

THE WAR WILL BE WON IN KITCHEN SAYS PACK

HALF BILLION JARS FOOD. President of National Food Garden Commission Tells What the Women of the Nation Have Done in Conserving Food.

(Washington Dispatch.) "The women of the country are erecting with patient toil, the greatest monument to freedom the world ever saw," said Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the national emergency food garden commission in announcing that estimates based upon advance reports from hundreds of organizations, co-operating with the commission in its nation wide food saving drive, show that 460,000,000 jars of home canned vegetables and fruits will be placed on pantry shelves this fall.

"From North Carolina we have data which shows the increase in canning club work will be from 700,000 last year to 4,000,000 cans in 1917. In Iowa it is estimated that the jump from 8,000,000 last year to 40,000,000 cans this year. So it goes wherever we are getting figures. Most careful figures show the women will use one new jar with every three and a quarter old jars on hand. To September 1, glass jar makers had delivered about 119,000,000 quart jars, so you can easily see what the women are doing.

"But this is not all. The commercial canner has joined the food saving campaign as never before. Government statistics show a food saving campaign as never before. Government statistics show a round billion cans of corn, peas and tomatoes will be ready for market. The exact estimate of canned corn of 77,506, cans and 69,537,600 cans of tomatoes over 1916.

Newspaper headlines say Germany sneers at our army. She had not better sneer at our women for, as this commission has always held, this war will be won in the kitchen. The women of the country know what's what as is clearly shown in the thousands of letters asking the commission for expert instructions. They wanted no uniform but the kitchen apron but they did want the best instruction quickly. They are thrifty without being told to be. A man, as a rule, is one of two extremes, stingy, or a spendthrift. But the women are the real fighters. They give all, their sons, their husbands, their work, that democracy and civilization may not fail."

Crop Sanitation.

The acre yield of wheat for the whole United States has increased by only about two bushels in fifty years. Increasing demand has been met mostly by expanding the area. Periods of high prices have had only temporary effect on production and in some cases have been followed by increased acre yields.

All the widespread efforts to increase farm efficiency have had but little effect on the yield of breadstuffs. The cereal experts, recently in session, agreed that the wheat crop could not be greatly increased by sowing more acres on the same old soil in the same old way. Wheat production must be improved in some other way. Dr. H. L. Bolley, the North Dakota plant pathologist, cited our progress in corn by seed selection, and pointed out that we now rely upon spraying to assure a fruit crop, and upon treating seed potatoes for scab and spraying the plants for blight to help to assure a yield of tubers.

These are all methods of crop sanitation that have been developed within the past twenty-five years. Doctor Bolley's experiments have shown that wheat is subject to certain plant diseases, invisible to the farmer, which bring about gradual deterioration and poor yields. These diseases have not been thoroughly studied, but their presence can be discovered if careful surveys are made.

He urged that the Government campaign for a big wheat crop include more than a mere increase of planting. Efforts must be made to survey wheat districts closely to discover seed that is disease-free—grown on soil that is not "wheat sick." Up to this time about the only check upon the spread of the diseases of wheat has been crop rotation, and even this has been grossly neglected in many wheat-growing sections.

Crop rotation becomes of vital importance in this connection, and our agricultural experts are warning farmers not to grow a single high-priced crop. Fertility must be maintained and the health of crops preserved by rotating fields. Every safeguard that will assure greater yields of all crops must be adopted. It is far more important to have a large gross yield of all farm crops than an abundance of only one.—Country Gentleman.

NOW FOR FARMERS' FREEDOM.

Determine Now That You Will Save Some Money This Fall.

"The wealth-producing power of the rural South," says Prof. E. C. Branson, "is enormous, but its wealth-holding power is feeble. Our great problem is not only to produce wealth but to retain it."

Seriously as our farmers should consider this statement at any crop-marketing season, it now deserves tenfold greater emphasis than usual. During the next few weeks hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars will be paid out to the Southern farmer for "the garnered largeness of the fruitful year." The question is how many hundred millions he will keep for himself and his family. The question is whether he is going to save or will again exemplify Dr. Seaman A. Knapp's saying that the Southern man "seems to have a weakness for letting money slip through his fingers."

We have made this appeal once before on this page, but the opportunity this year is so remarkable, so unusual, so unprecedented, that we cannot refrain from making it again. Right now at the virtual beginning of the crop-selling season we want every Southern farmer to register a vow before Heaven that he is going to save some money—that he is going to make at least a start toward thrift and independence.

First of all let us say a word to the man who has been a slave of the crop lien and "time prices." For you, at least, the year of jubilee has come. For you, at last, there is an emancipation proclamation. Resolve now that you are going to put aside enough money so that you can pay cash for your supplies next year. Don't neglect this nest-egg of independence. Don't let any slick-tongued traveling agent, any wily clerk, any over-persuading merchant, inveigle you into spending this money. Fool it away on something you might get along without and you will lament too late that you have swapped your birthright for a mess of pottage. Don't do it. Put the money in a savings bank and keep it there or else put it in a horse or implements that will both enable you to make a bigger crop next year and will constitute security on which you can borrow at 6 to 8 per cent interest instead of paying 40 to 80 per cent a year in the form of "time prices." This year at least, with high prices for all we sell and a living-at-home policy demanded by every circumstance, we ought to bury the "crop lien and time-prices system" so deep that even Gabriel's trumpet will not revive it.

Then there is the farmer who has been running himself but owns no land. This is his chance to become a home-owner. Let him either buy land now or put enough aside to make sure that he will at least soon sit under his own vine and fig tree.

And then the more well-to-do farm owner: there is the call for pure-bred livestock; for better farm machinery and equipment; for a better resistance and better barns perhaps; and at least for "paint, lights and water-works."

Let's save for all these things and so make 1917 memorable as "the year that brought freedom" to tens of thousands of farmers from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.—Progressive Farmer.

Seven Tons of Buncombe Daily.

Manufacturers' Record. Seven tons of buncombe shipped through the mail every day under congressional frank is one of the burdens which the Post Office has to bear, and yet when there is any shortage in postal receipts the shortage is charged against the newspapers and they are credited with producing the deficit!

Seven tons of worse than wasted matter, 14,000 pounds day in and day out, according to a report from Washington, go out from that city under the franking privilege, and possibly all told 100 pounds might be justified.

If congressmen were required to pay postage on the stuff they unload on the public the amount sent out would rapidly drop from the 14,000 pounds a day to nearer 14 pounds per day. And still the bill goes on, and in order to cover up its own shortcomings in this respect Congress seeks to make a fire and blow the smoke over on the newspapers!

To a large extent it might be said that 14,000 pounds of "rot" goes out per day. It is true there are many splendid speeches made in Congress. It is true that many congressmen send out material of value. But the good speeches are not the ones that are widely distributed, and the good congressmen are not the ones wasting public money in this way. To a large extent the "rotten" speeches sent out by congressmen are what make up the aggregate. And much of this stuff is the treasonable kind sent out by the pro-German element of the country, seeking to disrupt the nation with its treasonable utterances.

AN ARMY OF 3,000,000 BY THE CLOSE OF 1918

NATIONAL ARMY IS GROWING.

Secretary Baker Thinks Nation Will Have 2,000,000 Under War Arms by January, 1918. Soon to Call Second Draft.

An army of 2,000,000 men at the beginning of 1918, and an army of 3,000,000 before the close of next year is the program of the war department, says a Washington special published in Sunday's Greensboro News. Achievement of these plans will give the United States during 1918 an army larger than the combined Union and Confederate fighting forces during the Civil War at their maximum strength.

Announcement that the United States will have an army of 2,000,000 by January 30, 1918, is made on the authority of Secretary Baker himself. In making this statement before a house committee Secretary Baker added that these figures were exclusive of the number to be called out under the second levy of the draft.

The second draft levy of 500,000 to be called to the colors as soon as the first 687,000 now in process of mobilization, complete their training would raise this fighting force to 2,500,000, it is considered practically certain that this total will have been called to the colors before July 1, 1918.

The third draft levy of 500,000 which will be called out as soon as it can be accommodated, if the war continues, will give the nation an army of 3,000,000. Announcement by Secretary Baker that the war department expects to have an army of 2,000,000 to the second draft was the first official announcement of the army's immediate expansion plans. Here is the way the force will be divided, according to the best approximation army staff officers can give: National army, 687,000 men; national guard, 470,000; regular army, 450,000; auxiliary troops, 170,000 men; hospital corps, 140,000 men; quartermaster corps, 80,000 men.

In addition, there are the 25,000 officers graduated at the first officers training camps and the 20,000 student officers now in training at the second camps.

To attain these totals without recourse to the second draft vigorous recruiting will be needed. The regular army already has far surpassed its old war strength of 300,000 and should make its total by voluntary enlistment. Some additional drafted men may be needed to bring the national guards to full strength of 16 divisions with reserve battalions.

The auxiliary troops of 170,000 men include the engineer regiments now being organized, and the aviation army which will be placed in the field. Already more than a dozen new engineer regiments have been formed by voluntary enlistment. A dozen more will be raised.

Plans to hasten the departure for France of men now in training were divulged by announcement that the war department has started construction of two large concentration camps at Newport News, Va., and in New Jersey. "These camps," an official announcement by the war department says, "are designed as concentration camps and it is proposed to assemble and equip here from time to time, troops that are awaiting orders. From these camps the troops may move to whatever locality is selected as the port of departure."

Each camp will have from 800 to 1,000 buildings and will accommodate 20,000 men, an army division.

Gain in Spring Wheat Condition.

A report issued by the Government on Friday afternoon makes the condition of spring wheat on September 1 slightly higher than a month earlier, 71.2 per cent against 68.7, and the present figure compares with only 48.6 last year on September 1 and a ten-year average on that date of 74.0 per cent. The indicated spring wheat crop is 250,000,000 bushels, against an actual harvest of 158,142,000 bushels in 1916 and 351,854,000 bushels in 1915, while the promise for all wheat is 668,000,000 bushels, in comparison with a final return of 639,886,000 last year and the record yield of 1,025,801,000 bushels in 1915. The corn condition on September 1 was a trifle lower than a month previous, 76.7 per cent against 78.8, but it was well above the 71.3 per cent of September 1, 1916, and compares with a ten-year average of 75.2 per cent. For this cereal, the forecast is for a production of 3,248,000 bushels, as contrasted with an actual output of 2,583,000,000 last year and 2,994,793,000 bushels in 1915.—Dun's Review.

It seems all of the colonels are getting promoted except our old friend, Col. John Barleycorn.

Creating Confidence.

Nothing is so vital to the campaign for greater food production as confidence on the part of the farmer that there will be a favorable outcome to the season.

A doubter is not a hard worker. He loses efficiency the minute he ceases to feel that he is going to be assured a return for his labor. The very moment price fixing was mentioned in Congress some farmers began to be doubtful of the wisdom of crop expansion.

This was not unexpected; the farmers have had reason to be doubtful about hasty legislation. Congress now having shifted the authority and responsibility to the Food Administration and the Secretary of Agriculture, there is abundant opportunity for these agencies to restore the confidence of all producers in the Government's plan.

The farmers are not doubters regarding our future in the war. They believe we shall win, and win absolutely, when we get everything going. But they are not so sure of the outcome of the industrial struggle that is going on within our borders. They were urged to largely increase production and were told that labor and markets would be provided; but they have found that so far about all that has been done about the labor supply has been to survey the situation and have them to bid against the manufacturers as usual.

But these things are not the chief causes of irritation. The constant intimations by newspapers and middlemen's trade papers that farmers are getting huge profits, such as the munition manufacturers got last year, are most disturbing.

These agitators have been calling the farmer the "favorite son" of the Government and the recipient of special privileges. They choose a single crop, like wheat, and say the farmer is making one hundred per cent profit, overlooking the fact that wheat is only one of a number of sources of income on the average farm.

The farmer reads that potatoes are selling for fifty cents a bushel in Canada and he has visions of a loss on every bushel of the season's crop. He looks to the Government to answer these unreasonable popular clamors.

The Food Administration will find that the farmer will meet it halfway on any reasonable plan, but if he is to be constantly heckled and irritated by unfounded utterances he will become indifferent to the appeal of the Gov-

ernment, and the problem of increasing the food surplus will be infinitely more difficult than it should be.—Country Gentleman.

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DR. J. F. FOSTER Physician and Surgeon KENLY, N. C. Day Phone 26. Night Phone 4.

Why That Lame Back? Morning lameness, sharp twinges when bending, or an all-day back-ache; each is cause enough to suspect kidney trouble. Get after the cause. Help the kidneys. We Americans go it too hard. We overdo, overeat and neglect our sleep and exercise and so we are fast becoming a nation of kidney sufferers. 72 per cent more deaths than in 1890 is the 1910 census story. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Smithfield people recommend them. A Smithfield Case. C. R. Turner, chief of police, Smithfield, says: "My kidneys were in a weakened condition and at times they bothered me very much. I had pains in my back and across my loins and my kidneys acted irregularly, causing me much annoyance. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me of all symptoms of kidney trouble and I am glad to recommend them." Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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:

L.V. Wilmington..... 3:45 P. M. AR. Columbia..... 10:50 P. M. L.V. 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 schedules:

L.V. Wilmington ... 3.45 P. M. L.V. Florence..... 7.55 P. M. L.V. Sumter..... 9.30 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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