

# French Broad Hustler

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HENDERSONVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28 1918

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## CITY SCHOOLS CLOSE UNTIL DECEMBER 30th.

In view of the fact that the Health Board has closed churches and schools in the county for another period of two weeks with a high probability that the time will be extended even again, the Board of Trustees of the City Schools, in session Friday evening, November 22, decided not to re-open the schools again until December 30, which date is Monday following Christmas week.

Of course we all-board members, faculty, parents, and pupils, regret that the school year has been so broken into, but the situation has come upon us unsolicited by ourselves and no one is to blame. We are only in the class with many other cities, towns, and communities, with this exception, however, namely that the epidemic of the malady in our town has thus far been milder than in many other localities, and we should appreciate this and be thankful.

Certainly the school work has been seriously broken into, as well as almost every other kind of business, and all of us are concerned and interested to know just how the readjustments will be made. The plan for making up the time and for the promotions next Spring has not been fully worked out yet, but suffice it to say at this time, the year will not be lost to the pupils, and some practical scheme for making up the work will be mapped out later and submitted. Some cities expect to make up by lengthening the school day, others will have school on Saturdays, and still others that have been closed will run late into the summer. Hendersonville's plan, however, will be adjusted to Hendersonville's conditions, and when the plan is worked out, all concerned, teachers, parents, and pupils, will co-operate to make the year, though operated under disadvantages and discouragements, count for the greatest possible good to all.

GEO. W. BRADSHAW,  
Superintendent.

## GOOD READING MATTER.

With the coming of the long winter evenings, there comes also a golden opportunity for reading and study that no farm family should let pass. As a means of mind improvement and development, as a broadener of outlook and sympathies, to widen the horizon to include in our ken all the world and the people thereof, and, finally, as a source of wholesome entertainment, reading matter of the right kind is of almost inestimable value.

It is especially important in the training of the child that it early acquire the habit of reading. That this habit may be acquired, it is essential that reading matter of the right kind be always available. Illustrated children's story books and one or two high class illustrated children's magazines in easy reach of the growing child will stimulate a taste and love for reading such as may be acquired in no other way. It is the duty of the parents in every farm family to see that these are supplied.

Then for the older members of the family there will come, first of all, of course, such reading matter as will help most in making their work more efficient and effective—books and bulletins and papers about farming for the father and the older boys, books, bulletins and papers about health, housekeeping and home-making for the mother and the older girls. Then after these should come the weekly and daily newspaper, some of the best magazines, and as many good books as fit the family and purse. This matter of an ample supply of good reading material for all the family should be attended to now. In the first place, write the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a list of all the farm bulletins available for free distribution, and then check off and write for those that you and your family need. Ask the Department also to send you the free monthly list of publications, from which you may select each month any new bulletins or other publications that will help you in your business. Also write your state agricultural college and state department of agriculture for similar lists and ask for those you need. Then subscribe for three or four of the best farm papers you know, your county paper, one good daily, and a few of the best magazines.

This question of more and better reading matter for the farm home is of the highest importance. If you value your own efficiency, if you hope to have your children develop into educated, trained men and women, don't neglect it.—Progressive Farmer.

## WOMEN ARE LIEUTENANTS

Three American women physicians have been made first lieutenants in the French army and awarded the Croix de Guerre for American Red Cross work done in a French hospital at the Chateau d'Ognon, near Senlis.

They are Dr. Caroline Finley, of New York, Dr. Anna Sholly, of New York, and Dr. Lee Edward. These are the first commissions which the French government has given to American women doctors.

## INFLUENZA DEATH TOLL IN THIS STATE APPALLING.

During Month of October More than Five Thousand Deaths Occurred in the State from Influenza and Influenza-Pneumonia.

(State Board of Health.)  
Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 24.—During the month of October the epidemic of influenza levied a death toll in North Carolina in excess of even the highest estimates that were made while the epidemic was at its height. More than five thousand people in the State during October died from either influenza or influenza-pneumonia.

Gaston and Forsyth counties, according to the figures at hand, suffered the heaviest losses, each having a total of 210 deaths. Wake was a close second, with a total of 203, with New Hanover third, its total being 164. Only one county in the state, Alleghany, reported no deaths from the epidemic during October. Two counties, Alexander and Clay, each reported one death. Among the other counties of the State the deaths are very evenly distributed according to population, showing that the entire State was affected by the epidemic, all sections suffering alike in the death toll levied. Henderson county is credited with 14 deaths.

The crest of the epidemic was apparently reached during the fourth week of October, reports of cases and deaths both showing a decided falling off during the last few days of that month and the beginning of November. As a result the restrictive measures which were taken by nearly every community in the State to prevent the spread of the disease began to be repealed during the second week of the present month. New outbreaks of the epidemic have resulted in many different sections of the State, in some instances to such an extent that all possible restrictive measures had to be resorted to again. The general celebration held in practically every community of the State on "Victory Monday" brought crowds together, and rendered futile even those precautionary measures that were still in force.

In all probability influenza, and the resultant pneumonia, will continue to be prevalent in the State throughout the winter. The problem of prevention is one that lies in the hands of the individual for solution. Influenza is a crowd disease. It is spread by "spit swapping", through the means of the ununzipped cough and sneeze, or the use of drinking cups, eating utensils, or towels that have been used by an infected person. The prevention of the disease depends upon each individual avoiding crowds where infection is so easy, and refusing to use the things that some one else has used. Quarantine measures are not considered practicable. The responsibility for preventing the spread of the disease rests upon the individual directly.

Ben Williams was not sent aboard ship as was expected, but was put into the Colonna Marine Railway.

Leland Geiger and family have returned from Georgia where a month was spent with relatives and friends.

P. J. Jarman has returned to Greensboro, Md., after a stay of some time with Mrs. E. L. Osteen. Mr. Jarman comes here often.

Mrs. F. W. Stanley and three children, who have been with Mrs. E. L. Osteen for two months, motored to their home at Lakeland, Fla., recently. They have been regular visitors to Hendersonville for ten years.

## TRAINING AND USING THE MEN MAIMED IN BATTLE.

The Red Cross institute for crippled and disabled soldiers strives not only to train men for suitable work after they are disabled in battle, but it also seeks to find the work for which they are trained. The manufacturers of paper boxes are co-operating with the institute in an effort to supply the needed work for the disabled men. This industry is a large employer of unskilled labor; the machinery used is so simple and easy to operate, and, in fact, none of the work is impossible for a man with one artificial leg, and as much of the work is seated work, even the loss of both legs would not disqualify a man. Legless men will prove especially valuable in the hand work of these factories where fancy candy and cigarette boxes are made, many of these being decorated with laid on gold leaf; this work requires deft fingers and intelligent care to conserve the expensive material.

Delicacy of touch is one of the traits that disabled men seem to develop, as is shown by the work of a young man who was placed by the institute in a factory making gyroscopes, which are used to stabilize aeroplanes. This work requires the deftest manipulation and in the case of this man referred to this characteristic was so highly developed as to command for him a salary of seventy-five dollars a week at piece work.

Other work for men with but one leg can be found in the making of artificial limbs, in oxy-acetylene welding, mechanical drafting, printing, motion picture operating and productive jewelry; while men with double leg amputations find opportunities in map-making work, such as automatic box chinking, covering, cutting, stripping, labelling, printing and staying machines.

While the opportunities are necessarily less for one armed man, still there are many automatic machines for box making, labelling and cording which these men are taught to operate and to operate well. No cripple in these days need despair of a livelihood, for the Red Cross rehabilitation work is worth while for these men.

## THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

(By Governor T. W. Bickett.)

There has always been danger that our annual Thanksgiving Day might become a mere formality observed at the behest of the State.

But this year our hearts foreran all proclamations, and the grace of gratitude attunes our souls for the universal anthem of praise on Thanksgiving Day.

We are grateful that we did not go to war in anger or in haste; but soberly, reverently, in the fear of God, and in love of humanity.

We are grateful that our people were given eyes to see a righteous cause, and ears to hear a holy call to arms.

We are grateful for the miracle wrought in the transportation of our soldiers through perilous seas and in their delivery on the battle front in time to save the civilization of the world.

We are grateful that these soldiers, fresh from civil life, fought with the heroism and fortitude of seasoned veterans, and won for themselves and their country the love and admiration of all mankind.

We are grateful that at the council table on the field of battle American officers and men exemplified the ideals of a Christian civilization.

We are grateful that a righteous peace has come to all the war-weary peoples of the earth.

We are grateful that it is the inflexible purpose of the victors to dethrone the gun and make the Christianized conscience of mankind the supreme arbiter of the destiny of nations.

We are grateful for Woodrow Wilson—that God brought him "to the kingdom for such a time as this"—and through him has made America the hope of all peoples who seek blessings of liberty under laws of freedom.

Therefore, I, Thomas Walter Bickett, Governor of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 28th, 1918, a day of public Thanksgiving. On that day let us go up to the House of the Lord and lift up our hearts in a service of prayer and praise.

"A noble army; men and boys,  
The matron and the maid,  
Around the Saviour's throne rejoice,  
In robes of light arrayed.

They climbed the steep ascent of heaven,  
Through peril, toil and pain,  
O God, to us may grace be given,  
To follow in their train."

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 18th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the one hundred and forty-third year of our American independence.

## THE HUMAN SIDE OF ROYALTY.

King George of England together with Queen Mary and the Princess Mary, pay regular visits to the hospital wards in England and the King seems always to be particularly interested in the young American soldiers there. He does not visit the wards as a ruling monarch of one of the greatest countries in the world, but as a man full of human sympathy and interest for his fellow men. The Queen and the Princess, also show kindly concern and intelligent interest in the hospital and all it provides for the men who are wounded.

In a recent visit of King George to the "big military hospital" at Dartmouth he stopped at a number of American beds and asked kindly questions of each occupant; telling one boy who had lost his leg of the success he had seen with artificial limbs, asking another how he managed to receive an American newspaper of a comparatively recent date, and expressing his gratification on being told that it was sent by the Red Cross and had been read by no less than thirty American soldiers.

At the conclusion of the visit the King paused and said collectively to the ward, "Remember boys, if there is anything we can do for you at any time we just want to know it." This seems, indeed, the real human touch and coming from royalty it appeals to even the most democratic mind and meets a response in even the democratic hearts of our soldiers overseas.

## WAR SAVINGS PLEDGES DUE.

"Don't get angry when you receive three little post cards, each of which is to remind you of your War Savings pledge," says the bulletin from the State War Savings Headquarters. "These cards are not sent as 'open duns,' but to inform the person to whom addressed, first, that his pledge card is an outstanding obligation to the Government until it is redeemed, and second, how he may regain his card after having purchased his stamps.

"Read all three of the cards carefully," advises the bulletin, "and you will know exactly what to do. If you have bought the number of Stamps for which you subscribed, take them to the agency or post office designated on the card sent you by your county chairman, and then get your pledge cards marked or stamped 'Redeemed in full.' Remember that your pledge card is an outstanding obligation to the Government until redeemed by you.

"The sending of three cards to each individual has been found necessary, first, to get the pledges redeemed; second, to keep the records straight; and third because people expect and wait to be reminded of the pledges they have made. Again, the importance of the work demanded that more than usual efforts be made that more than usual results be obtained."

## SOMETHING OF AMERICA'S PART IN EUROPEAN WAR.

American Headquarters in France, Nov. 19.—The extent of America's military effort in France at the time the armistice was declared is shown by statistics which the Associated Press front page has permitted to make public. While the stupendous figures are in themselves amazing, they show only a part of the great effort made in war preparations.

On the morning of Nov. 11, the United States had in France 78,391 officers and 1,881,376 men, a total of almost 2,000,000. As has already been announced there were 750,000 combat troops in the Argonne forest. This number does not include the American units engaged in other parts of the front. Man power, alone, however, was only one factor in the preparations for American participation in the war. Behind it lay vast machinery which was required in operations. Railways and motor roads were constructed and across the sea were brought locomotives, cars, rails and motor transport of every kind. Behind this again was the requisite food, clothing and general supplies for the men, as well as dockage and warehouse construction.

The American army has brought over to France and has in operation 967 standard gauge locomotives and 13,174 standard gauge freight cars of American manufacture. In addition it has in service 350 locomotives and 973 cars of foreign origin. Eight hundred and forty-three miles of standard gauge railway were constructed, 500 miles of it since June 1. In addition there was built, 115 miles of light railways and 140 miles of German light railways were repaired and put in operation. Two hundred and twenty-five miles of French railway were operated by the Americans.

These figures represent a fairly good-sized American railway company, but railways represent only a fraction of the transport effort. Modern warfare is motor warfare and it is virtually impossible to present in figures this phase of the work of the American army. In building new roads, in keeping French roads repaired, and in constructing bridges, American engineers worked day and night. To do this work the American expeditionary forces had in operation on November 11 more than 53,000 motor vehicles.

Even at the present stage of the armistice, which may precede peace, it is not permissible to hint at the vast stores of munitions and armament brought over and held in readiness. It is impossible to give approximate figures showing what has been accomplished in the accumulation of food supplies.

In army terms one ration represents the quantity of each article each man is entitled to daily. It is interesting to note the supply of some of the principal ration components on hand today. For instance, the Americans have 390,000,000 rations of beans alone; 183,000,000 rations of flour and flour substitutes; 267,000,000 rations of milk; 161,000,000 rations of butter or substitutes; 143,000,000 rations of sugar; 98,000,000 rations of meat; 57,000,000 rations of coffee and 113,000,000 rations of rice, hominy and other foods.

Army authorities point out that these vast necessary supplies for the army represents food economies on the part of the people at home. Without such economies the work would have been virtually impossible, nor would the Americans have been able to promise certain of the allies great assistance in meeting their requirements during the winter. The correspondent is informed that the American army had been engaged to give the French two million pounds of meat, 5,500,000 pounds of beans, and rice, flour and milk in proportion. To the British, 3,000,000 pounds of meat were promised, while the Belgians were assured they would receive 4,500,000 pounds of rations of all kinds.

It is difficult to describe in exact figures what the American expeditionary forces have done in construction and improvement of dockage and warehouses since the first troops landed. Ten steamer berths have been built at Bordeaux having a total length of 4,100 feet. At Montoir, near St. Nazaire, eight berths are under construction with a total length of over 3,200 feet. These, however, do not indicate the magnitude of the effort of the engineer corps.

In this phase of improvement to French ports great labor has been expended in dredging operations, repairing French docks and increasing railway terminal facilities. Warehouses having an aggregate floor area of almost 23,000,000 square feet have been constructed. This development of French ports increased facilities to such an extent that even if the Germans captured Calais and other channel ports, as they had planned, the allies' loss would have been strategically unimportant.

## INFLUENZA INCREASES IN HENDERSONVILLE.

Hendersonville, which was touched slightly with influenza while other sections were in the throes of an epidemic, has developed far more cases than it had in the early stages of the disease.

Several families are ill with influenza. The majority of the cases appear to be light. The hospital, to which many patients are resorting for the best of attention, is understood to have received about all the cases its capacity will accommodate.

The public does not seem to be alarmed and business is going on as usual, but there are no public gatherings.

## LIEUT. HUBERT SMITH DIES OF WOUNDS IN FRANCE; ONE OF CITY'S BRIGHTEST BOYS

Lieut. Hubert Smith was killed in service in France on Nov. 9.

This was the disheartening news, though unofficial, which reached his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith, of Hendersonville, on Tuesday.

The news came indirectly but is generally accepted as true.

A South Carolina lady friend of Lieut. Smith received a cablegram from their mutual friend in France to the effect that Lieut. Smith was killed on the 9th. This message was conveyed to the father of the deceased, who had not received the sad news of his son's death.

Lieut. Smith was the youngest son of his parents. He was among the first to get his commission from Ft. Oglethorpe. He left Chapel Hill, where he had finished the collegiate course and was taking a legal course, to enter the training camp. He received the commission of second lieutenant and was soon seeing service at Camp Jackson. By reason of his brilliancy and indefatigable effort he soon merited the recognition of higher officers and as a result was entrusted with greater duties. He left for France during the past summer and his official career there was excellent, resulting in his receiving the commission of first lieutenant and being placed in charge of more responsible duties.

Hubert, as he is familiarly known, was young as years go, being about 23 years old. He was an unusually bright boy. He was a good mixer and very agreeable and his ambition and enthusiasm knew no bounds. He was popular at home and in college as well as in camp and his death removes one of Hendersonville's most promising young men and brings sadness to his many friends.

## BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL DRIVE IS GOING WELL.

(By Dr. E. E. Bomar.)

From all over the state comes encouraging news as to the progress of the campaign for the Three Baptist Colleges and fourteen high schools. On account of the "Flu" it may be necessary to extend the time a few weeks, from Dec. 1 to 15, approximately. It was originally planned to complete the canvass by the time of the meeting of the State Convention in Greensboro, Dec. 2, but that meeting has been postponed to a date not yet announced.

North Carolinians in New York and Virginia have sent contributions; the pupils of Meredith and other colleges have contributed thousands of dollars. In spite of all hindrance the work progresses.

In this county the progress is notable. Green River church has nearly one-half of its apportionment. Mills River will meet the apportionment in full. East Hendersonville, while not yet canvassed, has guaranteed its full apportionment of \$1,000. The First Church has almost half of its apportionment of \$5,000 subscribed before any canvass, apart from the work of the pastor and Chairman J. F. Justice. It is confidently believed that the whole amount for Henderson County, \$14,000 will be subscribed in a few weeks.

## J. R. JOHNSON KILLED OCT. 8.

Dr. L. L. Johnson has received official information of the death of his son, James R. Johnson, in France, on Oct. 8.

The Hustler announced the death of Mr. Johnson, though unofficially, two weeks ago.

## WAR WORKERS URGED TO MAKE FINAL REPORT.

Canvassers for the United War Work have reported collections and subscriptions to the amount of \$4,732.20.

Several workers have made no report and it is expected that their work will amount to \$500 or \$1,000.

I would urge upon workers the importance of making their reports promptly in order that a final detailed report of the work may be made and disposed of. Kindly give this attention immediately.

JOHN T. WILKINS,  
Chairman of Henderson County

## MR. WOOD SELLS HOME.

J. E. Wood has sold his six-room house on Fifth avenue, which he purchased about a year ago to Mrs. R. M. Oates, and Mr. Wood and family are now stopping with Mrs. Russ.

## MISS LILA CUNNINGHAM DIED MONDAY AFTERNOON

Miss Lila Cunningham, aged 18 years, died at her home in Hendersonville Monday afternoon at 5:30 from pneumonia which developed from influenza, with which she was attacked on last Wednesday night.

Interment was made at Patty's chapel, near Fletcher, the family burying ground, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. A. I. Justice and Dr. E. E. Bomar.

In addition to her mother, with whom she lived, the deceased is survived by two brothers, three half brothers and three sisters.

Miss Cunningham had been clerking with the 5, 10 and 25 cent store for about four years and her services were of such satisfactory character that she was placed in management of the store. Miss Cunningham had a very sweet disposition, was kind and accommodating and her unflinching courtesy always impressed those who came in contact with her, socially or in a business way. She was affiliated with the First Baptist church of Hendersonville.

## SIMPSON BISHOP OF HORSE SHOE DIES IN THE SERVICE

The casualty list of those who had died in the service of their country contained the name of Simpson S. Bishop, of Horse Shoe, on Monday.

Simpson is listed among those who died of disease. He was drafted into the service last spring. He was about 27 years old. He is the son of W. D. Bishop, who lives within about half a mile of Horse Shoe.

On leaving Hendersonville last spring the deceased went to Camp Jackson and was soon transferred to overseas. His father recently received a cablegram telling of his son's illness with pneumonia, from which he never recovered.

The gold star in memory of Mr. Bishop, which was placed on the Horse Shoe community service flag of 27 stars Tuesday, is the only one showing a death among the 27 boys in the service of their country.

Mr. Bishop was a member of the Baptist church of Horse Shoe. He was in the estimation of his neighbors a model young man. He is survived by the father and two brothers, Bonny and Collie, and a sister, Miss Rosa Bishop.

## REV. MR. MOORES RETURNED; OTHER METHODIST MINISTERS.

Friends of Rev. M. F. Moores, pastor of the Hendersonville Methodist church, will be pleased to learn that he has been returned to Hendersonville for his second year.

Rev. C. F. Goode will have work with the Mills River church.

Dr. Dan Atkin, who has been associated with the Chestnut Street Methodist church in Asheville for several years, has been transferred to Flat Rock and Fletcher.

Dr. R. G. Tuttle, presiding elder of the Asheville conference last year, is transferred to Thomasville station, and Dr. W. H. Willis is named as presiding elder of the district.

## MCIVER BOSTIC DEAD.

McIver Bostic, son of Mrs. E. L. Bostic, died at his home in Asheville, Tuesday Nov. 19. His body was taken to Savannah, Ga., for interment. McIver was 14 years old and had been sick for several years. Mrs. Bostic took him abroad for treatment before they came to Hendersonville to live. He is survived by his mother and a brother, who is in Atlanta in college.

## REV. MR. BROWNING

A feature of last Friday night's session of the Methodist conference at Charlotte, according to news dispatches, was an address by Rev. Raymond Browning, one of the general evangelists of the church, on the place of the Epworth League in the church.

## MCADOO RESIGNS

Washington, Nov. 22.—William Gibbs McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, director-general of the railroads, and often discussed as one of the presidential possibilities of 1920, has resigned his offices to return to private business.

President Wilson has accepted his resignation. Mr. McAdoo will give up the treasury portfolio as soon as a successor has been selected. He wished to lay down his work as director-general of railroads by January 1, but will remain if the president has not then chosen a successor.

Upon the new secretary of the treasury, whoever he may be, will devolve the task of financing the nation through the transition period of war to peace, which probably will include two more Liberty loans and possibly also a further revision of the system of war taxation.

Letters by President Wilson and Mr. McAdoo made public today with the announcement for the resignation, give Mr. McAdoo's reasons for leaving the cabinet solely as a necessity for replenishing his personal fortune and express the president's deep regret at losing his son-in-law from his official family.