

WHAT RED CROSS DID LAST YEAR

Report of War Council Surely Will Thrill the Hearts of All Americans.

WOMEN GIVEN HIGH TRIBUTE

Contributions of Materials and Time Have Been Practically Unending—Figures Tell of Work Done by the Various Chapters.

October 23 the 3,854 chapters of the Red Cross held their annual meetings to elect officers and make reports. To be read at all these meetings throughout the United States, the Red Cross War Council sent the following annual message covering the work of the Red Cross for the past year:

The War Council sends greetings to the chapters of the American Red Cross on the occasion of their annual meetings for 1918.

With these greetings go congratulations on the great work of the chapters during the past year and, above all things, on the wonderful spirit of sacrifice and patriotism which has pervaded that work.

The strength of the Red Cross rests upon its chapters. They are its bone and sinew. They supply its funds, they supply its men and women, they supply its enthusiasm. Let us, then, review together the Red Cross story of the past year.

Some idea of the size to which your Red Cross family has grown may be gathered from the following facts:

On May 1, 1917, just before the appointment of the War Council, the American Red Cross had 486,194 members working through 562 chapters.

On July 31, 1918, the organization numbered 2,048,103 annual members, besides 9,000,000 members of the Junior Red Cross—a total enrollment of over one-fourth the population of the United States.

Since the beginning of the war you of the chapters have co-operated with the War Council in conducting two war fund drives and one membership drive, in addition to the campaign on behalf of the Junior Red Cross.

The total actual collections to date from the first war fund have amounted to more than \$115,000,000. The subscriptions to the second war fund amounted to upwards of \$176,000,000.

From membership dues the collections have amounted to approximately \$24,500,000.

Splendid Work Done by Women. To the foregoing must be added that very large contribution of materials and time given by the millions of women throughout the country in surgical dressings, in knitted articles, in hospital and refugee garments, in canteen work, and the other activities the chapters have been called upon to perform.

It is estimated that approximately 800,000 women are engaged in canteen work and the production of relief supplies through the chapters.

For the period up to July 1, 1918, American Red Cross chapters, through their workrooms, had produced:

490,120 refugee garments,
1,123,621 hospital supplies,
10,798,489 hospital garments,
10,184,591 knitted articles,
192,749,307 surgical dressings.

A total of 221,282,838 articles—of an estimated aggregate value of at least \$44,000,000.

These articles were largely the product of women's hands, and, by the same token, infinitely more precious than could have been the output of factories or machines. These articles going to the operating room of the hospital, to the home of a needy refugee, and carrying comfort to our own boys in the field convey a message of love from the women of this country entirely distinct from the great money value attaching to their handiwork.

Money Spent in Work. By the terms under which the first Red Cross war fund was raised, the chapters were entitled to retain 25 per cent of the amount collected, in order to defray expenses, to carry on their home service work, to purchase materials to be utilized in chapter production and otherwise to meet the numerous calls made upon them. The chapters were thus entitled to retain nearly \$29,000,000. As a matter of fact, their actual expenditures amounted to only about \$22,000,000.

Out of collections from annual memberships, the chapters have retained about \$11,000,000.

From this total sum, therefore, of \$33,000,000 retained by the chapters, they have met all the oftentimes very heavy local demands upon them, and in addition have provided for use by national headquarters products valued, as stated above, at upwards of \$44,000,000.

The chapters have in effect returned to the War Council, not alone the \$33,000,000 retained out of the war fund membership dues but, in value of actual product, an additional contribution of at least \$11,000,000.

It will thus be seen that during the eighteen months which have elapsed since the United States entered the war, the American people will have either paid in or pledged to the American Red Cross for its work of relief throughout the world, in money or in material value, a total of at least \$825,000,000.

THE WAR COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.
Henry P. Davison, Chairman.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1918.

TRAINING SCHOOL AT CAMP FREMONT

THOSE CIVILIANS WHO APPLY MUST BE QUALIFIED FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

Raleigh. Applications are now being received from civilians for infantry officers' training school to be held at Camp Fremont, California, beginning December 1. Applicants must be qualified for general military service and eligibility rules are the same as those for infantry central officers training schools. All draft registrants between the ages of 18 and 46 are eligible except registrants in class 1 who registered prior to September 12 and registrants in deferred classification on account of industrial occupation or employment, including agriculture.

Applications may be made to the commanding officer of students army training corps at any of the following schools: North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering, West Raleigh; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Bingham Military School, Asheville; Trinity College, Durham. The quota for the State of North Carolina is approximately 410.

Waste in Leather and Meat. The North Carolina Council of Defense in co-operation with the United States Food Administration has undertaken a special campaign with the stock owners throughout North Carolina, looking to the elimination or at least the reduction of the waste leather and meat incident to the killing of stock on the railroad rights of way.

Through co-operation of the railroads and the two organizations named, the campaign will be waged under the direction of Mr. Frank B. Simpson, of Raleigh.

"It is estimated," said Mr. Simpson "that these losses will average \$50 per mile on class 1 lines.

"Clean-Up" Week. Since North Carolina is to be deprived this year of the observance of fire prevention day, November 2, and will not have the public gatherings in this connection that usually give additional impetus to the active and effective observance of the week following—November 4—9—as clean-up week, Insurance Commissioner Jas. R. Young, as fire marshal, is especially stressing the importance of the clean-up week observance in the cities and towns and in the rural communities and wants the community leaders all through the State to get behind the movement as a conservation effort eminently worth while in saving lives and property in this State from the fire fiend that annually destroys around \$4,000,000 North Carolina property and takes a toll of 300 or more lives.

The mayors, the chiefs of fire departments, the police and the business and civic organizations in all the cities and towns and county and rural community workers are to take the active leadership in the clean-up movement and see that the facilities for the clean-up work in the homes and places of business have the essential support necessary in means of carting away the waste material that should be dragged out of closets, attics, cellars and outhouses and backyards where it constitutes all too great a menace as a cause of preventable fires and in harboring disease germs.

Extend Dates for Closing. With the epidemic of influenza still on the increase in the State, the State Board of Health has forwarded a letter to all tobacco warehousemen in the State urging that the order closing warehouses be continued until Monday, November 4.

Report on Abrasives. Senators Simmons and Overman are to make demands of the War Industries Board that the report of the investigation into the abrasive supply of western North Carolina be made public. The Department of the Interior sent its agents to the mountains of the State to determine the quality and quantity of the natural abrasives with the view of utilization for war purposes. The report has been labeled "confidential" by the War Industries Board, although it has been read by some members of Congress.

Situation Still Serious. The state board of health reports indicate influenza epidemic conditions in the state as serious as any since the disease started on its rampage in this state. As many as 15 doctors and 25 nurses are urgently needed to meet the calls that poured in from infected districts, the disease seeming to be on a steady movement to the interior with piedmont Carolina pretty well pervaded, and the western counties showing up numbers of badly infected districts.

PLAGUE RAGES IN BEAUFORT COUNTY

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS EXIST AMONG THE PEOPLE OF THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

MANY ARE DEAD AND DYING

Red Cross is Rendering Great Assistance to the Needy in Distribution of Soups, Etc.

Washington, N. C.—According to official reports given out by the physicians in the county the influenza epidemic has not yet reached its height but is raging uncontrolled amongst the country folk of Beaufort county. About thirty deaths have occurred in the rural sections in the past three or four days. The members of the Red Cross have lent material assistance by carrying soups and other nourishing foods to the needy. The ladies reported that they rarely found a single farm house where there were no sick ones at all and most cases several members of each family were bed. So numerous are the cases it is impossible for the physicians to reach all of them and many are dying without ever having had the assistance of a doctor or a nurse. The tea room was kept open in Washington on Sunday all day where soup and other foods were served.

Fatal Auto Accident. Charlotte.—David Little, formerly of Charlotte, and brother of W. B. Lee and John Little, of this city, was fatally injured when an automobile which he was driving turned turtle on a road near Fredericksburg, Va., throwing him many feet in the air. Mr. Little has been employed by a Richmond, Va., newspaper for several years and was returning to that city from Baltimore when the accident occurred.

Governor Names Delegates. Forty-five delegates were appointed by the Governor to represent North Carolina at the thirty-eighth annual session of the Farmers' National Congress, to be held in Jacksonville, Fla., December 3-5, 1918.

The delegates are: B. F. Shelton, Speed; T. C. Whitaker, Trenton; W. B. Ventus, Richlands; O. L. Joyner, Greenville; W. G. Wilson, Wilson's Mills; W. D. Aver, Smithfield; J. H. B. Tomlinson, Smithfield; H. E. Thompson, Stantonburg; F. K. Borden, Goldsboro; J. T. Albritton, Mt. Olive; Chas. F. Cates, Burlington; J. W. Shuford, Hickory; F. P. Latham, Belhaven; S. W. Wilkinson, Pantego; W. T. Hopkins, Creswell; W. S. Davenport, Maceys; W. F. Pritchard, Elizabeth City; T. B. Attmore, Stone- wall; S. H. Hobbs, Clinton; S. A. Fleming, Hester; Julian Wood, Edenton; M. J. Hendricks, Cana; C. T. Weatherly, Greensboro N. 1; Dr. M. E. Street, Clendon; A. L. French, Cascade, Va.; R. F. D.; W. W. Shaw, Cruso; J. R. Rives, Sanford; Rutherford B. Hays, Asheville; George Walker, Andrews; R. W. Scott, Haw River; R. A. Doughton, Sparta; G. C. Greer, Grassy Creek; J. A. Brown, Chad- bourn; B. F. Eagles, Macesfield; J. L. Cherry, Tarboro, R. F. D.; L. S. Townsend, McDonald; A. W. Pate, Rowland; J. McR. Bracey, Rowland; S. J. Smith, Raynham; Arch McCall, Elrod; M. N. Culbreth, Pembroke; W. H. McLeellan, Rowland; Frank Bullock, Rowland; Walter McLeon, Rowland; C. M. Townsend, Raynham, and T. B. Parker, Raleigh.

Two Pardons Granted. Raleigh.—York T. White, Bertie county, receives a pardon from Governor Bickett from the remainder of an eight years' sentence for barn burning. The prisoner has served three years.

Another notable pardon is for Edward Crist, of Winston-Salem, who was serving a sentence for forcible trespass. He is the son of a Moravian minister and has a sub-normal mind, according to statement of reasons by Governor Bickett.

Expect to Lift Quarantine. Chapel Hill.—The quarantine at the University of North Carolina, which has been on for the past three weeks, probably will be lifted within the week, as the influenza situation has rapidly improved. Only about 35 victims of the epidemic are confined to the college infirmary and none of these cases is reported as serious. Only three deaths have occurred as a result of the disease thus far, which loss is obviously small when it is considered that some 300 members of the student body have had it.

Openings for Officers. Asheville.—George L. Forrester, a prominent lumberman of this city, has been designated by the acting United States forester as a recruiting officer for men qualified to serve as captains and first lieutenants in the Twentieth regiment of engineers, on duty in France. He states that practical lumbermen between the ages of thirty and forty-five will be considered for the positions named, and men interested in this branch of the service are urged to communicate with him immediately.

Success of Loan Assured.

Practically every city, town, hamlet and county in the state sustained her nation wide, reputation for patriotism by doing their full duty in bringing the Fourth Loan campaign to a triumphant conclusion.

With every town in the county over the top with a good margin in the fourth Liberty Loan campaign, Wake county, outside of Raleigh township, has exceeded its allotment of \$358,400 by nearly \$100,000.

The success of the campaign throughout the county has been most noteworthy in view of the widespread epidemic of influenza. The county organization had planned over forty Liberty Bond meetings, and speakers had all been arranged. The epidemic came, and only three of the meetings were ever held.

Charlotte, queen of the Carolinas, and historic old Mecklenburg, wound up the "Fighting Fourth" Liberty loan campaign in a blaze of glory.

The county's quota was \$3,386,000 which was oversubscribed by approximately 25 per cent. Of the \$4,000,000 subscribed, over \$2,100,000 was credited to the woman's committee \$100,000 to the Boy Scouts and \$450,000 to the 14 townships of the county outside Charlotte.

Fixes Responsibility. Col. Chas. W. Stiles, United States public health service, assumed full responsibility for the policy with regard to the use of whiskey in connection with the present emergency.

Colonel Stiles made the following statement: "In order to clear this matter up, I wish to say that I personally am responsible for the policy that has been followed in regard to whiskey, and I have no apology whatever to make for the course I adopted.

"This is not the time to raise questions as to whether or not the State Medical society of North Carolina has or has not taken a position that drugs other than whiskey can take the place of whiskey. This is the time to place at the disposal of the physicians of the state the supply of drugs available to meet the emergency."

North Carolina Casualties. Casualties among North Carolina troops, overseas, as shown by late reports from the front, are as follows:

Killed in Action—Crops, H. W. Ward, Ashe; M. W. Cockerham, Crumpler; W. A. Dry, Richfield; Chas. Wood, Durham; Privates Arthur Hamilton, Laurinburg; Fred Mathis, Needmore; Steve Youngdeer, Cherokee; J. C. Harmon, Sugar Grove; J. R. Deese, Wadesboro; Geo. Stewart, Mocksville; C. F. Lane, Winston-Salem; Ezra A. Mayo, Selma; E. H. Rierson, King; H. A. Williams, Roxboro; J. T. Cox, Winterville.

Died of Wounds—Privates R. P. Conley, Andrews; F. N. Cox, Grassy Creek; I. C. Phillips, Bear Creek; Frank Joyner, Fremont; R. L. Malory, Mocksville; C. L. Drewett, Seaboard; E. L. Walton, Ebaulaville; W. B. Melton, Caroleen.

Died of Disease—Privates Ananias Robertson, Williamston; Depp Rowe, Croatan; J. W. Shepard, Leatherman; Abe L. Buett, Warne; G. W. Simmons, Zebulon; F. H. Cook, Waxhaw; Perry Harris, Moon; S. L. Montz, Lexington; G. W. Stevenson, Weeksville; J. H. Walker, Maxton.

Severely Wounded—Sergts. Larry Clay, Black Creek; F. M. Patterson, Concord; W. H. Springs, Concord; Corps. Sam Maddox, Graniteville; J. W. Franklin, Croesmon; D. H. Benson, Smithfield; Nick Bradley, Cherokee; Privates Robert Bivens, Marvin; C. D. Pentress, Maribel; D. Stanley, Crutchfield; C. F. Ritchie, New London; M. A. Jackson, Dunn; Jno. R. Massey, Selma; Quinter Warrick, Sloux; R. F. Furr, Stafield; W. H. Peake, Green Mountain; J. P. Gunter, New Hill; F. G. Hill, Belhaven; Sidney Carrolly Goldsboro; T. C. Mathews, Turkey; C. A. Williams, Eagle Springs; J. M. Nicholson, Salisbury; Corp. D. R. Roark, Ashland; J. N. Neal, oLuisburg; Sergt. W. R. Minish, Lenoir; Corp. J. S. Faircloth, Fayetteville; Privates P. J. Parrish, Durham; E. C. Yates, Raleigh.

Prisoners or Missing—Nathan Duncannon, Wilson; F. Tellegton, Goldsboro; P. R. Frain, Spray; Evander Hickman, Lumberton; Trumpeter W. E. Batting, Wilson; Wm. Rooce, Hickory; B. M. High, Simms.

Roads to Camp Greene. Washington (Special).—The War Department has under consideration the letting of a contract for concrete roads at Camp Greene which will involve an expenditure of more than \$100,000. This is taken as a favorable augury of the future for the camp as it shows the intention to further improve and extend the facilities approved, and probably would be at an early date. All projects of this character are carefully prepared and submitted to the chief of staff before the work is begun.

May Return to Private Life. Prescribing regulations for the induction of draftee registrants into the service for the purpose of attending officers' training schools, the Provost Marshal General has made it plain to the Adjutant General of North Carolina that such registrants, if they be so deferred class on grounds other than that of occupation or employment, including agriculture, may be given the option upon failure to gain commission, of returning to their former station in civil life or entering the army as ordinary registrants.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 3

APPETITE AND GREED.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 25:27-34. GOLDEN TEXT—Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown, but we an incorruptible.—1 Corinthians 9:25. DEVOTIONAL READING—Romans 14:12-22. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—1 Corinthians 8:1-13; 10:23-31; Hebrews 12:15-17.

1. Boys With a Difference (v. 27). Esau and Jacob were in decided contrast. They differed in appearance and disposition. Esau was a cunning hunter, a man of the field. Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents. They were born that way. Every child born into the world possesses a peculiar bent which we call individuality. No two are exactly alike, even twins like Esau and Jacob. The wise parent, the wide-awake teacher, the educator, seeks diligently to discover that peculiar individuality, and to give it direction according to the laws of its own being. This bent is the basis of character. Neither Esau nor Jacob is an ideal personality. Both are selfish.

II. Parental Favoritism (v. 28). Isaac loved Esau because he did eat of his venison. He ought to have loved him because he was his son, but it is a sad commentary upon a father that his love for his son had such a sordid basis as that of his stomach. Isaac, however, was like many today whose love is secured through their appetites. Rebecca loved Jacob, though we are not told why. Perhaps it was because of his cunning. In this respect he was like his mother, who practiced craftiness to a finish on her husband. Cleverness is a bond which strongly binds together many people. Many hold the respect of their friends because of their shrewdness, irrespective of their moral qualities. Parents should treat their children alike. To show partiality is both unwise and unjust. Even when children possess peculiar qualities which call for parental affection, it should never be made manifest that preference is made.

III. A Birthright Sold (v. 29-34). 1. Esau's profanity (Heb. 12:16-17). He sold his birthright for a bowl of pottage. The birthright was the right of being at the head of the patriarchal family, a position of honor and influence, as well as being the inheritor of a double portion of the father's estate. This being a gift of God should not be despised. He came from hunting physically exhausted. In this moment of distress, he thought only of that which promised immediate satisfaction. He was willing to relinquish all claim upon the future, if only his present desire could be gratified. A profane person is one who for the enjoyment of the present will forfeit all claim upon the future. He would gladly gain both worlds, but seeing that mess of pottage he lets go of the future for the present. Swearing is profanity, but not the most common. To be under the sway of appetite is to be profane. What profanity about us! For a moment's sinful pleasure men and women are throwing away innocence, happiness, and their souls eternally. This is most serious, for acts are irrevocable.

2. Jacob's cunning. It was right that Jacob should have the birthright, for it was according to God's plan which had been pronounced (v. 23), but his scheme to get it is to be condemned. He took advantage of his brother's weakness to drive a sharp bargain. The same thing is practiced when under the force of necessity unlawful interest is exacted, or property is bought under price because one is obliged to sell.

To get rich at the expense of another is to practice Jacob's sin. Modern competitive business methods to a decided extent are of this type. Let each one ask: "Is my name Jacob?" The end never justifies the means. God said that the elder should serve the younger. It was his plan that Jacob should be at the head, but God was able to bring his own plans to pass. He did not need the scheming of Jacob and his mother to further his plans. To do evil that good may come is always wrong.

Understanding the Bible. I believe that the Bible is to be understood in the plain and obvious meaning of its passages; for I cannot persuade myself that a book intended for the instruction and conversion of the whole world should cover its true meaning in any such mystery and doubt that none but critics and philosophers can discover it.—Daniel Webster.

Public Good. There never was found in any age of the world, either religion or law that did so highly exalt the public good as the Bible.—Bacon.

With Christ's Aid. With the power of Christ perfected in my weakness, I am equal to every temptation, competent for every duty, equipped for every struggle, the master of every fear.—W. L. Watkinson.

Theory is a vine from which facts are sometimes gathered.