

# THE GASTONIA GAZETTE

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GASTONIA, N. C. MONDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 28, 1918.

\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## ESTABLISH QUARANTINE IN EFFORT TO KEEP OUT MENINGITIS

City Council Puts Into Effect Ordinance Forbidding Any Soldier to Come Inside City Limits Without a Clean Bill of Health—Also Enacts Law Requiring Drug Stores and Restaurants to Use Sanitary Cups—Barbers Must Sterilize Instruments—Action Followed Investigation by City Physician Anderson.

Following a report from City Physician J. A. Anderson, who was sent to Charlotte Friday afternoon to investigate the meningitis situation, the city council, in called session Friday night, enacted an ordinance quarantining against all soldiers from camps where contagious diseases are prevalent, except those whose homes are here. The ordinance, which is given in full below, requires that every soldier entering the city limits must present a clean bill of health in the shape of a certificate from a reputable pathologist stating that said soldier has been given a microscopical examination within 24 hours and has been found free of contagious disease germs. This ordinance became effective Saturday morning at 7:30 o'clock.

Following is the text of the ordinance:

### A HEALTH ORDINANCE.

Whereas it appears that the health of the citizens of the City of Gastonia are endangered by reason of the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis now prevailing among the various military camps adjacent to said city:

Now therefore, in order to preserve and safeguard, as far as possible, the health of the general public, the Board of Aldermen of the city of Gastonia do ordain and enact:

Sec. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any officer or enlisted man to come within the city limits of Gastonia unless he shall be a resident of said city, and except those who shall have official business within the said city or shall have and present a health certificate from a competent pathologist that such pathologist has within twenty four hours made a microscopical examination of such person and that he is free from any contagious or infectious disease.

Sec. 2. That any person violating any of the provisions of the above ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined or imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall be in full force and effect on and after 7:30 o'clock P. M., January 26th, 1918, and shall remain in effect until repealed.

It is understood that General Dickman, commander of Camp Greene, has issued an order forbidding soldiers to come to Gastonia unless sent on special official business. Dr. Anderson conferred with the city officials of Charlotte. Just how many cases of meningitis there are at Camp Greene is not known, but the health officials of Gastonia and Charlotte both believe that the situation is of such a serious nature that these quarantine measures are absolutely necessary.

### SERVICE MUST BE SANITARY.

Another ordinance, of almost equal importance, was enacted requiring all soda fountains and restaurants to use individual sanitary cups, etc., and requiring all barbers to sterilize their instruments after each use of same on a patron. Following is the text of this ordinance:

### AN ORDINANCE.

The Board of Aldermen of the City of Gastonia Do Ordain and Enact:

Sec. 1. That all persons, firms or corporations either owning, operating, or both, any public soda fountain, restaurant, or otherwise serving soft drinks or lunches, to the public, shall use individual sanitary drinking cups and vessels, or shall sterilize such drinking cups, vessels, dishes and other articles of glass, china or cutlery used for eating and drinking by boiling in hot water for not less than five minutes, after each and every use thereof by any individual.

Sec. 2. That each and every barber or tonsorialist engaged in his business or profession within the city of Gastonia, shall sterilize or disinfect each and every instrument after its use upon each and every individual, and shall not use any towel on more than one person, and not more than one time on each person, without first having the same laundered.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons violating any provision of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall pay a fine of \$10 for each and every offense.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect on and after January 29th, 1918.

### TO PREVENT THE DISEASE.

City Physician J. A. Anderson furnishes The Gazette with the following:

Meningitis is due to a specific germ. A tiny micro-organism which gains admission to the human organism through the nose and throat. It would therefore seem advisable to keep the nasal mouth and throat cavities as nearly disinfected as possible and for this purpose the following formula is recommended by the U. S. Public Health Service: Chloroform, grains 1-2. Oil Eucalyptus, ten drops. Lic. Alcohol, sufficient quantity to make 1 ounce. Mix and spray nose and throat every four hours or four or five times a day. This is as near the Carrell-Dakin's solution as can be procured around here and is said to be fatal to the germ of meningitis. Those who are employed where they come in contact with the public are advised to use the foregoing precautions.

## "TAG-YOUR-SHOVEL-DAY" SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE TO DO THEIR BIT

Two Thousand Gastonia School Children, Organized Into Companies, Will Tag All the City Wednesday Afternoon—Purpose Is to Impress Public With Necessity of Saving Fuel.

Prof. W. P. Grier, principal of the Central graded school, has received from State Fuel Administrator A. W. McAllister at Greensboro a supply of tags for use by the school children on "Tag-Your-Shovel Day," January 30th.

On that day, school children will tie tags bearing instructions for coal saving to practically every coal shovel in the United States, the purpose of this being to remind each man, woman and child who uses a coal shovel that a shovel full of coal is equal to half a loaf of bread, and that every shovel full of coal saved means just so much additional power and health and support for the American soldier and sailor on the firing line.

The tags bear these hints on saving coal:

1. Cover furnace and pipes with asbestos, or other insulation; also weather strip your windows, or stuff cracks with cotton.
2. Keep your rooms at 68 degrees (best heat for health).
3. Test your ashes by sifting. If you find much good coal, there is something wrong with your heater. See a furnace expert.
4. Heat only the rooms you use all the time.
5. Write to the maker of your furnace or stove for practical directions for running economically.
6. Save gas and electric light as much as possible—this will save coal for the nation.

The city has been divided into three major districts for this work. Principal W. P. Grier is in charge of the central district which has been subdivided into sixteen smaller districts. Principal H. C. Sisk of the East school is in charge of the district embracing the eastern part of the city and Principal B. M. Weir of the West school is in charge of the district embracing the western section of the city. These sections have also been subdivided into smaller districts.

At 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon squads or companies of school children will start out on this work, which will be completed during the afternoon. Practically all of the 2,000 school children will engage in this patriotic work.

These children, who are thus "doing their bit" in the great task of helping win the war, will no doubt—as they should—receive a warm welcome in the business houses and homes of the city.

## AMERICAN PATROL BOAT GOES ON THE ROCK

(By International News Service.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—An American patrol vessel struck a rock in European waters Friday and will probably be a total loss. Several members of the crew were injured. The accident was caused by fog.

**Find Inspiration in Sheep.**  
In the highest of fine art, in the most appealing of poetry, sheep have been the inspiration for innumerable of the greatest attainments of prose, rhythmic and canvas. The immense horse pictures of Rosa Bonheur, the cattle pictures of Paul Potter, have never had the tender consideration that is given by the populace to small canvases by Jacque and Mauve, always dominant in sheep.—Exchange.

**If They Could See Us Now.**  
The other day in re-reading a book by John Burroughs, first published in 1875, I was interested in this paragraph in a chapter on the joy of walking: "It is said that Englishmen when they first come to this country are for some time under the impression that American women all have deformed feet—they are so coy of them and so studiously careful to keep them hid."—Anne Sherrill Baird, in Southern Woman's Magazine.

**A Far-Seeing Voice.**  
"A voice is waiting to see you, ma'am, in the way a new maid called her mistress to the telephone.—Boston Transcript.

Gastonia Lodge No. 53 Knights of Pythias will hold its regular meeting tonight and will do work in the first rank. Meeting in the assembly room of the Arrington Hotel.

to make 1 ounce. Mix and spray nose and throat every four hours or four or five times a day. This is as near the Carrell-Dakin's solution as can be procured around here and is said to be fatal to the germ of meningitis. Those who are employed where they come in contact with the public are advised to use the foregoing precautions.

## PROHIBITION ORATORS TWO ADDRESSES HERE YESTERDAY

Lewis R. Horton and Dr. Louis Albert Banks Speak in Interest of Anti-Saloon League—Tell of Progress Made in Fight Against Liquor Traffic and Believe That Next Five Years Will See the Nation Entirely Dry—Dr. Banks and Rev. W. E. Jordan Preach.

Gastonia had the rare opportunity of hearing three well-known and excellent speakers in one day yesterday. Despite the inclement weather each speaker was heard by a large audience. They were Lewis R. Horton, of Spokane, Wash.; Dr. Louis Albert Banks, of Boston, and Rev. W. E. Jordan, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Horton spoke at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at Main Street Methodist church. His address had been announced for Sunday night but this arrangement was changed for his convenience Sunday morning. Mr. Horton is one of the field-workers for the American Anti-Saloon League and spoke in behalf of the great fight now being waged by that organization to make America dry. He is a most pleasing speaker. His style is entertaining and he drives his strong points home with vigor and emphasis that clinches them. The speaker told of the wonderful progress which has been made recently in the fight to rid America of the saloons and pleaded for a great final effort on the part of the people to finish the job now. Much emphasis was laid by the speaker on the fact that, while this country is facing a shortage of bread because of the export to our Allies of immense quantities of grain, and while the President and the food administration is calling on the people to economize in the use of bread, the breweries of this country are using every day in the week 280,000 bushels of grain for the manufacture of beer. While the fuel administration is closing the industries and the business houses of the country one day in the week in order to save coal, the big breweries are running full tilt every day.

Mr. Horton made a most convincing plea for the support of the people in the great and, as he predicted, final battle with the drink evil. At the same hour Rev. W. E. Jordan, co-pastor of Bethany Presbyterian church (Wannamaker's) in Philadelphia, preached at the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Jordan is at present acting as camp pastor at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., under the auspices of the Northern Presbyterian church. He came to Gastonia at the invitation of Rev. J. H. Henderlite, to tell the people something of the work which the camp pastors are doing. These men, said Mr. Jordan, are doing a kind of work which the chaplains and the Y. M. C. A. workers have but little opportunity to do. He referred to the close personal work among the men. The chaplains are handicapped to a certain extent by reason of the fact that they are regular officers in the army. The Y. M. C. A. workers have their time largely taken up with the task of providing the men with conveniences and entertainment at the camp Y. M. C. A. buildings. The camp pastor has more time and a better opportunity to touch the men in their tents and on the outside as well. As showing what a large task, however, the camp pastor has undertaken he cited the fact that at Camp Wadsworth there are about 5,000 men who are either members of the Presbyterian church

(Continued on page 5.)

## THE THRIFT CAMPAIGN COUNTY ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED

Chairman George W. Wilson Announces Temporary County Organization of the War Savings Stamp Campaign—Active Canvasses of the County Will Begin at Once—Dates for Mass Meetings in the Various Townships Will Be Announced Soon.

The county campaign for the sale of War Savings Stamps and Certificates, and for Thrift Stamps, which has been delayed on account of the unfavorable weather and by reason of accumulated work in connection with the questionnaires and other war activities which many citizens have had to do, will begin with vigor and determination at once. County Chairman, George W. Wilson announces the following temporary county organization, all of whom will take notice that they are expected to begin active work in the campaign:

Chairman: Solicitor George W. Wilson.

First Vice-Chairman, in charge of Gastonia township, Hon. John G. Carpenter.

Second Vice-Chairmen: F. P. Hall, South Point township; R. C. Kennedy, Crowders Mountain township; C. E. Hutchison, River Bend township; Evon L. Houser, Dallas township; D. P. McClard, Cherryville township.

Secretary, County Treasurer Carl Finger.

Executive Committee: Joe S. Wray, J. D. Rankin, M. L. Barnes, Joe R. Nixon, J. B. Henson, R. A. Marsh, John B. Steele, S. J. Struby, S. P. Stowe, S. M. Robinson, J. Lee Robinson, W. H. Adams, M. A. Carpenter, M. A. Turner, M. L. Mauney, J. A. Costner, L. M. Hoffman, Jr., R. R. Ray, W. T. Rankin, W. T. Love, C. D. Welch, T. M. McEntire, Dr. S. A. Wilkins, J. W. Summey, A. Q. Kale, J. G. Rutledge, Dr. Frank Robinson, T. S. Royster, S. L. Kiser, John J. George.

Publicity Committee: L. H. J. Houser, E. L. Tate, James W. Atkins, E. D. Atkins.

The above organization is only temporary, and as the work progresses will be made more nearly complete, the object being to enlist every man, woman and child in the county in the important work of raising Gaston's quota of \$300,000 which will doubtless be most effective in the campaign is the public schools, which will be thoroughly and systematically organized.

War Savings Stamps in their various forms are already on sale at all the postoffices and banks in the county, and each mail carrier, both rural and city, carries a stock of the stamps on his rounds for sale. Among the mail carriers there is a commendable rivalry in this work, each trying to out-sell the others.

A white horse belonging to Mr. George W. Howell fell on the ice one day last week and was so badly injured that he had to be killed.

J. M. Belk Company are using two full pages in today's Gazette to advertise their annual January sale which begins on Thursday of this week. It will pay economical buyers to read pages six and seven closely.

Mr. T. C. Smith, rural carrier on route one, fell on the icy pavement as he came out of the postoffice this morning to start on his round, and sustained two or three broken ribs, due probably to the fact that he had several heavy parcels in his arms. He will be unable to carry his route for several days.

## NEW FOOD REGULATIONS PRESIDENT ISSUES PROCLAMATION

Mr. Wilson Calls for Still Further Reduction in Consumption of Food Stuffs in Order That More May be Sent to Our Allies—Bakers to Use Substitutes for White Flour—"Victory Bread" the Latest—The Proclamation.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The American people will go on a war bread diet Monday as part of a war rationing system prescribed by President Wilson and the food administration. "Victory Bread," the administration calls it.

The reduced rations are asked for the purpose of creating a larger export surplus of food for the European Allies. Curtailment of consumption will be accomplished largely by voluntary effort, but force will be employed wherever permitted under the food control act.

The rationing system, as presented by the President in proclamation and by Food Administrator Hoover in a list of regulations, forms the food administration's 1918 food conservation program, of which the chief features are:

A baker's bread of mixed flours, beginning Monday with a five per cent substitution of other cereals for wheat until a 20 per cent substitution is reached February 24.

Sale by retailers to householders of an equal amount of substitute flours for every pound of wheat flour purchased at the time the wheat flour is bought.

Sale by millers to wholesalers and wholesalers to retailers of only 70 per cent of the amount of wheat flour sold last year.

Two wheatless days a week—Monday and Wednesday—and one wheatless meal a day.

One meatless day a week—Tuesday—and one meatless meal a day.

Two porkless days a week—Tuesday and Saturday.

The text of President Wilson's proclamation follows:

Many causes have contributed to create the necessity for a more intensive effort on the part of our people to save food in order that we may supply our associates in the war with the sustenance vitally necessary to them in these days of privation and stress. The reduced productivity of Europe because of the large diversion of man power to the war, the partial failure of harvests and the elimination of the more distant markets for foodstuffs through the destruction of shipping, places the burden of their subsistence very largely on our shoulders.

The food administration has formulated suggestions which, if followed, will enable us to meet this great responsibility, without any real inconvenience on our part.

In order that we may reduce our consumption of wheat and wheat products by 30 per cent—a reduction imperatively necessary to provide the supply for overseas—wholesalers, jobbers and retailers should purchase and resell to their customers only 70 per cent of the amounts used in 1917. All manufacturers of alimentary pastes, biscuits, crackers, pastry and breakfast cereals should reduce their purchases and consumption of wheat and wheat flour to 70 per cent of their 1917 requirements, and all bakers of bread and rolls to 80 per cent of their current requirements. Consumers should reduce their purchases of wheat products for home preparation to almost 70 per cent of those of last year, or, when buying bread, should purchase mixed cereal breads from the bakers.

To provide sufficient cereal food, homes, public eating places, dealers and manufacturers should substitute potatoes, vegetables, corn, barley, oats and rice products, and the mixed cereal bread and other products of the bakers which contain an admixture of other cereals.

In both homes and public eating places, in order to reduce the consumption of beef, pork and sheep products, Tuesday should be observed as meatless day in each week; one meatless meal should be observed in each day; while, in addition, Saturday in each week should further be observed as a day upon which there should be no consumption of pork products.

A continued economy in the use of sugar will be necessary until later in the year.

It is imperative that all waste and unnecessary consumption of all sorts of foodstuffs should be rigidly eliminated.

The maintenance of the health and strength of our own people is vitally necessary at this time, and there should be no dangerous restriction of the food supply; but the elimination of every sort of waste and the substitution of other commodities of which we have more abundant supplies for those which we need to save, will in no way impair the strength of our people and will enable us to meet one of the most pressing obligations of the war.

I, therefore, in the national interest, take the liberty of calling upon every loyal American to take fully to heart the suggestions which are being circulated by the food administration and of begging that they be followed. I am confident that the great body of our women who have labored so loyally in co-operation with the food administration for the success of food conservation will strengthen their efforts and will take it as a part of their burden in this

## WORST SNOW STORM OF WINTER NOW ON

(By International News Service.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The worst sleet and snow storm of the winter practically paralyzed the East and Middle West today. Traffic and wire service from the capital is almost at a standstill.

New York reports that the storm there has reached the proportions of a blizzard and that all traffic across the North river is stopped. The harbor is clogged with ice.

Heavy snow again threatens traffic about Chicago and as far South as the Ohio river.

## AMERICAN AVIATORS RAID GERMAN SOIL

(By International News Service.) AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Jan. 28.—Five American pilots attached to the French army took part in a daylight raid over German soil Saturday. Good results were obtained. There was a thick mist which caused many of them to lose their way in returning to camp. All succeeded in landing behind the French lines.

## MANY WOMEN SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN RUSSIA

(By International News Service.) STOCKHOLM, Jan. 28.—Many women soldiers were wounded in a battle between the Bolshevik guards and forces of the Finnish republic, according to advices received here today. The women were members of the Bolsheviks. It is reported from the same source that dissensions have broken out among the Bolsheviks at Petrograd in the peace negotiations with Germany.

## NATION BUYS 10,000 ACRE FOREST IN ALABAMA

(By International News Service.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A proclamation creating the Alabama National Forest has been signed by President Wilson. The reservation consists of 10,500 acres in Lawrence and Winston counties on the headwaters of the Lipsey river. The government has also purchased 12,000 acres additional and has an option on 13,000 acres more.

## SENATOR ASKS CHANGE TO EXPLAIN

(By International News Service.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Thompson, of Kansas, who was mentioned in the confidential files of Swift & Co. as one "with whom the packers would make no mistake in keeping in touch" today asked the Federal Trade Commission for permission to take the stand and make a statement. The request will be granted, probably tomorrow.

## BAKER COMES BACK FIGHTING HARD

(By International News Service.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary of War Baker came back fighting hard today. Taking the stand before the Senate military committee, he praised the work of Crozier, Sharpe and the civilian committees of the War Department and declared that the impression that the War Department has fallen down is due to the natural impatience of the American people to get into the fight. Mr. Baker confessed his error when he read letters made public by Senator Chamberlain telling of the mistreatment of wounded and dying men in cantonment hospitals and declared that they were exceptional cases. Chamberlain had promised to give him the names of some of those responsible, said Mr. Baker, in order that they might be punished. He said that the country is passing through a period of suspicions that accompanies all great enterprises and added that it is a "psychological crisis."

period of national service to see that the above suggestions are observed throughout the land. WOODROW WILSON, The White House, 13 Jan., 1918.

# Save

### 1-wheat

use more corn

### 2-meat

use more fish & beans

### 3-fats

use just enough

### 4-sugar

use syrups

## and serve the cause of freedom

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION