

DRAWING FRIDAY A SUCCESS.

Draft Was Carried Out With Virtually Perfect Results. One Missing Number Out of 10,500 Later Discovered to be 4,664. Tally Sheets Had Been Compared and Corrected and Master List Put in Hands of the Printer Saturday Night.

Despite the fact that officers and clerks of Provost Marshal General Crowder's office worked all Friday night to complete the drawing that fixed the order of military liability of 10,000,000 registrants, the tally sheets had been compared and corrected before dark Saturday night and the master list was in the hands of the printer, says a Washington dispatch in Sunday's daily papers.

General Crowder issued the following statement:

"The drawing is complete and has been apparently successful. The official tally sheets have been compared, sent to the printer and the proof is being received. Final copies will be ready for distribution not later than Tuesday.

"The next step will be the certification of the results of the drawing to 4,557 local boards, and the application by each board of its chart to its serially numbered list. This need consume but little time, and when done, the order of priority of the nearly ten million registrants to report for examination will be revealed. Such additional drafts as may be ordered by the President will be filled by calling men in the order of their established priority and no further drawing will be necessary. Each local board upon receipt of its chart, and upon notification by the governor of the quota to be raised by it, may proceed at once under regulations already promulgated, to summon men for examination."

"I cannot let this opportunity pass without adverting to the very great value of the assistance which has been so earnestly and efficiently rendered by the press.

"Without the systematic campaign of public information that prepared the country for registration, the enrollment of ten million men on the fifth day of June would have been impossible. The generous support of the newspapers through the period since registration day is approached, and only the most thorough efficiency could have placed upon the streets, within a few hours after the first number was drawn, lists for each registration district, showing the names of the persons who would be summoned for examination on the first call of the local boards."

General Crowder also made public the text of the regulations for their application which will accompany the master lists. The only new feature shown is the plan for handling cards that are found to have duplicate numbers or are otherwise confused, and also of dealing with those received July 10 when the local boards closed their lists to begin numbering.

By the plan worked out, these additional cards will be given an order of their own by lot and will then be added to the lists of the districts from which they come and be affected by the drawing precisely as though they had been received and numbered before the lists were closed. Where several cards bear the same serial number, one will be drawn from the group, and retain the duplicated number, while the others will be regarded as unnumbered and the process of adding them to the lists will be followed.

Power of Big Guns.

Popular Science Monthly.

It is not easy to understand what the power of a gun really is—its penetrating and destructive power. What we call a 15-inch gun—which means one whose muzzle or hollow part is 15 inches in diameter—will hurl a shell right through a plate or wall of the hardest steel twelve inches thick seven miles from the muzzle. The power of the very largest land guns ever made—the German howitzers or 16.5-inch guns—is such that one of their missiles cracks open a steel and concrete fort as if it were a nut.

There are two classes of guns—naval guns and army or land guns. Because they can be manipulated more easily than those of a ship, land guns are the heavier. From 8 to 10 miles is the greatest distance that a gunner can cover successfully at sea. The largest naval gun is the 15-inch English gun on the famous superdreadnoughts, and the largest land gun is the German howitzer. Of the two the naval gun fires a shell weighing over half a ton, while the other fires a projectile a ton in weight. But the new giant 16-inch guns of the United States, defending the Panama Canal and New York at Sandy Hook, shot projectiles weighing 2,370 pounds, which is over a ton. These immense steel guns can sink a ship before it has really come into sight on the horizon, the location of the battleship having been determined by airplane or tower.

ALASKA HAS MUCH COAL.

Now Is the Time to Make Use of Inexhaustible Field.

(Seattle Post-Intelligencer.)

Responding to the statement that the United States will require 15,000,000 tons of coal a year for naval purposes, which Secretary Daniels recently made, the answer of Alaska is: "We have the coal; we can get it."

The fact is that one of the wisest measures made for the war, as is now demonstrated, was the provision for the construction of the railroad to the Matanuska coal fields. That was a great national project of preparedness, the value of which will be fully appreciated if the Government follows the work promptly and lends every possible assistance toward getting the Matanuska field opened up to the largest possible production.

The coal from that field will meet the highest requirements of the navy. There is an inexhaustible quantity of it. The quicker the road is completed, the mines opened and the coal being moved to deep water the better.

The Government has been paying extravagant prices to have coal transported from the Atlantic to the Pacific for the use of the fleet in Pacific waters, diverting to this purpose much tonnage which is needed greatly on every sea. It is an unnecessary expenditure and an unnecessary diversion of tonnage. The coal is in Alaska; it can be reached by the railroads; it can be opened when terms are made with people who will lease and open the properties if given a chance to do so; or the Government might open mines for naval uses.

As a military measure there are few things which would be of greater value to the country at this time than the opening of the Alaska coal fields to immediate use. The navy needs the coal. The country needs the coal. Why not go and get it?

Big-Scale Thinking.

War with all its horrors is a great quickener of men's minds. In ordinary times most men live in a small world of purely personal interests. Like the little husband in Mother Goose's rhyme, they spend their days beating their own little drums in their own little pint cups.

But a world at war forces us all to lengthen the radius of our thinking. Our horizon comes suddenly to rim the whole earth and to include the interests of all mankind.

For instance, the people of North Carolina loaned the United States nine million four hundred thousand dollars the other day, and took Liberty Loan bonds as collateral.

It is nearly as much as the total capital stock of all the banks of the State; nearly half as much as the bank account savings in North Carolina in banks of every sort.

It is nearly three times as much as the money voted by the legislature to enlarge the buildings and increase the equipments of the educational and charitable institutions of the State.

In February North Carolina decided to borrow three and a half million dollars for these purposes, and we were staggered at the total. Four months later we loaned the Federal government nine and a half million dollars, and never batted an eyelid!

We are living in an immensely enlarged world these days.—University News Letter.

Words and Stones.

The home that George Meredith had built for himself was rather small, though it was extremely comfortable. "It's strange," remarked a lady visitor, "in your books you describe huge castles and baronial halls, but when you come to build you put up a little house like this. Why is it?"

"Well," replied the author with a twinkle in his eye, "the reason is because words are cheaper than stones."—Boston Transcript.



Commander Ricley McLean.

GENERAL ENOCH H. CROWDER.

Short Sketch of Man Who Has Had Charge of Putting the Selective Draft Plan Into Operation. Provost Marshal United States Army.

One of the army officers now most prominently before the public is the Provost Marshal, General Crowder. Enoch Herbert Crowder was born in Missouri in 1859. His home is in Kansas City, Mo., though he has little time to stay there. He is unmarried. He graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1881.

While from time he left West Point down to the present Brig. Gen. Crowder has specialized in law, he has had a varied career. He was graduated from West Point as a lieutenant of cavalry in 1881, and after several years' service on the Mexican border

GEN. E. H. CROWDER



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he went to the University of Missouri in his native State as professor of military science and tactics. With the exception of a scouting expedition into Mexico he was at the University of Missouri until 1886, leaving with a law degree.

He was judge advocate in the Department of the Platte in 1891, became a major in 1895 and lieutenant colonel and judge advocate in 1898. In 1899 he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, but shortly afterward went back to the staff work.

He was engaged in much important work in the Philippines in the early days of the American occupation. He was a member of the commission which arranged for the surrender of Manila and of the Spanish Army and later was military secretary and legal adviser to the governor. In this position he took an important part in the revision of the laws of the islands. Later he was an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

In 1903 he went to Manchuria as a military observer and was with Kuraki's army for a year. At this time he was sent to Cuba in 1906, where he became head of the department of State and justice and also head of an advisory council which carried through the tremendous task of revising the old laws of the island to eliminate the conflicts with the new constitution of the young republic.

Gen. Crowder was a delegate to the Fourth Pan American Congress. He was made brigadier general and Judge Advocate General in 1911. When the selective draft law was passed he was the natural selection for the mighty job of working the machinery for raising the great National Army. He was given the title of Provost Marshal General.

Lighting the Capitol Dome.

Literary Digest.

The old method of illuminating was to make the illuminated objects sources of light—to cover them with lamps or to install great searchlights upon them. This illuminates the surrounding region rather than the object that it is desired to make conspicuous. The later way is better—to place the lights outside of the object and so direct their rays upon it that it will shine in glory while the sources of illumination are hidden. This is the method now used to illuminate the Capitol dome at Washington. Says a writer in The Electrical Review and Western Electrician (Chicago, June 2):

"Against the somber shadows of night, at this critical moment in our history, the inspiring white dome of our Capitol at Washington, high above the Federal City, stands resplendent in rays of shining light—a radiant monument to freedom and democracy. The plans for illuminating the Capitol dome were perfected for the recent inauguration of President Wilson, and the spectacular results were so satisfactory that the system has been made permanent.

"Flood-lighting was the method used to illuminate the great dome, which is 135 feet in diameter at the

base, 218 feet high above the roof, and is surmounted by a bronze statue of 'Freedom.' Eighty-four projectors, each one equipped with a 400-watt lamp, were used. These projectors were placed in four banks, located about two hundred feet from the dome, on the corners of the House and Senate wings. By placing the projectors in these positions it was possible to throw the light from different directions on the thirty-six columns at the base (representing the thirty-six States in the Union at the time the Capitol was designed), and thus eliminate excessively dense shadows. Some shadows are desirable to bring out the architectural beauty, but if

the shadows are too pronounced they become objectionable.

"The building proper was also lighted to a low intensity, to form a setting for the dome and to relieve the contrast between a very light dome and a dark building. The lighting is about 750 feet long and 250 feet wide. The central portion, or main building is of sandstone painted white, and the House and Senate wings at the ends are of white marble. Surrounding the building on three sides is a wide concourse bounded by a parapet. Thirty-four flood-lighting projectors, each equipped with a 400-watt flood-lighting lamp, were mounted on the ornamental posts that are

Like a Boy at 50 Bubbling Over With Vitality—Taking Iron Did It

Doctor says Nuxated Iron is greatest of all strength builders. Often increases the strength and endurance of delicate, nervous folks 100 per cent. in two weeks' time.

New York, N. Y.—Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was notwithstanding his age. The secret he said was taking Iron—Nuxated Iron. He had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 45 he was careworn and nearly all in. Now at 50, after taking Nuxated Iron, a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. As I have said a hundred times over, Iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak or run down, instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants and alcoholic beverages I am convinced that in this way they could ward off disease, preventing it becoming organic in thousands of cases, and thereby the lives of thousands might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, kidney, liver, heart trouble and other dangerous maladies. The real and true cause which started their diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how

long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking Iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced Iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. You must take Iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like Nuxated Iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prizefighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the fray, while many another has gone down to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.—E. SAUER, M.D.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron recommended above by Dr. E. Sauer, is one of the newer organic iron compounds. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The Manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit \$100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 50 who lacks iron and increase their strength 100 per cent. or over in four weeks' time provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed in this city by all good druggists.

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