

THE SMITHFIELD HERALD

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SAVE VEGETABLE SEED.

The United States Department of Agriculture is urging the truckers, gardeners and farmers to save seed for next year's planting. The high prices of seed this year are a prophecy of what we may expect another year unless we follow the instructions of the government and save seed. There are more ways than one in which we may practice conservation, and saving seed for next year's garden and farm is not the least of these.

The News-Letter says: "There is but one general principle underlying the production of good vegetable seed; that is, save seed from the best plants."

"For seed purposes all vegetables may be classed as annuals or biennials. Annuals are such as ripen a crop of seed the same season as that in which the seed is sown; biennials ripen seed the season following that in which the seed is sown."

"The saving of beans for seed is a relatively simple matter. Beans are self-fertile, so there is no danger of mixing, but care should be taken to pick out a few of the best plants from which to save seed. Do not eat any of the beans from these plants and save only such pods as get too old to eat. Select good plants with pods corresponding to the sort planted and save all pods."

"Cucumber, muskmelon, watermelon, and squash seeds are so easily saved and so little is needed by the small planter that there is no reason, save the bother of it, why every one should not save his own seed this year. Here, again, it is important that the best fruits be selected according to the kinds that are being grown."

It is easy to save seed corn, peas, tomato, pepper, radish, and others.

THE FOOD SITUATION.

(By John Paul Lucas.)

Outside the one great fact of the war itself, the food situation is the greatest problem before the civilized world today, and it is the duty, obligation and privilege of America to solve that problem. Every farmer, every man with a garden, and every consumer must keep this fact constantly in mind and remember that it is the aggregate of individual effort and sacrifice that must be relied upon to meet the demands of the situation.

The Government crop estimates, indicating a total food crops production of 6,000,000,000 bushels, including 3,124,000,000 bushels of corn, gives us every reason to be encouraged and inspired, but the fight has just started. The first 'drive' has been a success, but other great drives will be necessary before the war is ended. Any relaxation of interest or lagging in effort upon the part of the producers of America might result disastrously.

Wheat of course is the greatest crop for human consumption. During the last three years before the war began the United States, with an average production of more than 700,000,000 bushels, exported an average of only 116,000,000 a year. The balance of the approximately 450,000,000 bushels required in normal times by our Allies and neutral Europe was supplied by Russia, 20,000,000 bushels; Canada, 121,000,000; Argentina, 100,000,000; Australia and New Zealand, 52,000,000; British Indies, 59,000,000.

One of the most serious phases of

the international food situation is the problem of transportation. With the world's available shipping decimated to an undreamed of degree by the German submarine campaign, sufficient ships are not available to carry wheat from Australia and the British Indies to England and the other Allies, and it is to be doubted if the exports from Argentina can be increased. Further, there is no way to transport Russia's usual 200,000,000 bushels to the Allies. This means that the wheat demands of our Allies and of neutral Europe must be supplied almost altogether by the United States with the aid of Canada. This demand in normal times was 650,000,000 bushels. Today, because of the withdrawal of millions of producers from European farms, the demand is probably considerably in excess of those figures.

The wheat production in the United States in 1914 was 891,017,000 bushels, and in 1915 was 1,011,505,000 bushels; and yet, with these tremendous crops, we were able to export in the fiscal year 1914-15 only 332,000,000 and in 1915-16 only 243,000,000 bushels. If we continue to use wheat in the same amounts as we have been accustomed to we would not be able to export this year 100,000,000 to supply a demand several times that amount.

In aggregate acreage and production corn is the greatest food and feed crop in the United States. The total production of 3,124,000,000 indicated for this year is no greater than the record production of 1912, and is less than 400,000,000 bushels above the average for the last five years. We have been accustomed to consume practically our entire corn production, our exports before the war averaging less than 50,000,000 bushels a year against the 128,000,000 bushels exported by Argentina. The demands of our Allies, formerly approximately 150,000,000 bushels, are probably not much if any less than three times those figures today. Because of the transportation difficulties already mentioned Argentina will be unable to increase her exports and the United States will be called upon to supply the entire demand. This we can readily do.

To sum up: While we have large crops of all food products, except wheat, practically assured, the demands of our Allies are so tremendous that if we fully supply them, as we must do, we will have less of all of our exportable food crops left than we were accustomed to have under normal conditions before the war. Notwithstanding the great crops being grown by a determined and patriotic people and vouchsafed by a kind Providence, we must yet economize to the greatest extent possible in the use of those food stuffs suitable for export and must substitute for them to as great an extent as possible other products which are less suited for export or to which our Allies are less accustomed.

North Carolina is playing well her part in the movement for increased food production and of food conservation. A 14 per cent increase in our corn acreage, a 100 per cent increase in our garden products and a large increase in the acreage of potatoes, beans, peas and other food crops show that the farmers of North Carolina as a general thing are aroused to a keen sense of their duty and opportunity.

Every North Carolinian should look about himself or herself to find means of increasing and conserving the food supplies. Every pound of surplus vegetables from our tens of thousands of gardens should be conserved through drying or canning. None of the fruit from our splendid orchards should be allowed to go to waste. Plans should be made for a fall and winter garden to take the place of every summer garden. Every field that has been planted in corn, beans, potatoes or other food crops should receive the most thorough cultivation possible and be made to yield the utmost pound of their products. Cotton should receive equal attention because the staple is of equal importance with food stuffs and the seed may be classed as a food product. Every pound of hay and other forage possible should be saved.

LIVE ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

The Farmers Bank and Trust Company of Madison has been chartered by the Secretary of State with a capital stock of \$50,000. There are 89 stockholders.

The Old North State Pulp and Paper Mill Company recently chartered at Wilmington has had its charter revised to increase the capital stock from \$125,000 to \$2,000,000.

The Craven County Farm Life school at Vanceboro is to have a new building. The success of the school has made it necessary to provide more room and this is to be done by the school authorities of Craven.

The City Fathers of the town of Henderson have done a fine thing by their volunteer fire companies. At a recent meeting they donated \$250 to the white fire company and \$150 to the colored firemen. This is the annual donation to the boys who volunteer to fight fires without pay. The young men divided the money among themselves.

The State Historical Commission is taking steps to place a marker at the town of Bath to designate it as the oldest incorporated town in North Carolina. Bath was incorporated in 1705 and was at one time the seat of government of the colony of North Carolina. The Historical Commission proposes to give \$100 if the people of the section will add another \$100.

Prof. Sam J. Kirby, son of Mr. Charles F. Kirby, of Selma, has been re-elected as superintendent of the Gaston County Farm Life School at Dallas. Prof. J. B. Benson will be in charge of the high school. Prof. Kirby has been in charge of the Gaston Farm Life School for the past two years and his re-election speaks well for the Johnston County young man.

Last Sunday was characterized by storms in some sections of North Carolina. At Greenville in Pitt County, trees were uprooted, a big warehouse was damaged and tobacco barns in the vicinity were blown down. In the Guilford College section of Guilford County the storm was also severe. Much damage was done to the college buildings and several of the big oaks on the campus were blown down. Several tobacco barns were destroyed by the storm.

The Charlotte school board has taken steps to banish Webster's Old Blue-Back Speller and when the next session of the schools opens the New World Speller will take its place. The Old Blue-Back has been in vogue as a practical spelling-book longer than any other speller has and will be a long time before a spelling-book is introduced that will make better spellers than those made by the old Webster. The best spellers of today are not the boys and girls who have been studying these modern spellers, but those men and women who went out of the old field schools of 25 to 40 years ago when the old Blue-Back was the spelling-book.

When Judge Albert L. Cox was appointed Colonel of the field artillery Regiment of volunteers by Governor Bickett there was some question as to his eligibility since he was not in the service of the army at the time of his appointment. The matter was taken up with the War Department at Washington with the result that he has been pronounced eligible. The fact that Colonel Cox was captain of the Raleigh company in the border service made him eligible for the place to which he has been appointed. The work of getting men for the regiment is moving along successfully and the number of men is now assured by the close of the week.

Be Prompt—On Time.

At the morning service at the Oxford Baptist Church last Sunday Dr. J. D. Harte took occasion to remind his congregation that the services at his church were scheduled to begin promptly at eleven o'clock. It was just fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock when Dr. Harte made the announcement and several people were being seated at that moment, and our mind being on worldly things we noticed that those who were late "wore something new," and were successful in attracting the attention of the congregation. Dr. Harte proposes to begin his service promptly on the minute, but it will take the combined efforts of all the ministers in town to lasso those who through preference, as a mark of distinction, come late.—Oxford Ledger.

The total exports of tea from Japan to America during the 1916-17 season (May, 1916, to April, 1917, inclusive) were 41,534,706 pounds, according to statistics published by the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Board of Trade.

MR. POU'S SON TO GO TO FRANCE.

A Washington dispatch to the daily press says that Fred Y. Holland who has been clerk to the Rules Committee of which Representative Edward W. Pou is chairman, has been sworn in as a field clerk and assigned to duty with some officer of General Pershing's army in France. Mr. Holland will leave at once for France.

Mr. Edwin S. Pou, son of the Congressman, has joined the aviation corps and has gone to Canada for training. He is anxious to get into the service in France. He has been a member of a District of Columbia company for several months and saw service on the Mexican border. Edwin Pou is a brave and dashing young man who will give a good account of himself in later days.

The war is calling out men of all classes. Not only are the young men holding clerk's jobs and others with no special pull volunteering for service, but hundreds of young men whose fathers are high up in the service at Washington, are also going into the service—sons of cabinet officers, senators and representatives are all showing that they love their country and are willing to fight for, and if need be, die for it.

One Woman's Monumental Work.

Charlotte Observer. "The Mission of the Moonlight Schools" is a subject entertainingly treated in The Christian Herald by Cora Wilson Stewart, the founder of this institution. It is of as recent origin as 1910, having grown out of a study of the census exhibit of that year on illiterate conditions. The experiment was first tried in 1911, in all sections of Rowan County, in the Kentucky mountains. The results were so signally successful a character as to have been made the occasion of a special bulletin by the United States Bureau of Education, which commended the system as one through which the way was pointed for the elimination of illiteracy. The moonlight school gained instant popularity in all parts of the country and it was shortly made of organized adoption in North Carolina, with results which are of common knowledge. Speaking of the mission of these schools, the founder says that it is to "redeem illiterates." While it receives the semi-illiterates and others more advanced, it is for the illiterates that it reaches out. If they do not come to the moonlight school, says the writer in The Christian Herald, "it goes to them, and they are taught at home by the volunteer teacher or some volunteer assistant. But, usually, they come, and come in overwhelming numbers, with an eagerness in their hearts and a determination in their eyes that know no failure. Their tragic earnestness has sent many a gay and thoughtless teacher into the shadow of the school house to hide the tears that came at scenes so pathetic—gray-haired men and women, flushed of face in their eagerness to spell the word and excel, shouts of exultation over the feat of writing a name, proud emphasis on every word of a sentence read."

Speaking in a broad sense of the field for these schools and their possibilities, Mrs. Stewart says that illiteracy in this country is more of a rural than an urban problem, the proportions of the former being double the latter. How long it will be until the moonlight school, with its force of volunteer teachers, can reach and teach the millions, and the city night schools, when provision is made for this class, can redeem the urban illiterates, none, she says, can forecast. What seems at first thought to be a stupendous task, she contends, the easiest and the most urgent problem that this country has to solve. She reports that thousands of volunteers are recruiting the army of volunteer teachers, and more and more schools are opening each night in the year. Mrs. Stewart believes that the census of 1920 "will reveal an appreciable reduction in illiteracy in those States where moonlight schools are operating, while the census of 1930 should find that the army of illiterates in the United States "has melted away." Her conclusion is that when it finds this, "it will also find a new and powerful force promoting schools, building roads, increasing Sunday school and church attendance, building up trade and swelling the avenues of religious, civic and commercial enterprise."

In the light of knowledge of the wonders accomplished in North Carolina in the recent past through the medium of the moonlight school, The Observer can subscribe to the brightest of the expectations Mrs. Stewart has voiced. It is a glorious monument which will be established to the memory of Cora Wilson Stewart in perpetuation of her name as the founder of "The Moonlight School" in America.

One farm of 40 acres in California is devoted almost entirely to the growing of violets.

REPORT

all the news happenings that come to your attention to this office. It will be appreciated for every piece of news will make the paper more interesting for you as well as others. We want and with your help will print all

THE NEWS

Sixteen Suffragists Sentenced.

Sixteen prominent militant suffragists spent their first night in jail at Washington City Tuesday night. They were sentenced to jail for picketing the White House and blocking traffic. They were leaders in society in their sections, and when they went to jail they had to give up all their silks and finery and don the simple prison garb and eat the simple, though substantial, prison food. They were offered their choice of a \$25 fine or sixty days in jail, and the poor deluded creatures, thinking that they were posing as martyrs for the woman suffrage cause, decided to go to jail.

These women and others like them are not wise, to say the least. It is very evident to all thinking people that if woman wants to have the right to use the ballot she must show that she is worthy of acting in a sensible manner. The action of these women who are hanging around Washington trying to embarrass President Wilson is not furthering their cause. It is strange that the suffrage leaders permit such foolishness on the part of their comrades in the cause. Hundreds and hundreds of people are becoming more and more disgusted over the actions of the militant suffragists. If suffragist means a sufferer, these sixteen who were sentenced to sixty days, will find their name to be no misnomer, unless they repent of their choice and get out of Occoquan jail by paying the fine pronounced by Justice Mulloney.

SALE UNDER EXECUTION.

By virtue of authority of an execution directed to the undersigned from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Johnston County in an action entitled P. B. Johnson vs. J. A. Parker, et al., I will offer for sale for cash to the highest bidder, before the Court House door of said county, on the 13th day of August, 1917, at 12:00 M., the following described property, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the run of Hannah's Creek, J. L. Parker's corner, and runs with his line N. 28 chains to a maple at the run of Beaver Dam Swamp; thence up the run of said Beaver Dam Swamp to the mouth of a branch; thence up said branch 1 chain to a gum; thence N. 8 W. 22.50 to a stake; thence with Noah Parker's line S. 20 W. 24.50 chains to a gum at the run of Hannah's Creek; thence down the run of said creek to the beginning, containing 61 acres excepting from the above description 36 1/2 acres sold to J. S. Parker by deed recorded Registry Book "J" No. 9, page 136. This 19th day of July, 1917. W. F. GRIMES, Sheriff of Johnston County.

SALE UNDER EXECUTION.

By virtue of authority of an execution directed to the undersigned from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Johnston County in an action entitled J. G. Barbour & Sons vs. H. R. Goodson, I will offer for sale for cash, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door of said county, on the 13th day of August, 1917, at 12:00 M., the following described property, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the line of the North Carolina Railroad and runs with said Railroad West to the culvert on said Railroad; thence down the run of branch running from said Culvert to the fork of said branch; thence up the East prong of said branch to a white oak at the head of said prong, corner of land owned by Clayton Cotton Mill Company; thence with the line of said Clayton Cotton Mills Company's land S. 76 1/2 W. 4.91 chains to the beginning, containing 4 1/4 acres less one-fourth of an acre known as the homestead of said H. R. Goodson. SECOND TRACT: Beginning at a stake, E. B. Blake's corner, runs S. 68 1/2 E. 2.27 chains to a street; thence S. 2.20 W. with said street to Harry Durham's line; thence N. 68 1/2 W. to Harry Durham's line 1.80 chains to a stake; thence N. 2 1/2 E. 1.60 chains to the beginning, containing 8-25 of an acre. Known as the lot conveyed to H. R. Goodson by W. J. Campbell by deed December 10, 1912, recorded in Book "G" No. 42, page 534. THIRD TRACT: Beginning at a stake in Harry Durham's line, runs N. 21 1/2 East 2.16 chains to a stake, E. B. Blake's corner; thence his line S. 86 E. 3.20 chains to a stake his corner; thence S. 3.30 chains to a stake in Harry Durham's line; thence his line N. 68 1/2 W. 4.29 chains to the beginning, containing one acre, more or less. Known as the lot conveyed to H. R. Goodson by W. J. Campbell by deed dated November 14, 1912, recorded in Book "G" No. 12, page 531. This 19th day of July, 1917. W. F. GRIMES, Sheriff of Johnston County.

Through Sleepers To ATLANTA And ASHEVILLE

Commencing Sunday, July 8th, the Atlantic Coast Line will inaugurate a through sleeping car line between Wilmington and Asheville, via Florence, Sumter and Columbia, in connection with the Southern Railway System, upon the following daily schedule:

LV. Wilmington..... 3:45 P. M.
LV. Chadbourne..... 5:30 P. M.
AR. Florence..... 7:30 P. M.
LV. Florence..... 7:55 P. M.
LV. Sumter..... 9:25 P. M.
AR. Columbia..... 10:50 P. M.
LV. Columbia..... 11:50 P. M.
AR. Spartanburg..... 3:20 A. M.
AR. Tryon..... 4:50 A. M.
AR. Saluda..... 5:15 A. M.
AR. Flat Rock..... 5:35 A. M.
AR. Hendersonville 5:50 A. M.
AR. Asheville..... 7:00 A. M.
Returning: leave Asheville 4:10 P. M., arrive Florence 8:45 A. M., arrive Wilmington 12:50 Noon.

This Sleeping Car Service, which will be operated until Sept. 16th, will afford comfortable accommodations for passengers visiting the Mountains of North Carolina.

The old established through sleeping car line between Wilmington and Atlanta will be continued via Augusta, in connection with the Georgia Railroad, upon the following schedule:

LV. Wilmington... 3:45 P. M.
LV. Florence..... 7:55 P. M.
LV. Sumter..... 9:30 P. M.
AR. Orangeburg... 10:53 P. M.
AR. Augusta (Eastern time)..... 1:35 Night
AR. Atlanta, (Central time)..... 6:10 A. M.
Returning: leave Atlanta 8:35 P. M., arrive Florence 8:45 A. M., arrive Wilmington 12:50 Noon.

Passengers may remain in this car, in the Union Depot, which is in the heart of Atlanta, until 7:00 A. M., if they so desire, and on account of the earlier arrival of this train, and the use of the Union Depot, convenient connections may be made with through Observation-Dining-Sleeping Car-Coach trains which leave from same station for Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc.

Connections are made at Florence with above trains by leaving Smithfield at 3:08 P. M., and equally good connections are made returning.

For fares, tickets, etc., apply to J. A. CAMPBELL, Ticket Agent, Smithfield, N. C.

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No. 666

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