

Government Engineer to Visit Edenton

At Washington, N. C.,
Oct. 15, 1915.

Mr. W. J. Leary, Sr., P. M.,
Edenton, N. C.,

Dear Mr. Leary:

I have been trying for several months to expedite the action by the Treasury Department in the acquisition of a site for your Postoffice Building, and am glad to report that a representative of the Department will visit Edenton sometime this month to make another investigation. I was in Washington, D. C., last Tuesday and made this arrangement. Not only as Postmaster, but as a citizen, you are interested in this matter, and I hope a satisfactory site may soon be secured.

Yours very truly,
JNO. H. SMALL.

To the Citizens of Edenton, N. C.:

The above letter has been received by me, and it shows that Mr. Small is more active in our interest than we are ourselves. We have been sadly remiss and careless in this matter, for we have shown very little spirit of enterprise or progress or interest in the advancement of our town or community. I am afraid we are asleep at the switch, and we will not realize it until it is too late to mend matters. Can't we get enough public spirit to secure a site for this Federal Building, without any further delay? The good of our community demands it, and the welfare of our people is at stake. We can get a good site in the town somewhere and we should do it. Don't let the present opportunity pass.

Respectfully,
Wm. J. LEARY, Sr.

AN APPEAL FOR THE ORPHANS.

To the Press of North Carolina:

Relying on the generosity and public spirit of the Press of the State the undersigned are emboldened to ask of our news papers such timely and telling help as they are able to give us in impressing upon every man, woman and child in the State of North Carolina the importance of contributing one day's income to the orphanage work of the State as a Thanksgiving offering.

The orphanages of the State are contributing largely to the enrichment of the life of North Carolina. They are gathering up the waste material and transforming it into valuable citizenship. They, more than any other institutions of whatever kind, are beginning at the beginning of things. They are molding indigent childhood into useful manhood and womanhood exactly at the point where the process of training is vital; and they are doing this work for the most part without the cost of a copper to the State.

The movement to secure a contribution of one day's labor from every citizen was begun last spring. At a meeting held in Raleigh Sept. 28, the Executive Committee met and formally launched the campaign. The editors of North Carolina were the men toward whom the mem-

bers of the Committee first turned their eyes. We are counting on these men who, more than any others, shape and control our public sentiment to stand by us in this movement and make the next Thanksgiving notable in the annals of the State's history.

We are often called on to do honor to the dead and this is a sentiment that is creditable and worthy, but in this movement we are called upon to perform a service for the living at a time and place where that service will tell most mightily on coming ages. Thousands of children are safely sheltered in our Orphans Homes, but four times as many are as yet uncared for and left to shift for themselves in a world of temptation and peril without a father's counsel or a mother's care—without a home, a penny or a friend!

It is primarily in behalf of these homeless ones that this movement is launched. We must enlarge our orphanages and admit more of the little ones on the outside, who are clamoring to come in. Each institution in the State is crowded to its utmost capacity, with a stream of children standing at the gates and crying for admission. If a tithe of the citizens of North Carolina will give the price of one day's labor to the orphanage work it will mean the salvation of a thousand North Carolina children now on their way to the dogs and the devil. Is this work not worthy of the best efforts of every good citizen?

It is our hope that every North Carolina pastor will freely and gladly give his best efforts to the advancement of this movement. We hope and believe that they will urge those of their congregations who have an income to sacredly set apart one day's work to this great cause, and send it forward to the orphanage of his choice on or near Thanksgiving Day.

Fellow citizens, this is no child's play. It is a man's job. The pennies of the children are not to be despised. Every gift, however little, helps the object to which it is given, and helps the giver more; but we are not appealing especially to children in this movement, but to men and women who are busy in the world's work. And knowing the spirit and temper of our North Carolina people, we do not believe that we will appeal in vain.

M. L. SHIPMAN,
HIGHT C. MOORE,
C. B. McNAIRY,
ARCHIBALD JOHNSON,
Committee.

Two country darkies listened, awe-struck, while some planters discussed the tremendous range of the new German guns.

"Dar now," exclaimed one negro, when his master had finished expatiating on the hideous havoc wrought by a forty two centimeter shell, "jes' lak I bin tellin' yo' niggahs all de time! Don' les' have no guns lak dem roun' heah! Why, us niggahs could start runnin' erway—run all day, git almos' home free, an' den git kilt jus' befo' suppeh."

"Dat's de trufe," assented his companion, "an' lemme tell yo' sumpin' else, Bo! All dem guns needs is jus' yo' ad dress, dat's all; jes' giv' em de ad-dress, an' they'll git yo'."

EDENTON GRADED SCHOOL DISTRICT TO VOTE ON A NEW SCHOOL BUILDING ON NOVEMBER 23.

At a called meeting of the Town Councilmen, October 19, 1915, for the purpose of discussing a bond issue; and an election for same, for the purpose of the construction of a Graded School Building for the Edenton Graded School District, present: E. R. Conger, Mayor; W. H. Clark, H. B. Chappell, J. L. Wiggins, J. R. Wheeler, E. C. Rea, and W. O. Elliott.

A resolution was offered by J. R. Wheeler as follows:

"RESOLVED, that in accordance with the request of the Board of Trustees of the Edenton Graded School, and also in accordance with the private laws of the General Assembly of 1915, Chapter 318, that an election be called for the purpose of issuing bonds to construct, and equip, a public school building in the Edenton Graded School District, and the Clerk of said Board be directed to give notice of said election (as required by law), to be held on the 23rd day of November, 1915."

This resolution was seconded by W. H. Clark and carried.

J. R. McMULLAN, Clerk.

HIGH PRAISE FOR SOAP AND WATER

Best Means of Efficient Disinfection.

Soap, water, sunlight and fresh air are far more favorable in preventing the spread of infectious diseases than is disinfection by fumigation. This was the opinion expressed recently at the meeting of the American Public Health Association at Rochester, N. Y. by most of the health experts who took part in the discussion of the control of infectious diseases. It was declared that thorough cleaning with soap and water, fresh air and sunlight, and particularly renovation - repainting - wherever needed were more efficient methods of disinfection than is fumigation.

As a matter of fact disinfection by fumigation has been discontinued by the department of health in New York City. Investigations were made as the results of the discontinuance of fumigation, and it was found that absolutely no increase in the number of secondary infections followed; in fact, in the boroughs where fumigation was retained as the only means of disinfecting, more numerous were found to be the infections.

It is evident that soap and water, sunshine and fresh air are indispensable as real disinfectants whether fumigation is used or not. But as to the real value of either process the results depend upon the daily care and cleanliness exercised during the entire period of infection. Soap and water, as valuable as they are as disinfectants, will not be sufficient in one splash or application to remove all means of further infection where there is carelessness with an infectious case. On the other hand, a "little incense burnt to the gods of contagious diseases" at the end of the illness will not atone for all the careless coughing and spitting and careless handling of infectious material during the illness. It is a mistaken idea that fumigation, the burning of sulphur or anything else, or that soap, water and sunshine will take the place of diligent, personal care in keeping down infection.

Daily care and cleanliness are the best all round preventives of

infectious diseases known. Fumigation may help some, but without the real dirt chasers, it serves much the same purpose as does perfume where a bath is needed.

An old man, over seventy, recently walked ten miles from his home to Norwich, Connecticut. When he reached his destination he was greeted with some astonishment by an acquaintance. "You walked all the way!" exclaimed the latter. "How did you get along?"

"Fine," said the old gentleman; "that is, until I came to that sign out there, 'Slow down to fifteen miles an hour'—that kept me back some."

The High Cost of Living

Eighty-eight million gallons of whisky were made in the United States last year. Who drank it all?

Fifteen billion cigarettas were manufactured in the United States last year. Who smoked them all?

Thirty-two million pounds of snuff were manufactured in the United States last year. Who did all the sneezing?

Two hundred and twenty million pounds of smoking tobacco were made in the United States last year. Who had all the pipe dreams?

Eight and a half billion of cigars were made in the United States last year. Who made all the smoke?

Half a billion packages of chewing gum were manufactured last year in the United States. Who worked their jaws?

Twenty thousand moving picture theaters paid \$25,000,000 for films last year and 11,000,000 persons saw the moving pictures. Where did they get all the dimes and nickels?

Ten billion copies of newspapers were printed in this country last year. Who took time to read them?

One hundred and seventy thousand and clergymen preached in 220,000 churches last year, and the congregations of all denominations numbered 40,000,000. Who went to church?

It is interesting to know what is going on in this country—the things that people are doing and who are doing them—and why.—Exchange.

Feel Well, Thank You

Ideas Concerning Health Rapidly Changing.

"I don't believe in telling a lie, not even a white lie, as a usual thing," said a good natured man the other day, "but when you can make a man take a new lease on life by telling him he looks well and young when he's beginning to feel old and diseased; and by telling a fellow he'll yet make good when he is down and out, and by telling yourself that you have not an ache nor a pain and that you are as youthful and healthful as you ever were,—then if ever," said he, "a white lie seems justifiable."

"The principal, you see, is this," he continued. "It encourages; it makes us think differently and act differently, for after all, we are only what we think we are. Thank goodness we've gotten away from that old habit of saying, 'we're poorly, thank the Lord,' and we're only common, on being asked as to our good health. I've known people to find real pleasure in recounting either personal ailments or those of the family, as if they were so many family virtues."

"Thanks to the new health movement that has put a new song into the mouth and perhaps a new feeling in the body. Now it is not only bad taste to talk of your pains and ailments, but it reflects on your integrity, your knowledge of health and sanitation, to say nothing of personal hygiene, not to keep well and fit and enjoy good health."

"We are not far from the time," said he "when disease will be considered a disgrace and the cause of illness will have to be personally accounted for. In other words, God is no longer going to be blamed for sickness when it is simply the result of our ignorance, indifference or wrong way of living."

HEALTH HINTS.

"This is the time of year," said a prominent health worker, "to begin preparing for a healthy winter. Many people dread the winter because of the pneumonia, coughs, colds and sniffles that so many people get. Measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria, consumption, coughs, cold and pneumonia would be almost as rare in winter as in summer if people wouldn't seal themselves up in their houses, pull down the windows, shut the doors and in some instances almost stuff the key hole. It is the living and sleeping in such close, stuffy air that causes much of our sickness. Live out doors more," said he. "Get back to nature and let's not make hot house mollycoddles of ourselves and we will all be healthier and stronger for it." To illustrate he pointed out that statistics show that very, very rarely is there reported a case of tuberculosis in any person who habitually sleeps with his windows open summer and winter. "Of course," he said, "warm blankets are necessary in winter, but a few blankets are cheap compared to a case of consumption."

Dr. King's New Life Pills
The best in the world.

Careless Coughing and Spitting.

Don't Spit Laws Should Be Made More Than Jokes.

The dangerous and dirty habit of careless spitting, coughing and sneezing is without doubt the most costly carelessness that civilized society indulges in. The saying, "No spit, no consumption," is literally true, and this means that the consumption that we have, with 5,000 deaths a year, would be largely avoided if this habit could be abolished.

It has been shown by careful scientific experiments that in the act of coughing, or sneezing, unless a handkerchief or other object is held in front of the nose and mouth, microscopic particles of saliva and nasal secretion are discharged into the air in which, even in a quiet room, may be carried a distance of from ten to fifty yards from the place where they were expelled. Many of these droplets can be seen if one will cough or sneeze in front of a mirror or windowpane. Most of them, however, are too small to be visible to the naked eye. One can now readily understand how very impolite it is to cough or sneeze without holding a handkerchief in front of his face, for such a person literally spits on objects and people, perhaps on food, within a distance of from ten to fifty yards about him.

The germs of tuberculosis, diphtheria and perhaps grip, colds pneumonia, whooping cough, measles and scarlet fever, are conveyed through expectoration. Many perfectly healthy people not suffering from the disease carry the germs of pneumonia and diphtheria and other contagious diseases in their mouths and throats. It becomes necessary that not only recognizably sick people shall desist from careless spitting, but that the apparently well, who may be "germ carriers," should also be careful in expectorating.

Towns and cities should make their anti-spitting ordinances more than jokes. As a matter of fact they should not pass such an ordinance until they are ready to enforce it. From a health point of view anti-spitting ordinances are not to be lightly regarded. They should be serious laws and the violation of them should be made more than a joke.

For Health Schools

Health work in schools will be taken up this fall in a much more thorough and extensive manner in North Carolina than ever before. Physicians specially trained for such work will soon begin medical inspection in Alamance, Northampton and Edgecombe counties. These physicians will spend one day with each school. They will do much more than merely make a careful examination of the physical welfare of each child. They will give health talks and conduct a health day program to be concluded in the evening with an illustrated lecture on general health and sanitation to which the school and entire community will be invited.