

## THE SMITHFIELD HERALD

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## BEATY &amp; LASSITER

Editors and Proprietors,  
Smithfield, N. C.

## COTTON AS A FOOD CROP.

(Wilmington Star.)

A friend sends The Star an article taken from the Washington Post in which the well substantiated claim is made that cotton is a food crop as well as the fact that it furnishes the world with its most abundant and most economical textile raw material. In the Post article Mr. John T. Ashcraft, of Florence, Ala., does the talking for the column captioned "Views of Capital Visitors on Current Events." Mr. Ashcraft is secretary of the legislative committee of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association and while a guest at the Willard hotel he expressed this interesting view to a Post representative:

"Cutting down the cotton crop is a mighty poor way to increase the food crop in the South. Very few people seem to think of the cotton crop as a food and feed crop.

"If the South raises less than 12,000,000 bales of cotton in 1917, this government will realize that a calamity has befallen it. Everybody knows the necessity of the lint for clothing and munitions, but few think about what a 12,000,000-bale crop means in food and feed. Twelve millions bales of cotton produces, after reserving seed for planting the next crop, 1,400,000,000 pounds of oil, more than twice the amount of creamery butter produced in the whole United States. This oil has a food value of 4,080 calories a pound and a digestive availability of 97.8 per cent, whereas butter has a food value of only 3,490 calories. Yet refined cotton oil sells at about one-third the price of butter.

"Such a crop of cotton means in feed 3,800,000,000 pounds of cottonseed meal, which pound for pound has twice the food value of corn, and yet cottonseed meal sells pound for pound at about two-thirds the price of corn. Such a crop means 2,400,000,000 pounds of hulls, which pound for pound have a feed value about equal to timothy hay, and yet hulls sell for about one-half the price of timothy hay.

"Holland, one of the greatest dairy countries in the world, encourages her people to churn cottonseed and other vegetable oils in their milk, which produced palatable and wholesome margarine, and she furnished to England millions of pounds of this food. "If the Congress will enact a just 'butter and margarine law,' as they have in Holland, the South can in one year furnish the world with 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 pounds of margarine by properly combining her little dairy output with that part of her vegetable oils which now goes to industrial purposes at a low price."

Mr. Ashcraft expresses a thought that will strike many as both original and enlightening, so far as he exploits the food value of cotton. Of course, cotton seed oil has been used for the manufacture of many food commodities, from the refined oil to the various products now on the market and less known in the South than in Europe.

The fact is, cotton is one of the world's most valuable and indispensable products. Instead of discontinuing the production of cotton, the South should continue to monopolize its production. Nevertheless, it should be so wisely limited and controlled that it should prove a source of great wealth rather than an economic disadvantage to the South. No person who knows the tri-fold value of cotton wants the South to quit the cotton growing industry, but to make Southern agriculture a greater source of wealth by diversifying it with the production of other crops for which this section is just as ideally adaptable.

One advantage which Southern agricultural possibilities have over those of other portions of America is that the climate and soil here are adaptable to more absolutely indispensable and wealth making products than can be grown elsewhere in the world.

Cotton is only one of such crops.

Cotton fibre itself is not only used in textile manufacturing but it enters marvelously and largely into various industrial commodities, such as explosives, automobile tires, leatherettes and scores of commercial commodities. Then there is the oil that is rendered into cooking and edible products of various kinds and constitutes the best and most plentiful vegetable oil for pure soaps of the highest quality. Last but not least, cottonseed meal and cake is the world's best cattle and stock feed, an absolutely essential stock feed for dairymen in both America and Europe. Only a few days ago some of the food experts declared that cottonseed meal possessed rare virtue for human food.

Certainly cotton is a most wonderful plant and the South is fortunate that no portion of the world can ever rob her of her adaptability for its most economic production. Not only is her soil and climate her chief asset, but there are her railroads and ports for a distribution scheme no other cotton growing portion of the world possesses. All these things combine to assure the South's cotton producing supremacy.

The thing for the South to do is not to let cotton so disorganize her economic system as to threaten her agriculture with disaster. We have a good thing but it must not be so abused that it will be "too much of a good thing." Cotton can never be robbed of its tremendous value, but the South must see to it that it is not more valuable to the world than it is to the South. The world cannot get along without cotton, but the South should not grow cotton for the world in a way that it is a detriment to her. Over-production is not so detrimental as the fact that we grow cotton exclusively, to the neglect of the valuable food crops that we should grow while we grow cotton.

## The Tax Rate and the Maintenance Fund.

The advocates of road bonds are making a mistake on one point by stating that a township can carry its bonds and keep up its roads on the same tax rate which is being paid. This might be true for the first two, three, four or five years, but after that when the bond money is used up the tax rate would certainly have to be higher or the maintenance fund would be smaller. In most cases the bond money would be spent in from two to five years and then it would be necessary to have either two taxes, one for bonds and another for the upkeep of the roads or a higher tax would have to be imposed or the roads would have to make out with a small maintenance fund. For instance a township carrying fifty thousand dollars in 5 per cent bonds and getting only five thousand a year from taxes would have to pay twenty-five hundred on the bonds and would have left only twenty-five hundred with which to keep up her roads. Where bonds are issued, after a few years we shall most likely have to carry two taxes, one for road bonds and another for road maintenance. Perhaps it is just as well to understand it as we go along.

J. M. BEATY.

## Pork Production a Patriotic Duty.

Pork production is a patriotic duty, and it pays. Among the requirements necessary for successful production are permanent pasture, winter pasture, summer grazing crops, and finishing rations. According to Mr. Dan T. Gray, "The pasture acre, which affords satisfactory grazing for a 1,000-pound steer during the summer months, is a good one for a sow and litter of pigs. Winter crops, such as oats, rape, and clovers, with mixtures of these, are good. An acre of good rape sowed sufficiently early to obtain a good start before cold weather affords grazing for six 100-pound fattening pigs from about October 15th to May 1st, when a small grain ration is added."

## Services at Barbour's Chapel.

Elder Joseph P. King, of Wilmington, N. C., will commence a series of meetings at Barbour Chapel Advent Christian Church, on Friday night before the second Sunday in May. Everybody is especially urged to come out and hear this wonderful man preach, as it is very likely that he will not come this way again.

J. Q. BAKER.

Four Oaks, April 27th.

Many a man has won out because of his inability to realize that he was whipped.

## WHAT IF RUSSIA FAILS?

(New York World.)

It will be many a day perhaps before we shall know the truth as to the Russian revolution, but one thing admits of no doubt. If Russia can be turned back to autocracy, if it can be subdued by German intrigue, if it can be terrorized by the madness of liberty expressing itself in anarchy, the power of that great country on the side of the Allies must be lost.

This is a consideration which every opponent of the universal service bill at Washington should meet fairly and squarely. With Russia detached from Great Britain and France, or with Russia possibly subjected to the service of Germany, the war would take on new aspects of vital importance to all concerned. Not only would the great man power of a vast territory be withdrawn from the Allies, but food resources of incalculable value would instantly become available to the enemy. It would then be seen that a war whose duration some of us have been figuring in months might easily be protracted for years.

The United States cannot ignore the possibilities of this situation without exposing itself to disaster and humiliation. No volunteer army hastily assembled in an emergency could possibly meet a crisis of that kind. Liberated by Russian defection, literally millions of German troops would be free to operate in France. If we were unready to meet them there and take the part which we have solemnly assumed, our declaration in favor of humanity and civilization would become only a ghastly jest.

Universal service contemplates the immediate creation of an efficient army of half a million men. With the utmost expedition, this force could not be made ready for service before next winter. After that, under the system proposed it would be followed systematically at regular intervals by other armies of equal size, all trained and equipped. Let those who in sheer obstinacy adhere to the haphazard volunteer idea tell us, if they can, how they are going to meet this demand for one great army after another and how they are to supply the inevitable waste of carnage and disease.

Nations nowadays that make war easily or negligently are overcome. Nations nowadays that cling to hurrah-boys methods, hit or miss, do not put conquering armies in the field. Nations nowadays that levy war in support of their highest ideals and then fail to sustain their purposes with all their strength are doomed to a sad awakening that may come too late. Nations nowadays that will not learn by the vicissitudes of others simply invite the fool's discipline which the school of experience never fails to impart.

The possibility of Russia's elimination from this contest means nothing less than an urgent demand for a million, perhaps several millions, of American troops in France. We can take no chances in an enterprise freely entered upon with a full knowledge of the consequences. We will be taking all the chances in the world if we neglect the paramount duty of the hour, which is service—service in the ranks and in the fleet, as well as service in the fields and factories.

## New High Record for Corn.

With the rise in wheat acting as a propelling force, and other factors contributing, corn logically went to new high levels. The best prices of last week, which were considered remarkable, were bettered by several cents, the May delivery in Chicago crossing \$1.52 and July \$1.46½ on Thursday. As in the costliest cereal, pressure to take speculative profits caused sharp reaction in corn, but no one even now can say with certainty that the market has reached the top. Receipts are not increasing to the extent expected in some quarters and stocks are diminishing, though the latest reduction in visible supplies was less than that of a year ago.—Dun's Review, April 28th.

## More Gardens Than Ever.

If the people of Smithfield have good luck in gardening there will be no need for the shipping in of garden truck later in the season. Every available spot is being planted and fresh vegetables will be in every home in due time if the seasons hold good.

## SUMMER SCHOOL AT RALEIGH.

(By W. T. Bost.)

Raleigh, April 30.—The summer school of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering here in West Raleigh has drawn so heavily upon the teaching talent of North Carolina that the new board of examiners and institute conductors cannot move in a body until the school is finished.

Three members of that newly created board will teach in the summer school. They are Superintendents A. T. Allen, of Salisbury, and D. F. Giles, of Wake County, who represent the city and county schools, and Prof. J. Henry Highsmith, of the department of education in Wake Forest College. This trio which will examine and certify hereafter all first grade teachers in North Carolina and conduct the institutes which more than 10,000 teachers must attend, first must meet its obligation to the college summer school which has enrolled them in the faculty of more than 40.

The summer school after an intermission of 13 years comes back to this city and West Raleigh with a prospect of even more than the 840 of 1904 when the college was in record-smashed mood. The college has immeasurably more attractions. Its dormitory space and dining-room equipment have been wonderfully improved so that the college may be regarded as a great big home for those North Carolinians who are interested in carrying along with their cultural and traditional courses the gospel of sound farming.

The college this year is functioning as philanthropist. During a year when half the world begs bread and all of the United States urges wholesale planting to meet heavier calls upon food products, the summer school promoters agree to bring every teacher here on reduced railroad rates and to feed, house and teach him at less than \$1 a day. For the entire term of six weeks and three days, a charge of only \$31.75 is made against the teacher and the best that the college has is the teacher's. The country teacher will find it an economy to come to this fine city to live.

Everything taught in the highest class schools of the land will be embraced here and those teachers who take this course beginning June 12 and ending July 27 are exempted from attendance upon any other school or institute as a precedent to teaching in North Carolina. It may be of interest to know that special emphasis will be laid upon the agricultural course because war times enforce it and an agricultural governor urges it. Dr. W. A. Eithers, who is directing the summer school, is sending out literature to all parts of the commonwealth and it is a fine array of teachers that he has employed.

## Increase in Car Shortage.

Figures made public by the American Railway Association show that the railroads of the country are facing the most serious car shortage ever known. This is in spite of all efforts that have been made to remedy the situation and is contrary to all predictions that were made a few weeks ago. The statement of the association brings out the fact that on April 1 there was a freight car shortage of 143,059 cars, an increase of 12,977 over March 1. Three factors are blamed in the association's report for the growing shortage: (1) Shippers order more cars than they actually need, in the anticipation that their entire order will not be filled; (2) the practice of shippers in filling identical orders with several railroads, thus causing a duplication in the report of shortage; (3) manufacturers receiving orders call for cars regardless of whether they have materials to ship.

The report states that on March 30 there were standing on sidings 89,371 cars, which, if they had been available, would have reduced the shortage to approximately 50,000 cars.—Dun's Review.

## "Sort of Double Portion."

The idea has gone abroad that numerous marriages recently have been promoted, or hastened, by the idea that a married man would—for a time at least—escape war service. Now comes the government and declares that all men who have married since the declaration of a state of war will be treated as single men. This is tough, my masters—for the folks who may have embraced matrimony to escape war. Giving them both may be a sort of double portion. The intimation, however, that all marriages since April 6, when Congress passed the war declaration, were prompted by that declaration, is very unjust. The young folks will get married, war or no war, and it is the history of all wars that many young men who expect to go and do good, make it a point to make sure of their sweethearts, if they have one, by tying up before they start for the front.—Statesville Landmark.

## Death of Mr. John Creech.

On Friday morning, April 14th, 1917, the death angel visited the home of John D. Creech and bore his spirit to that Great Beyond.

His death was not unexpected, while it was a great shock to the community. He was stricken with paralysis last June, and had been helpless as a child ever since. He has not spoken plain enough for any one to understand his words since the time he was first taken.

Something like a week before his death he was taken with pneumonia. Although all that loved ones, physicians and friends could do was done, none could stay the icy hand of death.

He was about sixty-two years old and had once been a member of Thanksgiving Baptist church, but was not at his death. It seems that his last days were his happiest ones. While he could not talk to tell those around him of his hope, he spent most of his time singing or humming the tune of some song. Those that were near him could not catch the words or tune of his songs, except that of "Home Sweet Home," which seemed to be his favorite.

He leaves a wife and six children, and a host of relatives and friends to mourn his death. He was buried in the family burying ground on Saturday, April 15th, 1917, under the auspices of J. O. U. A. M., of which he was an honorary member. In the large company of sorrowing relatives and friends. He was a great lover of the Order. He gave the framing to build the hall of Gum Pond Council and helped to do a good portion of the work in building the hall. All the members were always glad to have him present at the meetings and we feel that our loss is his eternal gain. And we, the members of Gum Pond Council, adopt the following resolutions:

That we bow in humble submission to the will of Him that doeth all things well, and that we offer our heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved family in their sad hour of bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the family and also a copy sent to The Smithfield Herald for publication.

Respectfully,  
DALLEY H. PRICE,  
W. S. EARP,  
W. H. BROWN,  
Committee.

## NOTICE OF RE-SALE VALUABLE LAND.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Johnston County, N. C., rendered in the Special Proceeding entitled: Levi Cox, Tobitha Jennett et als, heirs of Samuel J. Cox, deceased, the undersigned commissioner, a raise of the bid heretofore offered having been duly made and a resale ordered by the Court, will on Tuesday, May 15th, 1917, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in Smithfield, N. C., offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the Samuel J. Cox lands, better known as the William W. Cox lands, situate in both Johnston and Wayne Counties, just on the boundary line, and adjoining the lands of Julius Ivey, James Jennett, Atlas Lambert and others and containing one hundred and forty-five and three-fourth (145¾) acres, the part lying in Johnston County being described as follows:

Beginning at a black gum in a small branch and runs down said branch about S. 63 degrees E. 57.2 poles to a black gum; thence S. 24 poles to a black gum on the run of the Cox Mill Branch; thence down the run of said branch as it meanders about 68 poles to a stake in the head of the mill pond; thence N. 5 degrees W. 43 poles to the center of the Goldsboro road; thence along said road S. 89 degrees W. 43 poles to a stake; thence N. 23 degrees E. 41.5 poles to a sweet gum; thence S. 87 degrees W. 72.5 poles to a pine stump; thence S. 10 degrees W. 49 poles to a water oak; thence S. 30 degrees E. 11 poles to the beginning, and containing fifty-one and three-fourth (51¾) acres, more or less.

The part lying in Wayne County being described as follows: Beginning at a bay in the Cox Mill Branch and runs with Atkinson's line S. 15 degrees W. 160 poles to a stake in Ivey's line; thence with his line N. 72.5 degrees W. 140 poles to a stake in a small branch; thence down said branch as it meanders about 28 poles to the run of the Cox Mill Branch; thence down the run of said branch as it meanders about 180 poles to the beginning, and containing ninety-four (94) acres, more or less. Said lands will be sold in the two separate tracts as above described or in more and smaller tracts the size and description of which will be made known at the date and place of sale.

Terms of said sale, one-fourth cash and the balance on January 1st, 1918. Title reserved until all the purchase money is paid.

This 1st day of May, 1917.  
JAMES D. PARKER,  
Commissioner.

SMITH & PARKER,  
Attorneys.

**RAT CORN**  
Kills  
**Rats & Mice**

For sale by Creech Drug Co., Smithfield; R. C. Lassiter & Co., Four Oaks; J. R. Ledbetter, Princeton, and all good druggists.—Adv't.

## MRS. CLAYTON'S LETTER

## To Run-Down, Nervous Women

Louisville, Ky.—"I was a nervous wreck, and in a weak, run-down condition when a friend asked me to try Vinol. I did so, and as a result I have gained in health and strength. I think Vinol is the best medicine in the world for a nervous, weak, run-down system and for elderly people."—Mrs. W. C. CLAYTON, Louisville, Ky.

Vinol, which contains beef and cod liver peptones, iron and manganese peptones, and glycerophosphates, is guaranteed to overcome all run-down, weak, devitalized conditions.

HOOD BROS., Druggists,  
Smithfield, N. C.

## Possible Sweets for Domestic Production.

Only about 20 per cent of the supply of sugar normally consumed in the United States is produced domestically, and this amount can not be increased appreciably during the coming season. Unless normal imports of sugar reach our shores, therefore, a shortage of this food is inevitable. Supplemental sweets, however, may be produced more abundantly than in normal years and to some extent may take the place of sugar for the home use of farmers. Sirups from cane and sorghum constitute one of the most important groups of supplemental sweets. Wherever these crops can be grown farmers may find it to their advantage to plant acreage sufficient to furnish materials for the home manufacture of at least a sufficient supply of sirup to meet family needs. In many parts of the country honey production may be increased by closer attention to bee culture.—Government News Letter.

Stand by the President.

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Because he stands by you.

Stand by the Laundryman.

## Why?

Because he stands by you.

All kinds of laundry work done at the Smithfield Steam Laundry. Prices reasonable. Call phone 19-L and we will come.

**T. W. JOHNSON**  
Proprietor.

## Wood and Blacksmith Shops

I am now at the Floyd Shops in Kenly and am prepared to do all kinds of repairing on carts, wagons and buggies.

I run both wood and blacksmith shops.

Call to see me.

**J. H. Holland**  
Kenly, N. C.

## Getting Old Too Fast

Late in life the body is likely to show signs of wear and often the kidneys weaken first. The back is lame, bent and achy, and the kidney action is distressing. This makes people feel older than they are. Don't wait for the worst effects of bad kidneys—dropsy, gravel, hardening of the arteries or Bright's disease. Use a mild kidney stimulant. Try Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands of elderly folks recommend them.

## A Smithfield Case.

Mrs. S. E. Parker, Smithfield, says: "My back ached and pained all the time and in the morning I was so sore and stiff that I could hardly dress myself. The least cold settled in my kidneys and made my condition worse. Sometimes, I felt a sharp pain when stooping. My kidneys acted irregularly and I suffered from headaches and dizzy spells. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me of all symptoms of kidney trouble. They strengthened my back and put my kidneys in good shape."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## MUSTANG

For Sprains, Lameness, Sores, Cuts, Rheumatism  
Penetrates and Heals.  
Stops Pain At Once  
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25c, 50c, \$1. At All Dealers.

## LINIMENT