

# Another Lot Family Bibles just Received at HERALD BOOK STORE



## How Does a Soldier Feel in a Life-and-Death Crisis?

He was caught-like a rat in a trap-with only one chance in a million of coming out alive. He thought of-

What does a soldier think of in a life-and-death crisis? How does he What does he do? What is the millionth chance that he takes to escape? While trembling and hot from the experiences they have gone through, over two hundred men-airmen, trench raiders, submarine commanders, grenade throwers-have told what they saw, heard and felt. To read these stories of personal adventure is to get an entirely new viewpoint of the war.

Partial List of Stories

Sixteen Months in Four German Prisons—The White Road to Verdun—An English Girl's Adventures in Germany—With a Field Ambulance at Ypres—American Boys with Ambulance No. 16—The Spy Who Dined With the Kaiser—With Princess Paricla's Canadians—Escape and Capadians—Escape and Cap

### A Close-Up of the War

Newspapers and magazines treat the war along broad, general has—they speak of nations and armies. But these stories tell you about the most daring, audacious and heroic deeds of MEN—individuals. They tell of exploits which even now you think never could happen. No professional author in the history of literature could tell such stories, for no man's imagination could think them up. Yet each of these stories is true—and so startling that the mind simply stands agape at wonder. They would thrill a man with blood as cold as a fish.

"True Adventures of the Great War"



CO.

NEW YORK

The Problems of Poor Land.

There is a tendency for our agricultural workers to shoot over the head of the poor man on the undeveloped farm, yet he is ever with us and his problem is the most insistent of all. From the standpoint of numbers interested, the problem of farm developement in American agriculture transcends in importance by far the problem of the fine points of operation on those farms which are already well that as a people in Johnston County developed. Futhermore, in one case we are not given to thrift. The same magnitude to society from a former the Talents especial condemnation is debit scurce.

The proolem of farm development better operation of a farm already stamps, our government makes a ditoned down to terms of expediency. His problem is what to do with what may be registered by the owner at he has-and what he has is oftentimes precious little.

The new Farm-Loan Law should provide some relief to the farmer makof advice about how to run, or to run faster, but precious little about how important national problem .- Country Gentleman.

NEW TESTAMENTS AND BIBLES for sale at The Herald Office.

dvertisers will find this paper an excellent medium in which to display their bargains and make theirwantsknown

THRIFT.

You Must, Give What You Should

And Save the Rest.

Learn to Save the Little Sums.

thousands. Teach your boy the ad- loan association. savings account until he has accumu- boy who climbed from the very bot-

nickel a drink or bottle. The tobacco the doctor and the medicine bills.

To Teachers.

We as teachers have an unusual opportunity at the present time to each thrift. The idea in the above paragraph about saving small amounts s good. The Woolworth Building, one of the highest skyscrapers in New York City, was built out of the savings of nickels and dimes from the Woolworth Five and Ten Cent Stores. We can teach thrift by using the "Wise Sayings" on thrift found in this "Thrift" column from time to time, by reading these to our pupils, by using them for dictation, by assisting the pupils' themes to be written on the subject of thrift. Biography and history is a rich source for the teaching of thrift. The lives of the most of the Presidents of the United States are good examples. The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin is worth the reading by every student of the upper grammar

As another method of teaching thrift we commend to all teachers the "Thrift Cards" and "War Savings Certificates" offered by the United States Government. Let us confess the result is merely an added enrich- applies to our nation. We reckon too ment of an already well-to-do man lightly the value of small things forby a greater production from a farm getting that it is the little added to that now produces well. In the other the little that makes the much. Many case there is as the result a citizen of us waste on trifles what if saved moving up from degrading poverty would be a comfort in old age. Mr. to the possibility of good citizenship Vanderlip says, "An idle dollar is a and a contribution of considerable slacker dollar." In the Parable of placed upon the unfaithful man who hid his money instead of putting it is peculiarly different from that of the into circulation. In the issue of Thrift developed. The advice to the latter rect appeal to the small investor and man merely involves the abstract especially to our boys and girls. It statement: "What the best thing is shows how the odd pennies can be for him to do." The advice to the poor made profitable. Sixteen twenty-five man on the undeveloped farm must be cent stamps may be exchanged for a War Savings Certificate Stamp which any post effice.

As another says: "The owner has now entered on the career of a capitalist with the government of the ing a small beginning on a difficut United States as his guaranteed task; but such a man is inclined debtor. This plan affords the finest to feel his way along with less expen- opportunity for thrift. It should give diture of money and more of labor not only the grown-ups, but more esthan would be the case were he en- pecially the youth of our nation, a gaged in a proved work. The farmer new angle on the possibilities of the on the undeveloped farm is inclined to pennies. It will instill the saving make sure that he can walk well be- habit-which is a good one for everyfore attempting to run. As matters body to acquire-and at the same now stand, however, there is plenty time it will carry with it the knowledge that a patriotic duty has been performed. . . There is little to take the first steps of the walk. The doubt that in a very short time all the old farmer who wrote to the Virginia allotments will be taken up, and a editor, saying: "I am pore and my boy or girl who has not done his or land is pore; won't you tell me a cheap her 'bit,' in becoming the owner of and easy way to git it up and one some of these stamps, will be hard to whereby I can make a living at the find. Save your pennies and buy same time?" struck the keynote of an thrift stamps and you will be doing as much towards helping the government in proportion to your means and opportunities as the most ardent patriot could desire."

### THRIFT.

(By Cherry Gurley.)

the management of one's affairs in sault. such a manner that the value of one's creased." Thrift is knowing the value were as follows: of money, knowing not only how to Alabama 4, Arkansas 4, Arizona 1 get it but knowing how to keep it. Florida 1, Georgia 6, Kentucky 2, The old saying, "Money burns our Louisiana 5, Mississippi 1, Montana 1, hands," is often true. Most people Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 1, Tencan make money more easily than nessee 3, Texas 6, Virginia 1, Wyomthey can keep it.

There are several ways a person

spend, to see whether they are living WILL withing their income or not. Good for instance if one should buy a house Earn What You Can, Spend What \* for five thousand dollars and sell it for six thousand, a thousand dollars is gained. Another good plan is to put money in saving banks. There are two good reasons for this, first one will not have it in his pocket where it is so easy to spend, and another is, it will draw interest. Another way of developing thrift is insurance. A

The first step in forming the saving person who takes out a ten or fifteen abit is to be mindful of the value of year policy, gets the money himself ittle things. Small sums saved in- if he lives that long and even if he rease as the snowball rolls down hill, does not his people get the entire Pennies scon make dimes, dimes dol- amount. A thrifty person would likears and the dollars as the years pass, ly own his own home. A good way to necessary for me to do so. This is a

sent the amassing of small sums. The old. They had only a poor one-horse oft drinks that have put millions in farm and made very little money. he pockets of a few men are but a It took all they could spare to pay

comulated it largely through the sale and at school. But when he was only of cigarettes at five cents per pack- ten years old, death robbed him of his age. Let a boy learn the advantage father, thus leaving him with afflicted of small savings and soon he will have mother and little farm. But he went they could neither escape nor neutralarge ones to invest.-Edgefield Ad- ahead and worked-did all he could ize. Complete unity of administrawent about his work cheerfully for he was always full of life.

> His mother's health was never re stored, so when he was about fifteen years old his mother was also taken. Thus he was left in the world to ight his battle alone. He did not sell ings. Several roads which were his little farm, he stayed with his uncle and rented out his land until he was about twenty. During this time he went to the free schools and learned all he could. Then he went off to study medicine.

At college he worked very hard in sit around and rest up. He went home even helped the tenant to improve his farm, never idling one day away. He was very sociable with his neighbors. return to school and work just as he had worked at home. He did not try to dress so fine or throw his money every penny to a good advantage. farm. His medical course had cost him eighteen hundred dollars and he ould hardly tell how he had paid it. for he had worked his way through.

His practice soon grew great far and near, for he was always friendly with everybody. He had prepared himself for a great life work and still had kept what he had to begin with. This is the growth of thrift.

#### Wise Sayings.

If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some, for he that goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing.—Franklin.

A penny saved is two pence clear, pin a day's a groat a year.—Frank-

There are no gains without pains. Many a little makes a mickle. Take care of the pence, for the

ounds will take care of themselves. Take care of the cents, and the dolars will take care of Themselves.

If you would be wealthy, think of aving as well as getting .- Franklin, ing taken into consideration, the best

Penny and penny laid up will be

A penny saved is a penny earned Beware of little extravagances: a mall leak will sink a great ship .-

Where there is dime leakage, the lollars run away .- Uncle Philander. No boy ever became great as a man fer very embarrassing entanglements who did not in his youth learn to save money.-John Wanamaker.

### With Rape.

Moton, president of Tuskegee Insti- through private management and i cute, tonight announced that from the zeal and ability and patriotic motive records kept by the division of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, there were 38 persons lynched would certainly have been accomduring 1917, of whom 36 were negroes and two were whites. Thirtyseven were men ond one a woman. Twelve were charged with criminal nize that fact in all candor, now that Someone has aptly said: "Thrift is assault or attempted criminal as- it is demonstrated and to use without

possessions is being constantly in- curred and number in each State dictated the action and I was there-

may develop thrift. All, even when CALL ON BEATY & LASSITER FOR small children should keep an account | your Letter Heads and Envelopes or of the money they make and all they anything in the Printing line.

OPERATE RAILROADS

investments will help a person. Now President Wilson Takes Over the Carriers and Gives His Reasons for So Doing In a Statement Issued Wednesday Night.

> The President of the United States, in taking over the railroads of the Country, issued the following statement in Washington last Wednesday

"I have exercised the powers over

the transportation systems of the

country which were granted me by the Act of Congress of August, 1916, because it has become imperatively mount up into the hundreds and do this is through the building and war of resources no less than of men, perhaps even more than of men, and vantage of having a bank account, But as has already been stated it is necessary for the complete mobiwhich should be opened with small thrift implies not only making money lization of our resources that the savings. The boy who will not open a but keeping it. I have in mind a little transportation systems of the country should be organized and employed ated five or ten dollars to deposit is tom because he was thrifty. His par- under a single authority and a simnot likely to form the saving habit. ents were very poor. His mother was plified method of co-ordination which Some of the biggest fortunes repre- affficted when he was but two years have not proved possible under private management and control. The committee of railway executives who have been co-operating with the government in this all-important matter rust that has amassed millions ac- He learned very fast on the farm have done the utmost that it was possible for them to do; have done it with patriotic zeal and with great ability; but there were difficulties that and was obedient to his mother. He tion in the present circumstances involves upon occasion and at many points a serious dislocation of earnings and the condition was, of course, without power or authority to re-arrange charges or effect proper compensations and adjustments of earn-

> be required to suffer further. In mere fairness to them, the full authority of the government must be substituted. his studies and learned fast. During The government itself will thereby vacation he did not do like most boys, gain an immense increase of efficiency in the conduct of the war and of and hauled cross ties, cord wood and the innumerable activities upon which its successful conduct depends. "The public interest must be first served and, in addition, the financial When his vacation was up he would interests of the government and the financial interests of the railways must be brought under a common direction. The financial operations of away foolishly, but he tried to put the railways need not then interfere with the borrowings of the govern-Thus he went year after year till his ment and they themselves can be constudy was completed. Then he set- ducted at a greater advantage. Intled down in his old neighborhood vestors in railway securities may rest town. He had never lost a foot of his assured that their rights and interests will be as scrupulously looked after by the government as they could

willingly and with admirable public

spirit accepting the orders of the

committee have already suffered from

these circumstances and should not

be by the directors of the several railway systems. Immediately upon the re-assembling of Congress I shall recommend that these definite guarantees be given; first, of course, that the railway properties will be maintained during the period of Federal congrol in as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over by the government, and ,second, that the roads shall receive a net operating income equal in each case to the average net income of the three years preceding June 30 ,1917; and I am entirely confident that the Congress will be disposed in this case, as in others. to see that justice is done and full security assured to the owners and creditors of the great systems which the government must now use under

"The Secretary of War and I are agreed that, all the circumstances be Who needs not a penny shall never results can be obtained under the im mediate direction of the Honorable Wm. G. McAdoo, whose practical ex perience peculiarly fits him for the service and whose authority as Secretary of the Treasury will enable him to co-ordinate as no other man could the many financial interests which will be involved and which might unless systematically directed, suf

"The government of the United

its own direction or else suffer serious

embarrassment.

States is the only great governmen now engaged in the war which has no 38 Lynchings in 1917. 12 Charged already assumed control of this sort It was thought to be in the spirit o American institutions to attempt t Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 29 .- R. M. do everything that was necessar could have accomplished the neces sary unification of administration is plished; but no zeal or ability could overmoce insuperable obstacles, an I have deemed it my duty to recog reserve the great authority reposed The States in which lynching oc- in me. A great national necessity fore not at liberty to abstain from it."

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