

ONLY 10 PER CENT OF ALL ACCIDENTS UNPREVENTABLE

CARELESSNESS, THOUGHTLESSNESS, UNDUPLICATE, AND IGNORANCE CAUSE MOST ACCIDENTS.

Statistics compiled by one of the leading life insurance companies of America show that in the United States during the year 1916 there were approximately 34,000 fatal accidents; 400,000 serious injuries, and 4,000,000 other injuries. These figures alone are appalling, but when it is known that approximately ninety per cent of these accidents were preventable the realization begins to dawn on one that an awful toll of life and limb is being paid to grim "accidents," and the time has come when some step should be taken toward eliminating this needless human suffering.

Of this enormous number of accidents over one-half have been classified as "industrial" accidents or accidents occurring to employees of the manufacturing industries and public service corporations throughout the country.

Of the great number of industrial accidents possibly 50% could have been avoided if workmen had not been careless. Another 25% could readily be attributed to "thoughtlessness" while an additional 15% was caused by "undue haste" and "ignorance," thus leaving only about 10% due to unavoidable and unpreventable accidents.

Investigation of accidents reported during the past five months has revealed the fact that the greater part of these accidents could have been prevented. Disobedience of orders, willful neglect, carelessness and bad practices are factors in a large majority of cases, and inasmuch as untold suffering and a great economic loss are occasioned by these factors, it might be worth while to cite a few accidents which have occurred in order to show to what extent care and thoughtfulness are needed to reduce this awful toll which is being exacted as the price of carelessness and ignorance.

The following are a few typical cases in which the above mentioned factors caused the accidents and represent the classes of accidents which could easily be prevented if every person concerned would be careful:

Reckless Driving.
Three persons lost their lives when

a wild driver after racing with a passenger train attempted to cross in front of the engine because he had a little distance on the locomotive.

Four persons were killed when an automobile stopped on one line of a double-track railroad while a train passed on the other. As soon as the train had passed another train coming from the opposite direction struck the car with fatal results.

Disobedience of Orders.
At a rock quarry an employe, in direct disregard of orders, rode on a truck loaded with stone. This truck was allowed to run down an incline by gravity, and instead of walking behind as he had been told to do, the employe climbed on a truck and in jumping got off under the wheels. His left ankle was broken and in addition he was badly bruised, so that he was compelled to remain away from work for many weeks and to lose considerable in wages, besides enduring a great amount of suffering.

Taking a Chance.
An employe of a certain plant had occasion to examine a motor. Instead of making the examination from the outside of the guard rail, which in this case was possible, he evidently climbed or stepped over the guard rail and was caught by the driving belt. He was immediately whirled to his death. Had it been absolutely necessary for this man to go inside the guard rail, his first act should have been to stop the motor, thereby removing all possibility of an accident. The chance taker eventually gets caught.

Neglected Wounds.
The following accidents demonstrate the necessity of the prompt reporting of all injuries, no matter how trivial, for attention and treatment. Serious cases of blood poisoning often occur from neglect, and not only result in the loss of dollars and cents but also cause great suffering, with perhaps the loss of a finger, hand, leg or even life.

An employe in a mill while changing rolls caught his finger on a sharp edge of a bolt and failed to have it attended to. As a result the wound became infected, necessitating the absence of the injured man from his work for three weeks.

Improper Use of Freight Elevator.
An employe in a warehouse was ordered to get some material from the third floor. It was necessary for him to use the elevator. Lifting up the safety gate he started the elevator and when it reached the floor on which he was standing he attempted to jump on while the elevator was in motion. His foot slipped and his body was caught between the safety gate and the floor of the elevator. He was instantly killed. No person should attempt to step on or off a moving elevator. Repeatedly accidents with serious and fatal results have occurred in this manner.

Total Germans in Field

The approximate figures representing the man power of Germany in the war at the present time, together with the casualties, have been made public from reliable source, as follows:

Fixed formations on the various fronts, employed on lines of communication and stationed in the interior, 5,500,000.

Divisions undergoing formation and men in depots, 600,000.

Losses in killed, permanently disabled and prisoners, 4,000,000.

Wounded under treatment in hospitals, 500,000.

Total, 10,600,000.

These figures account for all the men called out up to the present for service, as follows:

Trained men mobilized immediately on the outbreak of the war, 4,500,000.

Untrained Ersatz (compensatory) reservists called out from August, 1914, to February, 1915, 800,000.

Class of 1914 recruits called out from November, 1914, to January, 1915, 450,000.

First ban of untrained landsturm called out at the beginning of 1915, 1,100,000.

Class of 1915, called out May-July, 1915, 450,000.

Remainder of untrained landsturm called out the same month, 150,000.

Class of 1916 called out September-November, 1915, 450,000.

Exempted Men Drafted.
Contingent of hitherto exempted men called out in October, 1915, 300,000.

Second contingent exempted men called out early in 1916, 200,000.

Second ban landsturm early in 1916, 450,000.

Class of 1917, called out March-November, 1916, 450,000.

Third contingent exempted men late in 1916, 300,000.

Class 1918, called out November, 1916, to March, 1917, 450,000.

Class 1919, called out in part in 1917, 300,000.

-Additional exempted men, 1917, 150,000.

Total, 11,500,000.

The small discrepancy in the figures is accounted for by the omission of the mail units. The total mobilizable male resources of Germany since the beginning of hostilities, including the yearly classes of recruits up to 1920, number about 14,000,000. Those called up number 10,600,000. The remainder are accounted for as follows: The remaining portion of the class 1919 awaiting call, 150,000; class of 1920 still uncalled, 450,000; men employed as indispensable in industries and administrations, 500,000; men abroad unable to reach Germany, 200,000; men entirely exempted owing to physical disability, 2,100,000.

Recruits of the 1920 class cannot be called legally until they attain their seventeenth birthday.

American Troops by Thousands Will Leave For Battle Zones in France.

Arrangements on a huge scale are being expedited by the war department to accommodate the steady flow of American troops to the battle zones of France. A new section has been created in the office of the chief of staff of the army to take charge of all embarkation of troops and supplies.

Work has begun on a large embarkation camp or cantonment on the Atlantic coast which will take care of 30,000 or 40,000 troops at one time. This will serve particularly for the national army. Steamer and transport facilities will be so organized that troops from the camp can be kept en route in virtually a steady stream. Naval forces will be assigned to protect the waters along the route, and an elaborate plan will be put in effect to make any disturbance of this transport service impossible.

The American plan will have the advantage of experience which the cross channel British-French transport service has had since the beginning of the war. Although in close proximity to the submarine routes, none of the U boats has been able to operate effectively against this service.

General Francis J. Kernan for the present will act as chief of the embarkation service, with Colonel Chauncey B. Baker of the quartermaster corps, who has had charge of army transportation under General Sharpe. This section will co-ordinate all shipments of supplies and all troop movements whose ultimate destination is Europe. It will arrange with the navy department for convoy service.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girl! Make This Cheap Beauty Lotion To Clear and Whiten Your Skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms, and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

Farm For Sale

The Farm of Miss Martha Newnam situated in Simpsonville Township, on the headwaters of Piney Creek, adjoining the land of J. P. Smith and others, containing 161 acres. For further information see J. W. Newnam at Spray, or J. R. Newnam at Reidsville, N. C.

The HIGHEST MARKET PRICES Paid For Tobacco at the Farmers Warehouse

TOBACCO GROWERS ARE cordially invited to bring their tobacco to FARMERS' WAREHOUSE, where they are assured of obtaining highest prices for their product. Turn your tobacco crop into real money by bringing it to us. We guarantee best prices, courteous and fair treatment to all and splendid accommodations. Tobacco is selling higher now than ever before. Our records for last week show that never before have farmers received such high prices on this market.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF THE PLEASED FARMERS AND THE PRICES THEY RECEIVED FOR THEIR TOBACCO, SOLD ON THE FLOOR OF THE FARMERS' WAREHOUSE LAST SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22:

- Allen and Parker and Pearson, 661 pounds for \$220.06; average \$33.54.
- Mrs. Winfrey 170 pounds for \$52.90; average \$30.00.
- J. R. C. Bevil 390 pounds for \$126.78; average \$32.50.
- T. W. Winfrey 339 pounds for \$108.66; average \$28.00.
- R. H. Smith & Company, 413 pounds for \$136.17; average \$32.97.
- E. E. Schoolfield 478 pounds for \$168.32; average \$35.21.
- W. S. Way 898 pounds for \$309.91; average \$34.49.
- Guy Buchanan 40 pounds for \$51.55; average \$36.82.
- W. L. Buchanan, 508 pounds for \$180.24; average \$35.48.
- Moore & Brookbank 568 pounds for \$180.94; average \$31.85.
- C. F. Smith 327 pounds for \$106.30; average \$32.52.
- Clapp & Richmond 628 pounds for \$182.64; average \$29.08.
- C. F. Loman 684 pounds for \$201.80; average \$31.08.
- H and Bud Loman 475 pounds for \$158.40; average \$31.08.
- W. H. Crutchfield 797 pounds for \$254.45; average \$31.92.
- Motley & Holbrook, 1,162 pounds for \$352.96; average \$30.37.
- Dennis Thacker 454 pounds for \$141.91; average \$31.25.
- Samuel Barham, 191 pounds for \$57.01; average \$30.00.
- Algite Barham 210 pounds for \$63.00; average \$30.00.
- J. B. Winfrey 329 pounds for \$110.78; average \$33.97.
- Edgar Shaw 351 pounds for \$119.26; average \$33.97.
- E. J. Elmore 345 pounds for \$121.99; average \$35.35.
- J. C. Doggett 396 pounds for \$133.40; average \$33.68.
- Gus Nichols 359 pounds for \$118.92; average \$30.57.
- C. B. Highfill, 362 pounds for \$118.10; average \$32.62.
- T. G. Coley, dark red, 416 pounds for \$112.32; average \$27.00.
- Paisley & Fryar 541 pounds for \$183.51; average \$33.92.
- James Strickland 356 pounds for \$124.37; average \$34.91.
- D. Winfrey 307 pounds for \$109.66; average \$35.72.
- Huffines & Williams 568 pounds for \$162.88; average \$28.67.
- Elliot & Walker 723 pounds for \$215.99; average \$29.87.
- H. L. Purcell 592 pounds for \$200.18; average \$33.81.
- H. V. Bailey 568 pounds for \$194.16; average \$34.18.
- T. T. Isley 246 pounds for \$85.97; average \$34.90.
- D. L. Morgan 553 pounds for \$191.10; average \$34.55.
- R. W. Winchester & Co., 1,327 pounds for \$467.44; average \$35.22.
- Lacy Summers 580 pounds for \$188.90; average \$32.39.
- Morton & Rayle 296 pounds for \$92.78; average \$31.34.

BRING YOUR NEXT LOAD OF TOBACCO TO THE FARMERS' WAREHOUSE—WHERE HIGHEST PRICES PREVAIL.

Very Respectfully,
J. H. WHITT,
Prop. Farmers Warehouse, Greensboro

NEW FALL GOODS HERE

Our Large and Varied Stock of Fall Goods is Now Ready
For Inspection and we Invite Everybody to Call
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Sole Agents for Hart Shaffner & Marx Clothing, Knox Hats, Walk Over shoes for men, Star Brand shoes for everybody.

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Beautiful Line of Coats, Suits, Georgettes, Crepe de Chene and Voile Waists. Dry Goods, Notions, Everything except Millinery.

We Handle Nothing But Goods of Dependable Quality and
Our Prices Are Always Reasonable, Quality Considered

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