

KITCHIN SPEAKER PRO-TEM.

Establish Precedent in House by Granting the Speaker a Leave of Absence to Attend Funeral of Senator Stone.

(Parker R. Anderson, in Greensboro News.)

Washington, April 15—A precedent in the house was broken this afternoon when the rules of that body were suspended in order that Speaker Champ Clark might leave Washington to attend the funeral of his life-long friend, Senator William Joel Stone, of Missouri. Under the established rules of the house the speaker cannot be granted a leave of absence for more than one day unless it is a case of sickness.

The elimination of political lines was demonstrated when Acting Minority Leader Gillett moved that the rules of the house be suspended and the speaker granted authority to absent himself from Washington long enough to attend Senator Stone's funeral. Without a dissenting vote the vote was carried and Majority Leader Claude Kitchin was appointed speaker during the absence of Mr. Clark. It is probably the first time since National Macon was speaker of the house that a North Carolinian has been honored in this way.

Senator Overman pointed out to the Daily News correspondent today that he and Senator Smoot are the only remaining members of the senate who were sworn in at the session which Senator Stone began his service in that august body in 1903. There were 36 senators sworn in at that time and all of them with the exception of Senator Overman and Senator Smoot are either dead or have retired from the senate for one reason or another.

It is pointed out also that Senator Simmons is the third oldest Democratic senator from point of service now in that body. Senator Martin and Senator Tillman came in at the same time and rank first; Senator Culberson, of Texas, is second, and the senior North Carolina senator third, while Senator Overman is fourth. On the Republican side, Senator Gallinger has served longer than any other member of his party while Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts is second.

Don't Plant Corn on Dead Poor Land.

With corn yields in the South averaging from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre, it of course follows that we have many thousands of acres running well below these figures. As a matter of fact, there are every year thousands and thousands of acres that make even less than five bushels per acre.

Here is one of the South's economic tragedies—for it is little less than tragic that any man should apply \$20 worth of human labor, horse power and fertilizer to an acre of land and get in return less than \$10. This is worse than swapping dollars; it is swapping dollars and giving a man's labor to boot.

There is a better use for land than putting it in corn that will not make at least ten or twelve bushels per acre, even corn at from \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel. In the first place, we believe that much of our land that now does not make a profitable yield of corn may be made to do so by better preparation and cultivation, better drainage, better seed, and more rational fertilization. But on those hopelessly poor areas where even the best of methods are of little avail, a crop of soy beans or cowpea hay or peanuts for hogs should pay well, particularly with good hay at \$30 to \$40 a ton and hogs at \$15 or better. Moreover, the labor required in making these crops is relatively little.

This is a time for the conservation of labor, along with other essential things, and a good way to do this is to see that every effort we make counts. Putting our poorer lands in crops like soy or velvet beans, cowpeas or peanuts, rather than corn that will hardly pay rent on the land, is one way to do this—The Progressive Farmer.

Playing With Fire.

It is good sometimes to let well enough alone. In his demand upon Treasurer Lacy for a reimbursement of the \$7,600 he paid into the State Treasury, Major George L. Peterson may be playing with fire. Though he was acquitted in a Superior Court by a jury of any criminal intent the very fact of his paying into the State Treasury the amount of his alleged shortage is in itself an admission that he was responsible for the money he was charged with having spent without any record on his books as paymaster. Treasurer Lacy very rightly refused the demand for payment of the \$7,600. Before he pays back Major Peterson let the Legislature order the payment made.

What Germany Accomplished.

Germany has made food expensive and human life cheap.—Washington Star.

Why the South Should Grow More Corn This Year; Six Reasons.

I. The prudent farmer ought to raise more corn this year, in the first place, because no matter what happens to cotton or cotton products, food and feed are sure to be high. Our armies and our allies may get along with old clothes, but they are compelled to have food. Consequently, if shipping becomes further restricted, cotton and cotton goods and all similar articles will have to give way to foodstuffs and feedstuffs. Then, too, so many men formerly food-producers have become merely food-consumers that it is absolutely impossible to have an over-production of food, and with untoward conditions we might have almost a famine. In other words, conditions are such that while cotton may continue high; all foods are sure to continue high.

II. We ought to raise more corn, in the second place, because there is no indication that the cotton acreage will be decreased, and it may be considerably increased, whereas we might even cut the acreage 10 per cent and yet have over-production. As has been frequently pointed out, the reason for last year's small crop was not a small acreage but a low yield per acre—due to late spring and early fall, and other unfavorable conditions—so that our average yield was only 155 pounds of lint cotton per acre against a previous ten-year average of 181 pounds and a 1914 average of 209 pounds. If we should cut last year's acreage 10 per cent, a normal yield will give us an over-production. "All the cotton we can make on 10 per cent fewer acres" seems a wise motto therefore; and of course the acreage saved from cotton should be put to growing food and feeds.

III. Never before since Appomattox has the labor situation in the South been so serious as now. And cotton is a crop which calls heavily for labor and must have plenty of it at the right time. It "wants what it wants when it wants it." When the grass gets bad, it must be cleaned out promptly; it cannot wait; and when the bolls open, the picking must be done promptly or there is serious loss. With the labor shortage as serious as it is, nobody can afford to take chances on hiring much extra labor. And even where a man has ample labor that he can count on, he can cultivate so many more acres in corn than he can in cotton, that the corn may easily prove the better money crop for him. Certainly by planting liberally of crops the hogs can harvest, along with the staple crops, the farmer who is sort of labor can make better profits than he can with any one-crop system.

IV. Another reason for making corn is that no matter if cotton is high, other things are also high—and so high that even with 30 cents a pound for lint the farmer who grows "all cotton" and depends on it to buy his bread and meat is not only no better off than he was with 12-cent cotton, but is actually worse off. Let us repeat the figures prepared by Mr. Bradford Knapp on this point:

At 12-Cent Pre-War Prices. One 500-pound bale of cotton at \$60 would have bought—
Corn—80 bushels @ 75c.
Flour—12 barrels @ \$5.00.
Corn Meal—3,000 pounds @ .02.
Lard—600 pounds @ .10.
Salt Pork—500 pounds @ .12.
Bacon—400 pounds @ .15.
At 30-Cent War Prices. One 500-pound bale of cotton at \$150 will buy—
Corn—75 bushels @ \$2.00.
Flour—12 barrels @ \$12.50.
Corn Meal—2,143 pounds @ .07.
Lard—484 pounds @ .31.
Salt Pork—455 pounds @ .33.
Bacon—366 pounds @ .41.

V. Another reason for growing corn is that not have prices gone skyward but the South has learned to make corn. A few years ago we didn't know how to make it, and with the methods we then used, it would hardly have paid us to produce much corn at our price. But just take a look at our yield per acre now as compared with twenty years ago—1917 as compared with 1897:

	1897	1917
Virginia	18.0	29.5
North Carolina	13.0	20.0
South Carolina	9.0	19.0
Georgia	11.0	16.0
Florida	8.0	15.0
Alabama	12.0	16.0
Mississippi	14.5	20.5
Tennessee	21.0	28.5
Arkansas	16.0	24.0
Louisiana	17.0	18.0
Texas	18.5	11.0
United States	23.8	26.4

Of course, Texas was hit by an exceptional drouth last year, its acre yield being less than half what it was two years previously, but it will be seen that last year South Carolina made twice as much corn per acre as it made twenty years before, Florida nearly twice as much per acre, Vir-

ginia and North Carolina over 50 per cent more, Arkansas exactly 50 per cent, and Georgia and Mississippi nearly 50 per cent more. We are learning to make corn growing pay.

VI. And last but not least, we had better grow plenty of corn and plenty of food and feeds of all kinds this year, because if we don't grow it, we may not be able to get it at all. And since the South can feed itself, who can say it would not serve us right if, with the world's warning in our ears, we should prove ourselves both so foolish and so unpatriotic as to go "cotton crazy" and then next winter call on the North and West to take needed break and meat from the mouths of our soldiers and take needed trains and cars from the service of the government and from the freezing cliffs of the North and send foodstuffs and feedstuffs to our section! If we don't grow the stuff, we may not get it—and ought not to.

For all these reasons, let's have a bumper corn crop in 1918!—The Progressive Farmer.

The Food Problem.

The great problem before us today is to manage some way to make more foodstuffs. It is a problem in more ways than one. First, it is a problem because of the great need of more food. Few people yet realize how serious the food shortage is. Second, the scarcity of labor emphasizes the problem. The farmer may not on account of lack of labor be able to plant any more acres, he can use his utmost endeavor to produce more per acre. The food problem can be helped toward a solution by the raising of more hogs and cows. No calf should be killed until it grows large enough to aid the food supply. There are many ways in which the situation may be improved.

GREENSBORO MAN GAINS 11 POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS

Proximity Carpenter Goes Out of His Way to Tell the Story of His Deliverance from Pain.

WANTS THE WORLD TO KNOW OF IT.

"I want to see the Dreco Man," announced a middle aged man as he crowded his way into the Farriss-Klutzn Store in Greensboro a few days ago. "I want to see this man and tell him what Dreco did for me and my wife so that he can publish my experience to the world."

The Farriss-Klutzn Store was crowded with customers but everybody including clerks and customers stopped and turned to hear what this enthusiastic man had to say. And it was well worth their while for he told an interesting story.

The man, it developed later, was John Basinger, a carpenter of Proximity Station and he has given permission for the publication of his strange story just as he told it then. This is what he said:

"I have bought three bottles of Dreco. My medicine isn't all out but I came here tonight to tell you how much good Dreco has done for myself and wife.

"I bought the three bottles about two weeks ago. At that time I was so bad off I hadn't been able to work a whole week.

"As bad as I need money I wouldn't take a thousand dollars tonight for what this medicine has done for me. My back ached so bad that it felt like some one was jabbing a knife into me. I couldn't sleep for the awful pains I had. If anyone had slapped me on the back I would have fainted.

"I took 16 boxes of a certain kind of kidney pills, have been treated by good professional men, and now a few bottles of Dreco has done what all others have failed in, for tonight I am a well strong man again, with not a pain in my body.

"See how I can stoop and bend over! It's wonderful what Dreco has done! I sleep so sound now that I don't hear the whistle blow of mornings.

"My wife has suffered from rheumatism and Dreco has relieved every pain in her body. Both of us have told many of our friends about this good medicine and I want every suffering man and woman to know about what it has done for me and mine."

Note: Dreco, referred to in the above statement of Mr. Basinger, is dispensed by most good drug stores. It is particularly recommended and sold in Smithfield by Creech Drug Co. Adv.

The Difference.

"Can any little boy," asked the new teacher, "tell me the difference between a lake and an ocean?" "I can," replied Edward, whose wisdom has been learned from experience. "Lakes are much pleasanter to swallow when you fall in."—Christian Register.

SUMMONS IN THE RECORDER'S COURT, APRIL 13, 1918.

North Carolina, Johnston County.

J. R. Hales vs. J. F. Corbin.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Recorder's Court of Johnston County to obtain a judgment upon a note signed by the defendant, J. F. Corbin, and the defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the Recorder's Court of the County of Johnston to be held on the 14TH DAY OF MAY 1918 at the Court House in Johnston County and answer or demur to the complaint in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This April 13, 1918.

Z. L. LEMAY,
Clerk Recorder's Court.
Wellons & Wellons,
Attorneys.

NOTICE**IN THE RECORDER'S COURT.**

North Carolina, Johnston County.

Pine Level Hardware Company, Inc.

vs. Dr. G. C. Godwin.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Recorder's Court of Johnston to collect a sum of money owing to the plaintiff by the defendant, and summons issued in this matter has been returned marked by the sheriff not to be found in the county; the said defendant will take notice that he is required to appear at the term of Recorder's Court of Johnston County, to be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1918, at the Court House of Johnston County in Smithfield, North Carolina and answer or demur to the complaint, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Z. L. LEMAY,
Clerk of Recorder's Court.
This 9th day of April, 1918.

NOTICE OF SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION.

North Carolina, Johnston County,

Beulah Township.

H. F. Edgerton, trading as G. G. Edgerton and Son vs. Albert Gowing and the Farmers Bank.

Notice of summons and warrant of attachment.

The defendant above named will take notice that a summons in the above entitled action was issued against said defendant on the 8th day of April, 1918, by N. R. Pike, a Justice of the Peace of Johnston County, North Carolina, for the sum of (\$199) one hundred ninety-nine dollars due said plaintiff account (loss sustained in a shipment hay) from said defendant. Which summons is returnable before said justice at his office in said county and in Beulah Township on the 13 day of May 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M. The defendant will also take notice that a warrant of attachment was issued against the property of said defendant which warrant is returnable before the said justice at the same time and place above named for the return of the summons when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint or the relief demanded will be granted.

N. R. PIKE, J. P.
This 8th day of April, 1918.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

This is to give notice that an application for the pardon of Albert A. Pearce convicted of murder in Johnston County Superior Court, March term, 1910, is being made to Governor Bickett.

This April 3rd, 1918.

JOHN E. PEARCE.

NOTICE.

My son, Willie Thomas Rhodes, sixteen years of age, has left my home without cause. This is to notify the public that I will not be responsible for any debts or contracts he may make and all persons are warned against harboring or aiding him in any way.

This March 26, 1918.

T. H. RHODES,
Four Oaks, N. C., R. No. 1.

NOTICE

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of D. H. Hayes, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 15 day of March 1919, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 13 day of March 1918.

J. MARVIN SANDERS, Adm'r.

Four Oaks, N. C. R. No. 1.

TWO CAR LOADS BUGGIES JUST unloaded. Cotter-Underwood Company, Smithfield, N. C.

NOTICE**IN THE RECORDER'S COURT.**

North Carolina, Johnston County.

B. Godwin vs. Dr. J. R. Ballance.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Recorder's Court of Johnston County to collect a sum of money owing to the plaintiff by the defendant, and summons issued in this matter has been returned marked by the sheriff not to be found in the county; the said defendant will take notice that he is required to appear at the term of Recorder's Court of Johnston County, to be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1918, at the Court House of Johnston County, Smithfield, North Carolina, and answer or demur to the complaint or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Z. L. LEMAY,
Clerk of Recorder's Court.
This 9th day of April, 1918.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**Certificate of Dissolution**

To all to whom these presents may concern—Greeting:

Whereas, it appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the A. V. Driver Company, a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated in the town of Selma, County of Johnston, State of North Carolina (A. V. Driver being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served), has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21, Revisal of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution:

Now, Therefore, I, J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 21 day of March, 1918, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have here to set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh, this 21 day of March, A. D. 1918.

J. BRYAN GRIMES,
Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF SALE.

North Carolina,
Johnston County.

In the Superior Court

Before the Clerk.

Josephine Basson and husband)
Henry Basson, Jno. Drew, Robert)
Drew, Augustus Drew and F. H.)
Brooks, Ex-parte.

Under and by virtue of authority contained in a decree of the Superior Court of Johnston County, in the above entitled cause entered on the 26th day of March 1918, the undersigned Commissioners will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the Town of Smithfield, N. C., on Saturday the 20th day of April, 1918, at 12 o'clock M. the following described lot in the Town of Smithfield, N. C. and known in the plan of said town as part of lot No. 63 and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stake on Third Street, Becky Powell's corner, and runs about West with her line 210 feet to L. H. Green's and S. R. Morgan's corner; thence about North with L. H. Green's line 52 1-2 ft. to a stake. Jno. M. Beckwith's corner; thence about East 210 ft. to a stake on Third Street, Jno. Beckwith's corner; thence about South with Third Street 52 1-2 ft. to the beginning, containing one-fourth acre.

This 26th day of March 1918.

E. J. WELLS,
F. H. BROOKS,
Commissioners

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

To the Public:

This is to certify the public generally that the Co-partnership of Rand & Lawrence composed of Walter Rand and N. M. Lawrence has been dissolved by mutual consent the said Walter Rand having taken over the property located in Clayton Township, known as their country mills and assumed responsibility for all claims owing by that branch of the business; and the said N. M. Lawrence having taken over the planing mill and veneer plant at Smithfield, and assumed responsibility for the claims owing by that branch of the business.

Any person, firm or corporation holding claims against the said Rand & Lawrence will present the same within six (6) months from date of this notice or joint liability for the same will be denied. After the date of this notice, no bill made by Rand & Lawrence will be recognized by either co-partner.

This April 9, 1918.

WALTER RAND,
N. M. LAWRENCE.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Executors on the estate of Robert I. Ogburn, deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to us duly verified on or before the 8th day of March, 1919, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 5th day of March, 1918.

MRS. ROXIE OGBURN,

A. CARL OGBURN,

Executors.
Willow Spring, N. C., R. F. D. 1.
Frank Dupree, Atty.

Notice of Registration.

To the Voters of Smithfield Township: Having been appointed Registrar the Registration books for the purpose of registering for Special Tax Election to be held Tuesday, April 30th, 1918, will be open at the Court House in Smithfield on each Saturday between March 29th and April 20th 1918. Days between these dates books will be open at the Mayor's office. New registration is required.

J. N. COBB,
Registrar Smithfield Township.
This March 27th, 1918.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION.**

To All to Whom These Presents May Come—Greeting:

Whereas, It appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the Watson Company, a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated in the town of Kenly, County of Johnston, State of North Carolina, (Howard Watson being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served,) has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21, Revisal of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution:

Now, Therefore, I, J. BRYAN GRIMES, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 5th day of March, 1918, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have here to set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh, this 5 day of March, A. D. 1918.

J. BRYAN GRIMES,
Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Under authority contained in an order of the Superior Court in the matter entitled Melissa Strickland, Administratrix of G. W. Strickland, deceased, vs. J. H. Strickland, Winnie Johnson and other heirs-at-law of G. W. Strickland, the undersigned Commissioners will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door in the town of Smithfield on Monday, April 29th, 1918, at 12 o'clock M., the following described land, to-wit:

Being all that land owned by G. W. Strickland at the time of his death, located in Ingrams Township, adjoining lands of Arthur Guin, B. K. Lee, heirs of Julius Allen and others, containing ten acres, more or less, and being one half of that tract conveyed to the said G. W. Strickland on February 1st, 1911 by W. R. Lee and wife by deed recorded in Book No. 25, page 367, Johnston County Registry.

This sale is made subject to the dower interests of Melissa Strickland, widow of G. W. Strickland.

This March 25th, 1918.

S. S. HOLT,
L. G. STEVENS,
Commissioners.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of W. M. Ives, Sr., deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present same to me duly verified on or before the 5th day of April, 1919 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 4th day of April 1918.

ELMER O. EDGERTON, Adm'r.

Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Sir Wm. Bensley, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 22nd day of March, 1919 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 19 day of March, 1918.

MATTHEW RAYNER, Adm'r.

Benson, N. C. Route 2.

Notice of Sale Under Mortgage.

Under and by power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by R. F. Smith, and wife, Myrtle I. Smith, to Johnson Bros., dated May, 27th, 1916, with two notes due six and twelve months after date, and recorded in book 78 at page 160 in the Registers office of Johnston County. Default having been made in payment of the notes secured by same the undersigned mortgagees will on Monday, April 22nd, 1918, at 12 o'clock, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in Smithfield, N. C., the following described property to-wit:

Beginning at a dogwood in Y. A. Tart's line near the old farm across Mill Creek and runs S. 2 W 140 poles to a stake in Henry Smith's line; thence N. 86 E. 164 1/2 poles to a stake thence N. 2 E. 160 poles to a black gum in Y. A. Tart's line; thence S. 86 W. 47 poles to a pine; thence S. 2 W. 20 poles to a stake; thence W. 16 poles to the beginning, containing sixty-two acres (62) more or less.

Place of sale court house door, Smithfield, N. C.

Time of sale 12 o'clock, April 22nd, 1918.

Terms of sale, cash.

JOHNSON BROTHERS
Mortgagees.