

AT THE CAPITAL OF BANNER.

Benson, Jan. 17.—Mr. Alonzo Parish left today for Winston-Salem on business matters. He will return the last of the week.

Mr. Andrew J. Slocumb who was with the Farmers Commercial Bank has accepted a position with the Merchants National Bank of Raleigh.

Mr. Julian Godwin spent Monday in Fayetteville on business matters returning home that night.

Mr. Russell Bryant returned yesterday from Washington, N. C., where he has been for a few days on business.

Mr. A. M. Noble, of Smithfield, was a visitor to our city yesterday.

Mrs. John Hall is spending a day or two in Raleigh this week on business matters.

Messrs C. C. Creech and W. O. Rackley attended the Meeting of the Masonic Lodge in Raleigh this week.

Mr. J. A. Sewart of Coats was a visitor to Benson yesterday and today on business.

Miss Ida Wilkes, of Raleigh, has accepted a position with the Farmers Commercial Bank of Benson, and will arrive today to begin work.

Mr. J. B. Benton is in Sanford this week with his brother who has been quite sick for the past few days.

Mr. J. R. Collins left Monday for Charleston, his former home. He will within the next few days move his family there.

Messrs. Ezra Parker and J. W. Whittenton are in Smithfield today.

Mr. Joy Johnson who is in training at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., has been here for the past two days visiting his sister, Mrs. E. F. Moore.

Mr. Golden Parker, son of our townsman, Dr. George E. Parker, who is in the United States Navy in Norfolk, Va., has been home for the past few days visiting relatives.

Mr. John Turlington returned the first of the week from Camp Sevier where he visited relatives who are in training there.

Mrs. J. R. Barbour returned home yesterday afternoon after spending several weeks with her parents in Hamlet. She was accompanied home by her sister, Mrs. C. G. Mac Creight.

Mr. R. F. Smith is in Norfolk yesterday and today on business matters.

The newest arrivals in Benson are a son to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Canaday and a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Isham B. McLamb.

Mr. Russell Bryant was a visitor to Lillington today on business.

Dr. J. H. Dew, of Western North Carolina, conducted services at the Baptist church here Monday night. Dr. Dew is an able and interesting speaker and has a large number of friends in Benson who always welcome him here.

Rev. J. M. Duncan, of Goldsboro, was a visitor to our city for a few hours the first of the week. Mr. Duncan was formerly pastor of the Baptist Church here.

It is rumored that Benson is to have another wedding soon. Nothing definite has been announced yet.

"What Will We Do In the End Thereof?"

For not the first time in the history of the last and present administrations do the views of Washington assert themselves in the text of a Presidential speech. It is fitting that they should do so for the circumstances and situations which confronted the United States in 1790 are correlated in principle to those which this nation and the world will soon have to face.

After the close of the Revolution when the United States was making her by no means certain debut with the universe of nations, Washington gave to the country his greatest gift—a policy. Winning the victory was unquestionably grand but the preservation of this gain was a far greater achievement. The wise management of an institution or enterprise to a successful culmination is far finer than the mere foundation of it.

Washington, foresighted and visionary in his view of the future, realized the essentials necessary to the welfare of any government. He prepared for the people a course which has more or less been followed through American history. The results have been one—the United States.

Foreign possessions he warned us against, and wisely. Did we need them with all the miles of America? Not more than we wanted the perpetual worry and responsibility colonies have entailed on a mother country. He begged us to avoid entangling alliances. Every page of history emphasizes the wisdom of this advice. In short, he impressed upon us the importance of being satisfied, and gave us as a motto the essence of the Tenth Commandment.

There can be no better, finer view for any conqueror to take after his victory. Too often has one nation, flashed by the subduing of a single country, sought to overcome the world. Nations grow strong and then collapse. The secret of it all is con-

ceit. From Egypt to Germany, through Grecian, Roman, and French failures to vanquish the world, the lesson has again and again been severely taught, that no matter what the strength of a nation, greed and over-confidence will corrupt and undermine it until, blinded by conceit, it is brought to its knees by the world.

The harsh victor never wins permanently, nor the greedy one. The number of the United States of America would now be probably lessened by some few Southern members if the policy of Lincoln had not at length prevailed.

President Wilson has realized all these truths and a year or more possibly, before the issue has delivered the warning to America and the world. Winning the war is not the biggest problem; it is, "What Will You Do in the End Thereof?" Will there be a second war of wrangle and contention over territory? If so, we are breaking the wisest of our traditions and principles and we are fighting not for honor but for spoil.

No. Germany must not be devastated or a government distasteful to the people imposed on her. The purpose of this war is not to destroy and annihilate but to correct and humble and to teach the world a lesson. This lesson must be learned by Allies and Entente alike; it must be inculcated into the very vitals of the world. Then, and then only, can international peace come. When we have enlisted all nations in the work of eliminating or at least suppressing greed, we will have to the same degree abolished war. Can we not take precedent as an example and see this? Some say there can never be another war. It all depends on this one thing.

The time for the arrival at such a world adjustment can never be more appropriate than the present. Wars have succeeded wars, and history will continue to repeat itself as long as we violate the laws of fairness. Simply because we have a just reason to fight is no reason why, after we have won, we should have cause to give way to the same brutal instincts we was striving to put down. That would be losing the victory.

Our provocation is big and just. The world must never be throttled into humbling herself before German greed and conceit and we are fighting to prevent it. Then as soon as we have punctured the swollen head of the German and frustrated his greediness our provocation will close. He will have become sane again and must be treated as a human being. For no one can say that the "Kaiserized" German is a fair example of his stock. He is not; he is a much distorted product of militarism and vanity. Destroy this Hun then, but not the "Hern," of former times, who has given so much religion, science, art, and music to the world. We must take a clear view of both the past and the present and not let ourselves be carried away by any blind savagery.

Of course I don't say that the Allies, and least of all, our country, will be tempted to do this. President Wilson assures the world that we will not, but at the same time he warns us. Years of war can distort or even change original principles and there are always some ready to jump on the under dog. The world's and America's greatness of soul will be tested to the utmost when the final gun is fired and the Allies find themselves confronted with the problem of the disposal of Germany. For we will win the war and just as surely Germany will meet its Waterloo and the Kaiser find his Elba. Let us then think while we have time to do so fairly and let us not gratify any small spite we may have but let us establish an example for the world to follow, and justice and peace will follow the world.

J. T. E.

Pershing's Great Speech.

One of the best speeches ever made anywhere was that of General Pershing when he arrived in France with his little army.

The first place the General visited was the tomb of old Lafayette, the patriot friend of America when our granddaddies needed every sword. Leaning over the tomb of Washington's companion in arras, Pershing half whispered:

"Lafayette, we are here."
Many a time I've listened to speeches two hours long which, even if boiled down to one sentence, would not match that.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

In 1900 the total merchant marine of the world was 29,043,728 gross tons, of which 13 per cent were wooden ships. In 1915 the total tonnage had increased to 49,261,769 tons, of which only 4 per cent were of wooden construction, indicating the rapid development of the steel construction and the equally rapid decline of the wooden ship.

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Save the Sows.

Selling a brood sow at this time, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, is like killing the goose that laid the golden eggs.

When pork is selling at 18 cents or more a pound on the hoof, the hog breeder may be tempted to turn into cash all that he can sell; yet the department points out that the value of a brood sow which will produce such high-priced offspring is proportionately increased and she should be kept as the source of further and future profits.

Since the beginning of the war the number of swine in all countries has decreased, and the decrease has been marked in some of the belligerent countries. In France, for example, in the three years just before January 1, 1917, the number of swine decreased 38.12 per cent; during 1915 the number in Germany decreased 31.47 per cent.

Breeding stocks are being depleted, and the department says that the situation is already critical and threatens to become very serious if the country continues to be drained of its meats. Hogs furnish meat more quickly and cheaply than other stock can; the meat shortage, therefore can most readily be met by swine production. It has been calculated that the possible increase from one sow is 1,002 in four years, on the supposition that all litters consist of six pigs, that all live, that half are females, and that each gilt should farrow at one year and every six months thereafter.

Another cause of the depletion of breeding stocks is probably in the high cost of feeds. While concentrated feeds have gone up, the department says that some of the expense of carrying breeding stocks may be cut down by the use of green fall forage crops, pasture, alfalfa or clover hay. Brood sows may be maintained in fair condition at comparatively little expense by the use of such feeds. By sowing in the corn, or as a cover crop on land which is likely to wash, sowing rape, or planting a root crop the cost of wintering sows may be reduced. In brief, the department strongly recommends a campaign to save the sows as one means of helping to meet the threatened meat shortage.—Southern Cultivator.

John C. Scarboro.

In the summer of 1909 it was the privilege of the editor of the Democrat to be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Scarboro in Chowan College, or as known for more than a half century, Murfreesboro Institute. Mr. Scarboro was retiring from the presidency of that institution while the writer was being considered as his successor, which honor was subsequently offered, but not before a similar position in Louisiana had been accepted. Yet the matter and occasion presented an opportunity to reach the very heart of that great and good man, and give the writer that intimate acquaintance with him that makes his death come as a personal loss.

One question of the writer was, How did Mr. Scarboro secure the nomination for the State superintendency in 1876? That gentleman was then principal of an academy at Selma, or, more probably, the whole faculty of that institution, a young man without fame or apparent political pull. The answer was enlightening as to the haphazardness of such nominations in those days. It had happened that a Republican of some prominence in the western part of the State had visited Selma and become acquainted with Mr. Scarboro. Returning home, when the Democratic State Convention was imminent he asked a delegate in his home town whom the Democrats were going to nominate for the State Superintendency. Upon the latter's expressing ignorance of any one's being slated for the place, Mr. Scarboro's Republican friend suggested the Selma school teacher, and lo! Mr. Scarboro's nomination came about.

With the administration of John C. Scarboro there began a new era for the public schools of North Carolina. It was during his administration that county superintendents superseded the erstwhile county examiner, whose examinations had been a mere farce, and that a State adoption of a series of text books was made, with the consequent improvement in the grading and classification of pupils and the cheapening of texts. It was a glorious occasion when this writer secured his first real set of new text books, including "Holmes' Reader," "Holmes' Grammar," Maury's "The World We Live In." And, as a teacher who has taught twenty-one years, we are convinced that comparatively little improvement has been made over that adoption, and in fact, that there has been no equal of Holmes' Grammar as an introduction to that usually troublesome subject.—Oscar Peterson, in Sampson Democrat.

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