

**OLD NORTH STATE NEWS.**

**Live Items of Interest Clipped And Culled From North Carolina Newspapers.**

Durham received six car loads of coal this week, which came in an opportune time. The municipal wood-yard was practically out of fuel.

Many local grocers of Kinston will go on a cash basis February 8. A number will cut out deliveries. By adopting this plan, they will be enabled to sell the necessities of life on a closer margin.

The County Commissioners of Moore County decided Monday to send representatives to Camp Jackson, Camp Sevier, and Fort Caswell, to see that Moore County soldiers are insured under the liberal terms of the government.

Dr. Lemuel J. Johnson, of Middlesex, was indicted by the grand jury at Richmond, Va., Monday, for the murder of his bride, Mrs. Alice Knight Johnson, last December. It is charged that poison taken by Mrs. Johnson in the belief that it was an ordinary medical preparation was administered by Dr. Johnson with criminal intent.

Charlotte and Mecklenburg county have furnished around 1,000 volunteers for the United States army, navy and marine corps since war was declared, according to figures compiled by Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick. This does not include approximately 300 men who have gone to the national army from the city and county.—Charlotte Observer.

As a matter of fact North Carolina has to date sent into training slightly less than fifty per cent of the quota required of the State. No negroes due under the first call to the colors have been sent into training from the State at all. The total number required of North Carolina under the first call is 15,974. Of this total up to Dec. 29, 7,951 have been accepted, leaving 8,023 still due. Of this number the State is due to send 2,832 white men and 5,191 negro men.

The Belbro spinning mills, recently organized with an authorized capital of \$125,000 and \$60,000 paid in, is the latest and a most important addition to the industrial life of development of Charlotte. The mill is expected to begin operations within six or eight weeks, and will contain 12 cards and 4,000 spindles. W. H. Belk is president of the new concern; George H. Brockenbrough, vice-president and general manager, and George H. Brockenbrough, Sr., secretary and treasurer.

Present indications point to a record-breaking acreage in Irish potatoes in Mount Olive section this year. For the Mount Olive and Calypso sections combined there has already been received from northern seed growers and sold to the farmers about 20 carloads, averaging about 300 barrels to the carload—in the neighborhood of 6,000 barrels, or about 1,000 barrels more than is usually planted; and several more car loads are yet to be received; that is, if transportation facilities will permit.

**Why They Howl.**

"The Garfield closing order to conserve fuel," says the Concord Tribune, "has made big inroads into the advertising business of the New York newspapers, and those of every large city. Even the New York World, always one of the last papers to feel movements of this character, has found its business cut enormously. Don C. Seitz, business manager of the World, says that as a result of the regulation the Sunday advertising of the World has been cut down 40 per cent. The advertisers do not feel like taking extensive space on Sundays when the stores are to be closed on Mondays." This explains the mighty howl of the big city newspapers against the order. They had an "intruder" in the case. Great patriots indeed, are they.—Statesville Landmark.

**The Anti-Rat Crusade.**

It is said that rats eat up one hundred million dollars worth of grain in the United States every year. It is calculated that a single pair of rats would in three years under favorable circumstances increase to 20,000,000. In its anti-rat crusade the National Department of Agriculture recommends rat-proof construction of buildings, better protection of food supplies, and the use of various poisons.—Kind Words.

The price of oxen brought at a recent sale in Switzerland ranged from \$440 to \$480 the pair; cows sold for \$240 to \$280 each; goats, \$12 to \$16 each; small hogs, \$12 to \$16 each; medium-sized hogs, \$40 to \$50 the pair; sheep, \$12 to \$16 each.

**SOLDIER CORRECTS MISTAKE.**

**Concerning the Red Cross Sweaters For the Johnston County Boys.**

Camp Jackson, Feb. 2.—It seems that some Johnston County Soldier has given the people at home the wrong idea about our Red Cross sweaters.

Our sweaters by some means or other were delayed, and many of the officers' wives and other good ladies volunteered to knit our sweaters if we would pay for the material that was to go in them, which was only \$2.00. Of course we all appreciate their kindness very much. But some one has been home and told the folks that "Our Red Cross Sweaters were sold to us for \$2.00 each." Of course that was absolutely wrong, and it hurt our Red Cross, also the ladies which made them for us. We want everybody to feel perfectly satisfied about this matter, and I feel sure I am. And we feel very grateful for the kindness that has been shown to us by our Red Cross, and the good ladies that took so much interest in the soldier boys.

Best wishes to everybody in old Johnston County.

L. H. HOLT.

Co. K, 322nd Infantry.

**Don't Let Your Cotton Damage.**

At the present time, three pounds and a half of cotton is worth over a dollar. Good middling is worth and will bring \$2.50 more than middling. A bale of good middling cotton exposed to the weather for a very short time will become so discolored on the surface as to grade middling. The buyer always grades by the surface if it is poorer than the cotton further in the bale.

Cotton is entirely too valuable to be neglected. It should not be left lying around gins or on the ground in yards, as when exposed for long it will rot and damage ten or more pounds. Those who haven't a floored house in which to put their cotton should either sell it or store in a warehouse. As a rule, storage houses are the better. Where placed in one of these, the cotton will be fully insured and the owner will have it at the market, ready to sell any time that he see fit. The charges for warehousing are too high in some instances, but the cost of "storage" on the ground at the gin or farm is always much higher.

Freights are becoming actually congested. Local mills are right now debating the advisability of purchasing their supply of cotton at home. The farmer who allows his cotton to damage or rot will not be able to sell it, because the mills haven't the time nor facilities to pick and condition rotten cotton.

Take care of the cotton. If it is allowed to rot to any considerable extent, money will be lost by holding, even though the market should go much higher. Five hundred pounds of cotton at 28 cents will bring more money than 470 pounds at 30 cents. It doesn't take long for cotton to damage 30 pounds.—Southern Cultivator.

**Why Not Corn?**

"Why not ship our corn to Europe and keep our wheat at home?" This question is still being asked in many quarters. The answer involves many interesting economic problems.

(1) As to shipping, cornmeal is not a stable product—it spoils easily in shipping. Corn itself before grinding will not solve the problem as there are few mills in Europe for grinding corn. Again cornmeal and corn are less compact, and therefore take more cargo space than wheat flour.

(2) Cornbread is a home product, and can not be handled by bakers. To be liked it must be eaten when freshly baked. Therefore America, where 60 per cent of the baking is done at home, can increase consumption of cornbread; while Europe, where practically all bread is baked by bakers, can not adopt the American cornbread unless housewives reconstruct their homes, for the ovens for baking do not exist in the average European home.

(3) Our Allies are already using a mixture of wheat flour with potato, rice, rye flour and some corn, but this mixture can not go beyond 25 per cent (or 50 per cent at the outside) and produce a good bakery product. Corn flour as a further adulterant, is therefore, neither necessary nor advisable.

(4) Still another reason for shipping wheat instead of corn is to supply the need of the American troops in France. Military necessity does not permit experiments. Moreover, it is neither fair nor reasonable to call upon people under the pressure of war times, to make radical changes in their eating habits.

These reasons must be kept clearly before us, for an understanding of facts means a complete co-operation on the part of America.—Southern Cultivator.

**THE WAR SAVINGS INSTITUTE.**

**Heads and Representatives Called to Attend. Institute Will Hold Three Sessions. Physicians Will Respond.**

Raleigh, Feb. 6.—Preachers, teachers and Doctors, also farmers and politicians, in addition to those nominated by Col. F. H. Fries and drafted by Governor Bickett, will be expected to volunteer their interest, particularly their presence, at the War Savings Institute to be held here, February 12 and 13. Those whose attendance has been requested at this meeting—men and women at the head of organizations and who represent large numbers of people—are: Chairmen of War Savings Committee, county superintendents of public instruction, superintendents of town and city schools, farm and home demonstration agents, health officers or county physicians, and county Chairmen of political parties.

The program that has been prepared for the Institute calls for a registration of delegates at 1 o'clock Tuesday in the city Auditorium, at which place the Institute will be held. Colonel Fries will make the opening address on "The Reasons for the War Savings Institute," and will also direct the sessions. "W. S. S." will be the subject of an address by Judge Gilbert T. Stephenson, of Winston-Salem. Dr. J. Y. Joyner will explain "What War Savings Mean to the Schools," Col. T. B. McAdams, State Director of Virginia, will discuss "War Savings and the Public." At the Mass meeting Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, men of National prominence will speak. A music program has been provided for this meeting also. At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning a conference and roundtable discussion for workers will be held with Hon. Otto Marx, Federal Director National War Savings Committee, leading. Everybody interested in Thrift and all that the War Savings campaign means to the State and to the nation is expected to attend.

As to the physicians responding to the Governor's call, Dr. W. S. Rankin, Secretary of the State Board of Health, says: "The physicians will be there. I believe you can count on them more than any other class of men."

**Potash at High Prices Unadvisable.**

Recently we knew of a 10-2-2 fertilizer, that is, one containing 10 per cent phosphoric acid, 2 per cent ammonia, and 2 per cent potash, being quoted at \$44 a ton in car lots. At the same time a 10-2 fertilizer, that is, one with the potash left out entirely, was quoted at \$34 a ton in car lots.

This \$10 difference per ton is too much to pay for the potash, except in special cases and for special crops. It means paying \$10 for the 40 pounds of potash in a ton of the 10-2-2 goods, or 25 cents a pound. At such a price, with few exceptions, its use is inadvisable. Now let us note the exceptions.

Roughly, by drawing a line from south central Alabama northeastward to about Norfolk, Va., we will have to the east and south of this line the area needing potash most. The soils of this region are mostly light sands or sandy loams, and experiment station tests have very generally indicated the need of potash.

But even within this area, it is by no means certain that potash is needed for all soils and all crops. We doubt if potash at 25 cents a pound will pay on corn or any of the small grains in this area, and there may also be soils with a strong clay subsoil on which potash will not pay on any crops. Cotton and tobacco seem to be the crops most needing potash. In the area above defined, where cotton sometimes rusts badly, twelve or fifteen pounds per acre will probably pay well, even at 25 cents a pound. If there seems to be no tendency to rust, we would hardly advise its use.

Everywhere north and west of the line indicated above, that is the Piedmont country, north Alabama, Tennessee and all States to the westward, potash is little needed for any of the general field crops. Certainly its use at present prices is not advisable.—Progressive Farmer.

**Road Institute at Chapel Hill.**

The Fifth Road Institute for North Carolina is to be held at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, February 19 to 22 inclusive. This Institute, which has been held annually now for five years, is serving a very important function in the State, in the training of road officials. That it is meeting a real need is shown by the fact that there has been a steady increase in attendance and in the number of counties represented since the first Institute was held in 1913.

The value of sugar and molasses invoiced at Cinfuegos, Caibarien and Sagana la Grady, Cuba, for last year amounted to \$50,716,938 of sugar, and \$2,297,030 of molasses.

**MOORE'S SCHOOL NOTES.**

**Death of Mr. L. F. Halley. Work on the Narron and Central Line.**

With the coming of sunny weather our boys and girls are taking new interest in basket ball.

Several new pupils entered school Monday.

Progressive work is being done on the Narron and Central Line extension. Many passengers are taking advantage of this road.

Stores were closed here Monday.

Messrs P. Narron and J. C. Crocker went to Selma Monday for examination before the Exemption Board.

Mr. Fred Hill left this week for Camp Jackson to visit his son, Mr. Fletcher Hill, who is in training there. Mr. N. Narron went to Wilson Monday.

Mr. S. R. Cockrell and family have recently moved into our community. We extend to them a hearty welcome.

Mr. L. F. Halley died Thursday, January 31. He was employed during last fall by the Du Pont Powder Plant, Hopewell, Va. Before the holidays he returned to his home here and later contracted pneumonia. Mr. Halley leaves a wife and several small children, besides a host of friends. The family have our our deepest sympathy in their bereavement. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Ben. Jones, and the interment made in the family burying ground. "L. F."

**Daniels Says Navy Can Do It.**

Washington, Feb. 4.—Secretary Daniels today authorized the statement that the Navy is assured of enough transport facilities to make sure that there will be 500,000 American troops in France early this year, as was stated by Secretary Baker recently before the Senate Military Committee.

Mr. Daniels made the statement when informed that Secretary Baker's forecast of the number of men to be sent abroad had been challenged in the Senate today by Senator Hitchcock. He would not say whether the Navy Department's outlook for ships was such as to warrant the expectation of having 1,000,000 more men in France by the end of 1918.

Secretary Baker himself declined to comment in any way upon Senator Hitchcock's address.

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