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INFLUENZA WILL RETURN, UNLESS—

Rankin Says One of Three "Ifs" Can Limit or Prevent Recurrence

"OUR POSITION ONE OF SAFETY," HE SAYS

Epidemic Due Again This Winter Unless Germ is Worn Out Killing People, or if it Has Not Already Affected All the Population That Is Susceptible To It.

Answering many requests for information and advice with regard to a probable return of influenza during the approaching winter months, Dr. W. S. Rankin, State health officer, issues the following statement in which he sums up the situation thus, "our attitude should be one of hopefulness, our position one of safety." He says:

The epidemic of influenza will recur this winter, if the germ that causes it is not worn out in killing people, if we have no artificial means—quarantine or vaccination—for controlling the disease, or if it has not already affected all of the population that is susceptible. But note the three "ifs"; any one of them can prevent or limit the recurrence of the epidemic. It is, therefore, necessary, in arriving at a satisfactory answer to our question, will the epidemic recur this winter, that we understand the three possible factors that limit the duration of epidemics. As suggested, these three factors are:

First. The loss of virulence by the infective germ which causes an epidemic, as a factor in the cessation of the epidemic, is an extremely remote probability—almost too remote to discuss. The writer is unable to find any references in the literature available to him on this question; indeed, the science of bacteriology teaches the reverse, that infective germs gain rather than lose virulence during an epidemic. Germs are small vegetable forms, and it is a matter of common observation that successive generations of plants, the soil in which they grow remaining the same, become more vigorous rather than less vigorous. It, therefore, does not seem reasonable nor probable that epidemics, including influenza, stop because of the exhaustion of the infective germs.

Artificial Means Failure.

Second. Artificial means, such as quarantine and vaccination, may be [illegible] applied by the control of [illegible] and there are no health officers of dependable reputation who believe that any epidemic of influenza has ever been or can be controlled or stopped with our present means. The most that can be done by artificial means, such as preventing public assemblages, is to retard the progress of an epidemic so that available medical and nursing care may be adequate to the emergency.

Third. The consumption of the infective material, susceptible fuel, rendering it immune like the unstricken portion of the population, is, by the exclusion of the other two possible factors, the responsible factor and the sole factor in limiting the duration of an influenza epidemic. To recur to the illustration above used: The farmer knows what clover sick land is; that it is land on which clover has been grown for a number of years until some of the chemical elements of the soil neccessary to the life of the clover has been so completely consumed by the successive crops that the soil can no longer produce the clover which for several seasons grew luxuriantly; and in the same way and for the same reason the soil becomes sick, unable to produce any crop raised continuously upon it for anumber of years. So with epidemics; they can begin, spread, and exist only on non-immune, susceptible populations, and when the susceptible population has been affected and made immune, the epidemic, under natural laws, must stop.

Now comes the real question: What percentage of the influenza susceptible population did the epidemic of last winter affect? On our ability to answer this question would seem to rest our right to draw conclusions as to the prevalence of influenza this fall and winter. The history of influenza, extending back over a period of 800 years and recording over 100 epidemics, indicates that an epidemic usually involves about 40 per cent of the population. Recalling the more recent epidemics (that of last year excepted), the epidemics of 1890, '91 and '92, and that of 1900, '01 and '02, we had an involvement during the entire course of these epidemics of perhaps 40 per cent of the population, possibly 50 per cent. In both of these last two mentioned epidemics there was during the several years of their prevalence a total of less than 100 deaths per 100,000 population. In the epidemic of last year there was an involvement of at least 25 per cent of the population, and there were 400 deaths per 100,000 population. These figures would indicate that the epidemic of last fall and winter consumed the major portion of the susceptible material, and that there remains but a small percentage of susceptible material to be affected this fall and winter. It therefore, appears reasonable to assume that we need not look for more than one-seventh, certainly not more than one-fifth, of the cases of the disease and deaths from the disease that we had during the last year. It is likely that we will see local and, in some places, rather intensive epidemics; however, these local epidemics will in nearly all cases occur in those places that were, comparatively speaking, but slightly affected last winter, and, fortunately, there are only a few such places.

On the other hand, judging from the teachings of history, we must expect the pneumonia death rate for this winter to be exceptionally high. In the epidemic of 1899 to 1892, we find that while that epidemic stopped in the year 1892, the pneumonia death rate in '93, the year following the epidemic, was unusually high.

The writer has written the above with a considerable degree of hesitation; in fact, with a distinct embarrassment, feeling that in setting forth his rather hopeful attitude toward the possible recurrence of influenza this fall and winetr he would discourage preparations for meeting emergencies, that he would substitute optimism for preparedness, hope for safety. Therefore, it seems well to point out the fact that the history of this disease teaches consistently, almost without any exception, that its epidemics extend over several years, and from a study of recent articles on influenza, it appears to be the belief of the majority of the health officers of this country that we shall see a recurrence of the epidemic this winter. Under these circumstances, our attitude should be one of hopefulness, our position one of safety.

"The October Health Bulletin, to be issued about October 1, will be an influenza special. It is designed to cover comprehensively and detail what the individual should do, what the county should do, what the community should do, and what the State health authorities will do in the event the epidemic recurs. The State Board of Health bespeaks an extensive and careful reading of this bulletin. A heavy responsibility rests especially upon those State and local officials whose most urgent duty is to provide for the safety of health and life,—we refer especially to the chairman of boards of county commissioners, who are the ex-officio chairmen of the county boards of health, and to the local health officers."

GODWIN ITEMS

Mrs. C. T. Markham is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Haywood Howard at Salemburg.

Mrs. J. I. Jones has returend from a few days visit to relatives in Sampson county.

Mrs. Chas. Creech of Smithfield is spending a few days with Miss Della Deans.

Misses Abbie and Eunice Tillman of Hope Mills are visiting Miss Bessie Rhodes.

Miss Virginia Rhodes is spending her vacation with friends and relatives of Cumberland and Hope Mills.

Miss Norma Pope was a Dunn visitor Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Wade Hall of Bennettesville, S. C., spent Sunday in Godwin with his sister, Mrs. M. E. Starling.

Messrs. Homer Starling and Albert Harris of Roseboro spent Sunday in Godwin with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Spell.

Mr. Stacy Hall of Roseboro is spending a few days with his aunt Mrs. M. E. Starling.

Mr. Tom Spell of Roseboro spent a few days with his brother Mr. C. W. Spell.

Dr. D. L. Pridgon, Jr., of Fayetteville, spent Sunday in Godwin with friends.

Mr. J. M. McIntyre was a Fayetteville visitor Friday.

Miss Lowney Olive of Dunn spent Sunday in Godwin with her sister Mrs. John Graham.

Misses Clara Wade and Lillian Stephens of Dunn are visiting Miss Irene Lucas.

Messrs. Lewis Strickland and Jesse Wilson of Dunn were Godwin visitors Friday afternoon.

Mr. Carroll Morgan of St. Pauls is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Morgan.

Mr. J. W. McLean was a Fayetteville visitor Monday.

REPORTER.

Aug. 25, 1919.

KINSTON MAN HELD UP

Richmond, Va., Aug. 25.—L. L. Utter, real estate dealer of Kinston, N. C., en route home from Baltimore with a second hand Ford car which he had bought there, was subjected to a very annoying delay when he arrived here this morning and was detained by the police when they ascertained that the license on his machine did not accord with the motor number. Mr. Utter spent more than half the day at police headquarters while investigation was being made by the Baltimore police to determine whether the sale was a legitimate one. Finally word came that all was O. K. and Mr. Utter was [illegible]

Benson, Aug. 25.—Mrs. I. P. Roberts was hostess on Thursday afternoon to the members of the John Charles McNeill Book Club and several invited guests. A profusion of cut flowers lent added charm to her attractive bungalow. Punch was served to the guests on entering from a bank of richly colored zinnias. Three questions, which called for original answers, caused much merriment when the answers were read aloud. In the beautifully appointed dining room an ice course was served, the hostess being assisted by Mrs. J. B. Faircloth. Those who enjoyed Mrs. Roberts' gracious hospitality were Mesdames O. A. Barbour, M. T. Britt, J. R. Barbour, T. T. Lanier, J. B. Faircloth, J. H. Rose, H. H. Utley A. G. Oliver, Parlia Hudson, G. W. Cavenaugh, Walter Denning, W. R. Denning and Miss Louise Temple.

Largest County Bond Issue.

St Louis County, Minn., by a vote of about 9 to 1, carried on July 1 a proposition for the issuance of road bonds to the amount of $7,500,000. This is the largest sum ever voted or set aside for road building by any county in the United States. The second largest was that of Dallas County, Tex., voted a few weeks ago of $6,500,000.

Republican Congressmen who are traveling thousands of miles to investigate what happened last year are failing thereby to observe the evidence of what is going to happen to them next year.

UNCLE SAM PLANS STARTING STORES

Government To Provide Means of Marketing Surplus Household Commodities

WILL SELL CLOTHING ALSO IN THIS MANNER

Meantime Congressional Committees Continue Consideration of Legislation To Reduce High Cost of Living; Hearings On Measure To Regulate Cold Storage of Foodstuffs.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Further steps to bring down soaring prices were taken today by the government, the War Department announcing plans for opening retail stores in a number of cities through which surplus household commodities and clothing will be made available to consumers throughout the country.

Meantime congressional committees continued consideration of legislation designed to reduce the high cost of living. This included amendments to the food control act to punish profiteering and hoarding; bills to regulate cold storage and appropriations for the Federal Trade Commission to investigate stocks and give the information to the public.

Through the retail stores to be opened by the War Department, the army's large surplus stocks of socks, underwear, shirts, raincoats, blankets, gloves, tobacco, soap and other household commodities will be sold.

By Parcel Post Also.

Consumers in the large cities where the stores will be operated will be able to purchase over the counter but the stocks also will be made available to persons in other communities through the parcel post.

Price lists are being prepared and these will be furnished to all postoffices for the convenience of the public. While no announcement has yet been made it is expected that the prices, like those in the foodstuffs now being disposed of, will be considerably below the prevailing market.

Present plans are to open stores in the fourteen zones supply centers and it is expected that in those sections of the country in which large areas are embraced in zone boundaries additional cities will be selected as sale centers.

Amendments to the war time food control bill recommended by Attorney General Palmer were ordered favorably reported to the Senate by the agriculture committee tonight. Two [illegible] were accepted, by [illegible] the organization of fair price committees, and another by Senator Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi, providing for reasonable regulation of rents in the District of Columbia.

In considering legislation for regulating cold storage the House agriculture committee heard several witnesses. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, formerly chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, told the committee the storage of products should not be uniform, but should depend on the food stored. Fish and eggs, he said, could not be stored without material deterioration, while meats and other foods were improved by storage.

R. S. French, representing the International Apple Shippers Association, while not opposed to the suggested limit of twelve months for storage of foodstuffs, said production would be stifled if fruits and vegetables could not be returned to storage, if they became a drug on the market.

Testimony regarding profiteering and hoarding in many of the basic industries was given to the House appropriations committee, which was considering appropriations for the Federal trade commission. Commissioners William B. Colver and Victor Murdock were witnesses.

Mr. Clover told of numerous sales of the 1919 vegetable pack which is not yet completed and said many of these were made for speculative purposes. He suggested that this condition be corrected by enactment of appropriate legislation.

CRIPPLED SOLDIERS WANT FARMS

Atlanta Ga., Aug. 26.—Southern soldiers who are "starting life over again" despite such handicaps as wooden legs and crippled arms, are displaying the keenest interest in scientific farming, according to records on file in the After Care department of the southern division of the American Red Cross.

It is the province of the After Care department to act as the mediary between the federal board for vocational educational training and the crippled soldiers who want such training, to seek out the soldiers and show them their opportunities, to forward their applications to the board and as far as possible in every way to stimulate the reconstruction work.

That the Red Cross is performing notable service in this connection is proven by the fact that a large percentage of applications to the federal board have come through Red Cross channels. In the southern division more than three hundred soldiers have been placed in vocational training through the Red Cross in the last two or three months.

The government offers more than five hundred different subjects which a crippled soldier may take, his choice depending first on his qualifications and second on his own desires. While scientific farming seems to be the favorite choice of southern soldiers, the Red Cross records show that other subjects are not neglected. Three ex-soldiers, one of them a negro, chose the ministry; others went in for medicine; one man displayed such talent as an artist that he was sent to the Chicago Art Institute.

In all their applications there is a marked demand for "a man's job," no matter what they did before the war. "'I used to play a piano in a movie house,' wrote one boy. 'Now I feel more like moving pianos than playing them. I want a regular job!'"

SAMPSON W[illegible] HERO—RECEIV[illegible] MEDAL

Single Handed Two T[illegible] and Corporals Captured 77 [illegible] Prisoners

Wilmington, Aug. [illegible]—Thursday when Wilmington an[illegible] War Camp Community Service p[illegible] honor among those returned service m[illegible] ity to honor whom it will delight [illegible] Newton, of Kerr, Sampson co[illegible] who is now located here. He is [illegible] of Corporal York.

As a member of the [illegible] 30th infantry, he [illegible] John Carver, of Plott, N. C., [illegible] 77 Germans, among them [illegible] officers one of whom was a [illegible] and smashed two m[illegible] gun nests with hand grenades. [illegible] were both cited and Thursday [illegible] S. C. will be presented to Co[illegible] Newton at the ceremonies here.

The incident inc[illegible] September 29, 1918, when the [illegible] went through the Hindenburg line [illegible] the two corporals without order[illegible] set up a connecting trench wh[illegible] machine guns began operating a[illegible] their command, and bombed [illegible] guns. They met a German priv[illegible] the trench and killed him, going [illegible] to a dugout where Teutonic v[illegible] cried "Mademe!" indicating [illegible] there were women in the dugout [illegible] wishing to run the risk of kil[illegible] any women. Corporal Newton le[illegible] comrade on guard at the dugout [illegible] and with a captured German [illegible] matic, went down to where the [illegible] were and made them surrend[illegible]

They double-quick[illegible] prisoners toward the Americ[illegible] but under fire of German ma[illegible] farther back, and one of [illegible] prisoners was shot through the h[illegible] and killed by his own guns, righ[illegible] front of Corporal Kerr, whose [illegible] the bullet barely missed.

Corporal Newton [illegible] son of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher [illegible] Newton, of Kerr, and has lo[illegible] here prematurely. He and se[illegible] Camp D. S. C. men will receive [illegible] decorations Thursday at the w[illegible] home event.

SHOPMEN ASK [illegible] POSTPONE AC[illegible]

Increase of Four [illegible] an Hour Granted to Flag[illegible] urity With O[illegible]

Washington, A[illegible] ment of the se[illegible] mands until no[illegible] tions are restore[illegible] day by President [illegible] ticularly those affecting railroad workers.

The President announced also that it was neither wise nor feasible at this time, when the most important question before the country is a return to a normal price level, to attempt to increase freight rates to provide funds for higher wages.

Declares for a Truce.

"We ought to postpone questions of this sort until we have the opportunity for certain calculations as to the relation between wages and the cost of living," the President declared in a statement to the public explaining his decision as to wages. "It is the duty of every citizen to insist upon a truce in such contests until intelligent settlements can be made, and made by peace and effective common counsel. I appeal to my fellow citizens of every employment to cooperate in insisting upon and maintaining such a truce."

Mr. Wilson's statement was issued in connection with the decision of himself and Director-General Hines on demands by railroad shopmen for a 25 per cent advance in wages but the general policy as pronounced covers also the wage demands of other hundreds of thousands of railroad workers, which are pending before the Director-General or about to be presented. It is to be expected that other unions trying to obtain more pay will be asked, as the shopmen, to play their part with other citizens in reducing the cost of living by foregoing a temporary advantage which would add to transportation costs.

Presents New Questions.

The decision of the President and the Director-General was announced to a committee of one hundred, representing the shopmen. In reply to their demands for a 25 per cent increase the shopmen were asked to accept an adjustment of their pay to the ba[illegible] hour pay for [illegible] work, which [illegible] was given other employes and denied them when the Adamson law became effective. This means an advance of the basic pay from 68 cents to 72 cents an hour, whereas an increase of 17 cents to 85 cents an hour was demanded.

MUCH INTEREST IS SHOWN IN THE BAPTIST CAMPAIGN

Raleigh, Aug. 26.—From every section of North Carolina comes the same message of intense interest in the success of the Baptist $75,000,000 campaign. The state headquarters here is a busy place and Dr. Cullom, state organizer, together with the publicity director, T. W. Chambliss, are driving hard at the work of the organization of the state for the campaign. Today men from almost every section of the state visited headquarters asking for fuller information and for literature concerning the campaign. Dr. Walter N. Johnson will hold a conference for the western section of the state in Asheville Thursday, August 28, Dr. W. R. Cullom will hold a similar conference at Winston-Salem on the same day, Thursday.

Most of the soldiers have been demobilized, but they are still fighting—for fair recognition from a Republican Congress.

FIGURES FARMER IS LOSING MONEY

Johnston County Man Submits Calculations In Letter To Senator Simmons

COST OF PRODUCTION GREATER THAN RECEIPTS

Thinks Cotton Mills Reap Tremendous Profits And Gives Some Mere Figures.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 26.—Cost production figures may be a bugaboo to the United States Department of Agriculture resulting in an irreconcilable dispute between Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston and Dr. W. J. Spillman, but the problem is not too intricate for C. A. Holt, of Smithfield, Johnston county, to tackle. He has computed his own cost production figures and however excessive the items may appear, his calculations are at least interesting. He confines his figures to the cost of growing cotton and corn and by his reasoning a tenant farmer is a luckless individual.

In a letter to Senator Simmons he takes the unit of a tenant, who with fifteen acres of land plants [illegible] to cotton and five acres to corn as the basis for his reasoning. He takes for granted that the farmer does all the work except hoeing and picking of the cotton, allowing the tenant a wage rate of $[illegible] a day for his own and his horse's labor. The farmer is supposed to furnish wagon, cart, plows, cultivators and other fixtures essential to cultivating and harvesting the crop. Here is the computation: Wages for one year or 313 days at $5 per day, $1,565; hoeing the crop for one year, $50; picking 7,500 pounds at $2 per hundred, $150; ginning and wrapping five bales at $5 per bale, $25; guano, two and one-half tons at $70 per ton, $175; nitrate soda, 500 pounds at $5 per hundred, $25; seed for planting cotton and corn, $25; total expense for crop, $2,015, less one-third landlord's part of fertilizer, $66.66; tenant's actual expense, $1,948.34.

Farmers Lose Money.

Figuring that the average production of lint cotton in 1918 was 166 pounds and calculating that this tenant made 250 pounds of lint per acre at 30 cents a pound his revenue would be $750. Figuring 150 bushels of seed at $1.00 a bushel, $150; two acres of corn without fertilizer average twelve and one-half bushels to the acre or a total of 62 1-2 bushels at $1.75 a bushel, $108.37. The deficit from the total expense leaves the tenant in debt $1,279.43.

While Mr. Holt is apparently somewhat extravagant in his statements, his deductions are at least interesting when he says: "You can easily see that at the present prices of produce that farmers cannot begin to support themselves and family, nor even exist. Senator Simmons, do you realize the enormous profits that the cotton mills are making? I was talking with a mill man some weeks ago, and he told me that they could make the yarns inside the mill for 4 1-2 cents per pound.

Big Profit for Mills.

"It is true there is little outside expense, but I should think that it would cost half as much again to make the yarns as it would to weave the sheeting. We will figure that it cost ten cents to put it into sheeting and that the cotton cost 25 cents a pound, making a total of 35 cents a pound for sheeting. I was in a certain store the other day and they had just received a lot of sheeting direct from the mill, sold to them by the mill man himself (no middle man's profit). I happened to know the cost mark of this firm, also the head clerk told me that this sheeting cost them 25 1-2 cents per yard first cost. I weighed 32 yards of this sheeting and it weighed 7 1-2 pounds, which would make it cost $1.69 per pound. We will subtract 35 cents from what it cost to make the sheeting and we will have a net profit of 74 cents per pound. Should it cost more, even 45 cents, to get it into sheeting, we will have a net profit o f65 cents per pound."

SUPT. HIPPS WILL HEAD THE JOHNSTON SCHOOLS

Buncombe County Superintendent Accepts Place Made Vacant by Resignation of Professor Royall.

Smithfield, Aug. 26.—Mrs. G. W. Martin, who lived near here, died last week, age 80 years. She and her husband celebrated their golden wedding last February.

W. H. Hipps, who has been superintendent of Buncombe county schools for the past seven years, and was reelected for another term on July 1, has accepted the superintendency of the Johnston county schools, and will take charge this week. He comes to succeed Prof. L. T. Royall, who resigned in July after having been at the head of the schools in this county for nine years.

Miss Augusta Anderson who has been acting superintendent of the cuonty schools for the past six weeks, will go to Wrightsville tomorrow to attend the meeting of the Southeastern Association of County Superintendents.

Smithfield and all Johnston county is looking forward to the opening of the tobacco market here the 2nd of September.

Passports After October 1.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Passports will be issued after October 1st to tourists going to France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Northern Africa, except Egypt, Secretary Lansing announced today. Applications may be sent in before September 15.

Mrs. Robert L. Godwin and children returned Wednesday from Charlotte, where they visited relatives the past week.

COATS NEWS

Mrs. O. Z. Hogans and children went to Greensboro Saturday to visit relatives.

Miss Althea Stewart of Benson is the guest of Miss Naomi Stewart.

Messrs. Clayton Parker, Carl Allen, Talmadge and Festus Byrd of Bunnlevel spent Sunday here with friends.

Little Miss Isabell Stewart of near Dunn is visiting at the home of Mr. T. V. Stewart this week.

Mr. Almond G. Adams of Whiteville spent Saturday and Sunday here.

Mrs. W. M. Keen went to Four Oaks Sunday to visit relatives.

The boys and girls that entered school at Buie's Creek Tuesday from here are Messrs. Ralph Langdon, Silas Turlington and Orus Patterson and Misses Mary and Gladys Stewart, Verl Johnson, Velma Patterson and Iva Stewart.

Miss Ethel Coats has returned from a trip to Savannah, Ga., and Ocean View, Va.

Mr. Sam Minnis of Hillsboro spent the week end here with Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Scott.

Mrs. W. E. Nichols went to Durham Monday to visit relatives. From there she will go to Asheville for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Landon and little son, Eastwood, of Benson, spent Sunday here.

Dr. G. L. Fuquay of Cameron, was here Saturday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wiggins spent Sunday afternoon in Dunn.

Mr. F. H. Curtiss, district sales manager for The E. H. Sheldon & Co. of Muskegon, Mich., passed through Saturday en route to Buie's Creek to install a Domestic Science department in the school there.

Friends of Mr. George Harmon will be glad to learn that he is improving and getting on nicely. He has been confined to his room quite a while.

Mr. L. L. Levinson is visiting her mother, Mrs. Creech in Four Oaks.

Miss Ruth Gregory of Benson is the guest of Miss Inez Johnson this week.

Mr. L. C. Moore of Savannah, Ga., was here Monday and Tuesday.

A telegram to Mr. Young Ryals states that his son, Jasper, who has been in France and Germany with the 2nd Division for several months, has landed in America again. He is en route to Camp Travis, Texas, and expects to be home soon.

Mr. Henry Langdon of Benson spent a few days last week with Mr. A. J. Godwin.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Keen spent the week end with relatives in Johnston county.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. G. W. Wilkinson is quite sick.

Stewart's pond Tuesday [illegible] enjoyed a hay ride over to the pond where bathing and rowing were the features of the evening. Then supper was spread in the grove. From there they went to Dunn where all enjoyed a good movie. Those invited that were not members of the group were Messrs. Wray Williams of Angier and Herbert Grimes and Miss Ionne Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Grimes chaperoned the party.

Mrs. Zell Beasley spent Saturday with her mother, Mrs. Denning at Angier.

Mr and Mrs. J. T. Foister of Dunn spent last Thursday here.

"Uncle Josh" gave an entertainment at the school house Tuesday night which was enjoyed by a large number of people.

No clue as to the whereabouts of Harry Lee has been had yet. His disappearance is a mystery to all his relatives and friends. His father-in-law, Mr. D. G. Allen is still searching for him.

Mr. T. D. Stewart made a business trip to Raleigh Wednesday.

Mr and Mrs. W. F. Beasley spent Sunday afternoon at Angier with friends.

Mr. W. H. Allsbrook of Smithfield was i ntown a few hours Tuesday.

BUILDINGS TO HONOR VETERANS FIND FAVOR

Centers For Social Activities To Be Erected Instead of Monuments

New York, Aug. 26.—Statistics just made public by the Bureau of Memorial Buildings of War Camp Community Service show that 254 communities in the United States have decided to erect buildings in memory of their men who served in the war. Of the memorial buildings to be raised, 122 will take the form of community houses, each to function as a free recreation and social center. Six of the structures will be municipal office buildings.

More than 700 American communities now are considering the putting up of memorial buildings instead of shafts or monuments, the Bureau of Memorial Buildings also announces. It is crusading throughout the United States for the community building type of memorial. Such an institution, the bureau heads maintain, is a living influence in every community and serves constantly as a reminder of the men the community gave to the national fighting forces.

Additional figures concerning the 254 memorial buildings already decided upon show that fourteen of them will serve as State memorials and that forty-four of them will be of the auditorium type. These will have social and recreational facilities, in addition to large meeting halls, and for the most part, will be in large cities. Other memorials will take the form of hospitals, libraries, school buildings and church work centers.

A FAMILY REUNION

There will be a family reunion of all the relatives of James Hodges at the old homestead, where Johnnie neighbors now lives, on Friday before the first Sunday in September. There will be preaching there that day. All relatives and friends are invited to attend and carry well filled baskets. Let's enjoy the day together.

C. HODGES.

SAYS 25 PER CENT INCREASE NEEDED

Howard Elliott Tells House Committee This Must Follow Return of Railroads

PREFERS THIS, HE SAYS TO GOVERNMENT HELP

In Advocating Wage Legislation, Railroad President Supposes That Wives of Men Should Vote On Strikes; Adjustment of Disputes By Arbitration Favored.

Washington, Aug. 25.—A twenty-five per cent. increase in railroad rates must follow return of the railroads to private ownership, Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific railroad, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee. This estimate, he added, was made on the assumption that there would be no more wage increases or advances in material costs.

"Would twenty-five per cent. increase solve the problem for the whole country?" asked Representative Sims, Democrat, of Tennessee.

"I think it would," responded Mr. Elliott, adding that he preferred the rate increase to the continued payment of the government guaranteed compensation. New England roads, he described, were in bad shape, and were not earning the government guaranteed compensation.

Asked if a twenty-five per cent. increase of rates would hamper business or increase the cost of living, Mr. Elliott replied that the effect, in his opinion, had been exaggerated, but he did not want to give the impression that it would have no effect on living cost generally.

In advocating wage legislation, Mr. Elliott said "let the wives of the men vote on the strike; they are the most affected." The great majority of railroad employes, he said, did not want a strike, and he urged some legislation for the adjustment of disputes. He suggested that labor unions be required to incorporate and the experts like business corporations, and that employes be compelled to serve notice before quitting work.

Alba B. Johnson, of Philadelphia, former president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, urged the preservation of the Interstate Commerce Commission as a judicial body. He suggested before the committee an organization for the railway business, modeled on an organization of industrial employes of railway supplies.

[illegible] over the [illegible] to the consolidation, it would bring on government ownership in ten years, if not in five.

RALPH CANADAY IS SERIOUSLY HURT

Hurt in Automobile Accident Monday Morning at the Wilson's Mills Road He Was Taken at Once to Raleigh Hospital—Other Men Hurt Also.

Mr. Ralph Canaday, of Four Oaks, was badly hurt in an automobile accident near here yesterday morning. He had been to Wilson's Mills to look after some furniture for his dry store and was returning, running pretty fast he came into the Central Highway near the Harper place. Going along the Central Highway toward Clayton at the same time was Mr. N. M. Gurley, of Pine Level. Mr. Gurley had just passed a vehicle and was running slow when the accident happened. Mr. Canaday, owing to some small growth by the roadside did not see the car coming on the Central Highway until it was too late, and ran into it, striking it about the front seat. Mr. Gurley's car was a big one and was not so badly damaged as was the roadster Mr. Canaday was driving. Mr. Canaday was thrown out and fell near his car, being knocked unconscious. Mr. Blanton, who was with Mr. Canaday, was thrown out on the other side and was also hurt. He was bruised on the shoulder and arm and leg and had a deep gash cut on his head which required four stitches.

Mr. Canaday was seriously hurt. He was brought on to Smithfield and a doctor gave him attention at the hotel. As soon as arrangements could be made he was taken to a Raleigh hospital, being accompanied by Dr. Thel Hooks, Mr. Edward Woodall and Mr. Wilbur Creech. Arriving at the hospital an X-Ray examination revealed the fact that [illegible] ribs on his left side were broken, but found no fracture of the skull.

He was also hurt internally, the extent not being fully known yet. His head was badly cut and bruised. His jawbone was broken and his back also hurt. The shock of the collision and the hard fall gave him a terrible shake-up. He was resting fairly well yesterday afternoon with the chances for recovery in his favor.

A phone message from Raleigh this morning says that Mr. Canaday had a good night and that his condition this morning is as good as could be expected.—Tuesday's Smithfield Herald.

ONLY TWO MEN OF A. E. F. NOW UNACCOUNTED FOR

Washington, Aug. 26.—Only two men of the American Expeditionary Force, who went into battle against the Germans remain unaccounted for, according to a casualty list issued today by the War Department. A previous list showed more than 100 men missing in action. Total casualties now are placed at 291,732, with 77,422 deaths from all causes.

No one would be so foolish as to allege that all Republicans are profiteers, but the present leaders of Congress are acting as if they strongly suspected that all profiteers are Republicans.