

YOU CAN HELP FEED YOURSELF

Make Home Gardens and Back Yards Productive. Make Every Square Yard of Fertile, Sunny Soil Produce Food for Your Family. If You Can't Raise All Your Own Vegetables, at Least Raise Some.

Make your ground work for you and the Nation. Idle ground is waste; this is no time for waste or idleness. You can raise some vegetables for your family, no matter how small a piece of ground you have.

Somebody has to raise everything you eat—do your share.

Make successive plantings of lettuce, radishes, beans, and other short-season crops.

Start new crops between the rows of plants that are soon to be removed.

As fast as the ground is cleared of one crop start a new crop.

See that your garden toward fall is full of potatoes, beets, turnips, cabbage, and other staple foods that can be stored for the winter.

Boys and girls can help to make the soil in your gardens, back yards, and vacant lots produce food for the family. Last year they raised in their gardens and helped to can more than 4,000,000 packages of valuable food.

If your garden at any time produces more than you can use immediately, do not allow the surplus to spoil.

Can surplus beans, peas, corn, potatoes, beets, spinach, pumpkin, and squash for winter use.

Can or preserve apples, peaches, pears, cherries, quinces, berries, and other cultivated and wild fruits.

Every can of vegetables or fruit and every jar of preserved food means that you have saved food materials that would have otherwise been wasted.

Can or store root crops, cabbage, and other vegetables properly so that they will keep well and supply you with food when the garden ceases to produce.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture or your State agricultural college or county agent will give you explicit directions for raising vegetables, and will tell you simple methods for canning vegetables and fruit at home with ordinary home utensils.

Demonstrate thrift in your home. Make saving, rather than spending, your social standard.—Weekly News Letter.

Better Weather Helps Grain.

The weekly weather report of the Department of Agriculture, as issued on Wednesday, follows in part:

"The rains in Texas, Oklahoma, and the eastern half of Kansas were very beneficial to winter wheat, and good progress was made in the growth of that crop. Some improvement was made in other sections, particularly in the northern portions of the winter wheat States. The plants are heading as far north as Tennessee, southern Kansas and Missouri, although heading low in most sections.

"The seeding of spring wheat was practically completed. The weather was favorable for germination, and the growth of the plant and this crop is in a very promising position in most districts, although somewhat late in some sections of the West.

"The harvesting of winter oats is in progress in parts of the South, and the crop is poor in the Southeastern States. The seeding of spring oats is well advanced in the extreme North, and the seed is germinating readily and the plant making satisfactory growth. The seeding of barley and spring rye was well advanced, and winter rye was heading as far north as southern Pennsylvania. The weather conditions were very favorable for barley in California, and this crop is looking well in the North Central States.

"Higher temperatures and generous rains produced conditions much more favorable for corn in the principal corn-growing States. The work of planting and replanting was carried on rapidly, and the corn that was up made good growth, especially in the Southwestern corn States. In the Southeast the dry weather was detrimental and corn made slow growth."—Dun's Review.

Short Apple Crop.

State Horticulturalist W. M. Hutt, says reports from the mountain section of North Carolina indicate a heavy dropping off in the apple crop with changed conditions that give promise of not over half a crop instead of the heavy yield indicated earlier in the season. There have been serious development of blight as well as the falling of the fruit. Mr. Hutt has just visited the sand hill peach region and says the peach crop is exceptionally promising and there is every indication that the prices will be quite good especially for the early shippers.

Southern farmers are cutting down cotton acreage for food crops.

WILL SPEAK ON LANDS AT WAR

Mr. Vermont's Addresses on Belgium and France to be Illustrated.

Supt. A. Vermont, of Smithfield, has been scheduled to lecture to the University Summer School this year on Belgium and France. He will probably give two lectures. Mr. Vermont was in Europe at the beginning of the Great War and has been a close student of its development and its events. He was born in Belgium, became a naturalized citizen, and speaks English fluently. He has been connected for years with education in North Carolina and is already well known by most of the teachers.

He will speak on his native land, Belgium, and also on France. He is well acquainted with both countries. The lecture will be illustrated and the students will have the opportunity to travel with Mr. Vermont through the country where the world is now at war.—Summer School News.

Crop Conditions and Reductions in Cotton Acreage.

Prospects for cotton in Alabama, according to The Journal of Commerce, are poor, says a recent issue of Dun's Review, large acreage reductions being almost universally reported and percentage condition low. A cold, dry season has caused poor germination, and considerable cotton has been plowed up and put into corn and other grains. Where stands have been obtained they are poor, and much replanting has been necessary. The season is over two weeks late. Very little is said about fertilizers or shortage of labor, but the early appearance of the boll weevil is creating some apprehension.

Cold weather in Mississippi has given cotton a very late start, the season being about three weeks backward. Poor and irregular stands have resulted and much replanting has been necessary. Where cotton has been plowed up this land has been put into corn, and acreage will show a substantial reduction over a year ago. A warm rain is badly needed.

In Louisiana acreage increases reported are numerous and substantial, while condition figures are fairly good. Stand is good and ground is well cultivated, but plant is small owing to cold weather. Much of the crop looks sickly and needs a warm rain. Some farmers are plowing up cotton and planting corn. There are no complaints of insects or scarcity of labor. The season is over two weeks late.

Correspondents are about evenly divided on increases and decreases in the area of cotton in North Carolina, but the tendency from reports thus far received is to decrease. Cold weather, with general frost on the 14th inst. has retarded germination and made the season 10 to 15 days late. Much replanting has been necessary, and some of this acreage has gone into corn. Where obtained stands are poor, and percentage condition appears rather low. Weather has been more favorable of late.

Preliminary reports from South Carolina indicate a slight decrease in acreage, but condition is rather low owing to cold weather, which has caused the season to be over two weeks late. Considerable replanting has been necessary, and some plowed land has been put to corn. Cultivation is generally good, and warm weather is much needed. Stands are poor, and labor is scarce.

In Georgia unusually cold weather has greatly injured cotton prospects, resulting in much replanting and poor stands and the season is fully two weeks late. In many instances, where cotton has been plowed up, this land has been put into corn or other foodstuffs. Cotton is not all up, and labor and seed are scarce. Acreage decreases will more than offset the increases, and condition will range between 70 and 80 per cent. Some fear of the boll weevil is expressed, but not to a serious extent.

TRIED TO CORNER ONION CROP.

Indictments Have Been Issued in 88 Cases by Federal Grand Jury.

Eighty-eight corporations and individuals were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Boston Thursday for conspiring to monopolize interstate commerce in onions, says a Boston dispatch. The indictments, which were returned as a result of a nation-wide inquiry into the cost of food conducted last winter by United States Attorney George W. Anderson, allege that the defendants divided up the territory of the country among them for the purpose of eliminating competition; that maximum prices were fixed for the purchase of onions, and that the supply was hoarded in order to increase prices.

Mr. Anderson estimated that the annual crop of onions amounted to 200,000,000 pounds, three-fourths of which, he said, was alleged to have been controlled by the defendants.

GOOD STANDS OF CORN.

Specialists Make Suggestions for Bringing Through Proper Number of Seedling Plants.

To make every acre of corn do its full duty this year, to bring its yield up to "war strength," it must be started off with a good stand. Farmers who exercise all means to this end at planting time will be well repaid at the harvest. Here are some suggestions from specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture that may aid in securing, as far as possible, the proper number of plants to the acre:

The best distribution of plants over the land is obtained by making the distances between single plants in the row and the distances between rows the same. With such an equal distribution, the least possible loss from competition is experienced. However, in order that sufficient plants be grown upon an acre to utilize most completely the resources of the soil and climate and at the same time permit intertillage and other desirable practices, it is usually necessary to sacrifice some of the advantages to be gained by even distribution for those to be gained by other desirable cultural practices. These cultural methods frequently may be altered so as to reduce this loss, and the greatest saving in this connection is by means of implements specially adapted to this work. Where general-purpose implements are used, distances between rows of as much as 5 or 6 feet are often considered necessary. By preparing the land thoroughly and then using highly and cultivating the corn, the rows need be no more than three and one-half feet apart and the distances between plants in the rows can be increased accordingly.

The number of plants per acre required for the best results will depend more or less upon the natural fertility of the land, the quantity of fertilizer used, the method of culture practiced, the time of planting, the evenness of the distribution of plants, whether other crops are grown with corn, the variety, and the season. The season is, of course, the most important factor influencing the stand required and, as its character cannot be foretold, it is evident that specific advice in this connection cannot be given.

In practice, corn is commonly planted in stands ranging from 3,630 to 7,260 plants per acre, or 6 to 12 square feet per plant. Most stands of corn have been planted with an allowance of 8 to 12 square feet per plant. One of the most deplorable losses due to defective stand is from the blank spaces seen to a greater or less extent in practically every field. The ability of the plants to utilize extra space rapidly diminishes as the distance increases, and the practical limit probably does not exceed 5 or 6 feet. Beyond this distance the loss so far as the corn crop is concerned is complete. Good seed of a uniform size and shape is an important factor in securing a stand, as it makes possible a more uniform distribution by the planter.

Burrowing animals and birds frequently do serious damage to the stand by eating the seed or by pulling up the very young plants. Odorous substances have been tried in various ways to prevent such attacks. The substance that is most favorably considered for this purpose at present is coal tar, because it seems successful as a repellent, it will not injure the seed, costs very little, and may be dried so as to plant freely in a machine. It is recommended that the seed be wet with warm water before adding the tar. A teaspoonful of the tar will be sufficient for a peck of corn. The mass must be thoroughly mixed and then dried before planting.

In wet, cold land the seed sometimes is covered with too much oil. On such land the seed should be planted just deep enough to have it in contact with moist soil.

In cold weather or on low, flat, or otherwise poorly drained land the seed may germinate badly, and the plants that start are slow in growing and weak. Worms, grass, and weeds are likely to destroy such corn if it is not assisted. From 25 to 30 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, applied with the corn drill at the time the corn is planted, will quickly force the young plants past the period of greatest loss and thus greatly increase the chances of securing a stand.

Whenever it is at all difficult to get the desired stand, extra seed should be planted to offset the loss. Thinning will usually result in greater economy than leaving a defective stand or replanting.—Government News Letter.

At Chicago June 8th, the United States government will open bids for 74,400 motor vehicles for the army. Four thousand are for passenger service, the remainder trucks for the army.

Grace For Gardens.

Lord God in Paradise, Look upon our sowing, Bless the little gardens And the good green growing! Give us sun, Give us rain, Bless the orchards And the grain!

Lord God in Paradise, Please bless the beans and peas, Give us corn full on the ear— We will praise Thee, Lord, for these!

Bless the blossom And the root, Bless the seed And the fruit!

Lord God in Paradise, Over my brown field is seen, Trembling and adventuring, A miracle of green.

Send such grace As you know, To keep it safe And make it grow!

Lord God in Paradise, For the wonder of the seed, Wondering, we praise you, while We tell you of our need. Look down from Paradise, Look upon our sowing, Bless the little gardens And the good green growing!

Give us sun, Give us rain, Bless the orchards And the grain! —Louise Driscoll.

COOP THE MOTHER HEN.

Loss of Chicks by Exposure Largely Prevented by Confining the Hen.

It is not good poultry management to allow the mother hen to range unrestricted with her chicks. With such freedom the hen frequently takes her brood through wet grass, and as a result some are chilled and die, especially the weaker ones, which are likely to be left behind. The loss of young chicks which follows such a practice is large and mainly preventable, specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture say. Furthermore, the food which a brood allowed to range with the hen obtains goes very largely to keep up the heat of the body and the chicks do not make as good growth as they otherwise would.

Chick losses of this nature can be largely prevented by shutting the hen in a coop. Any style of coop which is dry, ventilated, and can be closed at night to protect the brood against cats, rats, and other animals, and which, while confining the hen, will allow the chicks to pass in and out freely after they are a few days old, will be satisfactory. The hen should be confined until the chicks are weaned, though a small yard may be attached to the coop, if desired, to allow the hen to exercise. The fence can be raised from the ground far enough to allow the chicks to go in or out, but not high enough for the hen to escape. By using a coop the chicks can find shelter and warmth under the hen at any time, and the weaklings after a few days may develop into strong, healthy chicks.

Where chicks are raised with hens, they are likely to become infested with lice. If the lice get very numerous, they greatly retard the chicks' growth and may even cause their death. The hen should be powdered thoroughly with some good insect powder before she is put in the coop with the chicks and at intervals of several days or a week thereafter. The baby chicks should be examined for lice, particularly on the head, under the wings, and about the vent. If any are found, a little grease, such as lard, should be rubbed on in those places. Apply grease moderately, as too much will injure the chicks. The chicks should be examined frequently and the treatment repeated if lice are found on them.—Government News Letter.

Great Red Cross Campaign.

The greatest campaign the Red Cross ever has waged, designed to raise \$100,000,000 to care for American soldiers who fight democracy's battle on the European fields, and to lend a helping hand to thousands in the districts already devastated by the war, was launched at Washington City last week at a meeting of representatives of the larger cities of the country.

More than 100 men and women were present from forty cities, and the meeting was enthusiastic to a degree that indicated a strong belief in the willingness of Americans to contribute to the cause of mercy.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, announcing the amount to be raised, said it was certain that \$100,000,000 would be required to approach compliance with the most pressing needs.

Brazil has postponed for two years redemption of treasury notes issued in 1915.



Major General Hunter Liggett.

PRESIDENT FORMULATES REGISTRATION RULES

To make the work as light as possible upon the registrars, many of whom will serve without compensation, President Wilson has ordered all police officers as well as all Federal agents, to assist in the work and see that all persons register who should do so. The rules also demand of the citizen, courteous treatment of the registrars.

Section 16 of the rules laid down for the enforcement of the registration law, says that policemen, constables and all other civil officers, are required to render every assistance possible. The act concludes:

"It is especially made the duty of such police officers, to see that all persons within the designated ages have registered and to report those who have not registered to the proper registration board for such action as may be necessary. Police officers may require any person subject to registration to exhibit his registration certificate."

In section 47, the registrar is told how to act.

"If the person is sullen or inclined to falsify, evade or refuse to answer, call his attention to the law on page 2 of those instructions which imposes a penalty of imprisonment for such conduct. If he is still refractory, do not delay the registration, but call witnesses, take the refractory person's name, etc."

In Memory of Grandfather.

Mr. J. U. Benson, a substantial farmer, who lived near Four Oaks, died at his home Friday morning, May 11, 1917. He had been in poor health for some time, and since the death of his last wife, this spring, had been almost constantly confined to his room. He was upwards of eighty years of age. He was a member of the Primitive Baptist church at Hannah's Creek for the past forty-two years. He remained a faithful member to that church till death, attended the meetings regularly, unless providentially hindered. His home was ever open to the preachers, brethren and friends to whom he extended a hearty welcome.

I can sincerely say he was a good neighbor, a kind and loving father, and his Christian conduct could not be surpassed, and now he is gone to his reward which is prepared for those of like Christian character; and may God's most holy will be done and not ours, and may He reconcile His loved ones to His most holy will.

Grandfather leaves surviving him eight children, several grandchildren, brothers, sisters and other relatives. He was buried Saturday afternoon, at the family burying ground in the presence of a large crowd of sorrowing friends and relatives.

When the toils of life are over, And like you, we lay our armor by, May the Lord prepare us to meet you In a home beyond the sky. HIS GRANDDAUGHTER.

Training Camp for Negroes.

Brigadier General H. P. McCain, Adjutant General of the army, sent to the Departments Friday an outline of the plans for the establishment of a colored officers' training camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, says a Washington dispatch. All colored reserve officers will be trained in this camp. It will have accommodations for 1,250 men, who will be placed in command of colored contingents to be raised under the Draft act. The camp will open on June 18th.

Porto Rico will this year export more than 400,000 crates of pineapples, 90,000 boxes of grape-fruit and 7,000 boxes of oranges.

25 Cent Books At Special Prices

For the Next Few Days We Will Sell Any Book in the List Below for 20 Cents; Any 3 Books for 50 Cents; Any 7 Books for \$1.00.

The Boy Scouts with the Motion Picture Players. The Boy Scouts of the Flying Squadron.

The Boy Scouts of Naval Reserve. A Fool for Love. Wallingford, by Chester. Trolley Folly, by Phillips. The Motormaniacs, by Osborne. Chimes from a Jester's Bell. The Princess Elopes. Four in Family. The Fifth String, by Sousa. Eccentric Mr. Clark. Four Years of Fighting. Flower Fables, by Alcott. Camping Out, by Stephens. Pretty Polly Pemberton. A Modern Cinderella, by Alcott. Bertha's Christmas Vision. Wood's Natural History. The Water Babies, by Kingsley. Greek Heroes, by Kingsley. Coming Back with the Spitball. Poor Boys' Chances, by John H. Houghton. The Young Editor. Frank's Campaign, by Alger. The Boy Scouts with the Geological Survey. Folly in Fairyland, by Carolyn Wells. Hospital Sketches.....by Alcott. Adventures in Frozen Seas. Left on Labrador. Merle's Crusade.....by Carey. The Boy Geologists.....by Houston. Story of John G. Paton. Andy Grant's Pluck.....by Alger. Another Year With Dennis and Ned Toodles. Moods.....by Mrs. Alcot. Ruth Fielding of the Red Mill. Charlie Codman's Cruise. See Kings and Naval Heroes. Friends Though Divided.....Henty. In the Reign of Terror.....Henty. The Lion of St. Mark.....Henty. Through the Fray.....Henty.

LIST NUMBER ONE OF 35-Cent Books.

Any book in this list for 25c., or any four books for 90c. Campfires of the Wolf Patrol. Fast Nine; or a Challenge from Fairfield. Great Hike; or The Pride of the Khaki Troup. Endurance Test; or How Clear Grit Won the Day. Under Canvas; or The Hunt for the Cartaret Ghost. With Trapper Jim in the North Woods. Elsie Dinsmore. (3 copies). The Motor Maids by Rose, Shamrock and Thistle. Her Senator, by Gunter. Under Two Flags, by Onida. The Camp on the Big Sunflower. The Rivals of the Trail. The Strange Cabin on Catamount Island. Lost in the Great Dismal Swamp. Caught in a Forest Fire. Chums of the Campfire. The Chouans, by Balzac. Hans Brinker; or the Silver Skates. Mr. Potter of Texas, by Gunter. Peck's Uncle Ike and the Red Headed Boy. The Schonberg-Cotta Family. Larry Dexter in Belgium. Larry Dexter and the Stolen Boy. Tales From Shakespeare. The Bobsey Twins at Meadow Brook. Dora Thorne, by Braeme. The First Violin.

THE HERALD OFFICE, Smithfield, N. C.

All of Certain Age To Register.

The law requires that every male citizen, white and colored, from 21 to 30 years of age, inclusive, (that is one who has not yet reached 31) shall register on June 5th. Those who are sick must send in their card and those who are away from home must send in their names by mail.

Bunk Maske, negro, was electrocuted in the penitentiary at Raleigh Friday for the murder last March of Edgar Williams, a member of the police force of Wingate, Union County. The negro killed the officer while resisting arrest on a minor charge. Bunk had no money nor friends, so he had to sit in the electric chair.

SEVERE BRONCHIAL COLD Yields To Delicious Vinol

Philadelphia, Pa.—"Last fall I was troubled with a very severe bronchial cold, headaches, backache, and sick to my stomach. I was so bad I became alarmed and tried several medicines, also a doctor, but did not get any relief. A friend asked me to try Vinol and it brought the relief which I craved, so now I am enjoying perfect health."—JACK C. SINGLETON.

We guarantee Vinol for chronic coughs, colds and bronchitis. HOOD BROS., Druggists, Smithfield, N. C.