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SENATE VOTES PROHIBITION.

Wednesday the United States Senate went on record for National prohibition by passing a resolution to submit a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution to the States. The measure required a two-thirds majority, and got more than that, the vote being 65 to 28. Twelve Democrats and eight Republicans voted against the measure. The vote for it was 36 Democrats and 29 Republicans.

The measure now goes to the House where its friends claim it will have the necessary two-thirds majority.

WORK OF EXEMPTION BOARDS.

The work of the exemption boards is now very heavy. The men comprising these boards have been called on to perform an unpleasant and undesirable duty. Their government's call to them is an honor and a duty that no patriotic citizen should shrink. They are meeting this duty nobly. They have now sent out the first calls for the men who registered under the Selective Draft Law to appear before them. They have a solemn duty to perform. The government has laid down the rules and they will have to abide by them, and it is the duty of every man called before them to do the best he can to make their burden as light as possible. They do not wish to send any man to the war. But the government has called for soldiers and laid down certain rules for exemption and if a man has no grounds for exemption covered by the rules, he will have to go. Let every man who has received a notice this week to appear before the boards answer the call like a man. It will not do to try to get out of it. Uncle Sam will not deal leniently with slackers, so it is best to march up like a man, and if one must go to France to fight the battles for world liberty, let him go like a hero. Many from this section have already enlisted in the service and are now in training and hundreds more will be in training soon.

It is the duty of every good citizen to do what he can to encourage every man who is called before the boards to answer the call and present himself on the day he is asked to attend. Johnston has never been found lagging in times of need and she will not be found lagging now.

Exemption for Scientific Students.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, has written a letter to President W. C. Riddick, of the State A. & E. College, giving the views of the War Department in regard to the placing of scientific students on the same basis as workers in the industries which are devoted to the manufacture of war material. It is suggested that Presidents of colleges may urge the exemption of students who give promise of special aptitude for the technical and scientific professions until they have finished their courses of study.

FILING EXEMPTION CLAIMS.

No exemption claims can be filed before the local boards until the registrants are called before the boards. Those desiring exemption will have to make out their claims on blanks furnished them when they present themselves before the boards for physical examination.

A TIME TO BE CAREFUL.

There is an idea getting to be prevalent in some quarters that Uncle Sam has no right to send soldiers out of the United States to fight in the war, that it is not constitutional. The Constitution gives the President and Congress the power to carry on war whenever and wherever it becomes necessary. If this power is given to the President and Congress by the Constitution then that power is not limited to our own land but the right is given to carry on the war even to the ends of the earth if necessary. People who are trying to discourage young men from answering the call of the country on the ground that the country has no right to carry them to a foreign shore are dealing in dangerous things and unless they are careful they will be surprised some day by being hailed before a United States court to answer for their language. The only safe course to pursue in a time like this is for one to keep his mouth shut and attend to his own business.

FOOD BILL NEARLY READY.

Four weeks late and the country still at the mercy of the food sharks who manipulate the produce markets for their own profit regardless of what the consequences are to others. The President hoped to have had the Food Control bill in operation a month ago, but the talkers in the Senate had to talk and talk. For several days the measure has been in conference, the conferees fighting over two or three important sections. The Senate wanted a food committee instead of a food dictator. The House conferees won by getting this stricken out. The Senate contended for a congressional committee on war expenditures but finally yielded Wednesday and this was stricken out. Both these features were objectionable to the President. It is expected that the conference report will be accepted and the bill enacted into law some time next week.

THE HEAT WAVE.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday a terrific heat wave swept over the country. The deaths in New York had reached 115 Wednesday night, while hundreds of others were prostrated. Press dispatches show 68 deaths in Philadelphia, 32 in Chicago, 24 in Pittsburgh and several in other big cities. The thermometer reached 98 in New York Wednesday and 94 in Philadelphia.

Loaning to Our Allies.

The United States has emphasized its faith in the Russian government by extending it a further credit of \$75,000,000.

This is the second Russian credit, the first, for \$100,000,000 having been established soon after the United States entered the war. It is understood most of the \$100,000,000 already has been spent for railroad supplies and that much of the \$75,000,000 will be used in the same manner.

An additional credit of \$60,000,000 to France also was authorized Monday by Secretary McAdoo, bringing the total advanced to all the allies up to \$1,523,000,000, or more than half of the \$3,000,000,000 authorized by Congress.

The first loan was made April 25 and the total loaned represented advances made by this government in less than three months.

The efficiency of typhoid vaccination as a means of rendering immunization to typhoid fever has again been tested. This time it was by the health department of New York City. According to figures given out by that department, 8,101 persons had been directly exposed to this disease and only 534 of the number accepted the immunizing treatment, receiving two or three doses. This left a remainder of 7,567 who either refused to become immunized or received the first dose only. Of the 534 who took the immunizing treatment, not one contracted typhoid fever, but of the 7,567 who did not take the treatment, 161, or over 2 per cent, took fever.

GRASS.

Christian Science Monitor.

In every northern country, the world round, about now, when the hay harvest is just beginning, in full swing, or just over, grass is very much in the air, in every meaning of that phrase. Next to trees or rivers, or, indeed, one might say, equally with them, grass is one of the best-loved things in nature. The trees over-erhead, "the grass beneath our feet," and the waters of the river, running through a good land, have conjured up, for the men of many ages, visions of rest, peace, and plenty.

The average man, of course, has his own views about grass. For the vast majority of people it is essentially just something good to see. They know nothing of the inwardness of the farmer's view, and still less of the tremendous difficulties of the botanist, who never yet has quite decided what is grass and what it is not. Sufficient for him that he sees it spread out like a cloth of green velvet, all glistening with dew in the early morning sun, or gratefully walks over it past bush and brier, along some river bank, or, from a high place, sees it stretching over valley and hill until lost in the mists of a distant horizon.

To the traveler with an eye to see and a heart to understand, there is something peculiarly welcome about grass, just as there is something peculiarly welcome about the stones on the seashore. In most lands they are much the same. He may have left everything else familiar some thousands of leagues behind him. He may walk through a land of strange houses and strange people speaking a strange language, but, if he will go down on to the seashore, he is almost sure of finding, somewhere, the same familiar stones, all sizes, all shapes, and, when wet and glistening from the ebbing tide, all colors. So it is with grass. Amidst many unfamiliar sights and sounds, he will be sure, among the grasses of the field or by the roadside, to come across many old familiar friends. Even if he has never learned to know them by name, they will strike "kindly familiar" on his eye—meadow foxtail, cocksfoot, rough meadow grass, and dog grass, or that grass wherewith he was wont, at one time, to decide his future. He will recall, maybe, more than one hot summer day and more than one grassy bank, and the supreme contest of telling off the little green seed pods to the refrain—

Tinker, tailor,
Soldier, sailor,
Rich man, poor man,

and so on to "impossible degradations." Then he could, of course, decide, just as readily, by the same means, the question of clothing. And what alternatives they were!

Silk, satin,
Muslin, rags.
Nothing else.

That is straying far afield, maybe. Still, it begins and ends with grass. It is one of the nearer views; but in its wider expanses, perhaps the most welcome recollection many a traveler will have is that of first discerning the green grass when he is coming home by way of the sea. "All hills look green at a distance" never was a true proverb. At any rate, it depends on the distance; for all lands, whether hill or plain, when seen from the sea, at a distance, look gray. Just a hazy cloud at first, on the horizon, gaining ever in distinctness, until cliff and hill stand out clear-cut against the sky. Then, gradually, the gray lightens, and takes on a greenish tone, until at last, there is no longer any doubt about it, and the grass is in possession. But then, there is no end to the recollection which grass supplies to no end of people. The tall, waving grass of the prairie; the thick, lush grass of the mountain valleys of Switzerland; the bolts and tufts of the Russian steppes; the green carpet of the college "squad;" the brown carpet of the South African veldt, and the rough russet over-all of a Scottish highland, are all "dear and kind" to many people.

Six of 12 units which make up tinsplate mills of Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Sparrow Point began operations Friday. The 12 mills, said to cost \$2,000,000, will have a capacity of 1,000,000 boxes of 100 pounds each.

"It has been demonstrated, for example, that chronic infection in a tonsil or an abscess at the root of a tooth may be, and frequently is, the source from which an articular rheumatism or an acute valvular disease of the heart has its origin."

Winston Spencer Churchill was re-elected a member of the English House of Commons Monday, defeating Edmund Scrymgeour. Perhaps his opponent's name was not appealing to the voters.

NEARLY WHOLE WORLD IN WAR

Sixteen Nations at War With the Germans; Population 993,157,000 Against 156,572,000.

(Washington Post.) Sixteen nations are now at war with Prussia and her allies, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. Austria began the conflict by declaring war on Serbia on July 28, 1914. Prussia, which had instigated the war, formally declared hostilities on August 1. Turkey entered on November 3, 1914, and Bulgaria defied with both sides until October 4, 1915, finally joining the Germanic combination. The allies entered the war in the following order, the table showing the name of the state, date of entry in the war and population, including colonial possessions:

1914.	
Serbia, July 28.....	4,547,000
Russia, August 1.....	175,137,000
France, August 3.....	87,429,000
Belgium, August 4.....	22,571,000
Great Britain, August 4.....	439,959,000
Montenegro, August 7.....	516,000
Japan, August 23.....	73,807,000
1915.	
Italy, May 23.....	37,398,000
San Marino, June 2.....	12,000
1916.	
Portugal, March 10.....	15,208,000
Rumania, August 27.....	7,508,000
1917.	
United States, April 6.....	113,168,000
Cuba, April 8.....	2,500,000
Panama, April 9.....	427,000
Greece, July 16.....	4,821,000
Siam, July 22.....	8,149,000
Total.....	993,157,000

Relations Broken.

The following countries, although they have not declared war, have broken off relations with Germany this year on the dates given, the table also showing their population:

China, March 18.....	320,650,000
Brazil, April 9.....	24,618,000
Bolivia, April 13.....	2,890,000
Costa Rica, April 26.....	431,000
Guatemala, April 28.....	2,003,000
Liberia, May 10.....	1,800,000
Honduras, May 18.....	562,000
Santo Domingo, June 17.....	710,000
Total.....	353,664,000

Central Powers.

Austria, July 28, 1914.....	49,882,000
Germany, August 1, 1914.....	80,661,000
Turkey, November 3, 1914.....	21,274,000
Bulgaria, October 4, 1915.....	4,755,000
Total.....	156,572,000

Recapitulation.

At war with Germany.....	993,157,000
Relations broken.....	353,664,000

World's population 1,691,751,000.

Preaching at Little Creek.

Elder W. A. Simpkins, of Raleigh, will preach at Little Creek Primitive Baptist church next first Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, August 5, 1917. Everybody is invited to attend.

As to the value of anti-typhoid vaccine, the war in Europe has supplied a test on an enormous scale, and there has been no divergence of opinion as to its use or efficiency at any time. As a matter of fact, its efficiency has been so well established in Europe that many States or Countries, Galicia, for instance, has made its use compulsory for her entire population. Germany says she has given it to millions with no serious consequences.



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