

TO ELIMINATE HUGE LIVE STOCK LOSSES

PROGRAM IS AGREED UPON TO CURTAIL ANNUAL WASTE OF VALUABLE MEAT PRODUCT.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Things and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

To eliminate the huge losses of livestock on railway rights of way in North Carolina, railway officials, the State Council of Defense and the Food Administration have agreed upon a program which will probably mean a reduction of 50 to 75 per cent of the waste. The plan contemplates the appointment of an assistant in the office of the State Council of Defense who shall be charged with directing this work with a representative in each county. In addition, the active interest of all railway employees, including section foremen, engineers and firemen will be enlisted. The railway representatives have agreed to defray the expenses of the organization up to \$150 per month. An advisory committee of railway representatives will be appointed.

Help U. S. Through B. and L. The state insurance commissioner, who is supervisor of building and loan associations, would have North Carolinians generally realize that they can use the building and loan associations in the purchase of Liberty bonds and in this way more readily perform their patriotic duty in the purchase of every bond they possibly can and derive additional benefit themselves and help their local building and loan association in investments in these war times when so few loans are open to the associations for building. A letter by the commissioner to building and loan associations follows:

"Under the present plan of subscription of fourth Liberty Loan bonds 10 per cent is paid with the subscription. This leaves 90 per cent to be paid in installments. Building and loan associations can pay the 90 per cent and take a transfer of stock and the bond, allowing the subscriber to pay as he can, or at further by maturing the stock. In this way worthy patriotic citizens can subscribe for bonds by getting extension of time in which to pay for the privilege only the difference between the interest on the Liberty bond, 4%, and the amount charged by the associations.

Let No Lock Be Lost. In an appeal by Governor Bickett to the people in the North Carolina cotton belt to "Let no lock be lost," the governor asks that cotton pickers' bureaus be formed in every cotton county under the auspices of the Council of National Defense, with all cotton picking needs and names of all who can devote even a short while each day to picking.

The appeal follows: "The cotton crop is short. The world's need is great, and today the South's kingly staple is more precious than Jason's golden fleece. Every consideration of patriotism and profit urges that not a lock be lost. Waste is always folly, in the presence of what it is crime. Therefore, heroic and organized efforts should be made to prevent loss or damage to the cotton that has come white to the harvest. To this end I earnestly urge: "First: To the Council of National Defense in every cotton county to establish at once a cotton pickers' league.

"Second: All farmers who need cotton pickers to submit at once their needs in detail to this bureau. "Third: All school children in our cities and towns, and all other persons who are not engaged for the whole day in some useful work, to file their names with the cotton pickers' bureau and offer their services to farmers needing pickers, these services to be paid by the farmers at current prices.

Census Agents Appointed. A special from Washington says, Three special agents of the census bureau were appointed for North Carolina, on recommendation of Senator Simmons. They will gather statistics on cotton and tobacco. The appointees are as follows: C. D. Elliott, Columbus, Polk county; W. F. Bogart, Greensboro; W. H. Williams, Washington. The salary and per diem for these agents will amount to \$2,500 per annum, and they are allowed traveling expenses in addition.

Camp Greene Inspected. Camp Greene has been formally inspected by a commission of three high army officers, representing the war department. General J. M. Barker, who recently returned to the United States after one year's service in France, headed this body. While neither member of the commission would discuss for publication recommendations they may include in their official report, it was understood by those closely associated with them during the afternoon that the report would be favorable.

To Furnish Emergency Relief.

Special from Charlotte.—The following telegram, which is self-explanatory relates to the emergency medical and nursing relief work furnished through the United States Public Health Service to communities unable to cope with the present situation even with State aid:

"To all State Health Officers: "Public Health Service will mobilize with aid Volunteer Medical Service Corps all outside medical aid required in combating present influenza epidemic. Red Cross upon specific request from this service will mobilize nursing personnel and furnish necessary emergency hospital supplies which cannot be obtained otherwise. Inform all city and country health officers your State that all appeals for aid must be made to State Health Department; which will make request of Surgeon General Public Health Service whenever local needs require. Whenever necessary public health service will establish district offices to co-operate with State officials and distribute medical and nursing personnel.

(Signed) "BLUE, Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service."

North Carolina Casualties.

Casualties among North Carolina troops overseas, as shown by recent reports from the front, are as follows:

Killed in Action—Lieut. T. J. Bullock, Wilmington; T. L. Brown, Merry Hill; Corps. E. M. Erwin, Salisbury; H. L. Tucker, Concord; J. W. Pegram, Winston-Salem; Mechanic R. L. White, Seagull; Privates R. E. Davis, High Point; W. C. Lewry, Cana; Guy Wrenn, Middleburg; R. L. Eckhard, Taylorsville; H. H. Hall, Hope Mills; S. Burnette, Alert; A. C. Terry, Brevard; J. I. Smith, Lenoir; H. S. Turentine, Winston-Salem; T. B. West, Oxford; R. A. McPhail, Jonesboro; D. C. Poplin, Charlotte; I. J. Rigbee, Durham; J. E. Roscoe, Osborne; E. H. Combs, Call; W. J. Creech, Bolton; Lieut. D. C. Culbreth, Thomasville; Private Fred Mathis, Paris.

Died of Wounds—Corp. W. W. Shankle, Rockingham; Privates Leslie Walston, Stantonsburg; Sam Shirley, Walstonburg; Corp. B. F. Carter, Red Springs.

Died of Disease—Privates O. B. Street, Shelby; Wm. C. Bradshaw, Salisbury.

Severely Wounded—Lieut. T. C. Daniels, New Bern; Sergts. E. A. Hesse, Durham; H. H. Parker, Winston-Salem; W. N. Arnold, Roebuck; G. B. White, Trinity; Corps. E. M. Johnson, Lillington; A. A. Holmes, Henderson; C. F. Brown, M'burn; Privates Joe Johnson, Henry; E. A. Hazelwood, and K. J. Williams, Charlotte; D. W. Williams, Edenton; I. E. Winfrey, Winston-Salem; N. J. McMillan, Manchester; B. L. Wright, Kinston; Chas. Harris, Woodside; C. C. Shaw, Boardman; John Perry, Burlington; C. C. Riddle, Candor; O. C. Holland, Middlesex; J. H. Medlin, Monroec; Ben Oakley, Sandy Ridge; E. N. White, Hertford; J. E. Van Dyke, Cherryville; Wiley Summer, Conway; B. G. Davis, Wilmington; W. S. Hall, Thomasville; Henry Terrill, Roxboro; Wagoner Fred Sharpe, Hidenite; Corps. A. D. K. Wallace, Ruth; T. T. Hamilton, Etowah; Privates M. E. Forbes, Ashokle; H. E. Higgins, Smithfield; S. F. Spivey, Tabor; W. F. Croker, Asheboro; A. F. Edwards, Bridgeton; M. S. Shot, Kings Mountain; I. C. Baxley, Fairmount; Roy Treadway, Beaver Creek; Corps. M. J. Parsons, Norwood; Privates G. E. Swindell, Fairfield; Sylvester Effler, Buick; Privates Faulk, Fremont; G. E. Flowers, Granite Falls; M. A. Fox, Taylorsville; J. E. Garver, Lawndale.

Prisoners or Missing—Privates J. H. Arnett, and J. D. Grisdale, Charlotte; J. W. Runyan, Shelby; J. E. Wood, Sand Ridge; B. Cornelius, Thomasville; Roscoe Brooks, E. Durham; W. I. Bost, Kannapolis; J. M. Lambeth, Trinity.

Clark Denies Rehearing.

The national war labor board authorizes the announcement that Walter Clark, chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina, umpire for the national war labor board in the case of the employes versus the management of the Wheeling Mold and Foundry company, has denied the motion of Walter Drew, counsel for the company, for a rehearing of the decision, applying the eight-hour day to the operation of the plant.

To Build 150 Houses.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation, through its housing division, will undertake to build in Wilmington at an early date 150 houses to accommodate the skilled shipbuilders and workmen who will be employed at the local yards during the winter. A report of the number of additional houses needed to relieve congested conditions here has recently been compiled and forwarded to Philadelphia through representatives of the shipping board who visited the city last week. The work will be hurried to completion.

Masonic Gathering.

The Fall Reunion of the Carle A. Woodruff Lodge of Perfection No. 7, will be held at Raleigh October 23 in three degrees from the fourth to the fourteenth, inclusive, will be conferred to be followed with degrees from the fifteenth to the thirty-second. The local committee on arrangements from the Scottish Rite Masons is composed of Alfred M. Maupin, chairman; C. T. McClenaghan, secretary; W. W. Willson, W. D. Terry, G. C. Scarlette, A. H. T. Spencer, H. W. Colwell, Gus Cave Hagedorn, Gerson Heller.

UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE ON FLU

U. S. Public Health Service Issues Official Health Bulletin on Influenza.

LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.

Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in Origin—Germ Still Unknown—People Should Guard Against "Droplet Infection"—Surgeon General Blue Makes Authoritative Statement.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Although King Alfonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic in 1893 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

What is Spanish Influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

"The disease now occurring in this country and called 'Spanish Influenza' resembles a very contagious kind of 'cold,' accompanied by fever, pains

Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases



As Dangerous as Poison Gas Shells

In the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called 'Spanish' influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

"Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917."

How can "Spanish influenza" be recognized?

"There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of 'Spanish influenza' can be recognized. On the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza.

"In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

"In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'congested,' as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

"In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing 'Spanish influenza,' for it has been found

that in this disease the number of white corpuscles shows little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized."

What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication."

What causes the disease and how is it spread?

"Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by others germs with long filaments."

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others."

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe any medicine to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient."

Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish influenza.' According to newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain."

How can one guard against influenza?

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be over emphasized.

"When crowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person.

"It is especially important to beware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"In all health matters follow the advice of your doctor and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers."

"Cover up each cough and sneeze, if you don't you'll spread disease."

SPECIAL PIG CLUB PRIZES

Three National Associations Are Making Efforts to Encourage Hog Breeding Here.

Charlotte.—County Farm Demonstration Agent C. E. Miller announced a list of special prizes which will be given in an effort to encourage hog raising in Mecklenburg county. The prizes will be given by the American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' association, the National Poland China Record association and the American Hampshire association.

These prizes are offered to the members of pig clubs in the county. "It is hoped that many eligibles will take advantage of the offer, and the entry lists of the Fair of the Carolinas be increased," said Mr. Miller.

Special prizes amounting to \$20 will be awarded by the American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' association of Chicago, Ill., and the National Duroc-Jersey Record association of Peoria, Ill., to club members exhibiting registered Duroc-Jerseys. This money will be awarded on the five pigs scoring highest regardless of age or sex. Prizes will be as follows: \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3 and \$2.

Special prizes amounting to \$12 will be awarded by the American Hampshire Record association of Peoria, Ill., to club members exhibiting registered Hampshires. This money will be awarded on the three pigs scoring highest regardless of age or sex. Prizes will be as follows: \$5, \$4 and \$3.

Special prizes amounting to \$12 will be awarded by the American Poland China Record of Chicago, Ill., to the club members exhibiting registered Poland Chinas. This money will be awarded on the three pigs scoring highest regardless of age or sex. The prizes will be as follows: \$5, \$4, and \$3.

The National Poland China Record association of Winchester, Ind., will give a registered Poland China pig to the pig club member exhibiting the best Poland China pig at the fair.

Cotton Must Be Picked.

Raleigh.—The cotton growing farmers of North Carolina, as well as of all other cotton growing states, are being urged by J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of education, to save every bit of this year's cotton crop, as this commodity never before was so necessary to the United States as in this year of war. Cotton for textiles and cotton to keep the guns going—there is no commodity more immediately essential to the war, he declared.

The state council of national defense is urging all citizens to help in every possible way to get all the cotton picked. The labor shortage is a well established fact, but as Mr. Joyner says, explanations will not get the cotton gathered.

It is also a certainty that much of it must be picked by people who usually spend their time in other occupations. The state council says there are several ways in which the extra labor may be supplied, as follows:

"First, the school children have been asked to help. They may be counted on to work willingly, and at the same time they will be receiving elementary lessons in conservation, commerce, and the meaning of useful work. In the second place, the council of defense asks that every North Carolina town create its own local organization. The particular organization which should take the responsibility will have to be decided locally. Many women will find it possible to help not only with the organization, but with the labor, remembering that every pound saved will help to keep the great guns supplied.

Great Bond Purchase.

Winston-Salem.—The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, acting for the corporation's and its employes subscribed, through the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., for \$1,000,000 of the fourth issue of Liberty Loan bonds.

Arrangements have been made by the company to aid its employes in paying for such part of the bonds as they desire to purchase, the payments to be made under conditions that will render the buying of the bonds comparatively easy for those who are employed in this mammoth industrial enterprise.

Price of Seed Reduced.

Raleigh.—The counties of Robeson, Scotland, Richmond, Hoke, Lee and Moore were transferred by State Food Administrator Henry A. Page from cottonseed zone No. 2 to zone one, and effective October 10 the price for cottonseed in these counties will be \$70 a ton instead of \$72. The crushers in the counties named and also in Union and Anson counties claimed that the products from the seed in these counties are worth \$5 less than the basis upon which the price of cottonseed had been fixed.

Low Death Rate.

Raleigh had the lowest number of deaths last month for any other 30-day period since September of 1911, according to the report of Registrar W. T. Davis, which shows that 32 deaths certificates were filed in September. The causes of death were acute gastritis, 1; chronic nephritis, 3; diphtheria, 1; depressive psychosis, 1; enteric colitis, 3; electrocution, 1; paralysis, 2; purpura, 1; puerperal eclampsia, 1; pneumonia, 3; pellagra, 2; premature birth, 2; gun shot, 1; tuberculosis, 3; whooping cough, 1.

SHOWS GRAVITY OF LABOR SITUATION

STATUS OF AFFAIRS SUMMED UP BY DIRECTOR BRAWLEY OF U. S. LABOR BUREAU.

AIDED BY CHIEF OF POLICE

Loafers Rounded Up, Convicted, and at Once Found Work for by Mr. Brawley.

Charlotte.—The labor situation is becoming more serious and complex every day," was the manner in which Director J. V. Brawley, of the local United States labor and employment bureau, summed up the labor situation. "The employers of non-essential labor will have to be awakened to the fact that if this war is to be successfully terminated, they will have to give their employes for government service even if they are forced to close down their shops and businesses. We are getting calls for men every day both local and from war industries in other cities and we are unable to fill the demand although there are hundreds of able-bodied men loafing.

Several carpenters and laborers were sent by the local board to Fayetteville while a number of negro laborers were turned over to J. A. Jones, contractor, at Camp Greene.

Director Brawley is being aided by Chief of Police Neal Elliott, Commissioner of Public Safety R. H. Moore and Recorder H. C. Jones in lining up the work slackers. Following a round-up of all men who failed to have work cards or unused ones, 21 negroes faced the recorder on charges of vagrancy. After a two-hour trial every one of the 21 was found guilty and were turned over to Director Brawley who immediately found essential work for them.

Assigned as Instructors.

Chapel Hill.—The following University of North Carolina men who received commissions at Plattsburg last month have been assigned to collegiate institutions as instructors, the list being necessarily incomplete:

H. V. P. Wilson, Jr., 18, of Chapel Hill, and William Thompson, '20, of Goldsboro, to the University of Virginia; Jeff Bynum, '19, of Durham, to Clarkson Institute, Potsdam, N. Y.; T. C. Kittrell, '20, of Henderson, to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, New York; W. A. Blount, '20, of Washington, to New York University; Jesse Erwin, '21, of Durham, to College City, N. Y.; Calvert Toy, '19, of Chapel Hill, to St. John's College, New York; W. D. Poindexter, '20, to University of Florida; T. E. Rondthaler, '19, of Winston-Salem, to Buffalo University, New York.

Rainey Cuthbertson, '19, of Charlotte; Ed. S. Lindsay, '19, of Tryon; S. B. Allen, '20, of Weldon; A. H. Martin, '20, of Winston-Salem; Amos Cummings, '21, of Winston-Salem, are among the University men assigned to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

City Suing Corporation.

Winston-Salem.—An action has been instituted here against the United Cigar Stores Company, which operates a branch store in this city, for the collection of a special license tax of \$100 for the privilege of giving a coupon with each purchase, to be redeemed in cash or merchandise. This tax is imposed by city ordinance and failure to pay the tax is declared a misdemeanor. It is understood that the company is acting upon the belief that the ordinance does not apply to their business for the reason that they operate their own coupon system and redeem them in cash or merchandise carried by them, always in stock, and that they do not operate through any trading stamp or premium establishment. The case may develop another test case in the higher court. Although there is no state law covering the case the charter of the city gives Winston-Salem the right and authority to require a tax for the privilege of distributing trading stamps.

Veterans to Meet.

Wilmington.—Major General James I. Metts, commanding the North Carolina division, United Confederate veterans, has issued an order calling on the delegates representing the camps in North Carolina to meet at Raleigh, October 23, for the purpose of electing the division and four brigade commanders. The order cordially invites all the veterans in the state to attend the meeting, but only delegates from camps whose dues are paid will be allowed to vote.

Shot by Woman.

Washington, N. C.—Mrs. Will Coward, who resides a few miles from Washington, shot and instantly killed an unknown negro when the latter persisted in entering her yard. It is stated that Mrs. Coward told the negro not to come into the yard and that he then used profanity and declared his intention of entering the yard regardless of her wishes. Mrs. Coward then went back into her house, secured a shotgun and shot the negro dead in his tracks.