

# Public Notice!

On Jan. 6, 1919, I will open offices at the address below and will continue to make regular calls to your city (Dunn, N. C.) Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, where I will be pleased to meet any one who is suffering from any disease Acute or Chronic, for the purpose of explaining what Chiropractic Spinal Adjustments



have done for others and will do for you in the restoration from Sickness to Health by this new and wonderful science. Chiropractic, without drugs, surgery, Osteopathic, or Christian Science methods, but instead

### SPINAL ADJUSTMENTS

[Consultation at the office Free]



**Dr. G. E. Elliott,**  
Chiropractor  
32, 33, 34 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
Dunn, N. C.

**MONDAY,  
TUESDAY,  
WEDNESDAY  
OF EACH WEEK**

#### "I SHALL ATTACK"

In the years to come when the world is studying the history of the Great War and wondering at the millions of lives that were sacrificed, a little story will tell more than a thousand volumes. It is the story of the most efficient fighting force ever gotten together, one which the German government had been forty years in making. It may be that a message by General Foch to General Joffre while the battle was at its height may help to explain this unexplainable matter.

all that she had—time, money, property, labor, prayers, and life itself without stint or limit in the far high call of her spirit. Now that the armies of destruction that threatened civilization have been swept back and defeated, all the world can say of France:

"She challenged Death. She threw with weighted dice. She laughed and paid the forfeit, glad to pay— Being recompensed beyond her sacrifices. With that nor death nor Time can take away."

#### ARE YOU FAIR TO YOUR CHILD?

Are you Proud of Your Child, Proud Enough to Have its Birth Registered?

The man of wealth and position, proud to have an heir, is never slow to have its birth made a matter of record. Some, even go to the additional expense of having an engraved certificate on parchment paper for this purpose. Men who love dogs,

women who are interested in cats, farmers who can make capital of fine horses and cattle, deal only in pedigreed stock, and before a transfer of ownership can be accomplished, the birth must be registered. But a baby is sometimes forgotten in regard to registration. May be it is because he is born in some families, or perhaps it is ushered into the world by a careless physician or midwife whose interest is much more centered in the fee for their services than in the future citizenship of the infant. The State Board of Health is frequently in receipt of letters like the following:

"In my work as Secretary for Home Service Department of Red Cross I find there is no registrar for vital statistics in ——— township, this county, and I hear this is true of several of the other townships. This is making serious difficulty for some of the soldiers in making their allotment claims as they are required to show birth certificates for infants. I will thank you to have this matter corrected as soon as possible." Recently a young boy of sixteen

was drafted in the National Army in western state and was compelled to satisfy the authorities of his ineligibility for military duty by procuring from the registrar in his home state, a certificate of his birth sixteen years ago.

North Carolina has a State law requiring the registration of every birth. However, mothers and fathers can only be sure that their child's birth has been registered by insisting upon having a copy of the registration from the doctor or the midwife in attendance. Birth registration is worth as much to a citizen as a deed is to the purchaser of property. It is his safeguard in legal matters to establish nationality, citizenship, legitimacy or the right to inherit. Do not leave this important thing entirely with an uninterested person, but every woman and man can see that the birth of their child has been registered under the laws of the State.

Have a name for your baby and register it under that name. This practice is of no importance to the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Board of Health, but it will be of vital importance later on in establishing its identity.

#### Americanization—The Problem.

Secretary Lane, in his annual report on the work of the Interior Department devotes several pages to the important question of Americanization. He writes with conviction, force and fire. He treats the subject in a manner that is decidedly unconventional. He does not hesitate to argue, to plead, to exhort Congress.

Here are some of the facts to which Mr. Lane directs attention:

Ten per cent of our adult population cannot read the language of the country, the language in which the laws are written and the discussions of the nation are carried on. Millions of our people thus have to be reached through papers and pamphlets printed in foreign languages.

Eighteen per cent of the "coming citizens" of the United States do not attend any school.

Of the first 2,000,000 men called to the colors about 200,000 could not read their orders or understand them, or read the letters they received from relatives and friends.

Now, as Mr. Lane says, "there is no one thing so supremely essential in a government such as ours, where decisions of such importance have to be made by public opinion, as that every man and woman and child shall know enough to understand and speak to any other and that all shall be informed, educated, therefore, and Americanized are national as well as State and municipal concerns. Federal control of education—whether of immigrants or natives—is not necessary, or desirable, but why should not the Federal Government co-operate with the States and with philanthropic agencies interested in education in promoting the intellectual and moral welfare of the neglected elements of the population?"

"A Bill of Money," writes Secretary Lane, "is the operation of the State and of the industries of the country—of the money that is a little money, perhaps, but a little more as we have given it spent in France in the last few years. The same kind of an offer is made for the education of their children. We make to them for the construction of roads, and in five years there would be few if any roads that could not be read and written in the world."

This is Mr. Lane's practical suggestion. He favors an annual appropriation by Congress to aid the States and stimulating and truly Americanizing the illiterate and the isolated and backward millions.— Chicago News.

#### HANDLING INFLUENZA AT SANATORIUM.

Editor of The Daily News:

I have been noticing in the papers of the state headlines telling of the spread of the dread influenza in all our cities and rural communities, and I want to let the public know how admirably the small epidemic was handled at Sanatorium.

Sanatorium, as every one doubtless knows, is the state sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, of which Dr. L. B. McBrayer is the able superintendent.

One of the first things that a tuberculosis patient is taught on entering this sanatorium is to properly shield his mouth and nose with a gauze handkerchief when either coughing or sneezing. These gauzes are taken up each day and burned. All excretion is received in a paste-board pocket cup or bed-cup, and these cups are likewise burned every day. As a consequence, there are no bacilli floating around in the air, no unshielded sneeze or cough; there is no excretion, on the ground to mingle with the dust and be blown by a breeze into the breathing apparatus of an "innocent bystander."

Although Sanatorium was strictly quarantined against the influenza, it crept in with some of the servants, and in this case without a doubt, every patient at Sanatorium was exposed. Several of the patients caught the disease thus exposing all the others a second time. Of course as soon as it was found by the physicians in charge, the patients were promptly isolated. Dr. McBrayer then ordered some of the influenza vaccines from the United States public health service and nearly every patient was immunized, but not before they had ample chance of contracting the influenza.

Out of a possible 128 patients, only 10 had the "flu." I attribute this to the fact that every patient shielded his mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing, and no excretion went on the ground. Also, I attribute this to the fact that the cases were extremely light to the open air treatment. Otherwise, the epidemic evidently would have wrought havoc.

I think this a mighty fine record for an institution where the patients use the same dressing rooms and sleeping porches; where they have one dining room and one assembly hall.

I firmly believe that the epidemic throughout the whole state would immediately begin to decrease if every body would at once stop spitting on the streets and sidewalks, and start to shielding the mouth and nose every time a cough or sneeze appears, regardless of whether or not he has the "flu."

#### A TUBERCULAR PATIENT.

Sanatorium, Dec. 12, '18.

A national war program for agriculture.

## BIG AUCTION SALE

of mules, farming implements of every description, a lot of corn, fodder, hay etc. Several nice young cows and one nice young Jersey bull.

PLACE OF SALE: at my farm just south of DUNN, N. C.

TIME OF SALE: Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1919, 11 o'clock sharp

Come and bring your friends.

These articles described will be sold regardless of price.

**K. L. HOWARD.**

## TAXES Must Be Paid

For the convenience of the public I will be in DUNN SATURDAY, JAN. 4th, 1919 from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The new year is now with us and all 1918 taxes must be collected. I don't want to be too hard on any one, but must insist on immediate settlement of all past due taxes.

#### AT DUKE

My deputy will be at Duke in the afternoon Saturday, from 2 to 6 o'clock at the E. R. THOMAS DRUG STORE

Call at either of these places and make settlement.

**W. H. TURLINGTON,**  
Sheriff of Harnett County

## Kitchen Plumbing

A modern reliable plumbing equipment is as necessary in the kitchen of the modern home as in the bathroom, and a dependable kitchen sink is desirable in every house both on account of improved hygienic conditions and for the saving of labor and time which such a fixture makes possible. "Standard" Porcelain Enameled Kitchen Sinks are unequalled for durability and effective service and require very little attention to keep clean. We supply these sinks because we believe that no better fixtures are obtainable. Every plumbing job, large or small is given our best attention and the most careful workmanship. May we quote you?



**W. C. KANOY, Sanitary Plumbing**  
PHONE NO. 263

THE MERCHANT MARINE. was the envy and despair of foreign shipowners, cutting off as it did whole weeks from the ordinary time of the American merchant marine required to bring the rich cargoes of the East to Western ports. The China and the East to Western ports. The American flag was seen in every port. The shipyards of Maine and Massachusetts. The ships, product of the regular hives of industry of American ingenuity and audacity, try, Salem was the Mecca of the A-

merican shipmaster and the American can shipmaster and the American able-bodied seamen.

With the coming of steamships the glory departed. Cheap labor built cheaper ships at Glasgow and Hamburg. The seafaring American went down to the sea no longer. Silent, rotting docks, spectral graveyards, were the only reminders of former busy shipyards. Salem dried up to nothing.

Americans paid heavy tribute to Great Britain and Germany. Exporters and importers were compelled to rely on foreign bottoms to transport their goods, the bill being footed by the whole people. Great liners and giant cargo carriers still stocked to our shores, but they bore strange names, a different flag than the Stars and Stripes floated over them. Foreign masters ruled them, foreign sailors manned them, foreign pockets were lined with the toll levied on American commerce.

The war changed all that. Ships, wooden, concrete, steel, anything to carry food, munitions, men, to the hungry battlefields of France and Belgium. Shipyards took the place of marshes. The Western giant awoke from his slumber.

Will he be allowed to lapse into somnolence again? Will rotting piles be all to mark the incalculable energy and endeavor that built yards and ships overnight? Will the story of fifty years ago be repeated? The Shipping Board most emphatically recommends not. Not only does it want the present program completed but even amplified.

There will still be the lower priced seamen of foreign countries to compete with. There will be cheaper labor in foreign countries to build ships. But even with these handicaps the American shipowner can meet competition. The American working man gets paid more, eats, wears, maintains a higher standard of living for his family, but he also does more. He is worth more than his lower-priced brethren. One good American shipbuilder drawing good wages, and spending it to live decently is worth perhaps two or three underfed, underpaid ones.

"FLU" IS BAD, BUT PLAGUE IS WORSE.

Plagues, after wars have swept the world before now, just as "flu" is doing.

Here are some of the 80 recorded disease epidemics and the toll they took:

In Britain, 430 A. D., so many died few were left to bury the dead.

All over Europe, Asia, and Africa in 658, millions died of plague.

In England, 1111, plague, killed domestic animals as well as human beings.

In Ireland in 1466, in 1470, in 1604, in 1837 and in 1847 typhus and cholera followed famine.

London was visited by "the great plague," 1664 to 1666, and 100,000 died.

England had a "mysterious sweating sickness" in 1556. Victims died three hours after being attacked. The disease came back five times to England and spread to Germany.

Plagues swept Africa and Asia and invaded Europe and America, repeatedly since before the Christian era.

Not until 1900 with the discovery of the Haffkine and Yersin serum and isolation remedies and the application of sanitary measures, first in Bombay, India, and then all over the world, did medical science succeed in bringing bubonic plague under control.

Sanitation and rat-killing drove it out of New Orleans half a dozen years ago.

Modern methods have controlled yellow fever, cholera, small-pox and typhus fever plagues.

During the world war typhus raged in Serbia. English and American doctors and nurses stamped it out.

In 1665 in England people gathered in churches in crowds to pray against "black death." Others shut themselves in their houses and all but sealed doors and windows. Vinegar was esteemed a preventive. There were compounds of leaves which were burned in houses "to keep out the plague." The ignorant resorted to charms sold by quacks.

There have been a dozen world epidemics of influenza. The severest prior to the present outbreak, were in 1510, 1847 and 1890.

Up to 1890 the disease confined its worst ravages to Europe and Asia.

In 1890 thousands were stricken in the United States while in the streets or at work and fell as if hit by clubs.

In those days great dizziness was a sure symptom of "flu."

Where did "flu" start?

There is a theory that it began among sick soldiers exposed to bad weather at the siege of Troy, 1184 years before Christ was born.

There's another theory that it started in the poverty-stricken hovels of Russia. It was for a long time before 1890 a common disease in Russia.

In 1890 American doctors found "flu" often led to pneumonia. It does now. Then they used phenacetine and quinine and ventilation of sleeping rooms and working places. Now some of them use aspirin and quinine and good clean air. Dr. Rosenow of Rochester, Minn., claims success with a serum.

In 1890, just as now, the people had their own preventive remedies. They tried booze, lemons, vinegar, camphor, menthol and such things. They're trying them now.

But nowadays wise ones get a "sprayer" with the druggist and some good germ killing medicine and spray their noses and throats every day.— Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Dr. and Mrs. Young Hosts.

Angier, N. C. Dec. 28—Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Young gave a Christmas dinner to quite a number of near relatives. The home was decorated with holly and mistletoe while the yule log sent forth its glow from the fireplace. After a most sumptuous dinner a number of games were played.

The present were Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Young, of Angier, N. C.; Mrs. Jane Fuquay, of Coats, N. C.; Mrs. W. F. Young, of Angier, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Patterson, of Coats, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stephenson, of Angier, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Overton, of Smithfield, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Stephenson, near Latta, Young, Robert Young, near Ward Young, of Angier, N. C.; Mr. June Fuquay, of Philadelphia; Dr. Fuquay and Dr. Thomas L. Young, of Atlanta, Ga.

## Horses and Mules



### For Sale or Exchange

I will have two car loads of mules and horses to arrive in Dunn SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1919. which will be on sale or for exchange at W. J. HODGES' sales stables on Lucknow square.

Each one of these mules and horses were personally selected with great care and are guaranteed to be sound and in first-class condition.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET A GOOD MULE OR HORSE CHEAP

**BEN JOHNSON & BRO., Dunn.**  
W. J. HODGES' Stables.