

SOME CHANGES IN THE LIST.

Blank Capsule Was Located as Serial Number 5794 and Was Given 10,500 as Liability Number.

Washington Dispatch.

The surprise of the official record is the fact that the missing number indicates by the drawing of a blank capsule as number 10,004 was located as serial number 5,794. It was placed last in the master sheet and becomes liability number 10,500.

Since the largest district in the South has less than 7,000 registrants and all numbers above the total of any particular district operated as blanks in that district, the Associated Press did not send on its southern wires any numbers above 7,000.

Several variations from the official figures already have been corrected. The complete list on changes made by the official figures is as follows:

- No. 411 is 5,170. It was sent as 5,107.
No. 455 is 2,592. It was sent as 3,595.
No. 853 is 10,053. It was sent as 1,053.
No. 1,244 is 5,307. It was sent as 5,037.
No. 1,373 is 1,179. It was sent as 1,170.
No. 1,443 is 10,021. It was sent as 1,021.
No. 1,518 is 1,143. It was sent as 1,043.
No. 1,834 is 5,616. It was sent as 5,618.
No. 1,834 is 5,616. It was sent as 507.
No. 2,897 is 4,965. It was sent as 4,962.
No. 2,951 is 9,848. It was sent as 8,848.

Silage Necessary to Fatten Cattle.

For ten or fifteen years past, evidence has been accumulating that silage is even more important for beef cattle than for dairy cattle. The first experimenters with silage felt that it was necessary to feed fifteen to twenty pounds of corn to fattening steers in connection with the silage, as well as five or ten pounds of hay; they were not willing to give silage a fair chance. But now that corn has become so exceedingly high in price, they have come to see that it may be wise to depend almost altogether on silage.

But the most astonishing thing about the whole matter is the fact that these steers finished so largely on silage, and never, at any stage of the fattening process, fed much grain, sold practically as high as steers fed very heavily on grain. In the Pennsylvania experiments, the silage steers were valued at \$9.25 per cwt., and in the Iowa experiments at \$9.45 per cwt. In both cases, the steers fed so largely on silage were given a selling price within 5 or 10 cents per cwt. of the steers fed a heavy grain ration.

A month or so before the close of the Iowa experiment, we had the opportunity of seeing the steers which were full fed on corn, and those which were fed mostly on silage, with a light corn ration. At that time, there was no comparison in finish; the ideals of the packers must have changed considerably. We would feel better satisfied if these steers had been shipped to market in the usual way, and sold on their merits after they got there. Any differences in shrinkage or fill would then have appeared. Experiments of this sort should correspond to farm conditions from beginning to end.

If the packers are actually willing to pay fat cattle prices for steers finished on an average daily ration of sixty or seventy pounds of silage, together with two or three pounds of corn and two or three pounds of oil meal or cottonseed meal, with possibly a little hay or straw, the result will be a great impetus to the cattle feeding industry. The silo will then become a necessity. It has been almost a necessity during the past five years, but if the packers continue their pres-

ent attitude toward silage fattened cattle, the time will soon be here when no man who has not a silo will dare venture into the fattening of steers. With silage, a hundred pounds of grain can be made for \$2 or \$3 less per cwt. than without silage.—Wallace's Farmer.

"Our Stock In Trade."

Recently quite a number of people have called at The Herald office and asked for a copy of The Smithfield Herald, many of them expecting that it would be given to them. Now, we would be glad to give every person a copy of the paper who wants it if we could afford it, but we cannot. It costs money and labor and time, to say nothing of the little worries that hang out to vex and fret, to produce every issue of the paper. Every time we give away a copy we are giving away "our stock in trade." There are only two ways in which we derive any direct financial benefit from publishing The Smithfield Herald. One is by the sale of the paper itself. The other is by the sale of advertising space. Our subscription list is obtained through effort and energetic work. In addition to those on our regular subscription list, we occasionally have an opportunity to sell a single copy of the paper. The price of the paper is one dollar and a half a year when it is subscribed for. But when it is bought by the single copy the price is five cents each. If a man was to go into Hood's drug store and call for a five-cent pencil with the expectation that it would be given him without price, he would meet with disappointment. He sells pencils as well as many other five cent articles. The Herald office sells papers at five cents each also. It is a little thing to charge for a newspaper, some people think. It is also a little thing to charge for a five-cent pencil, but no man expects the pencil to be given him. Neither should folks expect publishers of newspapers to give their papers away free. It is their stock in trade, and they have just as much right to charge for a single copy as they have to charge for the paper by the year.

MAINE'S YOUNG GOVERNORS.

Some Who Have Been Elected Before They Were Forty Years Old.

Hon. Carl E. Milliken, governor of Maine, Friday celebrated his fortieth birthday. He was in Boston in conference with Brigadier General Clarence S. Edwards, commanding the Northeastern Department, and at the conference details regarding the Milliken regiment of heavy field artillery and other military matters were taken up.

Since his election in September, 1916, Governor Milliken has been asked hundreds of times if he were not the youngest governor ever elected in Maine. While he would like to claim this honor he is unable to do so, for, while he was only thirty-nine years and two months old when he was elected, several other chief executives have been well under twoscore years when they have been chosen to control the affairs of the State.

Hon. Albion K. Parris of Paris has the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected governor of Maine. He was chosen chief executive in 1821 when he was thirty-three years old. He was inaugurated in January, 1822, and a couple of weeks after that ceremony he became thirty-four years of age. Four times he was re-elected and he could have been governor the sixth time, but he declined the honor. He retired from the gubernatorial chair after serving more terms than any other man who has ever occupied it and was only thirty-eight years of age at the time.

In singular contrast to Governor Parris was Hon. Enoch Lincoln of Portland, who was seventy-seven years old when he was elected to succeed Maine's youngest governor. Governor Lincoln was the oldest man to take office.

Other governors who were under forty years of age when they were elected were Robert F. Dunlap of Brunswick, governor in 1834; Edward Kent of Bangor, governor in 1838 and 1841; John W. Dana of Fryeburg, governor in 1847; General Joshua L. Chamberlain of Brunswick, governor in 1867; Selden Connor of Augusta, governor in 1876, and Daniel F. Davis of Corinth, governor in 1880.—Bangor Commercial.

Strange Man.

Hilda—Tilda, what do you think? A strange man tried to kiss me this morning.

Tilda—Really? He must have been a very strange man, dear!—London Answers.

Willie Wants to Know.

"Pa, what's a bookworm?"
"A man who loves books, my son."
"Then is a man who loves fish a fishworm?"—Boston Transcript.

The Country's Honor.

The large number of subscribers, more than four million, and the large amount subscribed, over three billion dollars, to the Liberty Loan was a splendid demonstration of the worth of a good name. For generations the United States Government bond has been a synonym for absolute security, because the honor of our country is behind it. "As good as a Government bond" was as common a term as "As good as gold," in speaking of securities or investments.

The United States has reaped the reward from its own people for never having defaulted on an obligation. "Our sacred honor" is no idle phrase in the United States. The tradition of our national honor began in Washington's day when in his first inaugural address he said "The foundations of our national defense will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of morality," and it has been preserved through all our history.

The honor of the United States is back of the Liberty Loan Bonds and all America and all the world know that they are absolutely safe.

THE FLAG WE HONOR.

This flag which we honor and under which we serve is an emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices whether in peace or in war.—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

Pa Knew Where to Look.

Edith—Dicky, dear, your office is in State street, isn't it?
Dicky—Yes, why?
Edith—That's what I told papa. He made such a funny mistake about you yesterday. He said he'd been looking you up in Brad street.—Boston Transcript.

The tumult and the shouting die;
The captains and the kings depart;
Lo, all the pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre.
Judge of the nations spare us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget.
—Rudyard Kipling.

BUIE'S CREEK ACADEMY
Founded by the present principal in 1887. It has grown more popular each year and today ranks among the leading educational institutions in the state. Offers thorough college preparatory courses and practical business training in all branches of commercial life. Faculty of eighteen experienced teachers. 579 students last year representing 60 counties, 6 states, Cuba, China and South America. Strong Music Department. Piano, Pipe Organ, Violin, Band, Art and Expression. Modern equipment. \$15.00 dormitory for girls. Christian influences. Low rates. Write for catalog.
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JOSEPH MILAD

10 DAY Clearance Sale 10 DAY

Store Will be Closed August the 9th
Sale Opens 9 A. M., Friday, Aug. 10th

\$12,000 Worth of Goods At Reduced Prices

My entire line of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods. I am not having this Sale to make money or to get shut of old stock. Trade has been dull this Summer, and I need money, and I am bound to have it to pay my bills. The goods that I shall offer for sale, I cannot buy at factory for less than 25 per cent more than I shall ask for them during this Sale. My line can be used Summer and Winter.

Big line Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes for every day and Sunday wear. You can't buy this stock this Fall for less than 25 per cent more.

Big line Oxfords for Men, Women and Children. Big cut on them, as I don't want to carry them over. I can't give prices on Shoes and Oxfords here, as I have so many styles and grades.

Big Line Misses, Women's and Children's Tennis Shoes.
Misses Tennis Shoes 49c
Women's 39c
Dress Gingham, good grade 10c per yd.
Dress Homespun 11c per yd.
Calico 7 1/2c per yd.
Apron Checks, good grade 11c per yd.
Flowered and Striped Lawn, 15c quality, at 9c per yd.

POPLIN GOODS, ALL COLORS

Voiles, 25c value, at 19c
Worst Dress Goods, 75c value, at 41c
Silk Dress Goods, \$1.25 value, at 85c
China Silk Dress Goods, 25c value, at 19c per yd.
Window Curtain Goods, 12 1/2c value, at 9c

Middy Blouse Shirt Waists and Underskirts, 50c value, now 39c
Better Grade Shirt Waists, Undershirts, Kimonos, House Dresses and Wash Skirts, \$1.25 and \$1.50 value, 98c
Nice Line Clothing, \$10 to \$20 value, \$7.50 to \$15.00
Big Line Men's Pants, value \$1.25 to \$4.00, now 75c to \$3.55
Big Line Overalls and Jackets, values \$1.25 and \$1.50, now 98c and \$1.18
Sunday Shirts, 75c value, at 63c
Big Line Ladies Skirts at Reduced Prices
Boys' Suits, Some Wash Suits, Children's Dresses, white and colored at Cut Prices
Men's Summer Underwear, 35c value, at 22c
Ladies' Gauze Vests, 5c Each
Nice Line Hamburg Lace and Insertion from 3c to 9c per yd.
Nice Line Men's, Women's and Children's Hats, value 25c to \$4.00, sale price 19c to \$1.95
Trunks, Suit Cases, Socks and Stockings, Etc., at All-Down-and-Out Prices

It will pay you not to miss this Sale. You will find many Bargains that you need in this Sale. This is your only chance to buy goods cheap this year. Look for the Red, White and Blue Sign.

JOSEPH MILAD

Main St., CLAYTON, N. C.