

NATION'S HEALTH IS OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE

One of the most notable addresses of the war period is the health speech of David Lloyd George, premier of Great Britain, in which he warns his country of the ruin and decay that will inevitably follow neglect of the people's health and physical welfare.

Lloyd George's warning to Britain is America's opportunity to learn a great lesson. The conditions that threaten her future greatness—conditions affecting the health and happiness of her people—are some of America's greatest problems also.

Lloyd George's speech in part follows:

To Be Ready for Peace

"As soon as the unseen hand casts the rainbow of peace on the skies we must be ready. And to be ready is summarized in one counsel. We must profit by the lessons of the war.

"The first lesson it has taught us is the immense importance of maintaining the solidarity of the Nation. The British empire has rendered a service to humanity the magnitude of which will appear greater and greater as this generation recedes into the past. It helped to stop the onrush of barbarism that was sweeping over Europe. It has held the unfenced highways of the world free for the armies of freedom to pass and re-pass. To permit such an organization to fall to pieces after the war would be a crime against civilization.

"The next great lesson of the war is that if the State, if Britain, is to be thoroughly equipped to face any emergency of either peace or war the State must take a more constant and more intelligent interest in the health and fitness of the people. If the empire is to be equal to this task, the men and women who make up the empire must be equal to theirs. How does Britain stand in the light of that test? We have done great things in this war. We could have accomplished greater if this country had been in a sound condition. War, like sickness, lays bare the weakness of the constitution. What has been ours? Let us talk quite frankly.

"We have had a ministry of national service set up in this country, and since then we have had the most carefully compiled statistics as to the health of the people, certainly between the ages of 18 and 42. That is the age of fitness and the age of strength. What has it revealed?

"You have the three grades—your A1, your B2, and your C3—and all I can tell you is this, that the results of these examinations are sufficiently startling—I do not mind using the word appalling. I hardly dare to tell you what it is in some parts of Lancashire. The number B2 and C3 men throughout the kingdom is prodigious, so much so that we have half suspected the doctors. But there was a re-examination, which did not make very much difference, and I apologize to the doctors here—for the first time.

Human Material Wasted

"What does it mean? When you look at it, it means this—that we have used our human material in this country prodigally, foolishly, cruelly. I asked the minister of national service how many more men we could have put into the fighting ranks if the health of the country had been properly looked after, and I was staggered at the reply. It was a considered reply. He said at least one million. If we had only had that number this war would have long ago ended triumphantly for us.

"But here we are, combing our essential industries—there are questions as to whether you should put miners back or keep them in the armv (a few tens of thousands), whether you should put a few thousands more into munition works. And yet you had one million men who, if the State had taken proper care of the fitness of the people, would have been available for the war. And the vigor and strength of the workers of this country have been unsatisfactory even in pursuits where all conditions are favorable to the development of a fine physique—agriculture. The results in agriculture have been almost as disappointing as in almost any other industry—a thoroughly healthy occupation of that kind.

"Everywhere a virile race has been wasted by neglect and want of thought for it. It is a danger to the State and to the empire.

"And unless this lesson is learned, the war will have been in vain. Our schooling has cost us dear, but if we make the best use of it I believe it will be worth it all in the end, even in the saving of human life.

"Care for the health of the people is the secret of national efficiency. It is the secret of national recuperation. With our machinery we take the greatest care. It is material. The way we look after it if the steel is defective through badly ventilated or ill-constructed furnaces or insufficient fuel! If the machine is inadequately oiled or not looked after or over-worked, if repairs are not done in time and done thoroughly—well, our machinery is no use.

"I solemnly warn my fellow countrymen you cannot maintain an A1 standard with a C3 population.

"And man is the most delicately constructed of all machines. It is no business not to look after the

men, the women, and, if I may say so, above all the children.

"Now the most important workshop in this land is the home. And the quality of the steel in the national fabric depends upon the home. If it is unhealthy, ill-equipped, ill-supplied, ill-managed, the quality becomes defective and it cannot bear the strain.

Health Needs of the People

"What are the influences that make for the health of the people? The first is the houses in which the people live. You cannot bring up a healthy people in unhealthy homes. Why, even those who rear animals will tell you that. The problem of housing in this country is the most urgent that awaits treatment. We have talked about it, we have played with it for forty, fifty years, but it has never been really taken in hand. It has only been taken in hand in the way an untidy or slovenly housewife takes up the cleaning of her house—just that part where the visitor can see.

"There has been too much of that in our cities. The slums, the bad houses—they are out of sight. That is not the way to deal with a problem which affects the strength of the Nation. No government, no party has had the courage to grapple with it in the way a good business man would grapple with some sort of rottenness which he discovered in his business, and which was wasting his assets. He would not trifle with it; he would have the thing thoroughly searched out and put right. That is what ought to be done. It is equally true of the whole field of public life. We have had acts of parliament running into hundreds of sections; we have had regulations that would fill a library; we have had the most attractive pictures of model dwellings circulated, and we have had endless authorities. But you cannot plow the waste land with writing paper, you cannot sweep away slums with paint brushes, and you cannot bind the gaping wounds of the people with red tape. That is our first problem.

"The next is this: There ought to be a more intelligent organization of the forces which have specially in charge the health of the Nation—national, municipal, medical. We have enormous losses to make up. The crippled and the wounded must come first; but we must also think of the children who are to fill up the gap in the generation that is to come.

"The State must see that they are built up into a strong, healthy and vigorous people. There is no surer way of strengthening the country than that.

"What more are we to do to improve the life of the people? Wages during the war have been raised and we must see in the future that labor is requited with wages that will sustain life in full vigor. I am glad to see that in agriculture wages have gone up. There must be healthier conditions in the workshops. Many of them were admirable; many of them tolerable, many not tolerable. Bad health for the Nation is bad business for all.

The Nation's Hour

"There are times in the history of the world when nations take a great leap forward into the light. This is such a time. There is a great river in Eastern Europe which after meandering sluggishly through hundreds of leagues, finding a great barrier in its road, concentrates the whole of its strength to break through—rushes along and then merges into a sunnier land and into more fertile plains. That is the story of the national of this country, before, during and after the war. It has taken a great rush forward, and when it emerges from the rocks with which its torrents are now struggling it will deploy into a sunnier and a fairer land.

"The men who endure the discomfort, the terror, the torture in this mighty struggle have not gone through it all to re-establish more firmly in this land, for which they have fought, the dominion of slums; of wages that will not maintain, let alone cheer life; of confusion and disorganization, which create waste, inefficiency, misery and squalor.

"But to enable the Nation to bear the gigantic burden of debt which the war will impose upon it, and the still greater burden of recuperation and reconstruction, we must see that the national resources are developed to the full, and that the State renders all assistance in its power for the attainment of that object. Comfort is the surest preventive of anarchy, the best condition of production. If abundance is not there you cannot distribute it. That is an obvious truth which the Bolsheviks seem to have overlooked. The Bolsheviks began with distribution and ended with distribution. Production did not concern them. That is the surest road to national poverty, and it is the Bolshevik method.

"The State must help, the State must promote, the State must encourage production; it must remove hindrances to production; it must insure that confidence and security which is essential to production. There must be no shrinking from national organization, national production and national assistance.

Storm Signals Appear

"In my Welsh home we have an invariable method of ascertaining when the storm is coming. There is a light-house behind the western hills. When the weather is fair and settled you never see its light. But now and again it illumines the darkness, and you then know that the storm is coming. I have been scanning the horizon, and I can see flashes on the sky which indicate to me that there are grave atmospheric disturbances in the social and economic world. In the natural world you cannot with thinking avert the storm. In the more artificial world of human society you can, if you take heed in time to avert the hurricane. I give one advice to my countrymen, and I say it solemnly to them—take heed in time. And if you do we shall enjoy settled weather for the great harvest which is coming when the fierce heat of summer which is beating upon us in this great war will be over and gone.

HALE CALLS FOR AN EARLY PEACE

In an address the other day in the Senate urging prompt conclusion of the peace treaty and the return of American troops from Europe, Senator Hale declared he did not believe the policies for which President Wilson is contending were those of the vast majority of the American people, and that the American fighting man did not share the idea that he fought simply to make the world safe for democracy.

"I do not wish to decry the work of the President," said Senator Hale, "but I believe that his policies are not those of the vast majority of the people of the United States. These ideas were expressed during the progress of the war, and because they were not publicly turned down by the American people or by their representatives in Congress, the President considers that the American people are pledged to their fulfillment.

"The American people never understood the meaning or consequence of the policies of President Wilson. They were given out at a time when as commander-in-chief, it was held universally to be an unpardonable sin to criticize the President. The wonderful catch words and phrases of the President caught the ear of the people but did not catch the understanding.

"That the American people are bound by any of these statements of policy is to me inconceivable. They certainly were not bound by the vastly different declarations of the President during the weary months before we went into the war.

In War to Fight Hun

"There is a class of men in this country who look at this war as some of us in the Senate have looked at it. I refer to the men in the army and navy of the United States. I have talked with many officers and enlisted men who have served in this country and overseas, wounded men, men who have been crippled in their country's cause. I have yet to find one single man who claims that he was in the war for any other cause than the cause of his country and to defeat the Hun. I have found no Crusader spirit amongst any of the men with whom I have talked. On the contrary, I have found a strenuous objection on the part of these men to being considered Crusaders.

"They are not the talkers. They are the men who have done the job, the men who have made possible the defeat of the central powers. All of the glory that comes to us through this war we get through their work and their work alone. They knew for what they were fighting. They fought, and they are entitled to be heard. The men now in the saddle and doing the talking in this country are not the fighting men.

Radical at War Front

"It is very significant that in France, where the army is near the seat of government, there is little theoretical talk and little time wasted over the development of impracticable dreams. Men who have seen the realities of life get to be very practical. Nor are men from whom we are hearing so much in this country the men who carried the country along during the war. The theorists, the people especially who never would have had us to go into the war, are now in the front line of trenches and loudly and vociferously are they contending for the millennium.

"Now that the war is won, the American people want peace, and they want it without further delay. They want their boys back in this country. They want and expect their representatives at the peace conference to close matters up just as quickly as can be done."

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST

By virtue of a deed of trust with power of sale, executed by Mrs. H. M. Rae, widow, to the undersigned, trustee, securing certain indebtedness therein named, which deed of trust bears date the 1st day of March, 1917, and is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Henderson County, North Carolina, in Book 47 of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust, at page 247; and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured, I will, on Monday, the 24 day of February, 1919, at 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the court house door in Hendersonville, Henderson County, North Carolina, proceed to sell for cash, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the land described in said deed of trust, for the purpose of satisfying said indebtedness, with interest and costs of sale, to-wit:

Lying and being in Hendersonville township, Henderson County, State of North Carolina, BEGINNING at a stake at the intersection of Rose and Ewart Streets, and runs with the south margin of Ewart Street about 86 1-2 feet to J. W. McCormick's corner; then southward with J. W. McCormick's line 150 feet to a stake; thence in an easterly direction parallel with first tall and same course as McCormick's back line about 101 feet to a stake in the west margin of Rose Street; thence with the west margin of Rose Street 150 feet to the BEGINNING. Being the same lot conveyed to H. M. Rae by M. M. Crozier and wife, Mary B. Crozier, by deed recorded in Book 90 page 217 of the Records of Deeds for Henderson County, N. C.

This January 25, 1919.
C. H. VALENTINE, Trustee



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF HENDERSON IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
May Guice vs. George Guice

Service by Publication—Notice
The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior court of Henderson county by the plaintiff for the purpose of obtaining an absolute divorce from the defendant; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior court of said county to be held on the first Monday of March, 1919, at the court house of said county in Hendersonville, North Carolina, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 6th day of January, 1919.
C. M. Pace, Clerk Superior Court.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA HENDERSON COUNTY
Entry No. 4226.

I hereby make application to enter a certain tract of land lying in Hendersonville Township, Henderson County, North Carolina, described as follows:

On the east side of Stoney Mountain, beginning at a point in the boundary line of the Stoney Mountain boundary line of the Stoney Mountain Co., said line being the original boundary of lands conveyed to A. W. Cummings by Wm. Ramsour and L. E. Thompson, Commissioner, by deed recorded in Book No. 11 at page No. 579 of the Records of Deeds for Henderson County and described as a line beginning at a chestnut oak and running "Thence West 182 poles with Britain's (or Rice) line crossing the mountain to a chestnut, Britain's corner," said point being situated at the foot of a large bluff 2066 feet North 86 degrees 15 minutes West from the eastern extremity of the above mentioned boundary, and running thence along said boundary line North 86 degrees 15 minutes West 667 feet to the above mentioned "Chestnut, Britain's corner;" thence South 3 degrees 45 minutes West 207 feet; thence South 85 degrees 15 minutes East 667 feet; thence North 3 degrees 45 minutes East 207 feet to the beginning, and containing 3.17 acres.

This the 17th day of January, 1919.
J. F. JUSTICE.

NOTICE OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION

NORTH CAROLINA, HENDERSON COUNTY.
IN SUPERIOR COURT
Daisy Messer vs. W. H. Messer.

The above named defendant, W. H. Messer will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the superior court of Henderson County for the purpose, on the part plaintiff, of securing a divorce a vinculo from the defendant upon the grounds of fornication and adultery; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the superior court of said county to be held at the court house in Hendersonville in said county on the first Monday in March, 1919, it being the 3rd day of said month, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 30th day of January, 1919.
C. M. PACE, Clerk of Superior Court.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND FOR PARTITION

Under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by a decree of the Superior Court of Henderson County, North Carolina, in the case of H. D. Hyder and L. S. Hyder against W. D. Brock and wife—Brock; Virginia Ferguson and husband, Eugene Ferguson; Janis Kenoley and husband, James Kenoley; Laura Clark and husband, J. M. Clark; Sallie Townsend, and husband, M. W. Townsend; Olio Haskins, and husband, F. H. Haskins; Bettie Clark and husband, J. W. Clark; Neoma Pace and husband, J. M. Pace; T. J. Brock and wife, Lillian Brock; and J. J. Justice and wife, Violet Justice, I will sell at the court house door in Hendersonville, N. C., at 1 o'clock p. m., on the 3rd day of March, 1919, it being the first Monday in said month, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of making partition among the tenants in common, the following described pieces or parcels of land, lying and being in Blue Ridge Township, Henderson County, North Carolina, bounded and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

1st Tract: All those 32 acres in Henderson County aforesaid part of land No. 10, in the waters of Tumble Bug Creek, and being the land conveyed by deed from Wm. Redmond, Deed No. 10, J. Justice, and deed

described dated April 1, 1876 and recorded in Book 30 at page 433 of the records of deeds for Henderson County, which land is described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning on a dogwood, Hickory, N. W. corner, and runs west 63 poles to a chestnut oak, Brock and Jones corner; then south 50 degrees west 113 poles to a hickory stump, originally J. M. Justice's corner; thence south 52 degrees east 158 poles passing corner, and Justice's bluckgum corner, to a spanish oak in the old Hicks, now R. Fortane line; then north 98 poles with a marked line to a chestnut; then with a marked line north 8 degrees east to the beginning. Containing 82 acres. Excepting, however, from this boundary, 25 acres sold and conveyed by P. J. Brock and wife M. A. Brock, to J. B. Phillips, by deed recorded in Book 43 at page 382 of the records of deeds for Henderson County, North Carolina.

2nd Tract: All that tract of land described in a deed from J. H. Justice to P. J. Brock, dated 11th day of March 1874 and recorded in Book 75 at page 141 of the records of deeds for Henderson County; said land lying and being in the county

aforesaid bounded as follows: viz: Beginning on a stone in J. J. Justice's corner; thence west with a conditional line to a hickory, Justice's corner; then with Justice's line to a black oak and pine; then west with a conditional marked line to Monroe Brock's line; then northeast to a stone on or near the top of the ridge; thence with P. J. Brock's line to the beginning. Containing 3 acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Tumble Bug Creek.

3rd Tract: Joining the lands of John H. Justice and others. Beginning at a stone on the north side of the road and bears south 85 degrees east 12 8-11 poles to a stone in the original line; thence with the same north 5 degrees east 12 8-11 poles to a stone and pointers; thence north 85 degrees west 12 8-11 poles to a stone and pointers; thence south 5 degrees west 12 8-11 poles to the beginning. Containing one acre, more or less.

Said land will be offered for sale in separate tracts and then as a whole, and the manner of sale in which it brings the most money it will be sold by.

This January 27, 1919.
W. C. RECTOR Commissioner.

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