight years ago. The worst fires occurred during the spring, chiefly in April and May. A preliminary estimate of damage done during those two months in North Carolina, based upon information furnished by correspondents in the counties concerned, gave the total damage at nearly \$3,900,000.

The "Annual Report on Forest Fires", based upon reports sent in by voluntary correspondents in two-thirds of the townships of the State is now being compiled, and preliminary figures are available. It appears that the estimate made last spring was very little exaggerated, though in one or two cases excessive estimates of damage were sent in. The report of 1916 shows a larger number of correspondents reporting than ever before. More than 1,000 replies, or an average of about one to each township in the State, were received.

The average annual reported damage for the seven preceding years, up to and including 1915, was \$620,000, so that last year's fires cost the State nearly six times as much as the average.

In spite of figures of such magnitude, the Legislature adjourned without making any appropriation whatever to prevent fires. For many years the State Geological and Economic Survey has recommended to each successive General Assembly measures, which, if put into force, would gradually but surely reduce this annual waste; yet so far no definite constructive action has been taken. Two years ago, the forest fire law recommended by the Survey and endorsed by the North Carolina Forestry Association and the U. S. Forest Service, was enacted. The appropriation, however, which was needed to put into force, was not made. The Survey has done everything to make such parts of it effective as could be enforced without money, but little actual work can be accomplished.

The protection of young growth, as a remedy for the high price of paper and pulp, has recently been strongly advocated by many of our influential newspapers, and this phase of the subject is attracting increased attention. We are rapidly coming to realize that the only practical method of reducing the price of products which depend on the forest for their raw material is to protect the young growth, and thereby insure a perpetual supply of timber. The forest fires of 1916 should not be forgotten before the State has taken hold of this problem in a constructive way and has shown that she can handle it.

Winton Debating Society Entertains.

The N. W. Britton Debating Society, of the Winton High School very delightfully entertained the girls of the Lawrence Literary Society on Friday evening March the twenty-third. The reception was given in the High School auditorium. From this the seats were removed, and the room made attractive in appearance by the use of many college pennants and spring flowers.

When the guests had arrived, the boys were asked to draw cards on which were placed the states of the Union, and the girls cards containing the Capitals. By matching these, partners were obtained for the games, around the room were seven tables, at each of which a different contest was engaged in, or a different game played. After playing ten minutes the successful couples at each table progressed to the next highest table.

Excellent punch was served to the contestants during the course of the evening when the contests were ended lucky and unlucky alike were rewarded with delicious cream and cake. Later in the evening much merriment was treated when all joined in playing old fashion games.

SHALL THE SOUTH SUFFER

We call your attention to the calamity which threatens the South.

In War the problem is one not solely of men and munitions, but of food supply. The South can furnish men and, to a certain extent munitions, but in the matter of food supply we are helpless, unless there is a heavy increase of food crops at once. We do not even feed ourselves. As matters now stand, we are fed from the hog pens and the stock farms and the granaries of the West. Many people in the South have felt it necessary to deny this or gloss it over. This may be all very well in times of peace, but when this War comes the truth will be exposed. We will be face to face with absolute want. Not only will we be unable to furnish food for the armies, but we will be unable to feed our people at home. We will become a burden upon the Nation, because the Nation will find it necessary to supply us with something to eat.

It has been estimated that \$600,000,000 of food stuffs, including animal products, are brought into the South each year in addition to what we, ourselves, produce. When all of this food is needed for the armies and for the civilian population in other sections of the Country, to say nothing of the exports to Europe, how are we to be fed? There is but one answer to this question. We must take immediate steps to produce upon our own farms something that will support man and beast, or we shall suffer. This issue can be avoided no longer. We must face it and face it at once.

Every well informed man knows that food is scarce the world over, and food crops under these conditions is sure to bring high prices. Corn is selling at the highest price ever known in the history of this Country.

A man in position to know predicts that no wheat will be available in this Country by July 1st for any purpose whatever. It will be well nigh criminal for our farmers, and for the men who control the great plantations, and for the bankers who finance these men, and for the merchants who have been accustomed to supply them, to follow out their present plans and put every available acre in cotton. Our grain crops were practically destroyed by the cold a few months ago.

It is understood that farmers have determined to plant all this oat and wheat land in cotton. Every means should be exerted to prevent this. The big farmer and the little farmer throughout the South ought to be shown that it is his patriotic duty to grow sufficient food stuffs upon his farm, not only to feed his own family and his own stock, but to give some assistance at least to the Government in taking care of the men in the army and the navy. Let it not be said that in these critical times the South has become a burden upon the Nation, is unable to sustain itself and unable to be of any service to the Country.

Respectfully submitted,
H. Y. McCord, Chairman,
A. M. Soule, Lee Ashcraft,
J. T. Holleman, H. G. Hastings,
J. A. McCord, J. N. Harper,
J. K. Orr, B. H. Grover,
Committee on Food Supply.

Fire in Aulander

Aulander, April 1.—Fire early Thursday morning totally destroyed the store of W. D. Burden here, together with two adjoining stores, operated by J. B. Burden and Jenkins & Brother. It is the general opinion here that the fire was of incendiary origin.

The stock of Mr. W. D. Burden was partially saved. However, the fire had made such headway before anyone reached it that the stocks of the other stores were lost. It is estimated that the shoe stock of Jenkins & Bro., which was lost, would amount to approximately \$4,000 in valuation. The three stores were the property of W. D. Burden. The amount of insurance has not been learned.

THE NEGLECTED COUNTIES

In the County Club studies at the University 32 counties have so far been utterly neglected.

So, because no student here has been interested in his home county enough to take stock of its resources, advantages, opportunities, and possibilities, and to spell out its puzzles and problems of life and business. And so because the folks back at home, the newspaper people, the teachers, preachers, and public men, have not been interested in their home counties to call on their young men in the University to get busy with their home county problems, and to get ready for intelligent citizenship and effective public service in their home communities.

And it is a pity, because in some instances these are good counties that are failing to realize their largest possibilities for lack of competent acquaintance with themselves; and because some of them are static or stagnant communities that need stirring to the bottom in order to escape economic and social oblivion.

These neglected counties are: Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Camden, Carteret, Cherokee, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Davie, Edgecomb, Franklin, Gates, Graham, Greene, Harnet, Hertford, Hoke, Hyde, Jones, Moore, Onslow, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Scotland, Stokes, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Vance, and Washington.

If there are people in these counties that would like to know how their county stands and how it ranks in essential economic and social matters, and whether or not it is moving forward, making time, or lagging in the rear in North Carolina, they might stir up their men at the University with stimulating letters of inquiry of these things.—University News Letter.

BETTER BABY WEEK.

The State Board of Health is now ready to serve in the interest of the babies of the State during the approaching Baby Week Campaign, according to information given out yesterday by that department. The Board has on hand ready for use by committees of Baby Week programs the following material: Exhibits, charts, moving picture films, lantern slides and lectures and free health literary all on the subject of the baby.

Owing to the large number of towns and communities wanting aid on this occasion and in order to cooperate with and give the greatest number of people to this service, the Board makes the request that not all towns and communities plan to observe Baby Week the first week in May but choose and observe some other convenient week in April, May or June.

The child welfare exhibits which the Board has procured for this work are both attractive and highly educational. They are beautifully illustrated in pastel colors and tell an interesting story of baby's health from its infancy to school age. They weigh about twelve pounds each, are easily arranged for exhibition, and may be had, for transportation charges.

The moving picture films, the subjects of which are, Summer Babies and A Day in the Life of a Baby, may be rented at the price of a dollar per day. They are standard size and can be used on any regular moving picture machine.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

WHAT MEASLES HAS MEANT TO THE STATE

Something of what the present epidemic of measles has meant to the State is given out by the State Board of Health in its latest bulletin. According to the death certificates entered for the month of January, or as many as were received before February 10, one hundred and twenty six babies died from measles in North Carolina during that month. And yet, as the Board calls attention to the fact, this disease had not reached so large an epidemic proportion in January as it did later in February and March, consequently the number of deaths from measles for the month of February and March is expected to greatly exceed that of January.

Another interesting fact in connection with the seriousness of measles to which the Board calls attention is that measles is more often a cause of death than its death rate would indicate. It is not uncommon for broncho-pneumonia and other serious diseases to develop from measles, and in case of death, the cause is attributed to pneumonia when measles was primarily the cause.

The counties reporting the greatest number of deaths from measles during January were Iredell and Montgomery, having 12 each; Wilson, 11; McDowell, 8; Johnson, 6; Catawba, Durham and Mitchell, 5 each; and Forsyth, Guilford, Lenoir and Wayne, 4 each.

As to the serious after-effects of measles, the Board says: "Think of the great host of children in North Carolina today suffering from weak eyes who will probably suffer for life as a result of measles. Then there are those suffering from other physical defects or weaknesses just as bad, all on account of measles. While the most fatal age for measles is from 1 to 2 years old, and probably the safest is about 15 years, there is no right time to have it. Its after effects alone should call for that restriction that would absolutely prevent its spread."

Cutting Affray in Ahoskie.

Lonnie Lewis, a negro employed at the lumber plant of Mr. J. T. Barnes, seriously wounded another negro, Cling Newsome, Saturday night near the shop of C. H. Whitfield. The wound was inflicted by a "barlow" knife on Newsome's neck, an ugly gash about two inches long almost serving the large vein in the side of the neck. Newsome walked about half block, and fell exhausted on the steps of the shop formerly occupied by Peterson, the shoe cobbler. Dr. P. H. Mitchell was summoned and arrived just in time to save the wounded man from bleeding to death from the wound. The wound was dressed and after about an hour Newsome was taken to the home of his brother in town. Unless blood poison develops it is probable that he will recover.

Lewis, who did the cutting, was apprehended by Sheriff Garrett a short while following the affray. From all indications the said Lewis had been imbibing too freely in some of the substitutes so commonly used now-a-days for whiskey. He was given a preliminary hearing before Dr. J. H. Mitchell and was remanded to jail on the default of the one thousand dollar bond, imposed upon him by the acting magistrate.

Eye witnesses to the cutting affair state that the row was brought on by Lewis throwing a rock at the horse Newsome was driving. Newsome thereupon dismounted from the vehicle in which he was traveling and made at Lewis, who made one stroke at the coming man and inflicted the near fatal cut on Newsome's neck.

Spring.
Spring is looked upon by many as the most delightful season of the year, but this cannot be said of the rheumatic. The cold and damp weather brings on rheumatic pains which are anything but pleasant. They can be relieved, however, by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Obtainable everywhere.

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