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FACTS AND FIGURES IN SUPPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER PLAN OF GOVERNMENT FOR CITY

MANAGER JUSTICE SUBMITS FIGURES SHOWING THAT MODERN METHOD IS MORE EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL THAN ANTIQUATED FORM OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Hendersonville changed its methods of doing business two years ago by appointing a business manager to co-operate with the other officers in conducting the affairs of this growing city.

Hendersonville was first or among the first of the municipalities of North Carolina to experiment with this plan of government. During the past few weeks some of the larger cities refused by election to adopt the method, believing that it was a failure, and in the light of these facts first-hand information as to its success in Hendersonville is interesting.

Knowing that Business Manager George W. Justice was in closer touch than any other person with the affairs of the city and the merits or demerits of the present plan of looking after its interests, the Democrat requested him to furnish some facts and figures as to what had been done during the past two years by the present administration.

The statement, which is a most interesting one and one in which the taxpayers of Hendersonville should be interested, follows, comment thereon being found in the editorial columns:

Statement of Manager Justice.

As general information to the public I herewith submit some figures taken from the auditor's report of the city of Hendersonville for the year ending June 30, 1913, and May 31st, 1914. These figures are presented for comparison as an aid in determining whether the present business manager plan of conducting the affairs of the city offers any advantage over the old system replaced.

Receipts for ordinary purposes in 1913.....\$24,774.61
Receipts for ordinary purposes in 1914..... 28,128.90
Receipts for 1914 in excess of those in 1913..... 3,354.29
Expenses for ordinary purposes in 1913..... 24,757.28
Expenses for ordinary purposes in 1914..... 25,859.52
Expenses for 1914 in excess of 1913..... 1,102.24
Net gain in favor of 1914..... 2,252.65

The most interesting item is found in comparison of the receipts of the city water department.
Receipts for water rentals for 1913.....\$ 3,648.05
Receipts for water rentals including taps for 1914..... 5,949.00
Total receipts 1914 in excess of 1913..... 2,300.95

During the early summer of 1914 the city installed an additional water supply at a cost of \$1,300.00 still leaving a gain of \$1,000.00 over the 1913 account.

A comparison of the method of the present administration with that of former years is interesting when you consider that the office of city business manager takes over some one half dozen other duties performed by as many individuals. Under the present

method the office of the business manager takes over the following positions:

Manager Fills Many Jobs.
The city tax collector, salary of \$1,500; street overseer, salary of \$660.00; chairman of street committee \$75.00 (now receives \$25.00); chairman of the water works department \$75.00 (now receives \$25.00); the city engineer has been costing the city approximately \$500.00, making a total of the above mentioned officers \$2700.00 per year.

Saves About \$600 in Salaries.
The salary of business manager and city clerk cost the city during the year 1914 \$2,100.00. Make your own deductions; draw your own conclusions; here are the figures:

Some Things Accomplished.
It is not amiss just here to mention a few things which have claimed the attention of the present administration over the ordinary routine work of the city affairs.

In the early summer of 1913 the construction of the Spartanburg, or locally known as the Barker road, was completed. The building of this road required an entire re-location, filling over 1,000 feet of mud creek swamp, building two new bridges with concrete abutments, clearing the right of way through the woods for over one half mile at a total cost of \$3,100.00, \$1,400.00 of which, however, was received from outside sources, the city paying out only one third of the cost of the road, yet every foot of the road is in the city limits.

Early in the same year the administration installed an additional water supply, without which our city would have been short of water in the midst of the summer season, a situation which needs no comment. This water was taken from the North side of Jump Off mountain, conducted by gravity through terra-cotta pipe for 6,600 feet to an intake which was installed in the year of 1904. This supply however is only temporary and taken together with our total supply is totally inadequate for the needs of our rapidly growing town. However the council is wide awake to the city's needs and is working to that end.

Another item of especial interest to the public is the recent development and attention given to Oak Dale cemetery, which was sadly neglected for years. The city purchased an additional four acres adjoining the old cemetery on the west and within the last year the same has been cleared, removing the trees and stumps with the exception of an occasional shade tree. The same has been surveyed and lotted up, giving the city an additional 320 choice lots for burial purposes.

The new part of the cemetery was developed in connection with the old

(Continued on Editorial Page.)

If You Hope to Save Your Baby's Life Kill the Death Dealing Fly



WHAT TO DO TO GET RID OF FLIES

(By City Health Officer, Dr. J. Frank Crawford.)

- Screen your windows and doors. Do it early and keep them up until snow falls.
- Screen all food, especially milk. Do not eat food that has been in contact with flies.
- Screen the baby's bed and keep flies away from the baby's bottle and the baby's food.
- Keep flies away from the sick, especially those ill with typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and tuberculosis.
- Screen the patient's bed and kill every fly that enters the room.
- Disinfect and dispose of all discharges.
- Catch the flies as fast as they appear. Use liquid poisons, fly paper, traps and SWAT those that you can't catch.
- Two teaspoonfuls of formaldehyde in a pint of milk and water (equal parts) and sweeten with sugar. This is a good fly poison, keep out of reach of children.
- Eliminate the Breeding Places of Flies.
- Flies breed in filth. Allow no filth or decaying matter of any kind to accumulate on YOUR premises.
- Sprinkle disinfectants over garbage and contents of privy vaults.
- Keep garbage receptacles tightly covered.
- Keep the ground around garbage receptacles clean.
- Sprinkle once a day all manure and animal bedding with powdered borax.
- Manure Must be Removed Every Seven Days at Least.
- Clean cuspidors every day. Keep a little carbolic acid and water in them all the time.
- No Dirt, No Flies.

Flies are the most dangerous insects known to man, they are the filthiest of all insects, they are born in filth, live on filth and carry filth around with them. They are no respecter of man; if you keep your place in a filthy condition. They come to your kitchen and dining room fresh from the privy vault, garbage can, cuspidors, and manure pile. They do not clean their feet before lighting on the baby's bottle or on the butter which you are about to eat. They like to wallow in the sputum from tuberculosis and they also like to crawl over and eat nice sweet things you have fixed for baby. They like to feast on the excreta from typhoid patients and then come to your sleeping child and wipe their feet on his lips.

Protect yourself and your children by keeping your place clean.

A fly will lay about 120 eggs, which will hatch in about ten hours, producing maggots; these maggots grow about four or five days, reaching the pupa; then in about four days more we have a new crop of flies.

Swat the Murderous Fly; He Is Mankind's Arch Enemy

PSHAW! you will say. Flies! How absurd! Harmless insects of no particular importance! Now, if it should be wolves or great rats, even—

Would it astonish you, would it shock you, to be told that thousands of children are slain by flies each year? Would you be surprised to learn that in one city of the United States over 7,000 persons lost their lives from intestinal diseases believed by certain scientists to be traceable to the "harmless insect" that is now buzzing on your windowpanes or against your screen door? Suppose it were solemnly stated by scientists of international repute that anterior poliomyelitis, or infant paralysis, of which one hospital in New York alone received and treated hundreds of cases in one recent summer, can be carried by one of the kinds of flies you pass by as of "no particular importance." What would you say then? And it is true, every word of it. Walk into your kitchen and observe the number of flies there. Are there a hundred, a thousand? You had better find a conflagration as you open the door, for its possibilities of disaster are not much greater, says Dr. Pease in Good Housekeeping.

Don't Regard the Fly Lightly; His Touch Is Death

YOU have been harboring a potential murderer in your home. You have been exposing yourself, your children, your entire family, in fact, and the visitors who come to an assassin nearly as successful as a poisoner as Lucrezia Borgia was, and he's there today. Even while you read these lines he may be at work. Glance up from the page to where your baby crawls in the sun-bath or slumbers in his crib. Is there a buzzing fly upon his chubby cheek or hovering above his ruddy parted lips? Destroy it and less not a moment in the doing, says Dr. Herbert D. Pease in Good Housekeeping.

During countless ages the fly has been tolerated, smiled at, brushed away gently or slapped at violently, according to the temper of his victim. He has been sung in jingles by minor poets who might have been better employed, acclaimed as a comedian for the amusement of infants, used as a vehicle for the paragon's shafts of wit, even eulogized by pseudo-scientists as a benefactor of the human race without which we were doomed to extinction. And all during the years he has been industriously at work killing us right and left.

Various Methods Of Killing the Noxious Fly

INSECT powder burnt in a house stupefies flies until they may be swept up and destroyed, states the report issued by the health board of a southern state. Twenty drops of carbolic acid put on a hot shovel or other hot iron create a vapor that kills flies, making a simple and effective remedy.

Another remedy which for all purposes probably has no equal is a solution of a teaspoonful of formaldehyde and sweetened water in an open dish. This mixture should not be placed within the reach of children. Sticky fly paper, fly traps and wire paddles, or swatters, help to lessen the number of the pests.

The swatter is expected to play a big part in the warfare on the insects this summer, as it is endorsed by all the municipal health boards which have considered the problem of how to eliminate the disease spreaders.

WHY FARMERS SHOULD JOIN CITY'S COMMERCIAL CLUB.

County and Town Prosper Together or Suffer Apart; Successful Farming Means Co-Operation With City.

Fayetteville has what is commonly termed "a live" Chamber of Commerce, and the latest idea of this organization for broadening its field of usefulness is to open its membership roll to farmers of the surrounding county and to invite them in. Some time ago it made farmers eligible and has a number of rural members, but it wants an increase in this class. In an article in The Fayetteville Observer a call is made for 174 "good men and true, to send in their applications by rural carrier. The reason for wanting this particular number at this particular time, is that it would round out the membership to a total 500." Asking and answering the question as to just why the gentlemen who live in the country should accommodate the Chamber of Commerce, The Observer says for exactly the same reason that the 326 have already joined—because they can help themselves and others by so doing. The modern farmer is just as much a business man as anybody else. He buys his supplies, sells his crop and banks his money in town. All the currents of business affect his welfare. It is as much a part of successful farming to look after the markets for supplies, crops and money as to see to the sowing and reaping. The country gentleman is simply standing in his own light when he lets his market town shift for itself.

"It would take quite a remarkable man to tell the exact difference between town and country anyway," says The Observer. "Some of Fayetteville's leading business men live outside the city limits, and that is so of nearly every other town. When Henderson's charter was drawn the limits were set just 1,600 feet in every direction from a stake in the middle of the town. The clerk that copied that bill wrote it 1,600 miles, and every farmer in Cumberland county lived in the town of Henderson without knowing it."

It is true, as The Observer says, that town and county make one community that may prosper together or suffer apart. The choice is up to all inhabitants. The measure of prosperity depends on the measure of co-operation. It is a wonder the Fayetteville idea had not been born earlier and had a wider spread. The commercial organizations that may have been overlooking the farmer as a desirable factor in the increase of membership have had their eyes shut all this time to a most profitable occupation.—Charlotte Observer.

BORAX A FLY PREVENTIVE.

A Pound Per Horse Per Week Prevents Fly Breeding—Cleanliness Also a Good Thing.

(Bulletin by the North Carolina State Board of Health.)

Each spring when the anti-fly campaigns start up the State Board of Health is repeatedly called on to recommend some chemical treatment that will destroy fly larvae in manure. To find that chemical which will destroy the fly economically and at the same time preserve the fertilizing value of the manure appears to be a somewhat baffling question to scientists but one day they are hopeful of solving. The fact through a long process of experimentation with different chemicals, the United States Department of Agriculture believes that it has found what may be relied on as an economical, practical and fairly effective larvicide. It is ordinary borax.

The Bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture speaking of the favorable results obtained by the use of borax says: "It possesses a marked larvicidal action and appears to exert no permanent injury on the fertilizing value of the manure."

The Bulletin reckons the cost of borax treatment, using ordinary commercial borax costing 5 to 6 cents per pound, to be one cent per horse per day, and recommends about a pound of borax to every 15 cubic feet or 12 bushels of manure immediately after its removal from the stable, or in other words, about a pound per horse per week. It further advises the sprinkling of the borax through any fine sieve over the manure especially around the outer edges if placed in a pile and that the whole be sprinkled with three or five gallons of water.

While the State Board of Health would not for a moment frown on the use of borax where borax is necessary, or where for some reason prompt removal of manure seems out of the question, but attention should be called to the danger of trying to use some larvicide to the neglect of ordinary cleanliness. In other words, beware of perfume where a bath is needed.

Where practical manure should be placed in a tight, tongued groove box so that the larvae cannot work their way down or out through the cracks and so that female flies cannot deposit more eggs in the manure. Such a box should be cleaned out thoroughly not less than once every five days, or better still twice a week.

A Merchandise Gamble

You know the men who are in business in this community. You have known them for a number of years. You know them as being honorable and upright in every dealing you have had with them.

Knowing them in this way, are you willing to go to their stores and pay to them money for merchandise of which they can show you only a picture, and for which you must wait from one week to a month after they have received your money?

Of course you are not.

But you are doing that very same thing with people you do not know when you send your money to the mail-order houses of the cities. You have only a picture or a brief description of an article from which to determine its value. After you have sent your money you must trust to the intelligence of a poorly paid boy or girl to send you in return the merchandise you want.

The people of this community who persist in dealing with the mail-order houses are doing both themselves and this town an injustice.

Merchants Association of Hendersonville