

THE GREENVILLE DAILY NEWS

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Saturday Afternoon, September 29, 1917.

THE AMERICAN SPIRIT

There is something appealing about that story of the American engineers being attacked by German airmen and their utter nonchalance in the face of the dangers that beset them. It shows the type of men we are sending over to France.

While bombs were bursting above them, the engineers quietly sat in their dug outs, clad in pajamas and playing poker. They apparently were utterly indifferent to the attack.

And in London, a few days ago, when that city was attacked in an aerial raid, the American soldiers ran out into the streets, eager to get a glimpse of the invaders. After the aeroplanes had been forced to retire, the Sammies went back into the Y. M. C. A. and continued the game of pool they had been playing.

It's that devil-may-care attitude of the American soldier that has already impressed the French and English. It will be even more in evidence when additional troops get sent over to France.

The true American loves a scrap and he's willing to risk all kinds of dangers when he gets into one. There won't be any cowardice among our troops when they get into action. On the contrary, the real difficulty will be up to the officers in checking their enthusiasm.

And, when off duty, but still in danger from fire from the enemy, we'll continue to read more dispatches about our Sammies playing cards or leapfrog or any other kind of a game in the trenches, with shells bursting around them and with bullets singing over their heads.

Our boys are carrying with them something which no other troops have carried,—a real joy and enthusiasm in warfare. They like it. It is this spirit that will carry them on to victory over all obstacles.

THE TICK'S TAX ON DAIRIES

Washington, D. C.—There is a not uncommon idea if a cow does not die from Texas fever, the cattle tick is doing to no great harm. Native cattle, it is asserted, are immune to the tick. There could be no greater mistake. Cattle may become immune to the fever but none of them ever becomes immune to the loss of the blood that the tick sucks out. With steers this loss means reduced weight and lower prices; with dairy cows it means smaller milk production and correspondingly smaller profits.

Government tests conducted simultaneously, under identical conditions, with ticky and tick-free herds show that ticks reduce the milk flow from 18 to 42 per cent, the exact amount depending of course, upon the severity of the infestation. Translate this statement into dollars and cents and the true meaning of the tick to the dairy industry becomes obvious.

Let us assume that a man owns a herd of twenty cows each of which, under normal conditions, yields eight quarts a day and that he can sell the milk for five cents a quart. His gross revenue then is \$8 a day from his herd. If a few ticks were allowed to feed up on his cows and their production is cut down 18 per cent, his gross revenue is

only \$6.55 a day. If each cow is milked on an average 290 days in the year, his annual gross revenue is lowered from \$1,600 to \$1,310. This is the minimum loss from the tick. If the infestation is very heavy and the production lowered 42 per cent the revenue is cut from \$1,600 to \$930, a loss of \$670 a year.

This loss is absolute; there is no reduction in the cost or labor of feeding to offset it. Neither is it possible to overcome it by increasing the amount of feed. "Cows carrying ticks," says the government report of the tests, "did not increase their flow of milk when the feed was increased as did the tick-free cows." In other words, the feed went to the ticks and not to the cows.

The practical experience of the people confirms the conclusion of the government investigators. In the tick-infested sections of the South dairying is not an important industry. The farmer may cling, if he wishes, to the delusion that the tick is harmless on immune cattle, but he is not likely to put his faith to the test by investing in dairy cows. He knows from his own and his neighbors' experience that they will make little money for him. On the other hand, where the tick has been eradicated, dairying is coming more and more into favor. Silos are being built, pure-bred stock is being intro-

TRENCH DIGGER HELPS BUILD CAMP



Photo by American Press Association.
 At the camp at Spartanburg, S. C., where the former New York guardsmen are quartered, this trench digger is used to drain the camp. Similar machines have been used in France to make real trenches.

duced, the herds are getting better, they are being better cared for, and they are paying better.

COTTON SEED HELPING TO WIN THE WAR

One of the most valuable exhibits at the State Fair this fall is going to be that of the Cotton Seed Crushers Association of North Carolina. Mrs. Jane McKimmon is arranging to demonstrate the food value of many things made from cotton seed by the oil mills, and she will show on the fair grounds just how enormously cotton seed is aiding the country in winning the war by supplying vast quantities of food.

At a dinner in Raleigh a few days ago a cotton seed man and a man connected with the food commission of the United States were discussing the value of the cotton seed in providing the country with food and it was conceded that an acre of cotton furnishes about as valuable a crop for food purposes as an average of any other crop raised in the state.

The cotton seed from an acre furnishes more food than the wheat from an acre, the corn from the average acre, the peas from the average acre, or almost any other crop from the average acre.

The seed men are going to show these results in tangible form at the fair. And it is worth while for every household to visit their exhibits and realize what the oil mills are doing for the general good at this trying time in the history of the country. When we see and realize the results they are getting from a "by product" we will have a much greater appreciation of the cotton oil mill than we have had. These men are building up a big industry that pays thousands of dollars to the farms of the state, and they are making a product that is doing a substantial work in providing this nation with the fats that will feed the people, feed the army, and make the fats necessary for the ammunition to win the war.

The oil mills are surely doing their bit.

TICKS AND PRICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The average value of beef cattle over two years old in ten tick-infested States—North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas—was \$25.50 on January 1, 1915. For the remainder of the country on that date it was \$48.47. In Georgia and Florida the average price was \$18, in Alabama \$20, in Mississippi \$22, in Louisiana \$24. In every tick-free State, with the exception of Vermont and Tennessee,

the average value was \$40 or more and in eighteen the average was over \$50.

There are two reasons why cattle in a ticky country are worth less than in a tick-free one. They weigh less and they bring less per pound. They bring less because they cannot be sold on the open market but must be disposed of in quarantine pens for immediate slaughter only. Experienced dealers estimate that buyers offer from fifty cents to two dollars a hundred weight less for cattle from below the quarantine line and the owner, who cannot transship his herd to another market or sell the animals as feeders, is in no position to stand out for a better price.

Ticky cattle weigh less because they are scrubs to begin with and because the tick sucks the blood they need to make flesh. Experiments have shown that when the ticks are abundant they will take in the course of the year 200 pounds of blood from a thousand pound steer. They don't take it all at once, of course, but they take it nevertheless and the steer, in order to live, has to make new blood. While he is busy at that, he is not likely to put on much weight. Fattening ticky steers is like trying to keep a leaky barrel full; there is a lot of waste in the process.

Furthermore, as all cattlemen know, there is more money in grade stock than in scrubs. Elsewhere in the country farmers are turning their attention to grading up their herds, to securing animals that will respond to good treatment and feed; in the tick-infested sections of the South this has been impossible for no one will risk bringing pure-bred bulls into a ticky county to die from Texas fever.

When things begin to rattle-te-bang in the kitchen, telephone a want ad for a new cook.

The classified ad and its quick results exercise the same influence on the servant problem that a super-dreadnaught does on the world's peace.

Buy for Cash and Save Money

We have just received a large line of Furniture, including Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Dining Room Furniture, Kitchen Necessities, Davenport, Trunks, Wardrobes, Floor Coverings, Clocks, Tables and you can purchase at our Store the best goods for Less Money.

You can certainly do no better than the get our prices.

YOU ARE WELCOME AT OUR STORE.

Greenville Furniture Company

"IF IT'S FURNITURE, WE HAVE IT"



New Arrivals Daily

IN

Ladies' Suits, Coats, Dresses

OUR SHOWING THIS SEASON OF NOVELTY SHOES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN IS COMPLETE. LADIES' SWEATERS IN LARGE VARIETY OF COLORS WILL PLEASE YOU. RAINCOATS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, ALL SIZES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED BY EXPRESS ABOUT 25 OR 30 MORE PATTERS FOR OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, WHICH FAILED TO ARRIVE HERE FOR THE FIRST OPENING.—COME IN TO SEE THEM.

W. A. Bowen's Store

"GREENVILLE'S AUTHORITY ON LADIES' WEAR"

GREENVILLE, NORTH CAR.

GENTRY & GORMAN

Gorman's sold 702,078 pounds for the week. Friday's sale was about the largest ever sold in Greenville. Gorman's had first sale and our "overflow" gave the other houses good sales. All sales finished so there was no block.

Gorman's sold 211,460 pounds averaging \$31.31 paying out \$66,311.54. We had a quantity of scrap and lots of very common tobacco scattered through the sale.

Thursday we sold 137,322 pounds averaging \$31.57 paying out \$43,346.52 making \$109,688.08 for the two days sales. Prices are higher than we ever saw them and lots of our customers told us they could not believe their tobacco had brought so much even then they had the checks in their hands.

Gorman's leads in pounds and prices and if you want the best sale you ever made bring us your tobacco.

One of our competitors asks in his advertisement "Why do we lead in pounds and prices." They do not lead in pounds and everybody on the market knows it; however Father always said that a person who would mislead in one thing would not hesitate to mislead in another?

Remember we publish facts and never try to mislead and our customers all go home satisfied, advising their friends to sell at Gorman's.

GENTRY & GORMAN -- SELL IT FOR MORE