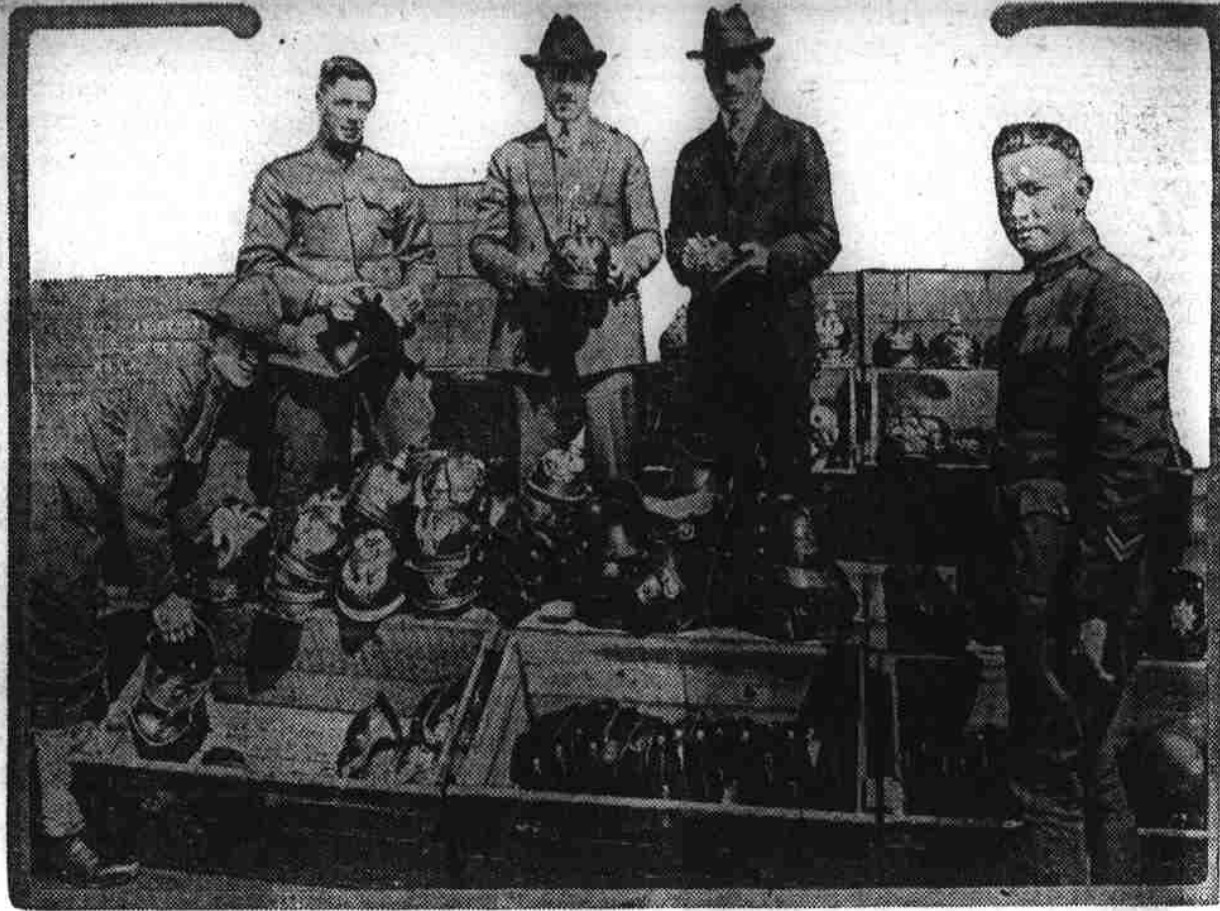


THOSE TRIUMPHAL GERMAN HELMETS



Eighty-five thousand German helmets, captured by allied troops in Coblenz, are to be awarded as prizes by federal district committees in the Victory Liberty Loan campaign. They will be given to Victory note salesmen making the best selling records and school children writing the best essays on the loan. In the picture shown above, taken on the Treasury steps in Washington, are shown Frank R. Wilson, director of publicity (left), and Lewis B. Franklin, director of War Loan Organization (right). Wilson created a panic in the helmet market by buying the entire \$5,000 allotment from the War Department for \$1. It cost the German government more than that amount to manufacture each one of the helmets.

These helmets were a special supply held in reserve for a triumphal entry into Paris. Eventually they arrived there by freight.

EXPERIENCE OF A MARINE

The story which follows was written by Mary Brown for the eleventh grade English class of the city high school. It is a true story giving some of the experiences of a marine whom the writer knows.

Hagan Phlegar was formerly a young teacher of Russel, Kan. He was the younger of two brothers, very tall and very striking in appearance. His dark eyes and bright, laughing countenance attracted attention wherever he went and his jolly disposition made friends of all who knew him.

When America declared war, April 6, 1917, Hagan Phlegar immediately volunteered for service with the United States marines. He had eight months training at Paris Island, after which he went with his company to France where he was soon ordered to the front.

He reached Chateau-Thierry at the close of two days and two nights journey in a packed truck, having no time for food. Here, in active battle, the entire company, with the exception of Private Phlegar and two of his friends, were either killed or badly wounded. These three men were ordered to join another company, so, June 8, 1918 found them with a strange company in an open field ready for the battle of Belleau Wood.

The Huns were continually shelling their position, so these three comrades, in order to better protect themselves, dug a deep hole. They had just finished digging it, when a shell hit the ground only a few feet from them, covering two of them completely with dirt. Hagan was so tall that his head and arms remained uncovered, but before he had time to get better fixed, a second shell struck even nearer and blew them all out of the hole, the concussion knocking them senseless. The next thing Private Phlegar knew, it was pitch dark—about midnight, and he was leaning against a tree. He realized that his right arm was nothing but fragments of skin and bones and that he had been hit in the head, but his helmet, which was badly dented on one side, had saved his life.

The question now was, how could he find his way to a dressing station, since he had no clear idea as to where he was nor in which direction he should start. Nevertheless he started off, but the shells were too thick for him and he dropped into a shell-hole to wait until daylight, which seemed an endless while in coming, though not more than five hours, he started off again and this time luck was with him. After walking five kilometers (over four miles) he reached a French first-aid station. He had put forth every effort and strained every nerve to reach the station, hence when he arrived he sank down completely exhausted. When he awoke he was being put into an ambulance which was to carry him to a hospital near Paris. He noticed that the French had taken his helmet and every button off his uniform for souvenirs.

On account of his wounded condition, as soon as he reached the hospital, the doctors operated on his arm and when he awoke from the ether, he realized that he was very hungry. He had had nothing to eat for four days and nights except a half box of hard tack, but the nurse would not give him as much as he wanted. This made him desperate so he tried to get up and get something himself. In the struggle the braces were torn off his arm. It took two nurses and a doctor to hold him. The nurse quickly gave him a hypodermic, which put him to sleep and when he awoke he was strapped in a cage, but they gave him food, so he was all right. Gangrene set in and the doctors all said the arm must come off, but Hagan would not let them take it off.

Time went on and after about five months stay in the hospital, he got well enough to be sent back to America. He spent several weeks in New York, but finally reached home about Christmas time.

How happy everyone was to see him and how excited they all were to hear of his thrilling adventures. After a few weeks had passed, he

was ordered to a hospital in Washington to have a bone grafted in his arm. He hopes that he may again have a right arm as good as that of any other person.

QUACK REMEDIES FOR WAR

(By Edwin M. Borchard, Professor of International Law, Yale University.)

All mankind, and not least of all that part of it inhabiting the United States, has a fondness for the patent medicine. The cure-all, the panacea, always, finds favor, and now again we are offered a specific for the social disease known as war. It is offered in a bottle labeled "League of Nations," and, the name having been well advertised, we are asked to buy it on its label, with the representation that the contents, if swallowed not too gingerly, will give us decided relief.

Those who wish to make a quick sale resent the disposition of some of the sufferers to analyze the contents before taking, for who ever heard of a patient questioning the wisdom of the doctor? It seems indeed almost sacrilegious to question the efficacy of remedies so sagaciously concocted for our relief.

If the world had not to suffer so much in the past from its misplaced confidence in labels we might more readily be disposed obediently to swallow the new concoction known as the covenant of the league of nations.

If the league were ever established the great game would be to obtain control of the board of directors, and it is not difficult to guess which power would control it. We inevitably would become the tools of another power in the accomplishment of its own political purpose, and our position would soon become an unenviable one.

The covenant at best is a fragile instrument, which is likely to break on the first concrete shock. When we are asked to send troops to interfere in some European quarrel in which we have no direct concern our country will inevitably split into two camps, those who wish to stay out and will interpret the covenant to give us that privilege, and those who will be disposed to go in.

The proposed covenant is loose and vague enough to permit of much interpretation. The result of internal differences on the question of intervention cannot make for domestic unity, and the hesitation alone will cause foreign recrimination. It is my belief that the league will not work as planned, and that it embodies ominous consequences for us.

To conclude, we will, in my opinion, be sacrificing the independence and best interests of the United States by joining such an alliance, even if constitutionally we had the power.

TIMBER SUPPLY LOW

Original supplies of yellow pine in the South will be exhausted in ten years and at least 3,000 mills will go out of existence within five years, according to Henry S. Graves, chief of the United States forest service, who quoted leader of the lumber business as his authority.

Mr. Graves pointed to the situation in the South in advocating compulsory practice of reforestation on private timber lands, coupled with a liberal policy of public co-operation and assistance.

"The public should provide a sane system of taxation," declared Mr. Graves, "and should co-operate in such problems as over production of lumber, land classification, colonization, problems of labor and technical matters involved in a constructive program of forestry."

BRITISH ARMY RELEASED MANY YANKS

American soldiers in the British army are being demobilized rapidly. On arriving in England, they are taken to a camp at Winchester and, when a sufficient number are assembled for a shipment, they are embarked for the United States.

ASWELL NOT SO WELL

At least one of the Democrats who took a leading part in the framing of the legislation of the last Congress has become appalled at the result, and intends to obey the call of his conscience and penitently apologize to the House when it reconvenes for the part he played in bringing about the national disorganization.

Representative Aswell of Louisiana is the man who initiated the legislation for the taking over by the government of the wires and cables. He says he is thoroughly disappointed over the result. He had been led to believe by officials with whom he conferred that government operation would lead to a general reduction of rates, in some cases as much one-half. But not only have the rates not been reduced, but telegraph rates have been increased about 20 per cent.

"I am the author," humbly confesses Mr. Aswell, "of the resolution that was made the basis of existing law taking over the control of the telegraph and telephone wires for the duration of the war. I believe in it heartily and worked for it faithfully, but I am very frank to state that I am greatly disappointed and discouraged to note the increase of 20 per cent ordered on telegraph rates. I am not yet ready to admit that any such increase is justifiable or necessary."

"This means the death knell to government control or ownership of telegraph, telephone, and railroad lines. I owe it to my people and the Congress to apologize for my resolution if government control means increase in rates."

We are glad to know that Mr. Aswell's vision at last has penetrated the cloud of Wilsonism and government ownership that seemed to inspire him and his Democratic colleagues. It would have been far better for the country if the predictions of the Republicans, since proven to be true, had been followed when the Aswell legislation and similar bills were up for discussion. Apologies cannot repair the damage that has resulted from the experiments of the Democrats in upsetting the established order of things and substituting their own untried schemes. The people will be slow to entrust the government again to the control of the men who have brought such disorganization to our railroad and wire systems, and who now seek forgiveness for their misdeeds in abject apologies.

TANK CORPS IN U. S. ARMY

Recognition of the importance of armored tanks, "ordnance cavalry," in modern warfare has been indicated by the peacetime organization of this arm of the service, just approved by the War department. The United States will maintain in commission and ready for action a minimum of 1,050 tanks, 330 being of the heavy type, 720 of the light type and others that will be classed as "signal tanks."

A tank brigade, composed of one battalion of heavy tanks and two of light tanks, will be attached to each army corps. The typical heavy battalion includes 45 fighting tanks, with 24 in reserve, and the light battalion, 45 fighting machines, with 27 in reserve. Thus the army corps complement will total 135 battle craft, fully equipped, with 78 awaiting orders from the corps commander.

NO STATE CHURCH FOR GERMANY

The commission on constitution of the German national assembly has adopted a clause stipulating that there will be no state church. Sunday will be maintained as a legal holiday.

ARMY MORALS TO BE GUARDED

Authority of Secretary of War Baker to make regulations for the protection of the morals of soldiers has been upheld by the supreme court which affirmed convictions of E. G. McKinley and J. I. Bray, of Georgia, on charges of establishing disorderly places within five miles of a military camp.

SEEK HOMES IN AMERICA

More than 4,000,000 war-weary Europeans have turned their eyes and thoughts to new homes across the Atlantic, and if these homes can be found in the United States they will flock here as soon as the opportunity is afforded. France has thousands of people who are ready to seek new homes on this side of the ocean. Italy has even more, and England will be largely represented when the propitious time arrives. But it is Germany that has the largest number and most eager people who would be emigrants to America.

Frederic C. Howe, commissioner of immigration of New York city, who has returned from Paris, said that if conditions were favorable a large number of Europeans would cross the Atlantic this year.

May not Approve Passports

One of the difficulties that will be encountered by the European who has planned to emigrate to the United States will be to secure the approval of his government to a passport. Dr. Howe said it was extremely improbable that these governments will grant such approvals at this time when all the available man power will be required in the work of reconstruction.

Dr. Howe said that the situation may remain much as it is now for the next 12 months, if not for the next two years. The year 1921, he said, may see the shifting under way.

SEARCHERS COMB FRANCE FOR GRAVES OF YANKEES

Four thousand men of the American expeditionary force are now engaged in the registration of and search for the graves of Americans who died in battle.

The work of seeking the resting places of American heroes is being undertaken by the section of graves registration, which is directing its efforts so as to be able to designate the grave of every American should Congress authorize the return of the bodies of the fallen.

Tireless seeking for identification tags marks the daily task of the men of the graves registration section. They set out on their solemn mission equipped with pick, shovel and gas masks.

Sometimes they pry down into the ground for the identity of the dead warriors, sometimes they ferret into the recesses of discarded doughnuts, and sometimes they clear away the brush of the forest to find some trace of the victims of battle.

Each cemetery where Americans have been buried is fully plotted on maps. The graves registration service now is extending every energy to complete the burying, marking, recording and classifying of the heroic Americans.

AGAINST FOREIGN TRADE

A crusade against the acquisition of foreign titles by American citizens has been instituted by Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, who declares that some of the people have expressed a desire for titles, trappings and spangles of aristocracy.

"If rumor speaks truth," Senator

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA HENDERSON COUNTY

Having qualified as executrix of the last will and testament of R. A. McKillops, deceased, all persons having claims against his estate are hereby notified to present them to me for payment by the 21 day of March, 1920 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment to me.

This 21 day of March, 1919.
HENRITTA MCKILLOP,
Executrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as Administrator c. t. a., of L. I. Jennings, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons owing the estate of said Jennings to come in and make settlement at once, and to all persons having claims against the said estate to present them to the undersigned properly itemized and sworn to, within twelve months from date of this notice or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This April 1, 1919.
W. C. RECTOR,
Administrator c. t. a., of L. I. Jennings, deceased.

Dr. H. H. Carson Dentist

Office over H. Patterson Store
Mani street, Hendersonville, N. C.

Dr. E. A. McMILLAN Dentist

Successor to Dr. W. T. Wallace
Office in Burckmyer Bldg.
Entrance on 4th avenue
Phone 442
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

DR. H. L. KEITH DENTIST

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Nickel)
Office Over Hunter's Pharmacy
Dr. GEORGE WRIGHT
Osteopath
Successor to Dr. Tobias
Patterson Building
Phone 108-12

Gore said, "we are to have our Sir Tom, or Dick, or Harry. We are to have our Sir Jacks and Sir Josephuses."

The Senator has discovered a latent amendment to the Constitution which escaped ratification by one state and which, if resurrected, he believes, would end the desire for aristocratic uplift in the United States. The amendment, which would prevent any citizen from acquiring any title of nobility or honor, failed of ratification by one-half of a state, as the Senate of South Carolina approved the amendment, but the House failed to do so. Senator Gore said its ratification would be a fitting celebration of the triumph of world-wide democracy.

Derivation of Word "Prophet"

The Hebrew word for prophet is derived from a verb signifying "to bubble forth" like a fountain.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of C. M. Dalton, deceased, late of Henderson county, this is to notify all persons having claims against the said estate to present them, properly verified, to the undersigned on or before the 28th day of March, 1920, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to the said estate will please make prompt settlement.

This 25th day of March, 1919.
W. M. DALTON,
Administrator of the estate of C. M. Dalton, deceased.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of the provisions of a certain mortgage deed of trust executed on the 21st day of February, 1912, by G. W. Connell and his wife, Edith Connell, to the undersigned trustee, which said mortgage deed of trust was executed and delivered to the undersigned trustee for the purpose of securing the indebtedness therein mentioned, and which is duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Henderson county in Book 34, at Page 138, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured, and the holder of the said indebtedness having applied to the trustee for the foreclosures of the said mortgage deed of trust in accordance with the terms thereof, the undersigned trustee will, on Saturday the 3rd day of May, 1919, at the Court House door in the town of Hendersonville, N. C., at 12 o'clock noon, expose to public sale following described lands, situate, lying and being in the town of Hendersonville, N. C., and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake on the south margin of Spruce street, on the northwest corner of Mrs. W. B. Anders' lot and runs South 10 degrees East 150 feet to a stake; thence South 80 degrees West 57 feet to a stake in the margin of Washington street; thence with said street North 10 degrees West 150 feet to a stake in the South Margin of Spruce street; thence with South margin of Spruce street North 80 degrees East 57 feet to the beginning.

TERMS OF SALE: CASH.
This March 25, 1919.
P. S. CARLTON, Trustee.

Thirsty?

Our new Polar Soda Fountain has just been installed and we are ready to serve you without quibble or question the purest, cleanest and most delicious soda that any fountain can serve.

Clean surroundings, big capacity, perfect refrigeration, comfort and convenience for all will provide service methods that will appeal to you.

We shall have an unusually large menu with all the old-time favorite drinks, from the little fruity, snappy thirst chasers up to various ice cream combinations, sodas, sundaes and ices and the newest fancy conceits.

Visit us often and meet and treat your friends at our fountain.

Come today, get acquainted with our new drinks and our new dispenser.

You will not only be delighted, but by your attendance will show your appreciation of our efforts in introducing many new ideas in soda drinks and soda pleasures this year.

Most cordially yours,

Hunter's Pharmacy



The Man with Money hides his Valuables in Our Safety Deposit Vaults where they are SAFE. He has no FEAR of Fire or Burglars.

New nest of Steel Boxes just installed
Come in and get yours before they are all rented

Citizens National Bank