

WOULD ADVANCE CLOCK AN HOUR

Marks Urges Adoption of Daylight Saving Plan.

ITS BIG SUCCESS IN EUROPE

Would Give People an Extra Hour to Work in Gardens and Increase Food Production—Economy in the Matter of Lights and Heat Would Also Result, It Is Claimed.

"The 'daylight saving' plan—namely, of turning the clock forward an hour during the five summer months from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September—was first put into effect by Germany in the spring of 1916 as an emergency war measure. Immediately all of the other leading warring nations, except Austria, also adopted the plan, as well as Norway, Sweden, Holland and Denmark, on account of its great economic and other advantages," writes Marcus M. Marks, president of the borough of Manhattan and president of the National Daylight Saving association.

"Last year's trial in all of these countries resulted in such material benefits that not only all of the countries mentioned, but also Portugal, Australia, Iceland and Bermuda have enacted it for this year.

"In order to ascertain the exact results of the trial, the British parliament, the German reichstag and the legislative body of Holland appointed investigating committees, each of which reported favorable results and recommended its permanent adoption.

Has Great Economic Value.

"The plan is not only of great value in times of peace, but its economic advantages as a war measure are fourfold:

"Under the plan an extra hour of daylight in the late afternoon is afforded to every one, and it was found that a large majority, particularly of the working classes in England and Germany, utilized this hour for home gardening, resulting in an increased production of food.

"It is of the highest importance, as every one now realizes, that every step and measure should be taken to stimulate the cultivation of every possible parcel of ground for food purposes.

"In New York city alone there are at least 1,000,000 daily commuters, most of whom live in homes with grounds, a portion of which could be easily planted with vegetables. Under the present time conditions most of these commuters arrive at their homes at night just about the time the sun is setting, which prevents their spending any time in gardening unless they are unusually patriotic and ambitious enough to rise before time in the morning. Under the daylight saving plan practically all of them would have at least an hour of daylight after their homecoming, which they in this crisis would undoubtedly use or spend in their gardens. Thousands of plots would be tilled which had never produced food before. This would be true not only of New York city, but also of all our great cities, and literally several millions of people would enlist in the government's service, doing their bit daily in their home gardens.

"This is not a speculation. The experience of England and Germany proved that the extra hour of daylight was used for this purpose.

Saves Lighting Bills.

"The second great advantage of the plan in time of war is the great money saving in lighting bills. Under the new time arrangement every household would save one hour daily in the consumption of gas or electricity or other means of illumination. It is estimated that in England \$12,000,000 were saved in this connection. The city of Vienna alone saved \$142,000, and it has been estimated by Robert L. Brunet, public service engineer of Providence, R. I., after a careful study that in the United States during the five summer months the sum of \$40,000,000 would be saved in lighting bills.

"In England alone last year the saving in coal amounted to 260,000 tons and a conservative estimate of the saving in the United States during the coming summer season is 1,000,000 tons.

"The committee which investigated the plan in Europe also reported that the general health of all, particularly the workers, was greatly benefited. Nine out of fourteen trade unions of England reported favorably on the plan, and social settlements stated that it was widely appreciated by working class families.

"The social life of the nation, too, would benefit. The hours for companionship among members of families would have greater value, and there would be more opportunity for cultivation of all the useful and desirable activities and interests which engage our attention outside our vocations.

"In order that victory over Germany may be assured to us and our allies it is highly desirable that we should cooperate with them in every possible way. The 'daylight saving' plan is in operation in every country of the allies. Our standards and methods of reckoning time should be uniform and in harmony with theirs.

"In the present emergency it is now up to congress to hurry its passage with the knowledge that President Wilson, who has endorsed it, will give his executive approval."

The World Against the Outlaw.

The world is massing its forces against the German system. With almost imperceptible changes in some countries and with startling events in others, free men everywhere have taken alarm and are moving toward a common purpose—the preservation and extension of self-government.

In many cases the developments in one nation have no direct relation to developments in another, and men in widely separated regions do not realize that they are co-operating. The motives that inspire action are different, according to circumstances. The tendency of all these efforts, nevertheless, is toward consolidation of the free peoples of the world against a common enemy.

Neutrality is not merely an empty name in many nations, but is a falsehood. So-called neutrality is becoming intolerable, because it works to the disadvantage of free men and directly benefits Germany, which is no respecter of neutrality.

Greece, Norway, Spain and Argentina are undergoing changes which tend to array them with the allies. Brazil has gone still further. Holland and Denmark, under the shadow of the German war club, dare not go so far.

Former Premier Venizelos is again at Athens, beginning the work of reconstructing the Greek government for the purpose of throwing off the effects of King Constantine's perfidious policy. This monarch actually surrendered a frontier fort to Bulgaria, sent 8,000 Greek soldiers as prisoners of war to Germany and conducted intrigues which aligned him with the Turks, who have butchered Greeks from time immemorial. The reign of reason has been restored at Athens. In due time Premier Venizelos will be able to place Greece squarely on the side of the allies. The army will be available to the extent of its strength, and there will be no danger of treacherous assault from the rear. The Greek people can once more hold up their heads and confront their ancient enemies with steel. The developments ensuing from this change in Greece will be of profound consequence.

Norway has been brutally outraged by Germany. Norwegian sailors have been slain, Norwegian ships sunk, Norwegian fortunes swept away and Norwegian sovereignty continually invaded. Norway's rules of neutrality governing the passage of warships through her waters were canceled at the dictation of Berlin. German submarines habitually use the deep waters within Norway's territorial sovereignty as a safe lane into the Atlantic. Great Britain and the other allies have respected a neutrality that Germany has violated. Norway, having reached a crucial stage where starvation and ruin threatens her existence, is preparing to discard her false neutrality and join the allies. With her help the Skager Rack can be bottled up and one path of the submarines closed effectively.

Spain is convulsed with revolutionary movements, having their origin in popular anger against German intrigue, destruction of shipping and consequent industrial depression and outrage of Spanish sovereignty. Constitutional guarantees have been suspended in Spain, an act that may be the prelude of an explosion. Spain is bound by many strong ties to France and England, in spite of some ancient neighborly grudges, and it is more than probable that the bold and independent spirits of that nation will force a break with Germany.

Another Argentinian merchantman has been slaughtered by German submarines without warning. The populace of Argentina is overwhelmingly for war against Germany. Only the government officials stand in the way. How long President Irigoyen can withstand popular sentiment is a question that may be answered soon.

In the meantime Russia, like a giant bear rousing from sleep, is gathering its faculties and preparing for another lunge at its tormentor. The organization of a republic in Russia is one thing and peace with Germany is another. Even the most ignorant soldiers and peasants are discriminating between these questions. Discipline is stiffening again. There is no abatement of the hatred that stirred the Slav heart to a dull red against the Teuton. The Russian was astounded by sudden liberty, and for a moment he forgot his enemy, but he sees more clearly every hour that the liberty which descended so suddenly must be safeguarded against the despotic dynasty whose bayonets bristle along the frontier. The suggestion that Russia will throw away its new liberty and bow its head to a German czar is not based upon knowledge of human nature.

Thus one nation after another, agitated by special grievances and fundamentally moved by the spirit of independence is gathering its forces against Germany. Mankind is forming a world league against the outlaw. —Washington Post.

Four Million Bond Buyers.

New York Times.

There was not enough of the Liberty Loan to go around. Those who wanted it in amounts of \$5,000,000 or more will get only one-fifth of their subscriptions. Their applications will be reduced, because the Treasury gives preference to the 99 per cent, 4,000,000 or more, who took the bonds in sums of \$10,000 or less, with only second thoughts about investment merits. Many of them, indeed, do not even yet appreciate that they were investing, and will be surprised when they are repaid, with interest certainly, and with a prospect of increase. The dominating thought of the great majority was that the assassins of democracy must be conquered, at any cost, regardless of any other consideration. The American mind must be a puzzle to Deutschland. It is so out of character for the dollar-chasers to regard their wealth as dross, and waste it in assaults upon the defenders of the freedom of the seas and asserters of the right of great nations to exterminate little peoples. We must be crazy. Clearly Deutschland can have nothing to do with such lunatics. We must be smashed. Either we or Germany. That is the meaning of the Liberty Loan. We Americans see it now as clearly as our allies or as the Germans.

It is hardly worth while to discuss the details. Atlanta, Minneapolis, and Kansas City fell below their apportionment. New York's subscription of more than half the loan shows that New York has no "grouch," except against Germany. Chicago distinguished itself by its generous subscription, as might have been expected of an electorate which shows that it regards itself insulted by its Mayor's friendliness for his country's enemies. San Francisco's subscription shows that there is but a single thought from ocean to ocean. This transcontinental temper is a surprise, for no other stage of hostilities. Even then England was slow to wake up. Better may be expected of us. We have made a good beginning, but it is a standard to be lived up to, not an accomplishment on which to rest. As Mr. Marconi said on Friday, we must spend \$30,000,000,000 before we have put ourselves on an equality with Italy. As Mr. Lamont told the New York bankers at Lake Placid, our 4,000,000 subscribers should have been 20,000,000, to equal the British proportion to population. On the basis of proportion of contribution to income our \$2,000,000,000 should be 40 per cent of, say, \$50,000,000,000, or tenfold our subscription, for the British have paid 40 per cent of their income. Even more inspiring is the example of those who can contribute nothing, but have risked their lives, and shed their blood, to stop the first mad rush of the monster that threatens the world's future. Who can calculate the billions we shall spend in that cause when truly we become aroused, since we do half more than is asked in cool blood, before we have felt the sting of our enemy's blow?

We may be modest in contemplating our beginning in sober thought of the effort which lies ahead. But it will not be undervalued by those who know how to appreciate our reinforcement of their weary hands. War is a matter of blood and iron. There are more than 10,000,000 men behind the 10,000,000 who have registered. The combined pig iron capacity of the Allies—the United States, England, France, Russia, Italy, and Japan—is under 55,000,000 tons, and its value is covered by the subscriptions in three of our reserve districts. All the iron produced in all the countries at war would not be worth \$2,000,000,000, at normal values. Last year was a good iron year in this country, yet all the iron ore, coke, and iron produced in 1916 was less than one-half of the first subscription to the fund to bring Prussia to its senses and its knees, in humility if not in prayer.

Too Inquisitive.

They were dancing the one-step. The music was heavenly. The swish of her silken skirts was divine. The fragrance of the roses upon her bosom was really intoxicating.

"Ah," she smiled sweetly with an arch look up into his face, "you remind me of one of Whitman's poems."

A sudden dizziness seemed to seize him. It was as if he were floating in a dream. When he had sufficiently gained his breath he spoke:

"Which one?"

"Oh, any one," she replied. "The feet are mixed in all of them."—Everybody's Magazine.

He Got the One.

Bill—Where yer bin?
Gill—Oh, fishing.
"Fishing? What for?"
"Oysters."
"Where?"
"At a church festival."
"Any luck?"
"Yes, got one."—The Lamb.

Some Writers Get Rich .

Milton sold "Paradise Lost" for \$20, \$100 in American money. Poor Chatterton, one of the brightest minds of his day, committed suicide by jumping from London bridge into the river Thames. It was either this or starvation. He selected the former. His verses were a drug on the market.

Literature was a poor bread winner in those days, and the man or woman who depends upon literature today, unless success has crowned their efforts, stands a precarious chance of making a fortune.

It is pleasant to call attention to certain facts recently brought to light.

In the recent divorce trial in which the wife of George H. Broadhurst sought separation and alimony, it would prove to the court that Broadhurst's income is \$125,000. This is from the royalties on his plays alone. Clyde Fitch, who began life under very impoverished circumstances, left a fortune of \$250,000, and his plays are each year turning in a steady income to his estate.

Walter Browne, who wrote "Everywoman," knew what it was to starve. It is related that five months before "Everywoman" was produced he wandered into Brown's chop house, in New York, and met a party of friends. "If I only could raise \$50," he sighed. "What for?" he was asked. "I would get a divorce," he replied.

He did not have \$50, did not get a divorce, died on the night of the first performance of "Everywoman" and his widow received \$165,000 the first year in royalties from his play.

Last fall a crop of manuscript novels was swelled by the statement that a \$10,000 prize for a novel had been won by Leona Dalrymple, a young girl in Passaic.

There is a fortune in the pen if the right hand directs it and the right mind is behind it.

Literature is an uncertain field, but it is one rich with opportunity, a field which does not discriminate against sex. Fortunes have been made and fortunes will continue to be made by the fortunate writer of plays, poetry, or ordinary fiction.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

The Rule of the Road—In Law.

Section 16 of the State automobile law reads as follows:

"Whenever a person operating a motor vehicle shall meet on the public highway any other person riding or driving a horse or horses or other draft animals, or any other vehicle, the person so operating such motor vehicle and the person so riding or driving a horse, horses, or other draft animals, shall reasonably turn the same to the right of the center of such highway so as to pass without interference. Any person so operating a motor vehicle shall, on overtaking any such horse, draft animal, or other vehicle, pass on the left side thereof, and the rider or driver of such horse, draft animal, or other vehicle shall, as soon as practicable, turn to the right so as to allow free passage on the left. Any person so operating a motor vehicle shall, at the intersection of a public highway, keep to the right of the intersection of the center of such highway when turning to the right and pass to the right of such intersection when turning to the left, and shall signal with the outstretched hand the direction in which turn is to be made. A motor vehicle of any kind operated on the public highways of the State shall not use any lighting device of over four candlepower equipped with a reflector, unless the same shall be so designed, deflected, or arranged that no portion of the beam or reflected light when measured seventy-five feet or more ahead of the lamps shall rise above forty-two inches from the level surface on which the vehicle stands under all conditions of load."

NEVER NEGLECT A COLD.

A chill after bathing, cooling off suddenly after exercise and drafts, give the cold germs a foot-hold that may lead to something worse. Safety requires early treatment. Keep Dr. King's New Discovery on hand. This pleasant balsam remedy allays inflammation, soothes the cough and repairs the tissues. Better be safe than sorry. Break up the cold with Dr. King's New Discovery before it is too late. At your druggist, 50c. \$1.00—Advt.

W. H. WAKEFIELD, M. D., OF Charlotte, will be in Benson, Saturday, July 14th; Four Oaks, Monday, July 16th; Kenly, Tuesday, July 17. The Doctor limits his practice to the medical and surgical treatment of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat troubles, and will charge no fee for fitting glasses in cases where no treatment is required.

No. 666

This is a prescription prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVER. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. 25c

BUSINESS LOCALS

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

"TEN NIGHT IN A BARROOM" for sale at Herald Office at 5 cents a copy. By mail 8 cents.

LOOK ON YOUR LABEL, AND IF your subscription is in arrears remember the printer. He has to pay weekly for the cost of getting out the paper. Paying up when your time is out helps us.

FLENTY OF HIGH GRADE FERTILIZER on hand in Smithfield and Four Oaks. Austin-Stephenson Co.

BINDER TWINE—IT'S GOING fast. Get your needs now. Roberts Atkinson Co., Selma, N. C.

ONE CAR COTTON SEED MEAL for fertilizer. Austin-Stephenson Co., Smithfield, N. C.

WANTED—A SLIGHTLY USED Ford car. Austin-Stephenson Co., Smithfield, N. C.

MOWERS AND RAKES—THE Walter A. Wood and McCormick makes, unquestionably the best and most satisfactory machines on the market. Also repairs in stock for same. Roberts Atkinson Co., Selma, N. C.

WE HAVE THE WHITE CROWN Fruit Jar Tops, the kind Miss Pickens advises you to use. Cotter Hardware Co., Smithfield, N. C.

TOP DRESSER—HURRY WHILE you can get it. Austin-Stephenson Co., Smithfield, N. C.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS AT—Cotter Hardware Co., Smithfield, N. C.

ONE CAR COTTON SEED HULLS in bales. Austin-Stephenson Co., Smithfield, N. C.

THE SMITHFIELD BUILDING & Loan Association has helped a number of people to build homes. It will help others, and maybe you. New series of shares now open. See Mr. J. J. Broadhurst.

WANTED—A SLIGHTLY USED Ford car. Austin-Stephenson Co., Smithfield, N. C.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS AT—Cotter Hardware Co., Smithfield, N. C.

WE HAVE THEM—THE OLD Reliable Walter A. Wood and McCormick Mowers and Rakes, bought before the advance. Roberts Atkinson Co., Selma, N. C.

SEVERAL CHEAP MULES AND horses on hand for sale cheap. Austin-Stephenson Co., Smithfield, N. C.

LARGE LOT OF SCREEN DOORS and window Screens at Cotter Hardware Co., Smithfield, N. C.

SHINGLES AND LATHS FOR sale. Roberts Atkinson Company, Selma, N. C.

LARGE LOT OF SCREEN DOORS and window Screens at Cotter Hardware Co., Smithfield, N. C.

WANTED—YOUR MEAT, YOUR corn, your produce. Austin-Stephenson Co., Smithfield, N. C.

SEE US FOR TOBACCO FLUES—We have them. Cotter Hardware Co., Smithfield, N. C.

LAST SHIPMENT OF SODA EXPECTED the first week in June. Send your order now. Austin-Stephenson Co., Smithfield, N. C.

SEE US FOR TOBACCO FLUES—We have them. Cotter Hardware Co., Smithfield, N. C.

SEE US FOR FRUIT JARS—Cotter Hardware Co., Smithfield, N. C.

PLENTY OF OLD PAPERS NOW on hand at The Herald Office at 5 cents per bundle.

SEE US FOR FRUIT JARS—Cotter Hardware Co., Smithfield, N. C.

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

WE HAVE THE WHITE CROWN Fruit Jar Tops, the kind Miss Pickens advises you to use. Cotter Hardware Co., Smithfield, N. C.

FRUIT JARS AND JELLY GLASSES. We bought these in large quantities, and can save you money. See our stock at prices before you buy. Roberts Atkinson Co., Selma, N. C.

FOR SALE CHEAP ONE REAPER. Come quick. Austin-Stephenson Co., Smithfield, N. C.

MULE FOR SALE—GOOD, SOUND worker, nine years old, weighs 1,100 pounds. Price right. Cash or terms. Roberts Atkinson Co., Selma, N. C.

READ "LLOYD GEORGE, THE Man and His Story," price one dollar. An interesting story of the life of one who has risen from lowly beginnings to the chief place in the government of one of the greatest nations in the world. Herald Office.

OUR SUPPLY OF MOWERS IS half sold. Come quick. Austin-Stephenson Co., Smithfield, N. C.

ED. A. HOLT

Dealer in

High Grade Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes,

Princeton, - North Carolina

RESOLUTION REQUIRING SIDEWALK IMPROVEMENT IN THE TOWN OF SMITHFIELD, N. C.

Whereas, The Board of Commissioners of the Town of Smithfield, did, on the 19th day of April, 1917, adopt an ordinance providing for certain street and sidewalk improvements upon Market Street, Third street, Second street, and Bridge street, or Smith street, under the provisions of Chapter 56 of the Public Laws of 1915, and of the Municipal Finance Act of 1917, which said ordinance has been duly published as required by said Municipal Finance Act; and

Whereas, The construction of such sidewalk improvements contemporaneously with said street improvements, as set out in said ordinance, is a public necessity for the Town of Smithfield, NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF SMITHFIELD: That the owners of all property abutting upon Market street, Third street, Second street, and Smith or Bridge street, within the limits hereinafter designated, be, and they are hereby, directed and required to construct, or cause to be constructed, upon the sidewalks of their respective properties abutting upon said streets, a granolithic, cement or concrete sidewalk of the width, and according to the specifications, prescribed by the Engineer for the said Town of Smithfield; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That, under the powers conferred upon this Board of Commissioners, by the Charter of the said Town of Smithfield, (Section 39 of Chapter 219, Private Laws of 1911), and Chapter 56 of Public Laws of 1915, the owners of all property abutting upon the following streets, viz: Market street, between Second and Fourth streets; Second street between Market and Smith or Bridge streets; Third street between Smith or Bridge street and Church street; and Smith or Bridge street, between Second street and Neuse River Bridge, be, and they are hereby directed and required to construct, or cause to be constructed, upon the sidewalks of their respective properties abutting upon said streets, a granolithic, cement, or concrete sidewalk, of the width and according to the specifications prescribed by the Engineer for the Town of Smithfield; and that sidewalks and cement gutter be laid on Third street, between Church street and Woodall street, according to specifications prescribed by said Engineer for the Town of Smithfield; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That unless said property owners shall commence such sidewalk construction on, or before the 25th day of June, 1917, such sidewalk construction shall be made by the Town of Smithfield and the cost thereof assessed up on the property benefited thereby proportionately as is provided may be done by the Charter of said Town of Smithfield, and by the said Act of 1915; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Town of Smithfield pay one-half of the costs of laying the sidewalks and gutter hereinbefore provided for, and that the property owners pay the other one-half of the costs thereof according to the frontage of the respective owners of the property abutting said streets.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this resolution be published in The Smithfield Herald, a newspaper of general circulation in said Town of Smithfield.

The foregoing resolution was unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Smithfield, held on Tuesday, June 12th, 1917.

H. L. SKINNER, Mayor.
ED. S. SANDERS, Town Clerk.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrators on the estate of J. C. Lee, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 25th day of May, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 9th day of May, 1917.
MINNIE LEE and
WILLIE ELDRIDGE,
Administrators.

Meeting of Board of Education.

The Board of Education will meet in regular session Monday, July 2nd. This meeting will be the regular time for the election of County Superintendent and Supervisor of Rural Schools. A school committee for each district will be appointed.

All applications and recommendations should be made as early as possible to L. T. Royall or W. G. Wilson.
W. G. WILSON, Chairman.
L. T. ROYALL, Secretary.