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ALL-ABSORBING QUESTION OF SEVERAL MILLION PEOPLE

It Will Require the Son of the Seventh Son to Answer the Question.

Is the soldier or sailor who threw up his job when he was drafted going to get it back when he is honorably discharged from the service?

What is to become of the men and women, the boys and girls, who took the jobs of the men drafted into the army?

What use is to be made of the workers employed in the war industries who will be discharged as rapidly as the industries cease functioning?

These are questions in the answer to which several million people are vitally interested.

There is fear in certain quarters that unless the Government does something there will be a grave labor crisis, with a period of unemployment and suffering.

The Secretary of the Interior has developed plans for putting the returning soldiers on reclaimed land. He apparently thinks that the men cannot be reabsorbed in the industries in which they were originally employed or else that the men who have torn themselves loose from their old surroundings will look about for new enterprises and will seek the land in large numbers.

President Wilson, on the other hand, seems to see a little more clearly than some other observers, for he told Congress that the working of natural forces was likely in many cases to bring about readjustment of the country to normal conditions faster than any plans for it could be made in Washington. While he was not speaking particularly of the labor situation, there are known facts sufficient to justify the belief that there is likely to be immeasurably less friction in the reabsorption of the soldiers into the industrial life and the employment of the war workers in peaceful industry than the alarmists have anticipated.

In the first place, there has been a shortage of labor for more than three years. It was noted long before we entered the war. The virtual stoppage of immigration at the end of the fiscal year of 1914, which was about a month before the war began, stopped the annual increase of crude labor necessary on the railroads and the farms. Immigration fell from 1,218,000 in the fiscal year of 1914 to 326,000 in 1915, to 298,000 in 1916 and to 295,000 in 1917.

Virtually every large employer of labor has said that he will take back all the men who left him to enter the army. This will relieve thousands of soldiers of any need of worry about what they are to do when they put off their uniforms. Other thousands will find employment on public works and still others on building operations that will begin as soon as the men and material can be found. The employers are looking for men instead of men looking for work.

Word came from Nebraska the other day, where there are no big cities, that there was work in that State for 50,000 more men than could be found. The people of the State have accumulated an enormous surplus from the sale of their crops at war prices and they are planning to spend it in the things which labor can provide. All the agricultural States are in the same fortunate position.

There will be work enough for the workers. But will there be wages satisfactory to those who have been getting war prices for their work? The answer to this question is not so easy. Wages have been apparently high, but they have actually been low, for the reason that a dollar today will not buy much more than forty cents would pay for four years ago. So long as prices remain high wages must remain high unless the workers are to suffer. A man paying ninety cents a dozen for fresh eggs on a wage of eighty cents an hour is no better off than a man paying forty-five cents a dozen for eggs on wages of forty cents an hour. Fifty-cent bacon necessitates an eighty-cent-an-hour wage, whereas a man was better off at forty cents an hour when he could buy bacon for twenty cents.

It would take the seventh son of a seventh son, born with a caul to predict how this question of wages and prices is to be adjusted without causing discontent and suffering. Most of those who have tried to tell how it would come about have been whittling a peg to fit a hole the shape of which they did not know.

Appreciative Gifts.

On the third page of this paper will be seen the announcement of Landis & Easton, enumerating many handsome and useful Christmas presents.

CHRISTMAS ROLL CALL WEEK

This is the Christmas tide! The war is over! But where are our boys? They are in France, away from home, away from loved ones, away from the ministering hands of women. We have influenza in our midst. So have they. Who will nurse them, who will care for them, who will furnish them cheer this Christmas morn? The answer is, of course the American Red Cross. Down with your dollars, good folks—everybody!

EAT AND BREATHE "FLU" GERMS WITHOUT HARM

Health Association Unable To Agree On Prevention Or Cure.

The doctors and health officers throughout the world admit that the influenza epidemic has got them guessing. Unable to formulate a definite plan for fighting influenza because of divergent views, the American Public Health Association, in session at Chicago last week, before it adjourned Thursday, admitted that they were hopelessly divided in opinion as to how to handle the disease. Dr. Charles J. Hastings of Toronto, Canada, retiring president, said: "We cannot expect to draw up a definite program for combating influenza epidemics when we see so wide a divergence of opinion among medical authorities as has been shown here."

Health Commissioner E. H. Bulard of Kansas City summarized the aim of most of the delegates by saying:

"We came here to find the means of prevention and cure, and the public expects it of us. We still have the influenza with us, and our experiences have not yet shown us the successful way to combat the disease. We have closed up twice, and once the cases increased and once the number declined, each time probably due to the spread or decline of the epidemic itself rather than our quarantine action. But we must take back to our communities some reasonably definite results."

Everybody Has the Flu

One doctor in the great assemblage of medical men advanced the opinion that everybody has the influenza, the only difference being that some has it worse than others. Another doctor declared that most of his patients treated with serum had died.

Eat and Breathe Flu.

A Boston dispatch Saturday said: "Experiments undertaken by the navy department at the navy public health service hospital on Gallups island to ascertain the cause and spread of influenza have had merely negative results, according to a report given out today. One hundred volunteers who have been under observation for several weeks have had influenza germs placed in their nostrils and throats and have eaten them with their food and some have been inoculated with serums, but no cases of the disease have developed thus far.

"Increased appetite and more vigorous health have been the only noticeable results of the experiment, according to the physicians. The test will be continued."

HOW 30TH DIVISION GOT THE NAME OF WILD CAT

It Is Written In Blood On the Battlefield.

Many people have become confused as to which division is really the "Old Hickory," since the 30th is now so often spoken of as the "Wild Cat." This is explained as follows by Mr. H. E. C. Bryant in the Charlotte Observer: Andrew Jackson won the name of Old Hickory, Stonewall Jackson was given the name of "Stonewall" because he stood like a stone wall. The 30th has been named "The Wild Cat" by the British with whom they fought. There is no way to change it. Old Hickory means a great deal here, but "Wild Cat" was won on the battle field, and it is written in blood. One might as well try to stop the flow of the ocean as to try to recall the name of Wild Cats for the boys of the 30th, who fought so well and furiously against the Germans. Every special correspondent on the field called the 30th the "Wild Cat."

TALK OF ORGANIZING A McADOO CLUB HERE

It may be somewhat premature, but there is some talk of organizing a McAdoo Club in Oxford. We are not advised as to how many in this section would favor the nomination of the President's son-in-law for his father-in-law's job.

Capt. A. Willford, received a telegram yesterday from his son, Sergt. Roy Willford, stating that he had landed in New York. No information was given as to when he expects to arrive at home. Wounded, as he is, he may be sent to a hospital.

AMERICA PREDOMINATING WORD IN CAPITAL IN FRANCE

Imagination and Interest of France Stirred by President of the United States as by No Other Leader From Beyond the Borders.

(Paris Special.)

President and Mrs. Wilson made their entry into Paris this morning greeted by well nigh half of the population, not only of the city, but of the surrounding districts. They were attended by President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau and others among the most eminent figures of France. Flowers were dropped around their carriage; airplanes winged overhead, guns sounded.

All classes and parties in this country have united to pay honor to the United States through its President. They greet him as the representative of ideals now dawning upon Europe.

"In the eyes of the immense crowd welcoming him," says the semi-official Temps, "President Wilson represents two invincible forces—the material force which permitted the war to be won and also the force which will sanctify peace."

Thirty-six thousand soldiers, the flower of the French army, lined the avenues from Dauphine gate to the Murat mansion, which during their stay in Paris, will be the home of the President and his wife.

In two speeches President Wilson re-affirmed that the making of peace and the creation of a league of nations must be accomplished as one single objective.

THE BISHOP LAYS HIS HAND ON DR. WILLIS

Rev. R. C. Craven, of Rocky Mount Church, Coming to Oxford.

Heartfelt regrets were expressed by the members of Oxford Methodist church when they learned that the conference in session at Goldsboro takes from our midst Dr. Willis and his splendid wife. The going of Dr. Willis takes from here a fine preacher and a noble citizen. All of our good people wished him to remain. He goes to preside over Elizabeth City district. He is relieved here by Rev. R. C. Craven, one of the best preachers in the conference. He and his excellent family will be received here with open hearts.

CASUALTY LIST CONTAIN NAMES OF GRANVILLE BOYS

Louis D. Parham, of Oxford, Missing In Action.

Willie T. Hicks, (private), Berea, wounded severely.

Lex A. Adcock, (private), Berea, wounded severely.

Louis D. Parham, (private), Oxford, missing in action.

William E. Mays, (private), Oxford Route 6; slightly wounded.

JUDGE DEVIN GOES TO BEAUFORT COUNTY

In order to reach his destination and open court on time Monday morning, Judge Devin left Oxford at the non hour Sunday for Washington, Beaufort county. On leaving Oxford he stated that he was not fully advised as to the influenza situation at Washington, but in any event he hopes to complete the docket and return to Oxford next Saturday.

OTOTAL NUMBER OF CASUALTIES TO DATE

Killed in action (including 396 at sea)	26,379
Died of wounds	10,042
Died of disease	14,424
Died from accident and other causes	2,014
Wounded in action	79,216
Missing in action, including prisoners	15,219
Total to date	147,294

OUR NAVY BOYS WILL REACH HOME CHRISTMAS

There are several Granville county boys in the navy, and their parents will be interested to know that Secretary Daniels has announced that every capital ship of the American navy, including the dreadnought squadrons, which has been operating with the British navy will return to home waters on or before December 23rd.

Many destroyers, converted craft, and other vessels will return with the fleet, including the following: Battleships: New York, flagship, Texas, Wyoming (Florida, Alabama, and Nevada, Utah, flagship, Oklahoma and Arizona.

SOLDIERS MAY PERMANENTLY RETAIN AND WEAR UNIFORM

(Washington Special.)

Secretary Baker informed Chairman Dent of the House military committee that the war department had decided that all discharged soldiers may permanently retain the uniform and overcoat they wear when mustered out. Mr. Dent prepared a bill embodying the necessary authority. Previously the department had planned to have the clothing returned to the government three months after a soldier's discharge.

MRS. W. T. YANCEY SUCCEUMBS TO INFLUENZA-PNEUMONIA

Died Sunday Afternoon At Her Home On Spring Street.

Mrs. W. T. Yancey, one of Oxford's most precious women, passed to her reward at one o'clock Sunday afternoon. She had nursed her beloved husband through an attack of influenza, and a few days after his recovery she contracted the same disease and pneumonia developed. The doctors were constantly at her bedside, but it was God's will that she should pass to her heavenly reward.

Mrs. Yancey was about thirty years old and a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Amos Clements, of Tally Ho. She was born in Granville county and practically all of her life was spent here. A woman of sweet and charming disposition, quiet and gentle nature, Mrs. Yancey was beloved by a wide circle of friends. She was a member of the Oxford Presbyterian church.

Surviving her are her husband and one son, Master William, a beautiful child of tender years, who is confined to his bed with influenza, four sisters, Mrs. Sam Webb, Mrs. E. B. Meadows, and Misses Ella and Helen Clements; three brothers, Messrs. Ed. Jack and Amos Clements, the latter being in the service overseas.

Funeral services were held from the Presbyterian church Monday afternoon. Dr. Rayborn, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Durham, assisted by Dr. J. D. Harte, pastor of the Oxford Baptist church, conducted the late sad rites. The interment was in Elmwood Cemetery. The pallbearers were:

Active—Messrs. D. G. Brummitt, Gen. B. S. Royster, B. W. Parham, John W. Hester, J. C. Cooper, John R. Hall.

Honorary—Col. H. G. Cooper, Dr. E. T. White, Col. W. B. Ballou, Mayor Mitchell, J. G. Hall, A. S. Hall, I. W. Mangum, S. M. Watkins, J. L. Veasey, J. W. Horner, W. H. Hunt, A. H. Powell, C. W. Bryant, Dr. T. L. Booth, S. R. Abernethy, John Webb, B. E. Parham, S. H. Pritchard, R. H. Lewis, F. W. Hancock, Jr.,

The floral tribute was beautiful and testified to the high esteem and tender love of many friends. As a mark of respect the National Bank of Granville, of which Mr. W. T. Yancey is cashier, the doors remained closed Monday.

BOYS ARRIVING DAILY FROM THE CANTONMENTS

Trains Are Crowded And Running Late.

The train on the main lines are crowded with soldiers returning home from the cantonments, and lucky is the man who gets a seat on the through trains these days. The congestion no doubt will continue throughout the holidays, and you need not be surprised to see a notice on big through trains reading something like this: "Crowded, take the next train."

"The Wild Cats."

Many of the soldiers boys have already returned from the cantonment and in every gathering of any size in Oxford you will see several uniforms. Some of the home boys who got no further than England are expected to arrive in Oxford this week, but it will be some time before you will see a genuine "Wild Cat"—the boys that made the earth tremble and the heavens weep.

The most of the boys who have returned from the cantonments have already accepted position or will do so at the first of the year. All of the country boys hasten to the farm and reside as soon as they reach Oxford, but we have noticed a few colored soldier boys hanging around town that should return to the country and get down to business as early as possible. It seems like a pity to ask these boys, all "dolled up" in a uniform, if they want a job, but the sooner they let their wants be known the better it will be for them and the country at large.

RALLY AT ENON CHURCH

All members of Enon church are urged to be present next Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Matters pertaining to the new church building will be under consideration.

DR. J. D. HARTE, Pastor.
P. W. Knott, Clerk.

CARD FROM DR. CANNADY.

There Seems To Be a Decided Reappearance of Influenza.

There seems to have been a decided reappearance of influenza in our town and county for the past two weeks. At one time it seemed to be rapidly subsiding, but now there are perhaps as many new cases as at any time during the epidemic. Pneumonia, too, seems very prevalent and very fatal. It looks as if the precaution taken two months ago, I refer to the closing of schools, and places of business, where people gather, may have to be re-adopted. Public schools, places of amusement, and even churches must not stand in the way of the preservation of life and health.

The Board of Health is as anxious as any citizen or group of citizens, that all conditions should be normal, but they are elected and paid to safe-guard the public health and they would be derelict in their duty if they should allow normal business conditions, attendance at schools and churches and places of amusement to continue when human lives are made to pay the price. Those interested from other viewpoints than that of the preservation of life and health should give their most hearty support to any measure looking to the stamping out of any disease which may take the lives of our people. The disease which is now paramount in our consideration is influenza, and the methods of preventing this disease have been fully outlined by the State Board of Health through the newspapers and circular letters. Every person should, without any consideration of his own personal affairs, assist in every way possible to prevent the spread of this disease.

The diseases which are reportable to the county quarantine officer are: cholera infantum, dysentery, pneumonia, para-typhoid fever, trachoma, venereal disease, chicken pox, diphtheria, measles, german measles, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, whooping cough, meningitis, smallpox. Any physician treating these diseases, or householder in whose home there is one of these diseases, and who fails to report it to the county quarantine officer is subject to a fine.

I most earnestly request all the doctors of the county to assist me in my efforts to report every disease in this list which may appear in this county.

SAM'L H. CANNADY, M. D.,
County Quarantine Officer.

THE OLD 113TH ARTILLERY HOLDS THE LINE

Checked Fire of Huns At Argonne Forest.

How the 113th artillery saved the day for the American forces at the Argonne forest is told for the first time in a letter from Lieutenant S. M. Gattis, Jr., of that regiment, to the News and Observer. The 113th is commended by Col. Albert Cox, of Raleigh, and Major Thad G. Stem and Lt. B. S. Royster, of Oxford, are on the staff.

"It was a hard day for the Americans at the Argonne forest," said Lt. Gattis. "The infantry which the 113th was supporting and which was not the 30th division, broke and ran under counterattack of the Huns. 'They poured all over us,' Lieut-Gattis says, 'and all efforts, tears, threats and curses were useless. You couldn't stop them any more than you could stop the tides.'"

The Major General in command of that division rode up to the guns of the 113th and asked:

"Who commands this artillery?"

"I do, sir," the commanding officer answered.

"Very well," he continued, "your position is well chosen. You will hold this position to the last man. Reserves will be up in less than an hour. Open fire, sir."

The 113th did with terrible effect. The troops on the right and left closed in and the gap was held until reserves came up at the double quick.

"For eight days," adds Lieutenant Gattis, "we stayed on that hill until relieved."

SENDING OUT PENSION CERTIFICATES

Judge Hunt Will Issue More Than Five Thousand Dollars.

Judge Cam Hunt, clerk of the court, is mailing out certificates to the survivors of Lee.

There are in Granville county 68 pensioned veterans of the War Between the State, and there are also 48 widows of veterans in the county who share alike in the pension money.

Formerly each veteran and widow drew \$35.00, but this year each will draw \$45.00. On account of age one veteran draws \$85.00.

Judge Hunt is anxious to place the money into the hands of the veterans and widows as early as possible so as to give them good cheer at Christmas times.