

Aged Man Found Dead In Work Shop Sunday Morning

Henry B. Schlicker, 83, native of Wisconsin, was found dead in his bed in his work shop on Meadow Street Sunday morning, by Allen Melton, negro, who lived next door.

Mr. Schlicker lived in his wood working shop next door to Melton, who had not seen him for two or three days. Melton fearing that something must have happened to the old man forced his way in the shop Sunday morning and found him dead.

The sheriff's department was called. The county physician, who stated that from all indications, Mr. Schlicker had died some time Saturday of a heart attack.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Green Hill cemetery, where burial followed. Rev. M. R. Williamson, pastor of the Waynesville Presbyterian church, officiated.

Mr. Schlicker, a mill mechanic, came here with the Suncrest Lumber Company about twenty years ago. For the past few years he had operated a wood working shop on Meadow Street.

He is survived by one brother, Dr. A. G. Schlicker, of Chicago, who came to the funeral.

The Massie Funeral Home was in charge of the arrangements.

Continued Care Will Likely Prevent Polio Epidemic

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M. H. Bowles, of Waynesville. The board adopted the following rules and regulations in view of the possibility of an epidemic in the county and the fact that it had been reported that children from areas affected with poliomyelitis were being sent to Haywood county:

"Every person under 15 years of age coming into Haywood county from an area having poliomyelitis which in the opinion of the Haywood county health officer may be dangerous to the citizens of Haywood county, shall be placed in a place of abode or at a place approved by the health officer for a period of fourteen days from the date of the last contact in said area.

"The proprietor of a hotel, boarding house, tourist home, tourist camp, private home or any other place of abode giving lodging to such a person shall become responsible for such person according to the quarantine rules and regulations prescribed by the N. C. State Board of Health and subject to the penalty as provided for in the Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina for violation of these rules.

"From this 7th day of July, 1944, the management of boys and girls camps shall prohibit the enrollment of a boy or girl in a boys or girls camp from a county having reported five or more cases of poliomyelitis."

Calls have been constantly coming into the office of Dr. Sisk not only from points throughout the county but from out-of-the state from prospective visitors. He has reassured them all of the conditions, but has cited the rules regarding the bringing of children into this area from sections suffering with an epidemic of poliomyelitis.

Dr. Sisk is urging the continued precaution, as other counties of the state have had epidemics, which, he stated, however, he felt were getting under control. He referred to the cooperation exercised by the citizens of Canton immediately following the diagnosis of the case there, stating that in passing through the town he did not see any children on the streets.

RALEIGH, July 10—Health officers of eight southern states and officials of the U. S. Public Health service and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis closed a one-day meeting on infantile paralysis here this afternoon with recommendations which they offered as the best protection against the disease "in the light of what is known today."

The recommendations, drafted by the group and presented for final approval by Dr. Don W. Gudakunst of New York, medical director of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, stated:

"In the light of what is known today a few essential recommendations should be stressed.

"Any program limiting the number of contacts of people of susceptible age groups in areas where there are outbreaks of infantile paralysis should be encouraged by every possible means. In rural areas where infantile paralysis is present or in communities adjacent thereto the opening of schools would definitely increase the amount of contact between children, therefore, should be delayed. However, there is no point in closing schools and allowing children to congregate in groups elsewhere; at picnics, on the streets, churches, swimming pools, theatres, day nurseries, homes and playgrounds.

"The improper disposal of human excreta may be an important fac-

Twenty-Nine Men Left Yesterday For Camp Croft

Twenty-nine men left here Wednesday morning under the selective service system for induction at Camp Croft. Under the new ruling the men will be placed in the branch of service in which the authorities feel that they are needed.

Chester S. Davis was named leader and Roy Swanger served as assistant leader of the group which went by bus to Spartanburg, leaving here at 8:45.

There were eight volunteers in the group as follows: Frank Charles Rathbone, Harry Swayngin, Roy Swanger, Clyde Vance Calhoun, Jack Conly Messer, Lyman Brownlowe Rogers, Jr., Albert Hunter, Jr., Chester Spurgeon Davis.

There were four men who had been transferred from other draft boards as follows: Samuel Monroe Frady, Jr., from Sylva; Herman Mitchell Fie, from Newport News, Va.; Edward Ellis Morgan, from Newland; and Chester Spurgeon Davis, from Newport News, Va.

Others were: Robert Vaughn Hoyle, Lee Scott Greene, Robert Bradshaw, Jesse Edgar Price, Fred Cordell McClure, Glenn Ernest Giles, McKinley Reed Sutton, Mark Junior Messer, John-Wiley Marcus, Melvin Underwood, Perry Samuel Ruff, Rufus Linden Turpin, Walter Scrogins, James Everett Underwood, William Yoder Conard, Nathaniel Mehaffey and Dennis Meadows.

J. W. Killian To Head Lions Club For Coming Year

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man; Ned Tucker, and Joe Davis. Publicity and Bulletin: Charles Isley, chairman; Everett Camp and J. W. Killian.

Boys and Girls: C. E. Weatherby, chairman; Lawrence Leatherwood, and Robert Pearce.

Safety: Bill Chambers, chairman; Heinz Rollman and Roy Parkman.

Sight Conservation: Francis Massie, chairman; Henry Davis, Wayne Franklin, and Francis Garren.

Community Betterment: Johnny Edwards, chairman; C. E. Weatherby, and Roy Parkman.

Constitution and By-Laws: Alvin H. Ward, chairman; Tom Campbell, Jr., and R. L. Davis.

Lions Education: Wayne Franklin, chairman; Claude Woodard and Harry Burleson.

Citizenship and Patriotism: Lawrence Leatherwood, chairman; Heinz Rollman and Frank Kinsey.

Convention: Ed Sims, chairman; Claude Woodard and R. C. McBride.

Membership: Lloyd Kirkpatrick, Tony Davis, and John Boyd.

Civic Improvement: John Boyd, chairman; G. C. Ferguson.

Health and Welfare: Ned Tucker, chairman; Harry Burleson and Jack Felmet.

tor in the spread of infantile paralysis, since the virus which causes this disease is known to be present in stools and sewage. Where approved sewage systems do not exist, excreta should be disposed of only in fly proof privies or in a manner approved by local or state health authorities.

"Increased attention should be called to the hygiene in the home. Food should be prepared and handled in a manner to prevent contamination by flies, other insects, and from all other sources of human excreta. Homes should be screened against flies, since in certain instances flies have been known to carry the virus of infantile paralysis.

"During outbreaks of infantile paralysis children should be kept from indulging in exercise that will produce exhaustion or an undue amount of fatigue, since this has been shown in many instances to be a contribution factor in the development of a more serious form of the disease.

"Removal of tonsils and adenoids during an epidemic or during the infantile paralysis season is contradicted and should be discouraged in all but exceptional cases.

Early Medical Care "Medical care early in the course of the disease is important in assuring a maximum degree of recovery. Adequate treatment, including medical care, nursing, and physical therapy, can best be given in a properly equipped hospital. To assure the best medical care, it is necessary to have correct diagnosis established as early as possible. All who show signs of illness which is suspected of being infantile paralysis should be kept isolated and kept at absolute rest until they can be seen by a physician and a correct diagnosis made. The family should in every way co-operate with the health authorities in carrying out the rules and regulations of the state and local health departments in respect to isolation and quarantine.

"Since as yet there is no vaccine or serum that will prevent infantile paralysis, full co-operation in carrying out these recommendations offers the best protection for every one."

Good Handling Reduces Dreaded Chick Disease

Better management of growing chicks and pullets in the first weeks of their lives can help to prevent serious losses from the "avian leukosis complex" which took heavy toll from pullet flocks of 1943.

Range paralysis, big liver, and several other maladies of poultry are caused by this "leukosis complex," says Prof. C. W. Barber of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine.

Birds seldom recover entirely from the disease, and if they do manage to live, never become good producers of eggs or meat. They are also carriers of the disease.

For reducing the damage caused by leukosis, Professor Barber suggests the following steps in management: Keep adult birds and young birds on separate farms if possible, at least in buildings separated as much as possible. Direct travel from laying pens to chick houses should be stopped.

Never crowd the chicks, he advises, and keep the houses well ventilated. The poultryman should try to keep the brooder house at the right temperature, should keep it clean, and if possible allow the birds plenty of sunshine. Birds should be kept on good clean range as much of the rearing season as possible.

Life on Atoll Lived To Thunder of Waves

Life on a Pacific atoll like the Marshalls or Gilberts is lived under the glare of the sun and the pallid light of moon and stars. Temperatures run high. Vegetation is likely to be sparse. Drinking water is a problem. Where coconuts grow thirst can be quenched with their milk. Natives look to trees for much of their food—coconuts, pandanus fruit, breadfruit, bananas, and the like. Taro and arrowroot have been grown where soil and space allow. Fish are a staple.

Atoll life is isolated, is lived to the thunder of the rollers pounding the sea face and the thumping of coral fragments shaken together in the backwash. Houses, if any, are usually built on the lagoon side of the atoll, have thatched roofs, are pitched on poles. Range of animal life is narrow; only native mammals are two species of bats. Dogs, cats, pigs, rats have been brought in, have increased.

Islanders could once thank their lucky stars that they were free of man-borne diseases. Mid-Pacific activity of the Japanese after the first World war scourged atoll dwellers with the ills of civilization, caused native depopulation.

Bamboo Pulp

Indian paper mills are carrying out successful experiments in the manufacture of Kraft papers from bamboo. Fine quality writing and printing papers have always been made from bamboo, but the ever-increasing demand for strong wrapping and bag materials has induced the Indian paper industry to test the adaptability of bamboo in the manufacture of Kraft. The present available facilities in India for the manufacture of Kraft pulp are inadequate but the experiments conclusively prove that by improving manufacturing methods it will be possible to produce bamboo Kraft pulps that will compare with the best Swedish and American products.

Face Camouflage

Paint for face and hand camouflage for soldiers has been standardized in nine colors: light green, dark green, sand, field drab, earth brown, earth yellow, loam, earth red, and olive drab. These tints of paint are put up in tubes and issued to soldiers in selected areas, with small booklets containing instructions for the use of the paint. The fundamental purpose is to overcome the conspicuous reflection of white skin and to obscure the face by the application of irregular blotches of paint. The colors used are determined by the prevailing colors of the environment in which the soldier is operating.

Luminous Lighting

While authorities on paint are not yet ready to confirm the predictions of those enthusiasts who believe that luminescent paint will supplant light from lamps sometime in the post-war period, many new uses for luminous coatings already have been developed and are expected to have extensive application in improving illumination in homes, factories, stores, theatres and other structures. As an example of the development of luminous materials, "Witcombings" reports a fluorescent material which shows a warm yellow color when exposed to ultra-violet rays, instead of the usual glaring white or bluish-white color.

Brown Rot

"The importance of timely spraying to prevent brown rot in apricots, and other stone fruits, cannot be overemphasized," affirms H. M. Butterfield, specialist in agricultural extension, University of California. "The control of brown rot in apricots is mainly a matter of complete removal of 'mummies' and blighted twigs of the preceding year, and thorough spraying at just the right time in the spring when the blossoms are in the red-bud stage," Butterfield said. "Too early or too late sprayings are equally useless."

Buy War Bonds and Stamps.

In South Pacific



PFC. MONT H. WRIGHT has arrived in the South Pacific area, according to information received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wright, of Hazelwood. Pfc. Wright is serving with the U. S. Marines. He was first sent to San Diego, Calif., where he took his boot training and from there was transferred to Camp Elliott, Calif., and

Miss Edith. A Tate Becomes Bride Of Cpl. N. Ray Milner

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Glenn Tate, of Waynesville, R.F.D. No. 2, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Edith Aline Tate to Corporal Newman Ray Milner, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Wesley Milner of Canton.

The marriage took place in a double ring ceremony on July 4th, in Greenville, S. C., where the couple were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Milner.

For her marriage the bride wore a dress of sky blue with accessories in white. Mrs. Milner is a graduate of the Crabtree high school and is now employed by the Welco Shoe Corporation.

Corporal Milner was educated at the Crabtree high school and has been in the service since December, 1942. He volunteered and was inducted at Camp Croft. From Croft he was sent to Camp Campbell, Ky. Before being sent to his present post at Camp Barkley, Tex., he was at Fort Jackson

then overseas.

Prior to entering the service on November 4, 1943, at Camp Croft, Calif., where he took his boot training and from there was transferred to Camp Elliott, Calif., and

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