

BILLY MAY PREACH TO SOLDIER BOYS

Member of Pershing's Staff Wants Sunday in Europe.

ANXIOUS FOR THE WORK

Also Plans to Visit Several Training Camps Here and Knock the Devil Out For the Count of Ten—Engagements in Several Cities May Cause Abandonment of Scheme, However.

Billy Sunday, who has just closed a campaign in New York city, during which 98,264 persons "hit the sawdust trail," is going to "do his bit" for the United States. As soon as arrangements can be made and after he has rested at his home in Winona Lake, Ind., the evangelist expects to begin a series of revival campaigns in the various concentration and training camps throughout the country. He also expects to go to England and France and "knock the devil out of the trenches."

He has been asked by the Washington authorities to make the trip, and all that prevents a definite announcement of his sailing date is the fact that he has revival engagements that he cannot cancel or postpone without difficulty. He is confidently hoping to be able to devote part of his vacation time before his next campaign begins, in September, to religious work among the troops in American concentration camps.

The idea of carrying the gospel to the American troops has been on Sunday's mind ever since war was declared by the United States. George Sunday, Billy's son and campaign manager, discussed the idea with the Washington authorities during a recent visit to the capital, and Billy's project was warmly encouraged.

Talked With Pershing's Aid.

When the British war commission was in New York recently General G. M. T. Bridges and other members of the body discussed with Sunday the possibility of his going to England to preach. Sunday then said he would like to undertake the work if it could be made to fit in with his engagements in America. Later a member of General Pershing's staff broached the plan to the evangelist, and Sunday enthusiastically declared he would do his best to arrange his revival dates so as to permit the undertaking.

"I don't know who it was who talked with me," he said. "I've forgotten his name, but it was a member of General Pershing's staff. He said they wanted me to go over and preach to the soldier boys. There's nothing I would like better, so I told him to fix it up with Pershing, and I'd go as soon as I could."

"I had thought of making a trip through the American camps for a month or two this summer or some time later, and I want to do it. It all hinges on what arrangements I can make with some of the cities I'm scheduled to preach in."

The Sunday committee is attempting to get Washington ministers and others who are preparing for a scheduled Sunday revival there in January and February of next year to agree to a postponement of the campaign. If it is found possible to postpone the reviving of the capital Sunday will, in all probability, leave for Europe early in the coming year.

Will Rest For Week or Two.

When he left New York he went direct to Winona Lake to rest for a week or two. He will then proceed to his apple farm in the Hood River region, Oregon. He is scheduled to open his first campaign of the fall season at Los Angeles on Sept. 4. November and December are scheduled for the campaign in Atlanta. January and February will be spent in Washington unless other arrangements are made. Other campaigns for which Sunday is booked next spring will be in Chicago and Duluth, Minn.

"I don't see how I can get away to the training camps unless some changes are made," he said. "But I'm going to do my best to go, and I guess I'll find a way."

Mrs. Sunday, convalescing after her recent serious illness, expressed herself as being sorry to leave New York.

"The people have been so kind and sympathetic that I hate to leave such good friends," she said. "My illness proved how tenderly human New York folk are. I got loads of letters, flowers and other expressions of kindness from people I had never seen, but who, I suppose, had been to the tabernacle."

"The few meetings I conducted here were the best I've ever had. The Hippodrome meetings were simply wonderful. The response was amazing to me. I like New York more than any city we've been in. I like the shops and the general immensity of the place, but best of all I like the people who have rallied so well to hear the message my husband brought them."

Fooled the Doctors.

Walking 117 miles to enlist, a Minnesota man was about to pass an examination when it was discovered one of his legs was artificial, but so lifelike it had fooled all the doctors.

Found His Mark.

After studying an aviator's photograph of a German tunnel a French artilleryman at ten miles planted a half ton projectile in the mouth of the trench.

A RED CROSS WORKER

Wounded Indian Officer Is Being Assisted From an Ambulance.



Photo by American Press Association.

Wherever there is human suffering workers under the sign of the Red Cross may be found. The work has been brought more forcibly before the public since the outbreak of the war, but even before the beginning of this struggle Red Cross workers have been the angels of mercy in every catastrophe. The above illustration shows one phase of their work. A Red Cross worker is assisting a wounded Indian officer from an ambulance.

WHALE STEAK THE LATEST; IT'S PALATABLE AND CHEAP

Department of Fisheries Says It Offers Chance to Wallop the High Cost of Living.

Fried whale steak, whale pot roast and whale in any other forms which chefs may devise may soon make an appearance on the menu cards if the people of the east can adapt their tastes to whale meat as easily as do persons along certain parts of the Pacific coast. So sure is the department of fisheries that whale meat is palatable that a campaign is to be started to educate the American people to its use. The meat can be sold at a low rate and will afford a means of reducing the high cost of living.

The department of fisheries was first attracted to the possibilities of whale meat by a whaling company which placed the meat on the market in Seattle and Portland, Ore., last month. Two employees of the department of fisheries were in a restaurant on the coast and saw on the menu "Spewn whale steak and currant jelly." Inquiries were made, and it was found that there was a tremendous demand for it. The whale meat, it was said, cost 10 cents a pound, and there were indications that it was as popular as beef.

"There is evidence," says the bureau of fisheries, "of great interest in this matter by whale fishermen on both coasts, and it would not be surprising if within a short time the meat of whales and smaller cetaceans in both fresh and preserved form should be in demand and extensively utilized."

"Whales and porpoises are mammals, like cattle and sheep, and their flesh is meat and not fish. In texture and appearance it resembles beef, though the color is darker red. The flavor is close to that of meat. It is devoid of all fishy taste. It is likely that it will soon be obtainable fresh, corned and canned, and it is recommended to those who have the opportunity to purchase it."

"Whaling on the Atlantic side, once the greatest whaling region, has declined greatly, but there are still some whales taken. There is no difference in the food value of the Atlantic and Pacific whales."

DIDN'T THINK QUICK ENOUGH.

How General Joffre's Aid Failed to Take Advantage of Situation. Before introducing Lieutenant de Tesson, aid to General Joffre, and Colonel Fabry, the "Blue Devil of France," Chairman Spencer of the St. Louis committee entertaining the British mission told this anecdote:

"In Washington Lieutenant de Tesson was approached by a pretty American girl, who said:

"'And did you kill a German soldier?'"

"'Yes,' he replied.

"'With what hand did you do it?'" she inquired.

"'With this right hand,' he said.

"'And then the pretty American girl seized his right hand and kissed it. Colonel Fabry stood near by. He stroked over and said to Lieutenant de Tesson:

"'Heavens, man, why didn't you tell her that you hit him to death?'"

Price of Life Is Higher.

Life worth more now, Illinois judges said in giving a widow \$18,000 for the death of her husband on a railroad. It used to be \$10,000 in such cases.

HOOVER TELLS OF RED CROSS WORK

Nation Comes to Rescues in Subscribing to Funds.

FRANCE NEEDS OUR HELP

Civilian Population in Reconquered Territory Left Absolutely Without Food or Homes by the Retreating Germans—Will Cost Over a Billion Dollars to Restore Their Homes.

The people of the United States showed their patriotism when they so greatly oversubscribed the Liberty loan. Likewise in the appeal for \$100,000,000 for the Red Cross the people of this nation responded gallantly.

The Red Cross is the humanitarian side of warfare. It is just as necessary to have a good Red Cross organization as it is to have efficient fighting forces. In this connection the following statement made before the Red Cross chapters in Washington recently by Herbert C. Hoover, who has charge of the food supply of this country, is interesting:

"For nearly three years we had as one of our duties the care of the civilian population in northern France. We are, I think, the only Americans who have been in intimate contact or even in any contact with that imprisoned population. I think we are the only group who know of their suffering, of their misery, of their destruction, and who know of what confronts those people even after peace. We have always entertained the hope that possibly this or some other agency, some other organization, might be found that could bind up their wounds and take in hand their difficulties, rehabilitate them into a position again of self support.

"There is probably the greatest problem of all the war. There is an untold destruction of property, a total displacement of population, an enormous loss of human life, a loss of man power, a loss of animals, a loss of implements—a population of probably 3,000,000 of people totally and absolutely unable to get back on their feet without help.

"About the end of March the retreat of the German army over a small area opened up to the world a vision of what had really happened to the total of 3,000,000. It was but a little parcel in France that was recovered, with a population of only 30,000 people. But there was displayed the problem which confronts all of us partially today, but in a much greater measure at a later date.

"I had visited that area from behind the lines and again visited it from the allied side. I found that every village, with the exception of two small areas, had been utterly destroyed. The Germans had erected battering rams, had destroyed and burned villages, had leveled everything to the ground, had gathered up all the agriculture implements in open squares and burned them, had taken all animals and had removed all the male portion of the population between the ages of eighteen and sixty-five years.

"That is only one of the problems of France. That is but a sample of what we have to expect from practically the entire area. The cost of rehabilitation runs into figures which should startle all except Americans and perhaps Americans even in the large figures in which we have begun to think.

"I made a rough estimate of the immediate amount of money required to rehabilitate that little parcel of population. To support them for one year, to provide them with their implements, to give them the roughest kind of housing, to get them back to the point where they may get the land into cultivation and get into self support, would run somewhere from seven to ten millions of dollars. Altogether the north of France is probably faced with a total expenditure for rehabilitation which will run a billion and a half dollars.

"There is still a further field in France, and that is the children. The orphans of France increase day by day. That service is one which probably touches more nearly to the heart of every American than any other.

"The Red Cross is perhaps founded fundamentally for the care and comfort of soldiers, but we are not fighting this war alone for the direct efficiency of battle. We are fighting here for infinitely greater objectives, and there is no support that can be given to the American ideal, to the American objective of this war, better and greater than a proper organization of that side of our civilization which we believe is today imperiled. We are fighting against an enemy who had become dominated with a philosophy, with an idea for which there is no room in this world with us. It is a nation obsessed with the single idea that survival of the strong warrants any action, demands any submergence of the individual to the state, which justifies their mastery of the world.

"Our contention of civilization lies in the tempering of the struggle for existence by the care of the helpless. The survival of the strong, the development of the individual, must be tempered, or else we return 2,000 years in our civilization. While the Red Cross devotes itself to the strengthening of the strong, to the support of the soldier, it is a duty of the Red Cross to illumine that part of American character and American ideal which stands for the care of the helpless."

The Country Editor.

He might have been a millionaire, And won financial fame, Or sat in a director's chair, Had money been his aim; He chose instead to spend his years In service poorly paid, And with the paste pot and the shears A humble living made.

He chronicled the town's events— The local goings-on; His fellow townsmen's hopes and bents Inspired his lexicon. He felt the public pulse that beat Around him, and he tried To make his little country sheet A thing of local pride.

Unselfishly, with all his heart, He strove but to upbuild His town, of which he was a part, With great ambition filled. He spoke well of his fellow men; He praised when praise was due; He wielded but a kindly pen, And—no reward he drew.

—Editor and Publisher.

Library Commission and the War.

It is evident that the Liberty Commission, being a state office, should be of the greatest possible service not only to the men who are called into action, but to all the people of the State. Plans have been made with this twofold object in view. A list of books on Vegetable Gardening has been compiled and printed and it will be distributed throughout the State. A great many inexperienced and amateur gardeners are planting vegetables this year and the books listed will be especially helpful and encouraging to them. The Library Commission will lend any title listed to any one in North Carolina for four weeks, the only expense being the postage both from and to Raleigh.

Another list in preparation is one dealing with foods, food values, and food conservation. In order to help to conserve the food supply of the nation and yet properly preserve the health of her family, the housewife must study the big question of food and become familiar with food values. The list will give some of the best and simplest books on the subject and the books themselves can be borrowed from the Library Commission.

England, France, and Germany have supplied the men in camp and training field with books by means of traveling libraries, and it seems that on the battlefields of France books have been right behind the firing line. The regular army of the United States is well supplied with books, but the National Guard is not, and herein lies a wonderful opportunity for the library commissions of the various States. As soon as the North Carolina National Guard is called out and established at the mobilization camp, libraries containing an average of at least one book to every five men will be furnished each regiment. It is evident that the intellectual needs will be varied. There will be some professional and business men, some college graduates, and a great many others who read only for recreation or diversion. And there will be need for wholesome diversion; a need which the temporary soldier will find it difficult to fill. A National Guardsman, writing in the Library Journal of his experience last summer, testifies to the various cravings which books can satisfy, and says that it was impressed upon him more vividly, perhaps, than one can imagine without the experience, how books can "fill in" in the army. Hence the North Carolina Commission will see to it that the National Guardsmen of our own State are well supplied with good books.—North Carolina Library Bulletin.

Horses and Mules Exported.

In the 34 months since the beginning of the war—August, 1914—the United States has exported to Europe 90,000 horses and 330,000 mules. The horses were valued at \$194,000,000 and the mules at \$66,000,000.

The fact that this is "not a cavalry war" and that automobiles, motorcycles, flying machines and observation balloons are performing much of the service formerly required by the horse in war time, does not seem to have checked the demand for American saddle and draft animals. While the exportation of horses has decreased in recent months the exportation of mules has increased. Most of the horses and mules sent abroad have gone direct to France. The average export value of horses was around \$215 and mules about \$200.—Ex.

NUMBER ENROLLED FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE 9,649,938

Washington, June 21.—War registration returns, virtually completed tonight by reports from Wyoming and Kentucky, show 9,649,938 men between the ages of 21 and 30 years, inclusive, have been enrolled for the country's service.

In addition to the regularly tabulated total, 6,001 Indians were enrolled by State officials or on reservations by interior department agents. Counting the 600,000 or more men in the federal service and not required to register, the Provost Marshal General's office said the Census Bureau estimate of 10,275,604 eligibles was approximately correct, and that few slackers are to be sought.

The Reason.

35-ounce loaf of bread is sold in Paris for eight cents, and a 14-ounce loaf is sold in Washington for 10 cents. The reason is that food pirates do not flourish in Paris.—The Rochester Herald.

It is easy to pardon one's own faults, which may be considered fortunate, since they are so many.



Photo by American Press Association.

Major General Taske. H. Bliss.

The Science of Burning Trash.

A city dweller told me how he kept the grass in his yard growing luxuriantly. Instead of letting his neighbors burn the leaves they raked, he took them off their hands and used them to mulch his grass. On many farms the torch is applied too freely to dead vegetable matter which might well be utilized in supplying humus to the soil. When I was a lad cornstalk burning was an annual event and many farmers have not yet come to realize the seriousness of the practice. There is a belief that the ashes from burned matter act as a fertilizer, while in fact the plant food escapes in smoke and leaves little but mineral matter in the ash.

The ash is beneficial to the soil, serving to improve its mechanical condition, but if the vegetable matter is allowed to decay it is far more valuable as a soil improver than if burned. As it is our soils are wearing out fast enough without impoverishing them more by burning up a lot of plant food. The plant food that goes up in smoke can never be regained by man; it is lost forever.

Corn stalks are not the only things that might be mentioned in this connection. There are dead grass, stubble, straw, weeds and leaves, all of which may be worked into the soil as quickly and often as easily as they can be raked and burned. If the work is done properly there need be no bad results, as most of the material will have decayed by the time a three-year rotation is completed.

A corn stalk cutter will chop up the stalks so that they may be turned under or mixed with the soil with a disc harrow. In this way they will not be bothersome in the future hay crop, but will serve in keeping a mulch that will be beneficial to succeeding crops of oats, rye or hay. After a good crop of corn the amount of vegetable matter which may ultimately be changed to plant food is enormous, and if one cannot afford a stalk cutter he cannot afford to do without a disc harrow to save the stalks.

The disc harrow can be used advantageously in mixing dead grass and weeds with the top soil before plowing. If it can not be worked up fine enough with the disc put on a jointer, set it to cut deep and plow it under. Discing will mix the trash sufficiently with the top soil to prevent it from interfering with capillary action after the ground is plowed.

Let the soil burn the "trash," and keep the torch in the closet. It is the cheapest way of "getting rid of the trash." Payment for the labor is returned in increased crop production.—Indiana Farmer.

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Or I can lend you this money on 20 years time on the amortization plan; in other words on the same plan as the Government Land Bank Loan. This money is available at any time.

See me and learn details and arrange for your loan right away.
F. H. BROOKS,
Smithfield, N. S.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of L. S. Tart, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 1st day of June, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 29th day of May, 1917.
H. M. TART,
Administrator.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Executor on the estate of Blackman Jernigan, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 22nd day of June, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 15th day of June, 1917.
ZERO D. JERNIGAN,
Executor.

ABELL & WARD and
JAMES RAYNOR,
Attorneys.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Johnston County, made in the special proceedings entitled, A. M. Noble, administrator of Willis Powell, deceased, and D. H. Durham vs. Bost Joynor, et al., heirs at law of Willis Powell, deceased, the undersigned commissioner will, on the 30th day of June, 1917, in front of the postoffice in the town of Princeton, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, that certain tract of land lying and being in the town of Princeton, and described and defined as follows:

"Beginning at T. P. Farley's corner, then north 116 1/2 feet to Eugene Holt's corner; then west 116 1/2 feet to John Reed's corner; then south 116 1/2 feet to Georgianna Reed's corner; then east 116 1/2 feet to the beginning, containing one-half acre, more or less."

This 28th day of May, 1917.
A. M. NOBLE,
Commissioner.

ED. A. HOLT

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