

# TIRED, NERVOUS HOUSEWIFE TOOK VINOL

Now She is Strong and Well

Berkeley, Cal.—"I was nervous, irritable, no appetite, could not sleep, and was always tired, so my housework was a great effort. After many other medicines had failed Vinol built me up and made me strong. I have a good appetite and sleep well. Every nervous, weak, ailing woman should try it."—Mrs. N. Edmunds, 2107 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Cal.

We ask every nervous, weak, run-down, ailing woman in this town to try this cod liver and iron tonic on our guarantee to return their money if it fails to help them.

HOOD BROS., Smithfield, N. C.

## NEW HOME



"I'll get it for my wife"

NO OTHER LIKE IT. NO OTHER AS GOOD

Purchase the "NEW HOME" and you will have a life asset at the price you pay. The elimination of repair expense by superior workmanship and best quality of material insures life-long service at minimum cost. Insist on having the "NEW HOME" WARRANTEED FOR ALL TIME. Known the world over for superior sewing qualities. Not sold under any other name.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.

J. M. BEATY,  
Smithfield, N. C.

### NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank, Smithfield, N. C., for the purpose of the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come up, will be held in the banking room of the said bank on the 14th day of January, 1918 at 1:00 o'clock P. M.

First National Bank,  
Smithfield, N. C.,  
R. N. Aycock, Cashier.

CALL ON BEATY & LASSITER FOR your Letter Heads and Envelopes or anything in the Printing line.

## FOOD ADMINISTRATION PREPARING TO PUT SCREWS ON UNSCRUPULOUS DEALERS

Rumblings of Impatience Being Heard Around Headquarters. Selfish and Unpatriotic Consumers Will be Dealt With Also—Fine of \$5,000 and Two Years' Imprisonment Penalty for Hoarding.—Administrator Henry A. Page Tightening the Reins.

Raleigh.—Notwithstanding its oft-repeated and proven assertions that its attitude toward all dealers in foodstuffs is first of all friendly, and that it is desirous of co-operating with all handlers of foodstuffs, rumblings of impatience at petty profiteering are beginning to be heard around the quarters of the Food Administration in this city.

That Food Administrator Henry A. Page has at heart the interests of the producers and handlers of foodstuffs has been demonstrated by his action in straightening out the wheat situation in the state and by his attitude toward all wholesalers and retailers in their respective conferences here; but Mr. Page is not famous either for his patience in the face of injury, nor for his forbearance when laws are being violated and people oppressed through the greed of grasping or unpatriotic dealers.

**Offenders to be Put Out of Business.** Where wanton violations of the law and policy of the Food Administration are found, it is anticipated that the offending dealers will be punished by the simple procedure of putting them out of business. Where profiteers are shrewd enough to stay barely within the bounds they will be put in a class of suspects and watched.

In order to give the consumer better protection and to secure from the consumer more effective co-operation, the Food Administration contemplates offering to the papers throughout the state occasional price lists showing the average cost of staple food commodities to the dealers and the price at which dealers should be able to buy. The publication of these prices should be of inestimable value to the people of the State.

**What's in Store for Hoarders.** As a result of reports that have reached it from two counties in the State the Food Administration has instructed all County Food Administrators to investigate and report promptly any evidences of hoarding of foodstuffs. Reports that have been investigated so far were found to have originated as the result of the practice of some farmers in the two counties mentioned of purchasing most of their food supplies in large quantities after marketing their crops. Even this

practice, where it has been the custom for years, cannot be tolerated under present conditions.

Consumers of food commodities as well as dealers are subject to the provisions of the Food Control Law, section 6 of which provides that any necessity shall be deemed to be hoarded when held, contracted or arranged for, by any person in excess of his reasonable requirements for a reasonable time. The penalty for violation of this provision is a fine of \$5,000 or two years' imprisonment, or both, and in addition, the commodity hoarded is subject to confiscation.

**Large Purchases Inexcusable.** State Food Administrator Henry A. Page points out that there is absolutely no excuse for purchasing foodstuffs in large quantities, because (1) prices have been stabilized and are no more apt to advance than they are to decline, and (2) the Food Administration's first concern is to supply our own people with foodstuffs and it will not permit the exportation of such an amount of any commodity as will endanger the supply necessary for home consumption.

The great injury that would be worked by this practice is clearly pointed out as follows:

- (1) It would add to the burden of the railroads, which are already strained to the breaking point.
- (2) It would tend to advance prices and thereby work an injustice to all consumers of foodstuffs.
- (3) It would deprive our own soldiers, the soldiers of our Allies, the civilian population of our Allies and the hundreds of thousands of STARVING WOMEN AND CHILDREN in Europe, of foodstuffs which are needed not only to help win the war, but to save innocent people from actual and certain starvation.

In the face of these facts Food Administrator Page does not hesitate to vigorously denounce any person who has any inclination toward hoarding as selfish and unpatriotic to an extent that is approaching the traitorous. Mr. Page does not believe there will be any hoarding in North Carolina, but if there are those who are selfish and unpatriotic and foolish enough to attempt it they will be dealt with promptly and vigorously.

## Another Lot Family Bibles just Received at HERALD BOOK STORE

### THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CLAYTON.

**Sudden Death of Mr. J. D. Gulley.** A Number of the Soldier Boys from the Training Camps Spent Holidays at Home. Many Personal Items.

Clayton, Jan. 3.—Miss Jessie Eason is spending some time here, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. B. A. Hocutt. She will leave in a few days for Louisville College.

Miss Lucile Cobb, of Morganton, spent a few days here this week with her sister, Mrs. T. A. Griffin.

Messrs. Houston Reynolds, Hooper Johnson, Claiborne Massey, Keith Jones and Daughtridge Reynolds were visitors to Clayton Tuesday.

Mr. John Barnes left Wednesday for Durham where he is attending school at Trinity Park.

Miss Zenobia Bagwell, of Raleigh, is spending some time here with relatives and friends.

Mr. J. M. Buffalo, of Raleigh, was a visitor to Clayton Saturday.

Mr. Warwick Debnam returned to Selma Sunday after spending a few days with his grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Griffin.

Mrs. J. S. Barnes and Mrs. C. B. Turley spent Monday in Pine Level with relatives.

The young people of Clayton spent a very pleasant evening at the home of Mrs. D. W. Barbour last Tuesday night when she entered her Sunday school class and a number of other girls and boys.

Mr. Garland Wall returned to Camp Jackson Sunday afternoon after spending several days here with relatives.

Mr. Clyde Wall, from Oklahoma, is here for some time with friends.

Mrs. D. L. Barbour went to Raleigh Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Lina White from Concord is visiting here brother Mr. A. Sam White.

Misses Gladys Barbour and Birdie Taylor spent Tuesday afternoon in Raleigh.

Mr. Norwood Barbour returned to Camp Sevier Wednesday after spending Christmas with his parents, Mrs. and Mrs. D. L. Barbour.

The people of Clayton regret very much the loss of one of their most loved and respected citizens, Mr. J. D. Gurley, who died suddenly Monday afternoon.

Mr. Ashley Horne, Jr., left Tuesday for Bedford City where he is attending school, after spending Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Harne.

The people of Clayton are glad to welcome Mr. Ronnie Ellis home from Camp Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Gattis returned to their home at Goldsboro after spending a few days with Mr. Gattis' mother, Mrs. M. E. Gattis.

Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Johnson returned to their home at Enfield after visiting Mrs. Johnson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ransom Penny for some time.

Miss Ruby Ellis is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Parker, at Baltimore.

Miss Rosalie Pope returned to Clayton Saturday from Washington, N. C., where she has been spending Christmas with her sister, Miss Maude Pope.

Mr. Devan Barbour returned to Fort Caswell after spending Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Barbour.

Mr. Roy Gulley is here from Camp Jackson on account of the death of his father, Mr. J. D. Gulley.

Messrs. Neil and Rudolph Barnes have returned to Fort Caswell after spending a few days with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Barnes.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Gulley, from Smithfield, are at Clayton owing to the death of Mr. Gulley's father.

### Death of a Child.

On the night of December 21st, when all the world was shrouded in darkness, as the midnight hour was approaching, the silent angel of death entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Blackman and claimed the spirit of their little girl, Lelon Catharine, bore it as on wings of love to a home not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Little Lelon was sick only one week, ptomaine poison causing the death. Two skilled physicians, loving father, mother, relatives and friends did all in their power to save the babe, but Jesus said "Come." Lelon was two years and four months of age, a beautiful, blue-eyed, golden haired babe with all these endearing charms that accompany innocent baby hood.

On Saturday afternoon, the little baby in snow white casket was borne to the cemetery near her parents' home. There a short but impressive burial service was conducted by Mr. H. N. Jernigan, then the little body was laid to rest.

"In Jesus' arms we laid her down. A precious Jewel for His crown."

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents and little brother.

A FRIEND.

Bentonville, Dec. 22, 1917.

### THRIFT.

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Earn What You Can, Spend What You Must, Give What You Should And Save the Rest.  
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Conducted by G. T. Whitley.

### THRIFT.

(By Lee Ogburn.)

Thrift is the art of getting something useful out of everything; or in other words, to be thrifty means: to abhor waste of time, of material, or of anything.

Probably one of the safest methods of testing thrift is by the savings bank, since the function of the savings bank is to promote savings among the non-investing population. Bank savings first of all, indicate frugality and thrift. There is less temptation to spend when the money is on deposit, and a savings deposit is the first precaution against an old age spent in misery and poverty. Savings should be encouraged among all classes, and especially those who work on a salary.

Some of the present laws of taxation should be adjusted so as to promote thrift. Immense bodies of land are sometimes bought and held without improvement, as a speculative proposition. When the adjoining land is improved and its valuation increases, the valuation of the idle land increases without cost to the owner. The holders of the idle land and real estate agents should be taxed extra.

Legislation is much needed against patent medicine frauds. The laws of the State prohibit anyone, who is not capable, from practicing medicine; but on the other hand they allow anyone to offer for sale remedies which are not only of no value but often dangerous. Buying most patent medicine is against the law of thrift.

It is the duty of the press to warn the people against these frauds, fakes and travelling agents who are parasitic to the people, especially to the more ignorant class of people. More attention should be given to the health of our people as a whole. Each county should have a whole time health officer who is in co-operation with the people. Schools should be inspected at frequent intervals, and the defects remedied as far as possible, for a saving of life is one of the greatest means of thrift.

Probably next to our soil comes the ways of transportation. As far from perfect as our roads and railroads may be, they are a vital factor in the progress of our nation. Nothing tends to the progress of a community more than the improvements of its roads. Better service is needed on the railroads, especially in handling the perishable products, delays often causing loss.

Conservation is going to have a great place in the building of our future thrift. Thrift of any nation depends very much on the economical savings of its resources; that is the conservation of its forests, its beds of coal, the power that is idly floating down the unharnessed streams, and in short everything of value.

The agricultural and commercial probably have more to do with the progress of a nation, and if we are to keep progressing as we must, there is going to be a revolution in its methods. The farmer must learn to build and maintain soil fertility by raising live stock and growing legumes on every available spot and practicing a good rotation in his farm crops. He must get knowledge from every source. The farmer is not living up to his opportunities unless he receives the free bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture and the Experiment Stations. He must keep in close touch with his demonstration agent. Every farm should produce its supplies first of all. Then the remainder of the farm should be put to whatever is most profitable.

Cooperation is of great benefit, especially in the purchase of farm implements which stand idle most of the time. Also immense saving may be brought about by the cooperative buying and selling of supplies and products.

The school term should be increased as much as possible with text books supplied at cost. A high school giving courses in domestic science and agriculture, with the farm life school in connection would mean much for progress.

Economics should be practiced and emphasized as much as possible, and business courses added.

Economical research work carried on by the institutions and by private parties would mean much to the thrift and progress of the nation.

### Waste is Criminal.

"To waste now is nothing short of criminal," says Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

The duty of the American people to economize in consumption of food and

all other materials as well as save money, can not be too often or too strongly urged upon them. The duty is so impressive, its observance so vital to our country's success, that it should be kept constantly before them.

The proposition is plain and understandable. We have lessened the productive powers of the country by taking 2,000,000 men away from the productive forces of the country; instead of producers of one kind or another the soldiers are consumers of the products of our farms, factories, and mines, and when the munitions they expend and will expend against the enemy is considered they are tremendous consumers of the manufactured products of the country.

A tremendous amount of the manufacturing energy of the country has been withdrawn from manufacturing the things we use in peace and put to manufacturing the things we use in war. The total loss to the country of the productive energy of our soldiers and sailors and the diversion of a great portion of the other productive energy of the country to war purposes lessen to a great extent the amount of material and supplies produced by the country.

To this condition of lessened production and increased consumption of and by our own men must be added the extraordinary demand made upon this country to supply the armies of our allies and to a great extent their population with food and other material.

We must meet the condition that confronts us in two ways—by the strictest economy in consumption, for every pound we refrain from using adds a pound to be devoted to the uses of our Army and Navy and the military forces of our allies; and by speeding up our production to the limit. The American people are going to do all that they know to be necessary to win this war—to shorten this war. They have only to realize the imperative duty of economy in saving and they will economize and save.

### Read and Profit by These Great Men.

Teach economy. That is one of the first and highest virtues.—Abraham Lincoln.

Economy makes happy homes and sound nations. Instill it deep.—George Washington.

A small bank account pays a large dividend socially in addition to its steady financial returns.—J. Pierpont Morgan.

Save, and teach all that you are interested in to save; thus pave the way for moral and material success.—Thomas Jefferson.

The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market; it chiefly depends on two words, industry and frugality.—Benjamin Franklin.

The man who cannot and does not save money can't and will not do anything else worth while. The best way to accumulate money is to resolutely save and bank a fixed portion of your income, no matter how small the amount.—Andrew Carnegie.

Things don't turn up in this world until somebody turns them up. Experience teaches that it is the men and women who pay attention to small savings that become wealthy. By saving nickels and dimes, a thrifty person lays the foundation of a fortune.—James A. Garfield.

Do not, then, stand idly waiting For some greater work to do; Fortune is a lazy goddess, She will never come to you. Go and toil in any vineyard, Do not fear to do or dare, If you want a field of labor, You can find it anywhere. —Anon.

### Kinston Schools Suspend.

Kinston, Jan. 3.—Indefinite suspension of the public schools here has been ordered because of damage to buildings by the cold wave. The system was scheduled to reopen Wednesday after the usual holiday period, but the resumption of classes was temporarily postponed because of the prospect for continued cold. Now it has been discovered that the white buildings are untenable, owing to damaged boilers and water pipes.—News and Observer.

### BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP.

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. 25 and 75 cent bottles. Sold by Creech Drug Co.—Adv.