

President Wilson Appeals to Farmers to Raise Food Supply

Stresses the Opportunity of the Farmers of the South To Show Their Patriotism by Raising Big Crops.

The President Warns Drive Against the Lure of High Price Cotton That Would Keep Farmers From Raising Big Food Supplies. All People Are Urged to Speak and Act and Serve Together for the Sake of Humanity, Concentrate Energies, Practice Economy and Demonstrate Efficiency.

Sunday night President Wilson issued an address to the American people as follows:

"My fellow countrymen:

"The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world, creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

"We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for.

"We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves.

"These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless:

"We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen, not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting;

"We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our ship yards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms with which we are co-operating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufactories there in raw material, coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for wornout railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves, but can not now afford the men, the mate-

rials or the machinery to make.

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the ship yards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international, service army, a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much a part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

"I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms: The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are co-operating is an abundance of supplies, food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America. Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products. The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done and done immediately to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

"I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

"The government of the United States and the governments of the several states stand ready to co-operate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate sup-

ply force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as the crops themselves when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it, and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy and we shall not fall short of it.

"This, let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture of the products of our mills and factories. The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

"To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power. To the merchant, let me suggest the motto: 'Small profits and quick service;' and to the ship builder, the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied and supplied at once. To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does; the work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army. The manufacture does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process; and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

"Let me suggest, also, that everyone who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations; and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

"In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before. I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest, also, to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think

the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

"The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together!"

"WOODROW WILSON."

SELMA NEWS.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

Mr. Zollie Griffin and Mr. Black, who was for some time a clerk in the Selma Drug Co., were in town Sunday to spend Easter.

Mr. W. H. Bascom Parker, of Rocky Mount, was in town Wednesday.

Mr. Walter Grant, who has a position in the Peoples Bank at Goldsboro, came home Sunday.

Messrs. Wilbour Perkins and Bernice Talton and Misses Hester Moringo and Mildred Perkins spent Monday in Goldsboro.

Messrs. C. E. Kornegay, W. L. Stancil, W. E. Jones, D. E. Crocker and Simon A. Godwin motored to Raleigh Monday.

Mrs. Rozetta Vick is on a visit to her son, Dr. Geo. D. Vick.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Price, Miss Lee and Mr. Sidney Price spent the week-end at Four Oaks with relatives.

Mrs. Thad H. Whitley has returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Suber, at Wilmington.

Mr. J. H. Griffin, of Fremont, was in town this week.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Edgerton, who are sick at St. Luke's Hospital in Richmond, will be pleased to learn that they are improving; and that Mr. Sid Tuck, who is also in the same hospital, after a very serious operation. Mr. Tuck is well and favorably remembered as a clerk for Messrs. Winston Bros.

Mr. Frank O. Ray is at home from the University for a few days.

Mr. Baxter B. Ray went to Chapel Hill last Saturday to see the ball game between Yale and Carolina. He enjoyed the game very much. Yale was victorious four to two. They expected it to be about 10 to 0.

Mr. Lacy L. Shamburger, of Rocky Mount, who was once a teacher in our graded school, was in town Sunday visiting his sister, Miss Maude Shamburger.

Messrs. R. Avera Winston and Sam V. Pitts have bought Waddell Bros. shop and will run it to the best interest and convenience of the public. They have not decided on the firm name, will announce that later. They will see that all work gives satisfaction. They ask for a share of public work.

Mr. M. C. Winston and a party of young ladies motored to Oxford Sunday morning, returning Monday.

Messrs. Ray and Cockerham have moved into their handsome new offices, which are models of convenience.

Mrs. C. Carter left for her home in Rocky Mount, Va., last Friday, after a visit of some weeks here.

Messrs. Hubert Stancil, J. A. Jones and Luther Oneal went to the picnic and fish fry at Atkinson's Mills Monday.

Mrs. Clem Richardson was stricken with paralysis last Wednesday and died Thursday night. She had been in feeble health for some time, but her death was very sudden. Her remains were buried in the Selma cemetery Saturday afternoon. The pall bearers were her nephews, Messrs. H. B. Pearce, H. A. Pearce, W. A. Green, C. A. McCauley, Dr. George D. Vick, Chas. E. Richardson and E. V. Deans. Mrs. H. B. Pearce, of Greensboro, her sister; Mrs. Alex Martin, of South Carolina, her niece, and Mr. L. Richardson, of Greensboro, were here to attend the funeral. The funeral ceremonies were conducted by the Revs. J. G. Johnson and C. E. Stevens. The flowers sent by sympathizing friends and relatives were many and beautiful. She leaves two sons, Messrs. Roger F. Richardson, of Ensley, Ala., and Paul A. Richardson, of Norfolk, Va., and two daughters, Misses Nellie and Fannie Richardson, of Selma, and three sisters, Mrs. William Richardson, of Selma; Mrs. W. H. Green, of Washington, D. C.; and Mrs. H. B. Pearce, of Greensboro, N. C.; two half brothers, Dr. R. A. Smith, of Goldsboro, and Mr. C. W. Smith, of Smithfield.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mrs. W. E. Cook, who died Wednesday night of cancer. She leaves a devoted husband, Mr. W. E. Cook, and one daughter, Mrs. Murray Lane, one sister, Mrs. John W. Liles, of Raleigh, and two brothers, Messrs. Alonzo and Frank Cawthorn, also a mother, Mrs. Laura Cawthorn, who is also very sick with cancer and a grandmother, Mrs. Joseph Jones, to mourn their loss.

Selma, April 12th.

The law of necessity which now prevails in Germany grows harder day by day. In some sections of the country the bread ration has been cut 25 per cent.

PREMIER PREDICTS PEACE.

Lloyd George Sure of It Now That United States Is in War. Warmly Welcomes This Country's Aid to Allies.

"I can see peace coming now—but a peace which is the mere beginning of another war—but real peace," was the salutation which Premier Lloyd George sent to America Thursday, says a London dispatch to the New York Evening Sun. It was a part of a feeling tribute which England's Prime Minister paid to the United States in a tumultuously demonstrative meeting of the American Luncheon Club. Scores of British notables were there. American Ambassador Page presided.

"I am the first Minister in behalf of Britain to salute America as one of our comrades in arms," Lloyd George declared. "I'm glad of it—I'm proud of it!"

"I'm glad not merely because of the stupendous resources that your great nation has offer to succor the alliance, but I rejoice as a democrat that the advent of the United States gives the final stamp and seal to the character of the conflict.

"I am glad America has already sent naval and military experts to confer," the Premier declared amid cheers. "America's enormous help is illustrated in the guns used in Monday's victory."

"We rejoice that America has won the right to be at the peace conference table when the terms are fixed.

"It would have been a tragedy to mankind if America had not won the right to be at the peace conference table with all the influence and power she has now obtained."

"The Kaiser promised that Prussia would be a democracy after the war," the Prime Minister observed whimsically at another juncture. "I think the Kaiser is right."

"The United States have a noble tradition that they have never been engaged in war except for liberty," the Prime Minister continued. "This is the greatest struggle for liberty on which they have ever embarked.

"It was a bad day for the Prussian military autocracy when it challenged the great republic of the West.

"The road to victory is found in the word 'ships.' America already realizes this; hence the proposition for a thousand three-thousand ton merchantmen.

"For three years the British tried every blunder thinkable and got into every bunker," the Premier continued, relapsing into golf terms, "but a fine niblick has made our score. It will be worth while for America to study our blunders so as to begin where we were three years ago."

"America's entrance means something more than waging of an effective war—she will insure a beneficial peace."

"This is the first time we have come into war in the Old World," remarked Ambassador Page, in introducing the British Prime Minister, "except once when we came to suppress the Barbary pirates. It is singular that our present errand is so similar to that previous entrance."

The Ambassador said he believed the war would result in a better understanding of the United States by the free nations of Europe and vice versa.

"This," he added, "is the largest constructive political need of the world."

Ambassador Page proposed a toast to the King and to President Wilson.

Uncle Walt, On the Early Fly.

It is still a little early for flies, but before long they will be with us in force; so the following will have to serve as a reminder when they do first appear:

"The early fly's the one to swat. It comes before the weather's hot, and sits around and files its legs, and lays at least ten million eggs, and every egg will bring a fly to drive us crazy by and by. Oh, every fly that 'scapes our swatters will have five million sons and daughters, and countless first and second cousins, and aunts and uncles' scores of dozens, and fifty-seven billion nieces; so knock the blamed thing all to pieces. And every niece and every aunt—unless we swat them so they can't—will lay enough dogdaged eggs to fill up ten five-gallon kegs, and all these eggs, ere summer hies, will bring forth twenty trillion flies. And thus it goes, an endless chain, so all our swatting is in vain unless we do that swatting soon, in Maytime, and in early June. So, men and brothers, let us rise, gird up our loins and swat the flies! And sisters leave your cozy bowers where you have wasted golden hours; with ardor in your souls and eyes, roll up your sleeves and swat the flies."—Walt Mason.

Bolivia has broken off relations with Germany and the German Minister and his staff have been handed their passports.



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CULTIVATING THE APPETITE.

Livestock Soon Acquire a Taste for Legumes They at First Refuse.

From time to time, and at frequent intervals, complaints are received that certain animals have refused to eat some one or another of our well known forage or pasture plants.

The following list of plants have thus been reported to the writer as rejected by certain animals, within the last few months: Velvet beans, soy beans, white clover, yellow or hop clover, bur clover, vetch, Sudan grass, lespedeza, rape and sweet clover or melilotus.

In these cases it was hogs that rejected the velvet beans, soy beans, lespedeza, vetch and rape; horses that refused the Sudan grass, and all stock that rejected the bur clover, hop clover, white clover and melilotus.

No doubt all these reports were facts, as they actually existed in these individual cases. At least, the men making the reports firmly believed that they were stating facts. The writer once had a splendid Jersey cow, for which he thought to provide a treat by the purchase of a ton of first class red clover hay. But this cow was Southern-raised and unaccustomed to red clover hay, consequently she persistently refused to accept my judgment that red clover hay is a good feed for a good cow, and a horse, for which we know red clover hay is not so well suited, was forced to consume every pound of my purchase.

Now, almost all livestock like the taste of fresh young grass plants—the true grasses—better than they like green legumes. There is a peculiar and in some cases a very positive taste to the legumes, which livestock unaccustomed to them do not like. In other words, a taste for them must be cultivated or the animals must become accustomed to eating them before they relish and eat them freely, if other feeds are available. Many of these plants, which are quite often refused by livestock in the green state, are eaten very readily when made into hay. It is, therefore, all true, that in some cases livestock refuse one or another of these forage or pasture plants. But their rejection is not as a rule general, and in those extreme cases, as with melilotus the objection is generally very quickly overcome.

What is the lesson? Simply, that the man who draws conclusions from limited observation, or from too small a number of cases, is very likely to draw wrong conclusions. All of these are excellent forage or pasture plants and livestock generally learn to eat them readily and so well on them.—Progressive Farmer.

A DELICATE CHILD

Made Strong By Our Vinol

Fayetteville, N. C.—"My little daughter was in poor health, delicate and so weak it made us very uneasy. I heard about Vinol and decided to try it and the results were marvelous; her appetite improved, she gained in weight, and is now one of the healthiest children in town. Mothers of delicate children should try Vinol."—Mrs. GORNON JESSUP.

Vinol is a constitutional remedy which creates an appetite, aids digestion and makes pure, healthy blood. All children love to take it. Try it on our guarantee.

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Smithfield, N. C.

YOU MAY HAVE AN ALMANAC, but you need a North Carolina Almanac which is better. You should buy a Turner's—worth 10 cents. Beaty & Lasserter, Smithfield, N. C.