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THE LEADING WORLD CROPS.

In an article in a recent issue of The Country Gentleman some interesting facts and figures are given concerning the six leading crops of the world.

The Potato stands first with 5,470,000,000 bushels. Oats second, with 4,349,000,000 bushels. Wheat third, with 3,822,000,000 bushels. Corn fourth, with 3,818,000,000 bushels. Rye holds fifth place with 1,782,000,000 bushels, and barley sixth, with 1,482,000,000 bushels.

The Oats Crop. Russia is the greatest oats growing country in the world, producing an average annual crop of 1,380,000,000 bushels.

The United States stands second with 1,154,000,000 bushels.

Germany third, with 595,000,000 bushels.

Canada fourth, with 387,000,000 bushels.

France fifth, with 313,000,000 bushels.

Austria-Hungary sixth, with 246,000,000 bushels.

Great Britain seventh, with 179,000,000, and all other countries 95,000,000 bushels.

World's Wheat Crop. As in oats, Russia also stands first as a wheat producing country, with an average annual production under normal conditions of 757,000,000 bushels.

The United States is a close second with 704,000,000 bushels.

British India third, with 368,000,000 bushels.

France fourth, with 324,000,000 bushels.

Canada fifth, with 228,000,000 bushels.

Italy sixth, with 190,000,000 bushels.

Argentina seventh, with 170,000,000 bushels.

Germany eighth, with 160,000,000 bushels.

All other countries, 921,000,000 bushels.

Corn Production. In the production of corn the United States holds first place with an average production of 2,700,000,000 bushels.

Austria-Hungary holds second place, with 211,000,000 bushels.

Mexico third, with 190,000,000 bushels.

Argentina fourth, with 173,000,000 bushels.

Rumania fifth, with 110,000,000 bushels.

Italy sixth, with 100,000,000 bushels.

Russia seventh, with 78,000,000 bushels.

All other countries 255,000,000 bushels.

Producing Rye. In growing rye Russia again takes the lead with 920,000,000 bushels.

Germany holds second place with a production of 455,000,000 bushels.

Austria-Hungary third, with 163,000,000 bushels.

France fourth, with 49,000,000 bushels.

United States fifth, with 36,000,000 bushels.

All other countries 159,000,000 bushels.

Growing Barley. Russia again stands first in the production of barley with 489,000,000 bushels annually.

The United States holds second place with 187,000,000 bushels.

Germany third, with 164,000,000 bushels.

Austria-Hungary fourth, with 153,000,000 bushels.

Japan stands fifth, with 92,000,000 bushels.

Spain stands sixth, with 71,000,000 bushels.

Great Britain 62,000,000; France 48,000,000; Canada 47,000,000; Alge-

ria 43,000,000, and all other countries 126,000,000.

In the production of the five great cereal crops of the world, the United States holds first place in only one—corn. This country holds second place in the production of wheat, oats, and barley.

Russia holds first place in the production of wheat, oats, rye and barley. But she holds only seventh place in corn production.

Germany holds second place in rye production and third place in the production of oats and barley.

These figures are all based on the production of these crops under normal conditions before the beginning of the great war. Since then there have been great variations in several countries.

"RIGHT IS IMMORTAL."

The higher and nobler things of life and civilization are understood fully by but few. A young German Republican who participated in the Revolution of 1848, along with Carl Schurz and others, saw some of these nobler things that go into the make up of the highest type of civilization, when, on the night before he was ordered to be executed, he wrote these lines:

"The light will break, And send its stirring radiation through the land,

For right is immortal; there will rise

A day of storm and wreck when the dark skies

Will tremble with God's lightning, and His hand

Will write His awful message on the wall."

Has not that light now broken in upon the cloudy days of autocracy? That day of storm and wreck is now on us and the awful message is written on the wall. Has not America entered into the fray in the darkest days and may we not hope that His hand is the guiding one in this dark and awful hour? May the hour be near when "the light will break" and show to the world as never before that "right is immortal."

BIG FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

In Wisconsin there are 67 cows for every one hundred people.

In Kansas there are 106 beef cattle for every one hundred people.

In Iowa there are 453 hogs for every one hundred people.

In Massachusetts there are but four cows and three hogs for every hundred folks.

Massachusetts produces two and a half pecks of corn per person. In wheat growing, her products are not enough to feed the hens of the State.

Argentina is the world's first corn exporter, sending out an average of 128,000,000 bushels per year for the three years, 1911, 1912 and 1913. The average production for Argentina for those years was 173,000,000 bushels. For the same years the average number of bushels of corn exported from the United States was 47,000,000, out of a 2,700,000,000 bushel crop.

In a few more weeks or months at least the people of this section will take a much larger interest in the news from the battle line in France. Now, a great many people are only casually interested. They know that there is war across the water, but they look at the newspaper headlines and pass on. But when our own boys get across, we will then scan the news from the battle front with intense interest. Some American boys are already, perhaps, on their way over to the other side, and another six months will see many more crossing to help the Allies in their mighty struggle.

Henry Wilson, who was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1872, began life as a shoemaker. He was born in New Hampshire and his real name was Jeremiah Jones Colbath. When he became twenty-one years of age he had his name changed by the Legislature to that of Henry Wilson. He was elected to a seat in the United States Senate in 1855 and continued a member of that body until he was elected to the Vice-Presidency.

A billion ons of wheat, corn, rice and other cereals is what Hoover says the Allies will need during the next year. This is some quantity and a large part of it must be furnished by America.

FORTIFIED THROUGH SERVICE.

Pastor of Baptist Church in Sunday Sermon Calls Attention to Some Phases of Our Life in Which We Need a Refuge.

During the past few days the question of community life has been much to the fore in Smithfield. It has been shown us that the community life is made up of the individual life, and reaching out from the individual life and the community life is seen the national life, and the national life cannot be made stronger than the individual and community life.

In his sermon at the Baptist church last Sunday morning, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Brinson, struck some of the vital notes in the building up, strengthening and protecting the community life. His subject was "God our Refuge." His text was from the 46th Psalm, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

The minister discussed the subject under four heads, or subdivisions, as follows:

First, we need a refuge in our community life.

Second, we need a refuge in our school life.

Third, we need a refuge in our home life.

Fourth, we need a refuge in our church life.

After using some illustrations from the life on the sea to bring fully before his hearers what a refuge really means, the minister took up the first topic, and showed how our community life is being urbanized, that the city is reaching out into the country, and that the village and rural life is no longer free from the things that help and mar the city life. We need a refuge from the unclean and impure amusements and entertainments that have gone out over the country. We need a refuge from the corrupt politics that sometimes holds such a strong place in many cities and communities and counties. We need a refuge from all these evil things that are weakening and destroying the youth of the land. There has been a time when the strong men and women of the cities were born and reared out in the country away from the contaminating influences that are now so prevalent in the cities and even in some of the smaller towns.

Passing on to the second part of the discourse, he called attention to the evil teaching that characterizes some of the departments of the schools and colleges—atheism and infidelity—and is also reaching out into the smaller schools. There are teachers in some of the colleges today who bring such teachings to their classes that they leave and go out into the world scoffers at God. We need a refuge from these things. In the plastic age of the child there should be no one as a teacher who is not a God-fearing and a God-loving person. Right principles of living and life should be instilled into the minds and hearts of the youth of the land. Here we need a refuge.

In the third place, we need a refuge in our home life. God pity that boy or girl who has been brought up by a servant while its mother was giving her life to social affairs and club life. It is in the home where the foundations of pure and noble life are laid. The mother's first place is in the home, there to give to her child the proper training. We need a refuge from the things that would take the mothers away from their highest duty in the home. We also need a refuge, said the minister, from the absent fatherhood of the day. So many fathers leave their homes early in the morning and go rushing along through the day with no thought of their duty to their home and their children, leaving the mother to look after the children as best she may. No time after the day's work is done to sit down and have a quiet hour with the wife and children around the fireside.

And in the fourth place we need a refuge in our church life. We need a refuge from a "spiked gospel," a gospel which leaves off some of the great fundamentals and preaches to please the folks, regardless of how the great truths are neglected. Again we need a refuge against the indifference of church members. The church and the gospel are the all important things, and yet there are so many who fail to measure up to their duty in attending the services and getting the things which can be had only in God's house with mind and heart communing with other minds and hearts in the real worship of the All-wise God. Then the individual needs that refuge that is found only in God.

The sermon was pronounced by some to be the best the pastor has given since coming to the field a year or more ago. It touched on the vital things of life and was but a fitting prelude to the addresses that were delivered here Sunday after-

noon by Mr. James S. Knox, of Cleveland, Ohio, and on Monday night by Dr. E. L. Williams, of Chicago. Such sermons and addresses are bound to bear fruit, and though the minister may feel discouraged sometimes because of the apparent small number of folks who seem to be interested, he should never falter but go on with the work knowing that in the end the bread cast on the waters will come back in greater abundance.

Taking Care of Roofs of Buildings.

The roofs of buildings are a problem for the people of the South now and in the future. Heretofore we had plenty of long leaf heart pine timber from which to get shingles, but this is getting scarce and in most communities there is no more of it. In the future if we get good heart shingles at all the prices will be high. Even now the prices are higher than ever known before. We have seen them sell for \$1.50 and \$2.00 per thousand and now they are worth \$5.50. The scarcity of shingle timber makes the roof problem. What shall we do about it? The first thing to do is to paint every roof which is not too old to paint. This will prolong the life of a roof from five to ten years. Roofs should be painted even if the walls of buildings cannot get paint. Another thing which would help is to build two-story houses so as to get the room without so much roof space. This suggestion can be applied to barns and stables and other out-houses as well as to dwellings.

A third help worth considering is to get roofing material of uniform quality. Sometimes a roof is torn off for a new one to replace it. Just because part of it is no good. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link and a roof is not much better than its weakest spots. Mr. T. S. Ragsdale of Smithfield called our attention recently to an important point in regard to shingle roofs. He says that every shingle should be double nailed and that putting two nails in each shingle hold them steady during wind blowing periods, thus preventing leaks and keeping shingles from blowing out from the roof. Our opinion is that good shingles are about the best roofing material. Many of the metal roofs put on buildings during the past five years will soon be worthless. While they are supposed to be more substantial than shingle roofs they do not usually last more than half as long.—J. M. B.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS

For Superintendents' Certificates. Examination to Be Given at Smithfield, June 18th and 19th. Schedule of Examinations.

Monday, June 18th, 9 o'clock: Theory and Practice of Teaching; School Law of North Carolina; English; American History; English History.

Tuesday, June 19th, 9 o'clock: Arithmetic; Algebra; Plane Geometry; Latin, French, German—Only one of these languages required; General Science, Physics, Physical Geography, Agriculture, Botany, Chemistry—Only one of these sciences is required.

These subjects will be given exactly as scheduled, and cannot be taken at any other time.

These regulations are issued by the State Board of Examiners and Institute Conductors, and cannot in any case be altered or set aside. Please do not ask me to make special concessions, for I have no authority to do so.

L. T. ROLALL, Superintendent Johnston County.

The Dust Mulch Is the Thing.

Two things, plant foods and moisture, in abundance, are vitally necessary to the production of large crops. Without both of these or either of them, crops must at least in part fail. The food must be in the soil for the plant, and water must be present in order that this plant food may be kept in solution. Plants can take only a liquid diet—solid food is of no value to them.

From May until August is a critical time with most of our cultivated crops. The weather is warm and often dry, and evaporation is rapid. Under such conditions, moisture conservation is of first importance, and in attaining this every farmer should know the value of making and maintaining a dust mulch.

This mulch acts just like a blanket in keeping the water in the soil. Any farm boy who has turned over a board or plank lying flat on the ground has found it moist and cool underneath, though possibly all around the soil may have been parched and dry. The farmer who maintains by means of an earth or dust mulch just such conditions over all his fields is the man who is likely to suffer least in periods of drouth.—Progressive Farmer.

Who Hath a Book.

Who hath a book Hath but to read And he may be A king indeed.

His kingdom is His inglenook— All this is his Who hath a book.

Who hath a book Should thank the Lord, Because he may A book afford;

And in his prayer This clause is due, "Lord bless the men Who write books too!" —Anon.

Cotton the King.

Four days ago a Savannah cotton broker offered to bet a New York dealer \$10,000 that July cotton would reach twenty-five cents within three weeks. It is a failing of the average New York cotton man that he thinks he knows all there is to know about cotton, so the man to whom this bet was offered "took it up." Cotton was yesterday on the rise of twenty-four cents, and the New York man is no doubt coming to the conclusion that he has yet something to learn about cotton. But he is not at the end of his experience, because, immediately after having taken the bet offered by the Savannah broker, he was offered another proposition to this effect: A bet of \$10,000 that January cotton would be bringing thirty cents a pound within six months. The New Yorker also accepted that gamble, and he is just about as certain to drop his second \$10,000 as he is to lose the first. As a matter of fact, nobody at this time is able to say at what point cotton is going to stop. The only certain thing about the prospect is high prices not only for what remains of the old crop yet on hand, but for the crop which the farmers are now plowing. It is the most interesting situation in cotton that has existed in the history of the market. It is decidedly more so than during the famous high period growing out of Civil War conditions. The demand is now larger than then almost beyond calculation. It is far in advance of the utmost resources of Southern farmers to meet. The largest crop they possibly could raise under the most favorable of conditions would not burden the market. There is no fear of a surplus, and for once the cotton farmer is able to view the future without apprehension. He may not know exactly what it holds in store for him, so far as his cotton crop is concerned, but he is reasonably sure of figures close to or in the twenties.

Present and prospective conditions are such as to encourage the farmer to save up the most unpromising of all wastage. On the Charlotte market yesterday a lot of what the buyer described as "The nastiest, dirtiest grade of the staple" he had ever seen, brought sixteen cents. Three years ago the farmer would have been ashamed to bring cotton of that grade to the market. In fact, he would not have considered it worth baling, and with ties and bagging deducted he would scarcely have been reimbursed for the cost of hauling, but this character of cotton is now bringing four cents above what at that time would have been considered a top price for the best grade of the staple. Old King Cotton has surely worked himself into a position which commands the interest of the country.—Charlotte Observer, June 12th.

BLACKMAN'S CROSS ROADS.

A few of our people attended church at Lee's Chapel Sunday evening.

Mr. Jesse Stanley spent Sunday evening in New Hope section.

Miss Pauline Lee and Miss Louella Allen spent Sunday evening with Miss Addie and Lector Allen.

Listen! the wedding bells keep ringing.

We are very sorry to note the illness of Mrs. Lula Lee. We hope she will soon recover.

Mr. Lundy Lee from Massey school house section, was visiting friends and relatives Saturday night and Sunday in this section.

SUNNY JOHN.

Don't Neglect the Summer Cold. We "catch cold" in warm weather because colds are germ diseases and our vitality is too low to resist them.

To kill those cold germs, the antiseptic pine-tar of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is famously effective, besides helping to relieve the tight chest and invigorate the tissues. The honey and expectorant ingredients heal the throat and soothe the cough. Always have a bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey in your home, 25c. at your druggist.—Adv.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA Almanacs for 1917 now on sale at The Herald Office. Price ten cents.

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 Elopess.

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 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. 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.

Endurance Test; or How Clear Grit Won the Day.

Under Canvas; or The Hunt for the Cartaret Ghost.

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.

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 deValiere. . . . . 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.

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High Grade Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes,

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