

# Malaria Proving To Be One Of The South's Greatest Economic Handicaps

By A. W. FUCHS  
Associate Sanitary Engineer  
U. S. P. H. S.

"Wherever malaria seriously and permanently prevails, there can be no thriving white community." In making this studied statement, Dr. H. R. Carter, probably the greatest American authority on mosquito-borne diseases at the time of his death, was thinking of the economic evils which malaria brings in its train.

Why is malaria so great an economic handicap? Because no other disease occurring in the South is so costly to the individual, to industry and agriculture, depending on malarial labor, and to the community where malaria prevails. Unfortunately, the disease is so widespread that, unlike epidemic diseases of a more fatal and spectacular nature, it is often taken for granted. It causes little concern. Its insidious economic significance remains largely unrecognized.

A case of malaria may involve expenses for doctor's fees, medicine and chill tonics, nursing, perhaps a hospital bill, loss of time and wage, and sometimes expenses incidental to death. As a result of a study of over 31,000 cases by the United States Public Health Service and other organizations, it was estimated that the average loss to the individual aggregated \$44 for each case of malaria.

Serious as they are, these losses to the individual are of less significance than those sustained by industry and agriculture in the South. To such enterprises malaria spells inefficient labor, a costly labor turnover and a scarcity of labor often when most needed. The consequences are a curtailment of production or of crops and an expensive idleness of machinery or of farm lands. Probably the heaviest tax is from inefficient labor. Hands that receive fully pay while working with only a feeble effort between chills place a burden upon themselves; manufacturer, railroad, and plantation owner alike.

This reduction of individual earning and spending capacity, of agricultural and industrial production affects the prosperity of the entire community—the merchant, the land owner, the railroad, and the worker. The market value of land remains low. Instances are numerous where industries and agricultural settlements were frightened off, farms abandoned, and enterprising persons moved to a less malarious locality. Such a community stagnates.

It has very largely been consideration of the waste occasioned by this preventable disease, and of the evil reputation that clings to a malarious locality, that has resulted in the numerous organized efforts of recent years on the part of hundreds of newspapers, communities, railroads, lumber and cotton mills in the southern states to stamp out this scourge. Such efforts have returned huge dividends on the investment—in many cases, several hundred per cent. Where malaria control has been undertaken business men, planters, and physicians alike have enthusiastically endorsed it.

The malaria-carrying mosquito is only one member of the family that makes life miserable. One of her cousins has been found guilty of transmitting dengue, or "break-bone" fever.

No mention has been made of the millions spent each year for screens and repellents to keep mosquitoes out of the house.

(Editor's Note:—This newspaper is cooperating with health authorities, anti-malaria workers and the Gorgas Memorial Institute in a campaign which has for its object the complete elimination of malaria in the United States.)

## Dr. S. O. MASON

GRADUATE VETERINARIAN  
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## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE OF SALE

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain deed of trust executed by the undersigned trustee, on the 15th day of August, 1921, and of record in Martin County Registry, in book Q-2, page 125, securing a certain bond of even date therewith, and the stipulations not having been complied with and at the request of the holder of said bonds, the undersigned trustee will, on the 7th day of May, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the courthouse door of Martin County offer at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described tract of land:

Lots No. 17 and 18 in block D of the Brown Field plot and lying on Jamesville Street, in the town of Williamston. For a more definite description see land division book No. 1 at page 274 Martin County records.

One lot on the east side of Jamesville Street, on the north by Ernest Clemen, on the east by Jamesville Street, on the south by lot No. 12, now owned by G. T. Hill, on the west by John Roberson, being a parallel line with Jamesville Street.

This the 7th day of April, 1926.  
J. G. GODARD, Jr.,  
Trustee.

## Taking the Profit Out of War

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

Reprinted from The Atlantic Monthly.

Wherever the government created a shortage by its demands, prices were fixed, not only for the Army, Navy and the Allies, but for the civilian population as well. And in addition to price fixing on war essentials (such as steel, wool, copper, and so forth), the balance, after the war program had been filled, was rationed or distributed according to the priority needs of the various civilian demands. In other words, where the price of the product of an industry was fixed that industry had to deliver the part which the government did not need to the civilian population, not in the way the industry chose, but as the government directed.

It must be remembered that when the war came there was no adequate preparation. Indeed, it is doubted by the best authorities whether any effective form of preparation then known would have been of much avail in view of the widespread and engulfing results of the war and the lack of knowledge of the various instruments of destruction which were being devised and which it became necessary to combat.

Our own Army had several divisions competing one with another for materials, transportation, housing, and so forth. On top of that there prevailed the demands of the Shipping Board, with the slogan that ships would win the war, and of the Food Administration, with the slogan that food would win the war. Further, there was the Railroad Administration with its need for material and labor, and finally there was the feverish quest for labor and supplies on the part of the munition makers—all competing for labor, money, materials, transportation, fuel, power, and each insisting on the greater importance of its activity. All this while the labor supply was being lessened by the flow of men into the Army.

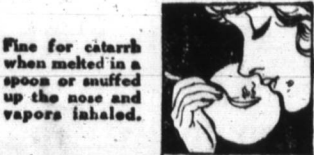
While an endeavor was being made to bring order out of chaos, the great undertaking had to go on. Men, ships, munitions, food, materials, had to be provided. Old organizations, bureaus and traditions had to be met and changed, but not destroyed until the new was set up. The wonder of it all is, not that there were so many mistakes, but that so much was accomplished.

At the time we entered the war prices were at their peak, and tending higher because of the war's insatiable demands. The problem was not alone to secure the materials and labor and to stop the confusion, but to do it in such a way that the morale of the people would be maintained. The prices of some things, like steel and copper, were fixed far below prevailing rates, and the wages of labor in those industries were standardized. The more highly organized an industry, the easier it was to arrange. Order did not commence to appear until the Army funneled its needs through one man sitting with a section of the War Industries Board and until the Navy, Shipping Board, Allies and Railroad Administration did likewise. Each department satisfied its requirements through a central authoritative body. This was called the War Industries Board, controlling and directing all materials and co-ordinating through its chairman the whole system of governmental and civilian supply and demand. It was created by executive order in March of the year 1918.

Briefly, this board endeavored to mobilize the industries of America so that the fighting forces of the Allied and associated nations could draw from the United States—the last reservoir of men, materials and money—the things needed for the winning of the war at the time the things were needed and with the least dislocation of industry and the least disturbance of the civilian population.

### HOW'S THIS?

HALE'S CATARRH MEDICINE will do what we claim for it—rid your system of Catarrh or Discharge caused by Catarrh. It consists of an Ointment which Quickly Relieves, and the Internal Medicine, a Tonic which acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces, thus restoring normal conditions. HALE'S CATARRH MEDICINE as a Blood Purifier gives wonderful results. Sold by druggists for over 40 years. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.



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Inhaled as a vapor and, at the same time absorbed through the skin like a liniment, Vicks VapoRub reaches immediately inflamed, congested air passages. This is the modern direct treatment for all cold troubles that is proving so popular in Canada and the States where over 17 million jars are now used yearly. Splendid for sore throat, tonsillitis, bronchitis, croup, head and chest colds, catarrh, asthma or hay fever. Just rub Vicks over throat and chest and inhale the medicated vapors. It quickly loosens up a cold.

**VICKS VAPORUB**  
Over 21 Million Jars Used Yearly

The War Industries Board was organized like any other supervisory committee, with a chairman, vice chairman, members in charge of various activities, bureau chiefs and subordinate workers. It surveyed and sought to arrange the whole industrial war field under the plenary powers conferred by the President and the Congress. How well it did this is a story for others to tell. What it did is the basis of the plan I am here drawing.

It was comparatively easy to fix prices and to distribute materials, and indeed to stabilize the wages of labor in those industries in which prices were fixed. The labor situation, however, became increasingly difficult, particularly when General Crowder found it necessary to withdraw men from the proposed campaign of 1919 after 4,000,000 soldiers had already been taken.

Much has been said about the profiteering of labor. It is an unjust accusation. It is only fair to say that this condition was primarily brought about through the inexperience of the organization within our own governmental departments and by the furious bidding of munition makers and shipbuilders for services. That situation, together with the increased prices of the things that labor had to buy with the results of its work, made it inevitable that labor must get higher wages.

So it became evident that the price fixing program had to go even further, and the War Industries Board, when the Armistice came, was proceeding with a campaign to fix the prices of all the basic things that labor had to buy. Some had previously been fixed. I speak of labor in a much broader sense than manual labor, for the unorganized so-called "white collar" part of our community—clerks, teachers, government employees, professional men—was less able to meet the situation than labor in the narrower sense. For the protection and relief of such groups certain plans were devised. To illustrate—

During the final phase of the World War no man or corporation or institution could raise money without the approval of the Capital Issues Committee of the Treasury Department, which committee in turn would not permit the borrowing of money unless the War Industries Board approved the use to which it was to be put. Thus the City of New York was not permitted to spend \$3,000,000 for the building of schools. The City of Philadelphia was prevented from making improvements that in peace time would have been necessary, but in war time were not. Various states, counties and cities, and a vast number of private concerns, were denied the use of money and materials for purposes not necessary for the winning of the war. Each part of the community had to adjust its wants to the whole great undertaking.

### III

There have been a great many bills introduced into Congress on the subject of industrial mobilization, some sponsored by great organizations like the American Legion, and others by newspapers and publicists. But it is surprising how little knowledge there was on the part of those who drew up the bills of the practicability and feasibility of so mobilizing our resources that it would be impossible to make as much profit in war as in time of peace. Take into consideration the fact that the following things were being done in 1918:—

General Crowder, who was in charge of the draft, had asked the chairman of the War Industries Board where he could obtain additional men needed for the Army in France with the least possible dislocation of the war making industrial civilian machinery, and we were in the process of replacing male labor with women. By a system of priorities the Board was allocating to our own Army and Navy, to the Allies and to the essential war-industries the things they required. It was making priority rulings as to transportation, and they were being followed out by the Railroad Administrator. The Fuel Administrator distributed fuel only on the rulings of the War Industries Board. The Board was engaged in

disentangling and removing the many conflicts and competitive efforts involved in labor and buildings that had previously occurred because of lack of any co-ordinating agency. It was allocating power and making regulations for the hitching up of scattered units of power. It was changing munition orders from congested to less congested districts. It had actually carried into effect an order that no building involving \$2,500 or more could be undertaken without the approval of the War Industries Board. No steel, no cement, no material of any kind could be used for any purpose whatsoever unless the War Industries Board permitted it. No steel company could sell over five tons of steel unless approved by the Director of Steel. The Treasury would not permit the raising of money for any industrial or financial operation unless it was approved by the War Industries Board. The President issued an order that no commencing should be done by the Army, Navy, Shipping Board or Food Administration without the approval of the chairman of the War Industries Board. Indeed practically every industry in the country, was organized through appointment of committees, and some of these industries would do any business except under the rulings promulgated by the Board. Standardization in every industry was rapidly proceeding. These rulings were made known through the issuance of official bulletins at irregular intervals and were distributed by the press. We were endeavoring to arrange it so that the fighting forces were to receive those things which they needed and no more, so that whatever was not actually required at the front was left to civilian purposes. Industries were curtailed, but never destroyed; stockpiled, but never killed. Indeed, the use of men, money and materials was rapidly being brought into exactly that condition which I have previously stated to be necessary in case of another war.

If, in addition to this, the President in the future has the authority to fix prices and distribution of materials and labor, rent, and the use of man power, transportation, fuel and all the things necessary for the conduct of the war, any rise in prices will be prevented, even in anticipation of war. There are many who claim that war is caused primarily by the desire of profit. I am not one of those. But if there is anything in this contention this plan will remove the possibility of anybody arising war as a means of making profits. Even if there are men who desire war as a means of making profit, the fact that profits would be less in war than in peace, and wealth and resources would be directed by the government, might have some active deterring influence on men of great resources. Instead of being passive, they might become active advocates of peace.

### Oldest Fiddler



A fiddling contest was held at me, New York and William it's, "Listen to the Mocking d," won him the county championship. "Billy" who has been doing the rosinod bow for 75 s thinks he's the oldest fiddler country is he?

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### NOTICE

I have taken up in my lot a black board marked half moon in each ear. Will weight about 80 pounds. Owner can get it by paying charges. F. U. Rawls.

### NOTICE OF CANDIDACY

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of county commissioner of Martin County from Jamesville and Williams Townships, subject to the action of the Democratic primary June 5th.

If, nominated and elected I pledge myself to give the very best service I am capable of.  
a23 1t LEONARD P. HOLLIDAY.

### NOTICE OF CANDIDACY

I hereby announce myself a candidate for membership on the Board of Education of Martin County, subject to the action of the Democratic voters at the primary on June the 5th.  
T. F. HARRISON.

FOR SALE: A JERSEY SOW WITH nine pigs. Herbert L. Manning Route 4, Williamston, N. C. 1t

### NOTICE OF SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION

North Carolina, Martin County. Edna Shields and Ben Shields vs. Mary B. Long, Christopher, Shields, Fannie Fields, Frank Shields, et al.

The defendants, Christopher Shields and wife, Maude, and Rommy Fields and wife, Fannie, defendants named in the above entitled action will take notice that a petition has been filed by an heir of Ben Shields, deceased, and Edna Shields, his widow, for the sale of that tract of land known as the Rawls land, containing one hundred and sixty acres, for division and for the granting to the said Edna Shields, of her right of dower as provided by the statute in the proceeds of the sale, and that the said defendants are required to appear at this office on or before the 8th day of May, 1926, and file their answer or other plea to the petition or the relief demanded will be granted according to the demand set forth in said petition filed in this office of the clerk superior court of Martin County on the date of this summons.

This March 27th, 1926.  
R. J. PEEL,  
Clerk Superior Court.

a2 4tw

## Buy Best Pedigreed Mexican Cotton Seed

Direct from Breeder. Strain 14. Earliest of the big-boll varieties.

\$1.50 Bushel

B. F. Shelton  
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## Warren's

Improved Prolific COTTON SEED  
\$1.00 Per Bushel

Has been field selected for 10 years. Produces heavy early July crop. Helps beat the boll weevil. Will yield two bales to acre. Buy at once as I have only a limited supply. For particulars write or call on

HYMAN WARREN  
Route 3, Robersonville

### NOTICE OF SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the lien acquired by virtue of section 2435 of the consolidated statutes of the State of North Carolina the hereinafter described personal property having been repaired by the undersigned on the 15th day of January, 1926, and not having been paid for within 90 days as allowed by law the undersigned

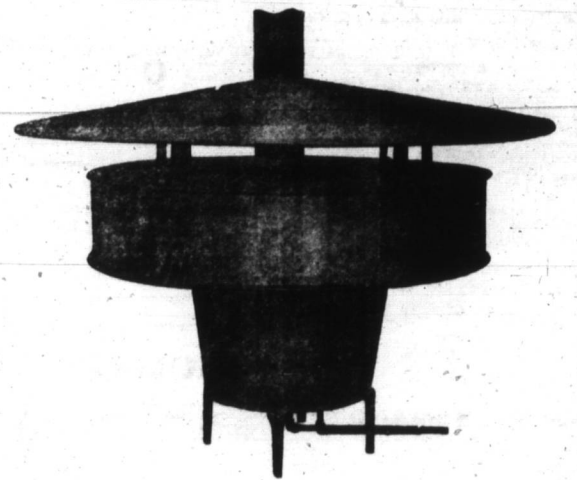
will on Saturday the 1st day of May, 1926, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash at 12 o'clock m., in front of the garage of the Williamston Motor Company in the town of Williamston, N. C., the following described personal property, to wit:  
One Ford touring car, Motor No. 8793783.  
This the 16th day of April, 1926.  
WILLIAMSTON MOTOR CO.  
a16 2tw By J. D. Woolard.

## Torrid Tobacco Stove

CURES TOBACCO WITH OIL

"Sleep While Others Work"

Every One Knows the Worry and Sleepless Nights You Have During the Tobacco Season. This System Eliminates this Trouble



Battleboro, N. C., November 21, 1925.

Mr. H. M. Avent,  
State Distributor,  
Rocky Mount, N. C.

My dear sir:

I have used two sets of your Torrid Tobacco Stoves during the past season, and I have found them very satisfactory.

Yours very truly,

A. M. TURNER.

## Hyman Warren



A New Spring Outfit Costs Only \$1

Everybody turns for a second look—admiration and envy flash from every eye! Yet their spring outfit only cost \$1.00. How? She had her dress dyed a new popular color, and he had his suit cleaned and pressed and we did it!

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