

MONEY IN THE HOG BUSINESS.

North Carolina Farmers Beginning to Realize the Importance of the Swine Industry. A Few Co-Operative Farmers in Edgecombe County Shipped 16 Carloads Last Season at Prices Ranging From \$2,000 to 3,000 Per Car.

(By John Paul Lucas.)

With continued high prices assured for hogs by an increasing export trade and a decreased number of brood sows in this country, it is interesting to note that many North Carolina farmers are beginning to use his hogship as a money crop. This fact is strikingly illustrated in the experience of a group of farmers in Edgecombe County who during the past season have shipped 16 carloads of hogs to packing houses, securing for them from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per car.

The hog industry was started by this group of about a dozen Edgecombe farmers only three years ago and has developed at a rapid rate until this year when the several hundred hearty porkers included in the 16 carloads were sold at profits calculated to make the mouths of observing farmers water. The shipping and selling is done co-operatively, it happening often that each farmer has just a few head of hogs that are ripe for the market. The advantages of carload shipments of course are obvious. By this means farmers are enabled to send their products to the best markets and secure the top prices for the quality of hogs they offer.

Fortunately however, the hog is a prolific creature and one sow purchased now means several porkers next winter, while a breeder in a year can build up almost any size breeding herd he desires with a comparatively small original outlay of capital.

North Carolina pork producers have been selling their hogs on the Baltimore, Richmond and other markets. With a packing house in course of construction at Wilmington and one in prospect at Raleigh, with a third being agitated at Charlotte, the Tar Heel farmer will hereafter have a shorter distance to ship, with a consequent longer profit.

It is a striking fact that everywhere co-operative selling and shipping has been initiated and in regions immediately adjacent to packing plants the hog industry has grown by leaps and bounds. An instance of this is offered by the Moultrie, Ga., packing plant which began business with a capacity of 250 hogs a day and was compelled to increase its capacity 100 per cent within two years, and last year had more shipments of swine offered than it could take care of.

Agricultural experts are advising farmers to raise hogs, but they are careful to advise the growing of proper pastures and feedstuffs for them. "Don't try to raise hogs in pens on corn," is constant advice. However, there is such a variety of pasture crops which may be planted at various seasons and hog feed is so cheaply raised that no intelligent farmer now-a-days attempts to raise porkers except on forage crops.

Russia's Truce With Germany.

With all our natural sympathy with democracy many Americans begin to wonder whether the Russian revolutionists did not do us an ill turn when they deposed the Czar and upset the old order of things. The Czar was a superstitious weakening, and he might have made a separate peace, although, in point of fact, he did not, and the Russian Army was still a menace to Germany while he remained on the throne. But the revolution has produced a condition that is, temporary at least, equivalent to the making of a separate peace; and the government that has been substituted for the Czar's is weaker internally and on the front than his. In time it may be consolidated, domestic divisions reconciled, conflicting interests harmonized, discipline and efficiency restored to the army and Russia remade into a real ally. But time is all-important, and the Kaiser is not waiting for the revolutionists to get together. For the present he is making all the war he can while the revolutionists squabble over the spoils and dispute about the rights of man and abstract points in the theology of democracy.

Mr. Root and his associates will arrive on the scene none too soon. If our mission can succeed in stabilizing the new government, in awaking it to the dangers with which the new regime is threatening itself and the world, and can arouse action, it will have performed a task of the most vital character. The industrial crisis, which the Russian Minister of France fears may paralyze the country economically, furnishes an additional element of apprehension; and while it is serious enough, it is one with which our mission may be able

to deal more effectively than any other. In industrial reorganization and readjustment we can lend a powerful and scientific hand, because we not only know how to do that sort of work, but we have the means with which to do it. We must for our own sake do all in our power to put Russia on her feet again and to keep the machinery of her industrial life in motion. That is one of the principal purposes of the mission, and we have sent the right men over there to effect it.

But the question which goes deeper than this, and the question which the next few weeks will answer, in all probability, is whether the new Russia can be brought to end the virtual truce which it has permitted with Germany. If this truce is prolonged from month to month until winter sets in, the war will be protracted and our part of the undertaking will be rendered that much more difficult and costly. Upon the Czar, it would have been easier to concentrate international influences that would have prevented his defection than it is to deal with half a dozen different schools of thought or to bring into camp a multitude of warring political philosophers. If Russia had not dropped out of the war game, the military situation at present probably would have been very different and far more hopeful than it is.

The fact which we should not conceal from ourselves is that the Russian bear has actually, if not theoretically, made a temporary peace with the Prussian eagle, and that we cannot count certainly on Russia for the present. Russia may resume war next month, or before the summer is over, or she may not. But, in any event, we cannot rely on her to do her full part for some time to come. We must order our own program without reference to her. She needs first aid and we will help her all we can. But we must prepare to do our own job with our own hands. We can do it whether the Russian soul awakes or whether it remains in rapt contemplation of impossible Utopias. But for us there can be but one policy and but one motto. And that is to organize our whole strength for this world-redemption work and to put all our might into our blows. Even if Russia had not been tied up in the house of revolution, the outcome of the war might have been doubtful without our assistance. At it is, we should address ourselves to the struggle as if the result depended upon us. And this, indeed, is not very far from the truth.—Baltimore Sun.

OAK FOREST NOTES.

Rev. Exure Lee filled his regular appointment Sunday at Oak Forest Primitive Baptist church.

Miss Nancy Beasley, of near Godwin, was in our section last week.

Miss Minnie Massengill, of near Selma, was in our section visiting Mr. J. R. Messengill recently.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Adams are in Rocky Mount this week visiting Mr. Adams' sister.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Hayes, of New Hope section, were in our section Sunday.

Mr. Walter Snead, of New Hope section, was a visitor at Mr. H. R. Hayes' Sunday.

Mr. W. O. Hayes was in Smithfield Tuesday on business.

We are sorry to note that Miss Jane Hayes is on the sick list this week. We hope that she will soon be better.

Mr. John Beasley, of near Godwin, spent last week with Mr. N. G. Barefoot aid others.

O. U. KID.

May 31st.

THREE AMERICAN SHIPS ARE SENT TO BOTTOM

London, June 1.—The sinking of three American ships was announced today. The vessels were the Dirigo, the Frances M. and the Barbara. All were shelled without warning and then sent to the bottom with bombs, but the only loss of life reported was that of Third Mate John Ray, of the Dirigo, who was drowned while attempting to enter a small boat. The Dirigo was sunk May 31, the Frances M. May 18, and the Barbara May 24. The Dirigo was stripped by the crew of the submarine. Her crew was landed at Plymouth. The crews of the Barbara and Frances M. were landed at Gibraltar and Cadiz, respectively.

The Dirigo was a four-masted sailing ship of 3,005 tons. She was owned by Mengel Brothers, of Louisville, Ky., and was insured for her full value, \$225,000.

The Frances M was an American schooner, owned by Charles V. Minott and registered 1,229 tons and was 204 feet long. Her crew numbered nine men.

The Barbara also was a schooner. She was 185 feet long, of 838 tons gross, and was built at Chelsea, Mass., in 1909. Prior to the war, she was engaged in the Atlantic Coast trade. Her crew numbered 11 men.

BERLIN HAS FOUND NEW HOPE.

What a Separate Russian Peace World Mean. A New Rallying to the Central Powers and a Temporary Success of the German Dream of Middle Europe.

The view of most Allied writers that a separate peace between Germany and Austria on the one hand and Russia on the other is unlikely, I share. But I do believe it is sufficiently within the possibilities to require consideration. Suppose that Russia and her foes should reach a basis of settlement which restored to Russia all that she has lost save Poland, and gave her Armenian territory in Asia and free passage in the Straits, what then?

First of all Rumania would collapse at once and be compelled to make a peace which would leave her a vassal of the Central Powers. Bulgaria would become permanently rallied to the Central Powers and Serbia would either make a separate peace which would place her in the same posture as Bulgaria and Rumania, or else would lose all semblance of separate existence. As for Greece, we know that her king is merely waiting to throw his country into the arms of a German invader.

Russian retirement, then, would mean the temporary success of the German dream of Mitteleuropa, it would mean that the Germans had succeeded in constructing an empire in Central Europe greater than Napoleon's and had also added to it Asia Minor and Syria. Such a situation would threaten the future of all the other nations of Europe. Italy, Great Britain, and France as Mediterranean nations and Mohammedan powers would find themselves facing a menace which could not be exaggerated.

But could Italy continue in the war? Again the question rises as to radical and socialistic sentiment. Would a Russian retirement lead to a similar explosion in Italy, and would the same Utopian ideas serve to disarm the Italians as they had the Russians and thus make socialism the soldier of autocracy? No man can be sure what the answer to this question might be, if the Russian retirement were followed by one more terrific attack by the Central Powers upon Northern Italy.

It is essential to face the fact that Germany at the present moment stands to win the war, if at all, because she is deriving great and growing aid from the liberal and socialistic elements in the countries that are fighting her. Autocracy, fighting for its life, Prussian military spirit at bay and threatened with extermination, is suddenly finding a possibility of survival because of the blind idealism of the liberals in the world outside.

If it were true that the same spirit of liberalism were rampant in Germany, if the German Socialists were able to urge peace without annexation upon Germany as the Russians are imposing it upon their own nation, one might view the situation with greater calm, but this is not the case. Thus we have the assertion of Scheidemann in the Reichstag that even if the Allied nations should proclaim the doctrine of peace without annexation, there would not yet be any revolution in Germany, although he asserted that such a time would come.

German socialism is divided, but the larger faction still supports the government and the position of the government is weakened or strengthened as the military prospects improve or worsen. German socialism has not yet raised its voice to protest against annexation as a matter of morals, in any great volume. It has declared that as a matter of fact Germany could not win the war in such a fashion as to acquire territory or impose indemnities. That is all. And this is a long way from the Russian spirit, which is one of pure if ill-balanced idealism.

No man can say that the growth and spread of liberal and even Utopian ideas in Russia will not affect Germany. As the war goes on, if German prospects continue to worsen, we shall certainly have an ever-growing demand in Germany for peace without annexation or indemnity. But what it is essential to recognize now is that the completeness of the Russian collapse has awakened new hope in Berlin and that this fact, added to the still unshaken faith in the submarine, has given Germany a new accession of confidence which is unmistakable and a new expectation of emerging from the war with increased territory and with some portion of the costs of the war imposed upon the enemy. The example of Frederick the Great in the Silesian War is now in all German minds. Frederick fought all Europe for Silesia, and at the end detained the stolen province. He was saved by a Russian change of rulers. Once more hope comes from the East.—Frank H. Simonds, in the American Review of Reviews for June, 1917.

A Birthday Dinner.

It was the pleasure of several relatives and friends to meet together at the home of Mr. J. E. Hinton, in Oneals township, near Middlesex, Monday, May the 28th. The occasion was the birthday of Mr. Hinton and his oldest daughter, Mrs. Etta Parker, Mr. Hinton's birthday being the 28th of May, and Mrs. Parker's the 29th, both celebrate together. Mr. Hinton has lived 66 useful years, and looks as if he might live to a ripe old age, being very active, and of reasonable health, he naturally has a jolly, hopeful disposition, and it is a pleasure indeed to visit at his home and be so nicely entertained by him, his good wife and daughter. He has raised a family of noble looking children, four sons and three daughters, all married except one daughter, Miss Bettie. All were blessed to be there except the oldest son and youngest daughter—Mr. W. G. Hinton, of Rocky Mount, and Mrs. E. S. Deans, of Coatsville, Pa. Their absence, of course, was keenly felt, by their parents especially, but it is difficult to have every one present at such occasions that we would like.

Visitors began to arrive at 9 o'clock, and by dinner time there were 41 in number present. Old time friends and kindred of long separation gave the glad hand clasp of greeting, and the rooms echoed with the laughter and romp of children whose little hearts were throbbing with delight, so glad to be at "grandpa's or Uncle Joe's" again. Though there were two little granddaughters, Maud and Mary Kate, who were too weak from recent sickness to help them play, but their little faces showed that they were glad to be there.

Mr. Hinton's children that were present were: Mr. M. C. Hinton and family; Mrs. Etta Parker (widow of Mr. Russell Parker) and her children; Mr. J. O. Hinton and family; Mr. A. D. Hinton and family, and Miss Bettie Hinton. The visitors were: Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Strickland, Mr. H. G. Wilder and two little girls, Miss Vannie Strickland, and Mr. F. M. Hinton, of the community; Mr. Charlie Barfoot, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Hinton, and Miss Mary Young, of Lower Johnston, and Mr. and Mrs. Jake Creech, their son and two daughters, of Bailey, Wilson County.

A rain, which was very much needed and appreciated, came just in time to prevent the dinner table from being spread under the trees in the yard, so at noon we were asked to the dining room, where we found a large table laden with plenty of good things, the blessing, in his humble way, which all sounded as words fitly spoken, then we all proceeded to relieve the table of its load of nicely cooked food, juicy ham and chicken, tender spring vegetables, pickles, pies and cakes galore. When all had eaten to their fill, we went to the parlor and porch, and had some nice music, vocal and instrumental.

So, in spite of the war cloud hovering near, we all had a good time; yet there were occasionally serious thoughts mingled with the gay. We could not help but wonder would those forms of young manhood whose voices rang out with melodious chords of music, be there twelve months hence, or would they be in the soldiers' ranks in the sunny fields of France, or, we dread to think of it farther—not only of them did we think, but also where would each of us, for no two such holidays are alike, but with brave smiles we all said good by, for the parting hour came, it seemed, too soon.

Our best wishes go with this highly esteemed gentleman, Mr. Hinton, and his entire family through the remainder of the journey of life, and may they be a united family in the Land of Eternal Life, where partings never come.

ONE PRESENT.

NEW HOPE NEWS.

Miss Maggie Wood, of Benson, spent last week with Miss Clyde Hayes.

Messrs. Zeb and Julian Richardson, of Kenly, spent Sunday in this burg.

Miss Inez Sanders returned home last week from Louisburg College, where she spent the past winter in school.

Mr. Roland Hayes and sister, Miss Clyde Hayes, and Miss Pauline George, Mr. Marvin Sanders and mother, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Upchurch motored to Stantonsburg, Wilson County, Sunday. Mrs. Upchurch and children will spend several days there with relatives.

Rev. T. M. Bizzell occupied the pulpit at Antioch Holiness church Sunday morning and night.

BILLY.

May 31st.

It Wears a Smile.

Oh, happy heart that can display its gladness all the while, That every day's a sunny day Because it wears a smile. —Baltimore Sun.

"CHICAGO'S FIGHTING PARSON."

Headed Great Civic Parade of 5,000. Dr. E. L. Williams, to Speak Here Next Monday at Chautauqua, an Enemy of Crime and Lawlessness.

Some idea of how Dr. E. L. Williams, third day lecturer at the forthcoming Chautauqua, came to be known throughout the country as "Chicago's Fighting Parson," may be gained by the following statement which he wrote and which was published in bold type on the front page of one of the leading newspapers in the Windy City. It was made at the time Dr. Williams was engaged in one of his fiercest fights against vice and when the entire city was stirred by some of his exposures of crime and lawlessness. He said:

"I'm only one man, but I've a thousand eyes. They are better than an arsenal of revolvers or 10,000 axes in the hands of as many desperadoes. Let the vicious and the ungodly take warning, for I can see through the walls of the devil's own citadel. If the eyes are not in my head I direct their gaze."

He is a counselor of the national committee on prison labor, of which Thomas Mott Osborne is chairman. He holds many important offices in national reform leagues and receives invitations almost every day for addresses in all parts of the country, which he has not time to fill.

He headed the parade of 5,000 civic welfare allies in Chicago, who marched through a drenching rain as a protest against vice conditions. This was one of the most notable vice crusades ever known in the New World. He is a member of the Chicago police force and has made several important arrests. One lawbreaker whom he arrested was worth more than \$4,000,000 in Chicago real estate. He saw this man convicted and sent to prison.—Press Agent.

BROGDEN SCHOOL CLUB NOTES.

We temporarily met at the school house last Saturday afternoon to organize a School Club to help to keep the school rooms in decent order, and we feel it our duty to do so. Among those present were, Mrs. J. R. Creech, Misses Sallie Faircloth, Mary Royal, Chellie Toler, Catherine Grant, Cleo Creech, and Messrs. Robert Oliver, Alvin Mazingo, Prof. L. T. Royall. We are expected to meet next Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and we will expect a large congregation.

We are very sorry to note that Mr. London Creech is on the sick list.

We are glad to say that our crops are improving some now.

Mrs. Eula Gower returned to her home in Clayton, after spending a few days away from Brogden.

Mrs. W. F. Parrish is spending the week in Brogden section.

Mr. A. H. Edgerton was in our section Wednesday and called by to see Mr. London Creech.

We would be pleased to have Prof. L. T. Royall with us next Saturday afternoon.

REPORTER.

School Attendance Increasing.

Since 1913, the last school year before the Compulsory Attendance Law went into effect in North Carolina, the increase in the three years ending June 30, 1916, in the average number of children in daily attendance upon the public schools was 113,646, or more than thirty per cent. In other words, the number of children attending school daily has been increased from 365,888 in 1913 to 479,534 in 1916.—North Carolina Educational News.

Too much, rather than too little, care is better for the welfare of all kinds of poultry.

Makes Hard Work Harder

A bad back makes a day's work twice as hard. Backache usually comes from weak kidneys, and if headaches, dizziness or urinary disorders are added, don't wait—get help before the kidney disease takes a grip—before dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease sets in. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new life and new strength to thousands of working men and women. Used and recommended the world over.

A Smithfield Case

C. A. Bryant, carpenter, R. F. D. No. 1, Smithfield, says: "I suffered from dull pains across my back. In the morning, I was so sore and stiff

that I could hardly stoop to put on my shoes. I had dizzy spells, too. I read of Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at D. H. Creech's Drug Store. They relieved me of all symptoms of kidney trouble.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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. A Fool for Love. Wallingford, by Chester. Trolley Folly, by Phillips. The Motormaniacs, by Osborne. Chimes from a Jester's Bell. The Princess Elopers. 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 Spithall. Poor Boys' Chances, by John Habberton. 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. Alcott. Ruth Fielding of the Red Mill. Charlie Codman's Cruise. See Kings and Naval Heroes. Friends Though Divided, by Henty. In the Reign of Terror, by Henty. The Lion of St. Mark, by Henty. Through the Fray, by 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 Khamki 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.

LIST NUMBER TWO OF 35-Cent Books.

- Any book in this list for 30c.; any two for 55c.; any three for 80c.; any four for \$1.00. The Pioneer, by Cooper. The Deer Slayer, by Cooper. The Last of the Mohicans, by Cooper. The Spy, by Cooper. Treasure Island, by Stevenson. Louise deValliere, by Dumas. Memoirs of a Physician, by Dumas. Barrack Room Ballads, by Kipling. Toilers of the Sea, by Hugo. Cast Up by the Sea, by Baker. The Adventures of Daniel Boone. The Boy Scouts on Sturgeon Island. The Boy Scouts on the Trail. The Boy Scouts Through the Big Timber. The Boy Scouts in the Maine Woods. The Boy Scouts First Camp Fire. The Boy Allies on the North Sea Patrol. The Boy Allies Under Two Flags. The Boy Allies with the Flying Squadron. The Boy Allies with the Terror of the Seas. The Boy Allies at Liege. The Boy Allies with the Cossacks. Our Young Aeroplane Scouts in Turkey. The Boy Scouts on Belgian Battlefields. The Boy Scouts with the Allies in France. The Boy Scouts at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The Boy Scouts on Sturgeon Island. THE HERALD OFFICE, Smithfield, N. C.