

NEWSPAPERS DOING THEIR BIT.

They and Other Semi-Public Agencies Respond Promptly to Government Appeal.

Washington, June 28.—Patriotic and civic societies, newspapers and other semi-public agencies everywhere are making a gratifying response to the government's appeal for support in the campaign of regular army recruiting week, and War Department officials believe the next few days will see a recruiting boom for the regulars unparalleled in the nation's history.

Reports from all over the country indicate that the daily papers, as requested by Secretary Baker, are taking hold of the work vigorously and are bringing home forcibly to eligibles the necessity of quick expansion of the regular establishment. Many of them are pointing out that enlistment with the regulars not only would give men eligible for the draft an earlier opportunity for service abroad, but would insure that they go to the front under experienced officers of the line and with equipment selected before the great demands of the war army have to be met.

Officials are emphasizing that the plan of enlistment for the war only offers an opportunity also for a man over thirty-one and less than forty to do his share along with the younger men subject to draft. President Wilson's proclamation setting aside the recruiting week, it is pointed out, virtually amounts to a call for volunteers among men of this class.

The recruiting figures for today, which are expected to show the first results of the publicity campaign and really mark the beginning of recruiting week, will not be available until tomorrow. During Saturday and Sunday nominally the first two days of the week set aside by the President New York was leading the States with 132 men and Pennsylvania second with 102.

Since April 1, 124,949 war volunteers have been enrolled, although there has been no decrease in the physical standards imposed. This number represents probably less than one-fourth of the total number of men who have applied for enlistment.

Play as a Vital Element in Life.

Play continues throughout normal life. The stimulation of the senses is a source of play. Basking in the sun is a temperate play. The exercise of memory is a variety of play. Primitive man was a story-teller. The exercise of the imagination is a mental play. The effective novelist lives with his characters. It is the play illusion that makes the writing artistic, and the same spirit is transferred to the reading of fiction and poetry. The theatre is by nature as well as by name a playhouse.

The child plays with sticks and toys; the adults play more in images. A score of men engage in action on the football field, while thousands replay the game on the bleachers. The guessing of riddles, the flash of wit, the art of conversation, as in the clash of "nothing against nothing," or the systematic encounter of chess are all plays of thought.

Sport is the scientific play of the adult. The sportsman has a theory of the game and make deliberate effort to elaborate and apply it. Hunting, racing, fencing, flying, gambling, etc., are serious and strenuous affairs carried on with intense interest and application of knowledge, forethought and designed action; yet, in so far as they are sports, they are so far as they are sports, they are play, first and foremost. Music, poetry, fiction, sketching, painting and experimenting furnish a most valuable outlet for the loftier sentiments and the creative impulses, enlarging vision, developing feeling, giving form and reality to natural strivings and conveying ideas from mind to mind in more or less of a play attitude. Dancing, conversation, physical bouts, mental contests, cards and chess serve the biologically natural purposes of developing a social bond in making man an integral part of the social body—making him something more than a self centered, self-asserting individual. Fishing, sailing, skating, riding, walking, tennis, cricket and golf serve as means of recreation, engaging the parts of mind and body that have not been exercised in the labor from which they serve to relieve.

Loafing, basking on the beach bathing in the open water, listening to music and watching games are forms of rest; they secure equilibrium through the luxury of free abandon to the sway of suggestions, associations, passing imagery and casual mental occupation. Adult play, though not to the same extent as child play, is progressive preparation for life.—From "Psychology in Daily Life," by Prof. Carl Emil Seashore; D. Appleton & Co., publishers.

An ice shaver operated by a crank has been invented that can be used on a block of ice within a refrigerator.

Rise in Prices Worldwide.

The advance in prices, so keenly realized by all the people of the United States, is by no means peculiar to this country, or even to the countries in which war conditions are looked upon as the immediate cause of the higher prices. From the tea fields of Java and India, the tinmines of the Malayan Peninsula, the silk areas of China and Japan, the sugar fields of Java, Hawaii and Cuba, the sisal plantations of Mexico, the copper mines of South America and Japan, the indigo farms of India, the hemp fields of the Philippines, the logwood forests of the West Indies, the currant orchards of Greece, the rubber producing area of the Orient the Champagne producing area of France, the cotton fields of Egypt, and even the diamond mines of South Africa, come statistical proof of advance in prices of their respective products.

A compilation by the National City Bank of New York of the prices at which varied products of these widely distributed areas are being sold in the places of production, shows that the advance in prices is general. The United States has peculiar facilities for determining the prices of the world-products in their respective places of production. Her customs laws require that the valuations at which merchandise is imported shall be those of the merchandise in the country from which exported to this country, or if the importer does not choose to name the price which he paid for it, then the average price of the article in the wholesale markets of the port from which it was shipped to this country is used in determining the value.

So it is quite feasible to determine the average price at which any given article or class of articles is sold in any country from which imported, and at the same time determine the average world export price, by comparing the total quantity of all the importations of the article in question with the total valuation placed upon it by the importers of the entire quantity. If, for instance, you want to know the price at which the coffee reaching the United States from Brazil in any given month was exported from that country you get at least a close approximation of the average price by dividing the stated quantity into the stated value. Then, if you want to determine the price at which the coffee of Colombia left that country you do so by comparing quantities and value of the Colombia coffee imported and find the average price of the Colombia or Venezuela or Central American coffees higher than the average Brazilian. If you want, however, to determine the price of all coffees imported in the latest available months with the same month two or three or four years ago, you do this by taking the total quantity imported and comparing it with the stated value of the entire quantity, and you get the average world-price per pound of coffee at the place of exportation to the United States for the year in question. By a similar process you determine the price in place of production of any of the thousands of articles imported into the United States, provided always that the import figures name both quality and stated value, for the valuation is in all cases that at the port or country whence shipped to the United States.—Dun's Review.

Poultry Club Enrollment is Large.

With 164 clubs formed in the different counties, the poultry club enrollment reaches a new high figure for this year. These 164 clubs have in them 1,860 white girls and boys and 695 negroes. The latter are grouped according to counties and are not in clubs as are the whites. Mr. Oliver states that the outlook for the year is most encouraging and that the members are realizing the important part they can play in increasing the amount of meat in the State and are bending their energies in that direction.

As an aid to them in their work, the American Poultry Association has given the Office of Poultry Club Work 100 copies of the new 1910, "Standard of Perfection" which was adopted by the Association as the standard of all breeds of poultry in the United States. These copies will be distributed by Mr. Oliver to those agents in the different counties where the poultry work has reached an important position. These books are very handsomely printed and are very valuable. They contain a complete description of all the recognized varieties of fowls.

When he was between thirty-two and thirty-six, Whitman wrote "Leaves of Grass."

BONE DRY LAW BEGINS JULY 1.

Twenty-one States as a Whole and Fourteen in Part Will Be Affected.

Washington, June 25.—Twenty-one States, as a whole, and fourteen States, as far as their dry subdivisions are concerned, will be affected July 1st next by the anti-advertising and bone-dry act, which will go into effect on that date, according to Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Interpreting the new act, which he pronounces "a new era for law enforcement," Mr. Wheeler said: "Mail-order liquor houses and liquor advertising will be seriously affected. The mails will be barred to all papers, magazines, letters and postals which carry liquor advertisements or liquor solicitations after that date.

"The following States will be affected as a whole: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana; in dispute, Iowa, Maine, Kansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia.

"These States will be affected in the dry subdivisions covering thousands of cities, villages, townships and counties: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Texas, Vermont, Louisiana, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Minnesota.

"The law becomes operative in these States on dates mentioned: Alaska, April 30, 1918; Michigan, April 30, 1918; Montana, December 31, 1918; Utah, August 1, 1917; Indiana in dispute, April 3, 1918.

"This law is supplemented by the 'bone dry' act, which makes it unlawful to order or purchase, or cause liquor for beverage purposes to be transported in interstate commerce after that date.

"Violations of these acts are punished by a possible fine of \$1,000 or six months' imprisonment, or both."

Here Lies a Man.

We do not know who Homer McKee may happen to be, but certainly Homer McKee's prayer, as published in the August Bulletin by the Kansas State Board of Health, is something that would be worth while for all of us to consider, and if we commit the principle to heart we cannot go far astray. Here it is:

"Teach me that 60 minutes make an hour, 16 ounces one pound, and 100 cents one dollar.

"Help me to live so that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience, without a gun under my pillow and unharmed by the faces of those whom I have brought pain.

"Grant, I beseech Thee, that I may earn my meal ticket on the square, and in doing thereof that I may not stick the gaff where it does not belong.

"Deafen me to the jingle of tainted money and the rustle of unholy skirts.

"Blind me to the faults of the other fellow, but reveal to me my own.

"Guide me so that each night when I look across the dinner table at my wife, who has been a blessing to me, I shall have nothing to conceal.

"Keep me young enough to laugh with my children and to lose myself in their play.

"And then, when come the smell of flowers, and the tread of soft steps, and the crushing of the horse's wheels in the gravel out in front of my place, make the ceremony short and the epithet simple:

"HERE LIES A MAN!"

—The Bill-Board.

Agriculture at Summer School.

True to the instincts of the great majority of the people of the State, the students at the Summer School of the College of Agriculture and Engineering seem to drift naturally to Agriculture. In its different phases there are more students enrolled in this work than in any others. Probably the greatest number of the four hundred students are interested in home economics. There is a great number however who are interested in the study of field crops and soils, and another group interested in gardening.

In the course of Elementary Agriculture under the tuition of Mr. C. B. Williams, Chief of the Division of Agronomy, there is a very live class and many interesting discussions are taking place in regard to practical phases of the teaching of agriculture in the public schools. Under Mr. J. L. Randall of the United States Bureau of Education, the question of gardening is receiving good attention. His course has proven to be very practical and very helpful to the teachers who are taking it.

Eat all the perishable products possible and save the non-perishable ones.

Penning Irish Potatoes.

A Kansas City man named R. E. Hendricks claims to have accomplished wonders in growing Irish potatoes. The Birmingham Free Press thus describes his method:

Three years ago he built what is called a "potato pen," which was nothing more nor less than a huge potato hill, the sides of which were supported by a loosely constructed inclosure, built after the fashion of an old rail fence. Within the enclosure, only 8x8 feet in size, he planted his potatoes in thin layers of dirt and dressing, piling one layer on another until the pen was eight feet high. The "potato pen" became a mound of green. He had found that his potatoes not only grew better than they did in the cellar but that at the digging time he was able to harvest 40 bushels of as fine potatoes as are grown anywhere. The following year he got 32 bushels in the same sized pen, and last year the total of 42 bushels.

The potato pens may be built eight feet wide by any length, just so they are built strong enough to keep the sides from spreading. Most any kind of good stout material can be used. If light lumber or boards are used the pen may be braced through the center with wire. Rich earth must be on hand in sufficient quantities to fill the pen to the top.

The potato pen is built 6x8 feet, inside measurement, and is 6 feet high. The pen is built as each layer is placed and planted. You can use 1x6 inch boards for the ends and sides, leaving a 2 1-2-inch space between the boards for the potato sprouts to come through. Start the pen with a six-inch layer of dirt. Then mark off the plot a foot apart each way, allowing six inches of space for dirt all around between the outer row of potatoes and the inside of the pen. Plant a potato seed at every cross line or intersection of the plant, eight hills to the layer of dirt. Then put an inch or two of dressing over the potatoes and sprinkle good with water. Then lay six inches more of dirt, mark off as before, plant, use dressing and water again. Repeat this operation with enough layers to fill the pen to the top. To keep the dirt from falling out of the pen as the layers are placed, draw up old straw or hay against the cracks or crevices.

As the pen rises, place on the fourth layer of dirt in the center of one side, about two feet above the ground, a "moist tester." This is made of any piece of timber about the size of the arm, a piece of 4x4-inch by 3 feet long, placed so it will protrude from the pen about a foot. After the potatoes have been planted three weeks loosen the tester, pull out, run your hand in to determine the moisture. By so doing you will know how much water to use on the pen. After the tester has been once removed this can be repeated once or twice a week. Watch the tester and keep the dirt in proper condition.

The pen should be near a water supply so that it can be well watered during dry weather. It should be watered from the top about twice a week unless rainfall is sufficient. The "moist tester" will always enable the grower to determine the proper moisture conditions. The top layer of dirt should be sloped gently toward the center so the ground will absorb and not shed rain, but care should be taken that mud be prevented from forming on top and baking to a crust. When the earth is dry the mound should be sprinkled on the top and sides.

The potato vines will grow to the top and sides of the pen (the nearest way to the light), emerging through the crevices and concealing the timbers with a coat of green. When the potatoes are matured the pen may be taken down, the potatoes rolled out of the thin covering with a rake, and the material, dirt and dressing saved to be used again and again.

Potato pens may be started as early and as late as possible, giving potatoes 90 days to mature, except the early ones. The usual time of planting potatoes in the North is from March to June, but under this method the potatoes may be planted much later than is possible under open field conditions, where the factor of hot, dry weather must always be taken into consideration. With irrigation and every possible condition of good potato growing—moisture, ventilation and drainage—always under his control, the grower is practically certain of his crop.

Croup, Whooping-Cough Relieved. Children's diseases demand preparedness. When the child wakes you at night, gasping and strangling for breath, how thankful you are to have Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey at hand. This effective remedy loosens the mucous and permits free and natural breathing. Its soothing balsams heal the irritated membrane and arrests further inflammation. Pleasant to take. Keep Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey in the house for all colds and bronchial troubles. At your druggist, 25c.—Advt.

CATBIRD

(Dumetella carolinensis)



Length, about nine inches. The slaty gray plumage and black cap and tail are distinctive.

Range: Breeds throughout the United States west to New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, and Washington, and in southern Canada; winters from the Gulf states to Panama.

Habits and economic status: In many localities the catbird is one of the commonest birds. Tangled growths are its favorite nesting places and retreats, but berry patches and ornamental shrubbery are not disdained. Hence the bird is a familiar dooryard visitor. The bird has a fine song, unfortunately marred by a seasonal cat call. With habits similar to those of the mocking bird and a song almost as varied, the catbird has never secured a similar place in popular favor. Half of its food consists of fruit, and the cultivated crops most often injured are cherries, strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries. Beetles, ants, crickets, and grasshoppers are the most important element of its animal food. The bird is known to attack a few pests, as cutworms, leaf beetles, clover-root curculio, and the periodical cicada, but the good it does in this way probably does not pay for the fruit it steals. The extent to which it should be protected may perhaps be left to the individual cultivator; that is, it should be made lawful to destroy catbirds that are doing manifest damage to crops.

As She Remembered It.

Miss Blanche Johnson, Sunday school teacher of a primary class at Hope Chapel, Nineteenth street and Washington avenue N. Minneapolis, is wondering whether her efforts toward uplifting humanity are worth while.

In a recent lesson she told the children how Moses had led the Israelites to the land of Canaan, guided through the wilderness at night by a pillar of fire.

The next Sunday she asked the children what the previous lesson was about. An intelligent-looking little girl raised her hand and answered: "The Israelites were led into the land of Canaan by a caterpillar."—Washington Post.

Now for the Regular Army.

President Wilson has appointed this week as a special time for enlistments to bring the regular army up to war strength. North Carolina is asked to do her part in furnishing men, who do not want to wait to be conscripted, or whose ages do not allow them to register for this army of the service. Men from eighteen to twenty-one, and from thirty-one to forty, are accepted.

There are some reasons why service in the regular establishment is very attractive:

First, the recruit is thrown at once among men who have had every advantage of training, and hence can learn his part in offensive and defensive warfare very rapidly. He also gets the benefits of the other man's knowledge of sanitation and self-preservation in camp and field.

Second, the men serve under our most highly trained and seasoned officers, and will be cared for both in and out of battle with whatever skill comes from science and experience.

Third, promotion for deserving men is systematic and prompt, for every man's record is accurately kept.

Young men who want to do their part in this hour of need, will do well to decide on this form of service.

Facts in Figures.

Honolulu has 2,500 registered automobiles.

Los Angeles has 2,857 industrial concerns, employing 27,261 persons.

San Francisco has 3,249 industrial plants, employing 47,626 persons.

One county in Pennsylvania has 12,000 acres of undeveloped coal lands.

Hawaii contains 11,000 United States soldiers and 2,000 National Guardsmen.

Lippincott mansion site, Philadelphia, bought for \$2,500,000 in 1916, sold a few days ago for \$4,500,000.

Kindly Student.

"How is your boy Josh getting along with his studies?"

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CLAYTON BANKING COMPANY

at Clayton, North Carolina, at the Close of Business June 20, 1917.

Table with 2 columns: Resource, Amount. Includes Loans and discounts, Overdrafts secured and unsecured, Banking Houses and Furniture and Fixtures, Demand loans, Due from National Banks, Cash Items, Gold coin, Silver coin, National bank notes and other U. S. Notes.

Table with 2 columns: Liability, Amount. Includes Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid, Notes and bills rediscounted, Deposits subject to check, Time certificates of deposit, Cashier's checks outstanding, Accrued interest due depositors, renewed for interest.

Total \$292,811.35

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of Johnston, June 27, 1917.

I, C. M. Thomas, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. M. THOMAS, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of June, 1917.

JOHN T. TALTON, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST: E. L. HINTON, W. A. BARNES, CHAS. W. HORNE, Directors.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Gaston Grantham, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 29th 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 28th day of June, 1917.

W. A. POWELL, Administrator.

JUST RECEIVED A CAR LOAD OF

No. 1 heart shingles. L. C. Wilkinson, Kenly, N. C.

The pain caused from Piles is very bad. Dr. Muns' Piles and Eczema Ointment will relieve you instantly. Crech Drug Co., Smithfield, N. C.—Advt.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO DO your threshing—wheat, oats and all grain, peas, beans and velvet beans from the vines. Quick service. Machine mounted on motor truck. Reasonable terms. W. A. Phelps, Four Oaks, Route No. 3.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAVE tried Dr. Muns' Pile and Eczema Ointment, every one delighted. Crech Drug Co., Smithfield, N. C.

HAY BALERS—ONE MORE IN stock, of International Harvester Company make, at old price. Who will take this one? Roberts Atkinson Co., Selma, N. C.

A BOOK FOR THE CHILD IS ONE of the finest things you can give him. See our stock of children's books. Herald Office.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR Tobacco Flues. Cotter Hardware Co., Smithfield, N. C.

DID YOU EVER READ THAT great little story "Ten Nights In a Barroom?" If not get a copy at Herald Office. Price only 5 cents. By mail 8 cents.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

For sale, the Wayne Hardwood Company's large tract of land in Johnston County, also the Nathan Toler 615-acre tract of land and timber. The Wayne Hardwood Company has about 2,000 acres of cut-over land. On this tract of land is located all the camp buildings; it has several nice tracts of cleared land, including a large tract of land known as Ramsfield, is said to be fine clay for brick. There is a great deal of small timber growing on this land; it is one of the finest pastures in North Carolina; can be cut into 100-acre tracts to suit the purchaser.

The Nathan Toler tract of land has a large two-story house on it, good out buildings and three small houses; can be cut into several small tracts. There is several million feet of timber on this land; about 200 acres of open land that can be cultivated. Balance of land good for pasture, most of which can be cleared and can grow timber very rapidly.

The above properties can be bought on liberal terms, and are located in Johnston County. If you wish to know anything further about above proposition, or wish to buy or sell any real estate communicate with E. L. Edmundson, Goldsboro, N. C.