

A VERY GRAVE EMERGENCY

In view of the increasing acuteness of the food problem, and the desperate importance of finding some means to relieve the situation, the local Masonic lodge has issued the following statement, with the request that it be published in the local papers:

Kedron Lodge, No. 387, A. F. & A. M., urgently appeals to all of its members to use their utmost efforts, by precept and still more by example, to promote the increased production and the most careful conservation of food.

In Europe there is a terrible shortage of food caused by the depletion of man power and the diversion of the survivors from the fields to the armies. Furthermore thousands of tons of food have been destroyed by submarines. In the past three and a half years there have been millions of deaths from hunger or from diseases caused or aggravated by hunger.

The shortage of farm labor is beginning to be felt in this country and will become more acute. And, at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult to feed ourselves, we are called upon to feed half of Europe. And we must respond to the appeal. We are impelled to do so by humanity (for it is inhuman not to relieve distress), by gratitude (for our allies have for nearly four years sheltered us behind the barrier of their bleeding and mangled bodies), and by self-interest (for we need our allies to help us win the war, and they cannot fight without food).

We must feed ourselves. We must feed our soldiers in France. And we must help feed our allies. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary

1. To increase production. Practically everybody in our community can help in this.

2. To eliminate waste. In the easy prosperity which we have hitherto enjoyed, about 30 per cent of our food has been wasted. Under present conditions, waste is a sin against God and man.

3. To economize in transportation. This means to live as far as possible, on such food as can be produced in our own community, thus relieving railroad congestion.

4. To abstain as far as possible from consuming exportable food, and to use, in place thereof, such foods as cannot easily be expected. This means, among other things, to confine our consumption of meat (including poultry) to less than two pounds per week per capita, and as far as possible to abstain from wheat until the next crop comes in. The man or woman who is unwilling to undergo a little inconvenience in this hour of crisis and agony, is not worth fighting for.

Kedron Lodge calls upon all its members to take due notice of the four points above mentioned and to govern themselves accordingly. The need is urgent; and a failure to act the facts now will bring us to acute privation in the near future.

THE LIBRARY

The following books have recently been shelved at the Library:

- Fiction.
- The U. P. Trail.....Zane Grey
The Amazing Interlude.....Rinehart
The Pawns Court.....Oppenheim
Comrades.....Dillon
Wings of Youth.....Jordan
Mystery of the Downs.....Watson
Tree of Heaven.....Sinclair
When "Bear Cat" Went Dry.....Buck
Drusilla With a Million.....Cooper
The Blind Man's Eyes.....McHarg
The Fifth Wheel.....Prouty
Tom Slade on the River.....Fitzhough
Girls of Central High.....Morrison
The Outdoor Chums.....Allen
The Bobbsey Twins.....Hope
Bunny Brown and His Sister
Sue.....Hope
Outdoor Girls at Deepdale.....Hope
Tuck-me-in Stories.....Comstock
Swiss Stories and Legends.....Froelicher
- Non-Fiction.
- A Yankee in the Trenches.....Holmes
Journal from Our Legation at
Belgium.....Gibson
How to Cut Food Costs.....Cooper
Book of Corn Cookery.....Wade
How to Fly.....Collins
Aeroplane Design.....Barnwell
The Military Policy of the
United States.....Gen. Upton
Little Book of the Flag.....Tappan
The Brown Brethren.....MacGill
Young Folks Cyclopaedia of
Common Things.....Champlina
Young Folks Cyclopaedia of
Persons and Places.....Champlina
Life of Jefferson Davis.....Dodd
Life of Abraham Lincoln.....Morgan

When I Was A Little Girl
("Old Plantation Reminiscences").....Mende
Story Book of Science.....Fabre
Boys' Book of Submarines.....Collins

FASSIFERN.

The commencement exercises of Fassifern school will be as follows:
Sunday, June 2, 6 p. m.—Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. A. W. Far-nun.

Monday, June 3, 5:30 p. m.—Address and presentation of diplomas and certificates by Haywood Parker, of Asheville.

Art exhibition.
Tuesday, June 4, 8:30 p. m.—Cantata, "Pan on a Summer Day," by Paul Bliss, presented by the students of Fassifern.

Invitations will be issued to patrons and friends in Hendersonville.

The graduating exercises will be held, as usual, on the veranda. Following the presentation of diplomas and certificates by Haywood Parker, of Asheville, Dr. E. E. Bomar will present the medals offered by Rev. Ellyson Simpson, W. H. Hawkins & Son, Miss Graham, Miss Chambers and Miss Shipp. Dr. Kirk will present that offered by himself for the best work in the art department.

Following these exercises there will be an exhibition of the work done by Miss Cornelia McDowell, certificate pupil, and by the other members of the art class.

There is no limit as to space for the Monday afternoon entertainment and all interested are invited.

On account of the very limited auditorium space, it has been found necessary to issue cards for Tuesday night, which will be received at the door. All persons receiving invitations should preserve these cards for presentation, as ushers are instructed to admit only the bearers of cards. It is regretted that this is necessary, but it is not deemed safe to crowd the auditorium as it has been crowded in the past. The list of graduates and those who receive certificates is as follows:

CERTIFICATE STUDENTS.

- Music.
- Josephine MacDowell Bird.
Mary Fleming Brooks.
Ella Tew Lindsay.
- Art.
- Cornelia Caldwell MacDowell.
- Domestic Science.
- Mary Lybrook Foster.
Cornelia Caldwell MacDowell.
May Latta Moore.
Frances McLeod Parker.
Elizabeth Ames Skelding.
Lola Lamar Taylor.
- Class of Nineteen-eighteen.
- Josephine MacDowell Bird.
Neil Carson.
Margaret Verna Doty.
Susan Lane Harding.
Blanche Chadbourne King.
Ella Tew Lindsay.
Emily Fairfax MacRae.
Lucile Morris.
Jean Pirnie Robertson.
Mary Caroline Stamey.

HEALTH NOTES

A number of progressive communities of the State are awakening to the importance of a controlled milk supply as one of the essentials for the protection of the public health. The wide-awake city of Kinston is the latest to join the movement. The mayor and board of aldermen of the city have entered into an agreement with the Bureau of County Health Work of the North Carolina State Board of Health for co-operation in controlling and improving the milk supply of the city.

Milk is responsible for more sickness and deaths than perhaps all other foods combined. The diseases most commonly conveyed through milk are tuberculosis, infant diarrhea, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, and the diarrheal and dysenteric diseases of adults.

The importance of the purity of the milk supply is shown in the statistics gathered from the office of the register of deeds of Lenoir county. During 1915 there were forty-five deaths reported from the city of Kinston from this class of diseases, in 1916 there were fifty deaths, and in 1917 there were sixty-two. This means that there are from 400 to 600 cases of illness each year caused by diseases capable of being conveyed through milk in Kinston.

Under the plan of co-operation permits will be issued to milk dealers, and all dairies, farms and premises of dairymen, producers and dealers will be regularly inspected. This will be done through the County Health Department of Lenoir county, the State Board of Health agreeing to furnish a number of its associates staff for

monthly inspections, and to make the dairies according to the standard (government) dairy code. The monthly scores of the various dairies will be published each month for the benefit of the public.

For the first three months of this year there were 8,893 cases of whooping cough and measles in the State that were reported to the State Board of Health. During January and February these two diseases caused eighty-one deaths. If the number of deaths in March, reports of which are not yet available, maintain the same proportion to the number of cases as in the first two months, the total number of deaths in the State from these causes for the first quarter of the year will be about 150.

Reports show the following figures for these diseases: Deaths in January from whooping cough, 23; in February, 27; deaths in January from measles, 8; in February, 23; cases whooping cough reported in January, 969; in February, 914; in March, 1,080; cases measles in January, 1,876; in February, 1,905; in March, 2,148.

As a result of these diseases hundreds of children in the State are left with weak eyes, inflammation of the ears, and generally weakened bodies which allow other diseases, such as tuberculosis, to take hold.

These diseases are spread by mothers allowing their children to go to school and other public places when they know the child is taking a contagion. The time when the diseases spread worst is early, when a child is just beginning to develop the disease. Carelessness and ignorance both enter into the causes of the large number of cases in the State, and the large number of deaths.

For the four year period including 1914, 1916, 1915, 1917, the death rate in North Carolina from typhoid fever was 30.3. The total number occurring in the State during the four years was 2,909. Due to an energetic educational campaign that has resulted in a general improvement of sanitary conditions throughout the State, and in the immunizing of a large number through the administering of typhoid vaccine, the number of deaths occurring has been reduced each year of the period, falling from 839 in 1914 to 626 in 1917.

The death rate from this cause is still alarmingly high, and the State Board of Health is this year undertaking a State-wide campaign for the prevention of typhoid epidemics. Not more than 500 deaths in North Carolina in 1918 from typhoid is the goal set, and all the energies of the board will be centered on achieving that result.

For the four year period Ashe county leads the State with the lowest death rate from this cause, it being 7.3. Jones county is a close second with a rate of 8.3. Martin county has the misfortune to have the worst record of the one hundred counties, having a death rate of sixty-one, with Perquimans and Lee both crowding it for the place at the bottom of the list with rates of 60.2 and 59.2 respectively.

There are 42 "typhoid slacker counties" in the State. The death rate from this cause in that number of counties is above the death rate for the State as a whole. Included among these are Mecklenburg, Guilford, Forsyth, Wake and Durham, counties which contain five of the largest cities in the State. On the other hand, Buncombe and New Hanover counties, containing the large cities of Asheville and Wilmington, are each well under the State average.

In the campaign for the prevention of typhoid fever in the State this year the State Board of Health will stress three things: The installment of sanitary privies to replace the open back privy which is the favorite breeding place of flies; the destruction of the germ carriers, flies, by destroying their breeding places and screening against their entry into the homes; vaccination through local agencies in each county of as many people as can be reached during the year.

Mighty Canopus.

The largest star now known is Canopus, in the southern constellation of the Ship, invisible to us of the northern hemisphere. The luminosity of Canopus is 47,000 times that of the sun, its area 18,000 times more vast, its diameter 184 times and its volume 2,600,000 times superior to the respective measures of our solar focus. Its mass is 1,800,000 times greater. According to the interesting hypothesis of O. B. Walkley, an English astronomer, Canopus is in reality our central sun, about which our own weak primary and planets, including the earth, are revolving on orbits—such orbits as

First Bank and Trust Company

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First Bank and Trust Company, at Hendersonville, in the State of North Carolina, at the close of business, May 10, 1918.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and discounts	\$388,295.18
2. Overdrafts unsecured, \$76.99	76.99
3. United States Bonds and Liberty Bonds	6,191.98
4. North Carolina State Bonds	27,500.00
7. Banking houses, \$20,000.00; furniture and fixtures, \$2,500.00	22,500.00
9. Demand loans	38,105.16
10. Due from National banks	34,868.95
Due from State Banks and bankers	53,639.04
11. Cash items held over 24 hours	18,007.55
12. Checks for clearing	3,116.15
13. Gold coin	567.50
14. Silver coin, including all minor coin currency	3,674.32
15. National bank notes and other U. S. notes	22,078.00
Total	\$618,620.82

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital stock paid in	\$ 75,000.00
2. Surplus fund	25,000.00
3. Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	3,540.32
8. Deposits subject to check	322,784.69
10. Time certificates of deposit	122,660.36
11. Savings Deposits	52,082.72
12. Cashier's checks outstanding	637.22
13. Certified checks	380.20
14. Due to National banks	16,535.31
Total	\$618,620.82

State of North Carolina—County of Henderson, May 23, 1918.

I, J. Mack Rhodes, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. MACK RHODES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28 day of May, 1918.

W. MARSHALL BRIDGES,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

R. M. OATES,
P. F. PATTON,
R. C. CLARKE,
Directors.

Now! At Once! Immediately!

If you have not already listed you taxes, do so AT ONCE if you wish to save 25 percent Additional Taxation.

JOHN T. STATON,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners.