

DESTRUCTION BY HUNS IN FRANCE.

Production of Food Greatly Reduced by "Efficiency" of German Barbarity — Fruit Trees Cut and Farming Implements Destroyed.

Something of the destruction accomplished by the German invasion in France is shown in the lessened production in that country.

The 1917 crop of wheat was 46.7 per cent. of normal, potatoes 46.9, and sugar beets 32.1. Of the 213 beet sugar factories France had before the war, the Germans destroyed, 203.

In the invaded parts of France all fruit trees were cut down. This work of destruction was carefully attended to even when it was not possible for the invaders to destroy the trees which did not add to the food supply, and where time was ample the shade trees also were cut down.

Just how many hogs were taken out of France by the Germans will probably never be definitely known. The number of cattle taken is variously estimated at from 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 head.

Compared with pre-war times the percentage of cattle remaining in France is 83 1-2 percent. of sheep 63.4 per cent and of hogs 59.8 per cent.

Not only the members but the conditions of stock remaining should be taken into consideration. Although cattle had decreased by 16 1-2 per cent. in numbers the condition can be better understood when it is known that France is now producing but one gallon of milk when before the war 2 1-2 gallons were produced.

Feeding 850-Pound Mules

A reader has two 850-pound mules and wants to know "How much cottonseed meal and how much corn it will take for each mule per day, with all the hay they will eat. The hay is not legume, just our native grass."

It will probably take from 10 to 12 pounds a day for each mule, of a mixture of 5 parts of corn to 1 part of cottonseed meal by weight. This is as brief and as definite an answer as any one can give, with due regard to facts; but we think the question can be discussed a little further with profit.

First, no one can say "just how much" grain feed a horse or mule should have. He cannot do this, even if he knows the amount of work the animal is doing, which is not stated in this case. Nor is it enough to simply know what work the animal is doing, this particular animal, instead of an animal, must be fed. What we mean by this is that the feeder must watch the animal closely and take into consideration the work he is doing, how he eats the feed given and the condition he keeps in.

It is not unusual for two mules of the same weight, working together as a team, to require different amounts of feed to keep in like condition, and this difference may be as much as one or two pounds of grain a day. The point we wish to make is that the individual or particular animal is to be fed according to his needs and not by any rule.

Another point in this inquiry to which, we wish to call attention is, "with all the hay they will eat." This is a common method of feeding hay in the South, and it is both wasteful and injurious to the horses and mules.

If the animals are idle, then there is no objection to this method of feeding hay, especially if hay is the cheapest feed, or is cheaper than concentrates, which generally is or should be the case. But if the animals are doing hard work, or fast work, like riding or driving, the feeding of all the hay they will eat may be injurious as well as wasteful.

Team Work.

"It ain't the individual Nor the Army as a whole But the everlastin' Team work. Of every bloomin' soul"— That's going to win this war, and there's not a better pull that we can make together than buying Thrift and War Savings Stamps.

PORTRAIT GALLERY OF OUR SOLDIER BOYS



WILLIAM CHARLIE WIGGS.

Corporal William Charlie Wiggs, of Fine Level, is one of Uncle Sam's boys who is doing service for his country, getting ready to do his best across the waters. He is 27 years of age and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Wiggs. He went to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., last fall and is a member of Machine Gun Company, 322nd Infantry. He is a brother of Richard Pat Wiggs who is at Camp Sevier.



JAMES HUBERT CLIFTON.

Private James Hubert Clifton, who is now at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Clifton, of Elevation township. He went to Camp Jackson last fall and was later transferred to Camp Sevier where he is a member of Company M, 120th Infantry. He is 26 years old, has a wife, but no children.



WILLIAM P. MURPHY.

Motor mechanic William P. Murphy son of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Murphy, of Oneals township, is the first young man from that township to reach France, so far as we know. His home folks received news last week that he arrived safely on the other side. He entered the military service of the United States last September and was sent to Columbia, and then to Augusta, Ga. From there he was transferred to Camp Merritt, Hoboken, New Jersey. At that time he was in Co. A, First Regiment Signal Corps. He is 30 years old. His home address is Zebulon, Route No. 1.

Property damage estimated at upwards of \$1,000,000 was done through out lower Michigan Wednesday by an unusually heavy rainfall that lasted for eighteen hours. Long stretches of track and steam and electric roads were washed out. A high wind which accompanied the rain also did considerable damage.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the secretary of the Navy, was called to Raleigh last week by the serious illness of an old nurse who had been with her for twenty-five years. Mrs. Daniels cancelled an engagement to speak at the formal opening of a Y. M. C. A. hostess house in order to go to see her nurse.

HISTORY OF FLAG PLEDGE.

Influence of Widely Circulated Piece of English in Spreading Unity and Patriotism Through out the United States.

No piece of English written within the last century has had so wide a circulation, has been repeated so many times by so many different persons, or is so widely known, as the pledge to the flag. For more than 25 years the pupils of a large part of the public schools have repeated it every morning as they have saluted the flag; and in thousands of other schools it has been and is a part of the programme on Flag Day, Washington's Birthday and other patriotic occasions. It has even been set to music.

In 1888 the late James B. Upham, then a member of the Perry Mason Company, the publishers of The Companion, began the great work of rousing public opinion to the need of better country school houses and better-kept school grounds, and to the opportunity of fostering patriotism by putting the Stars and Stripes over every schoolhouse in the United States. With other members of the firm, and with the cooperation of the editorial staff, he formed a definite plan, and proceeded to put it into operation. For the next two years he and his co-workers spent most of their time and very generous sums of money in furthering the work; and in February, 1891 The Companion suggested that the public schools all over the country should celebrate by suitable and uniform exercises the four-hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus. The National Education Association approved the suggestion, and Congress made Oct. 21, 1892, a holiday.

In preparation for the event a committee was appointed consisting of all the State Superintendents of Education, and a special subcommittee that included a representative of The Youth's Companion and that made The Companion office its headquarters was named to prepare a uniform official program. The chief incidents in the programme were to be the raising of the flag and the salute and pledge. Mr. Upham had already written a form of pledge very much like that which is now so well known, and with the help of other members of the firm and of members of the editorial staff the present and final form was written: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." In that form it was offered to the committee and by them adopted and from The Youth's Companion building it was sent out to every quarter of the land.

The sight of the flag always flying over the schoolhouses and the beautiful pledge so often and so solemnly repeated during the past quarter of a century have, we hope, some relation to our present unity as a nation and to the splendid patriotism of our soldiers.—The Youth's Companion.

J. Hsbit, of Edenton, was put on the black list Thursday by the Food Administration. He was found guilty of charging exorbitant prices for groceries, selling in unreasonable quantities, and forcing combination sales of flour and sugar.

ALL EFFORTS FIND RELIEF MET FAILURE SAYS THIS MISSIONARY.

Well-Known Missionary Worker of North Carolina and Florida, Says Peplac Has Instilled New Life in Her.

For ten years a sufferer from nervousness and indigestion and unable to find relief, in any medicine, Mrs. May A. Gurganious of 1011 Castle Street, Wilmington, states that upon the advice of interested friends she consented to give Peplac a trial, with the result that today she is well on the road to perfect health.

Mrs. Gurganious is well known as a Missionary of the Gospel not only in North Carolina, but in Florida as well. In both of these states she has been a prominent figure in the work of spreading the doctrine of Christianity.

In commenting on her experience to the Peplac expert Mrs. Gurganious said: "It's wonderful just what two bottles of Peplac have done for me, I am feeling now like a new woman and that new life has been installed

AMERICAN PLANES ARE BUILT.

Will Be in France by July Insuring Adequate Protection of U. S. Forces.

Washington, March 16.—American built battleplanes will be in France by July, in sufficient quantity to insure adequate air protection of the sectors then held by American troops. This statement rests on the highest authority and was made tonight with full recognition of all failures and disappointments that have hampered the development of the air program.

Figures on the aviation situation as well as facts and figures on every other branch of the government's war preparations, were laid today before virtually the full membership of the house military committee, as yesterday they were disclosed to the senate committee. Acting Secretary Crowell again presided at the session in the rooms of the war council at the war department, where the new policy of taking Congress directly into the confidence of the executive branch of the government, as launched.

Farmer Blackman Plants Corn.

Mr. J. I. Blackman, of Micro, was here Saturday to hear Governor Bickett. He says he read what Tan Flowers had to say in regard to the farmers getting the old gray mare and preparing the land for planting these pretty Spring days. Mr. Blackman planted a field of corn on Friday, March 15th.

Mr. Blackman believes in doing his part in raising food stuffs. He says he has killed about 3000 pounds of pork during the last eighteen months, and in addition, he has sold 26 head of hogs. He now has on hand 14 hogs. He sold a cow last week for one hundred dollars. If a man has good cows and hogs he will have no trouble in finding a market for them.

Consumption of Candy.

It is reported by the trade that \$800,000,000 were spent for candy, chocolate and cocoa in the United States in 1916. In the greatest meat producing city of the world—Chicago—more candy than meat is consumed. More candy than anything else is sold by the great 5 and 10-cent chain stores. The business is getting its greatest impetus through the "dry" movement. As the Western and Southern States have abolished liquor the increase in candy and chocolate consumption has been remarkable. Brewers are actually going into the candy business. It is no accident that whenever any locality goes dry, candy and ice cream stores, or drug stores whose chief business is candy and soda water, move into the corners vacated by saloons.

What Your Quarters Will Do.

If you have an idea that your quarters won't help win the war and do lots of service when invested in War-Savings and Thrift Stamps, just look over this table: 1 Thrift Stamp—Five Bullets. 1 War-Savings Stamp—One pair of shoes. 1 War-Savings Stamp—One steel 1 War Savings Stamp—Two wooden shirts. 1 War-Saving Stamp—One steel helmet and \$1.14 over. 1 War-Savings Stamp—One shelter tent and part payment on overcoat. Your quarters will do the Government lots of good. And remember, you are not giving them, but lending them at 4.27 per cent interest.

A California cow, a registered Holstein, owned by the Napa State Hospital, made a world's record in the production of 918.6 pounds of milk in seven days.

Freight And Express advertisement for L. E. Stephenson, Smithfield, N. C. Includes contact information and a testimonial from a customer.

LUZIANNE COFFEE advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman in a kitchen and a tin of coffee. Text includes "When It Pours, It Reigns" and "CAN'T you just taste that cup of good old Luzianne Coffee?"

MAKE YOUR OWN PAINT advertisement for L & M Semi-Paste Paint and your own Linseed Oil. Includes a list of items obtainable from the paint and a list of dealers.

Another Lot of Dictionaries just Received at The Herald Office.

Clean-Up Sale advertisement for H. D. Ellington, Smithfield, N. C. on Saturday, March 23, 1918. Lists various household items for sale.