

TORPEDO TERRIBLE WEAPON. Weighs 2,800 Pounds and Will Tear Through Side of a Double-skinned Ship.

The up-to-date torpedo is a loaded automobile, shaped like a cigar, made to run in a certain direction in a fixed time and explode when it strikes something that offers sharp resistance.

"The torpedo," said an expert of the navy, "has four principal parts—the warhead, which carries the explosive; the air flask, or fuel chamber; the engine and the steering gear and the balance chamber. The explosive head is filled with some high explosive—gun-cotton, etc.—and is provided with a percussion detonator. This strikes a hard or solid substance, and the explosive goes off instantaneously.

"The explosive head is the foremost compartment of the torpedo and contains the deadly charge and the pistol with which it is fired. Gun-cotton and nitroglycerine are the high explosives generally used for submarine purposes. There are many others, but these form the foundation for most of them. Gunpowder of the sort used by the country boy to shoot a rabbit or squirrel is no longer used. The high explosive is more powerful than gunpowder. Gunpowder burns quicker than the high explosive, and it splutters around if scattered on the ground, but it explodes if confined in a close place. The high explosive will burn if you stick a match to it, but not so easily as gunpowder. A sudden blow will apply heat to an explosive and set it off.

"The explosive head strikes the bottom of a ship and a 'detonation,' not an 'explosion,' takes place. The mass of high explosive seems to explode at once, and that is what is desired, as the most sudden blow will knock a hole in the ship. Gun-cotton is detonated by fulminate of mercury, which, when ignited by a blow, expands 2,500 times its original size. The sudden expansion gives a blow to the gun-cotton that detonates it."

"What happens when the explosive head strikes?" "A detonation follows instantaneously and blows the outside of the ship in, making a hole about 30 by 10 feet in size. There is no rule about the extent of the damage to the side of the boat; it may be twice 30 by 10 feet. The blow drives in both the outer and inner skins of a vessel like the Lusitania. The double bottom is not sufficient to break the force of the torpedo if it strikes well. A glancing blow may not cause an explosion.

"The torpedo would have about the same effect on a collier that it would on a big merchant vessel. We have never tested thoroughly the effect of a torpedo blow on an oil tanker such as the Gulfight. We are doing that now.

"After the torpedo struck it would be blown to bits, and most of the pieces would go to the bottom of the sea. Some fragments might go inside and become entangled in the splinters made by the detonation.

"The torpedo must do many things in a very thoroughgoing way. It cannot succeed in its mission if a cog slips on the way, for it is primed for automatic action. Everything must be just right and in its proper place when it starts on its journey of destruction. It has to run at a certain speed so as to get to its destination on schedule time, to go a certain calculated distance in that fixed time, and travel in a certain direction to make sure of its mark. It cannot loaf, vary from the course outlined for it or dip down or shoot up on the way. If anything goes wrong all is off with that torpedo, and the thousands of dollars invested in it disappear beneath the waves.

"Torpedoes run from 1,000 to 10,000 yards to reach the object they are sent to destroy. It requires about 11 minutes to make the longer distance."

"What if the torpedo struck a whale on the way?" "It would be bad for the whale, although the torpedo might not explode unless a big solid bone was hit."

"The torpedo is not known intimately by many naval officers," said one specialist. "There are all sorts of torpedoes. Some of them have individuality. No two seem to be exactly alike. We continually improve our knowledge of them. Each torpedo has to be carefully studied and corrected for its one voyage of destruction. Like the bee that stings, it gives up its life for one sting. The ship it strikes sinks. The 200 pounds of gun-cotton in its warhead tears the ship so that it cannot escape. It is the most terrible weapon of warfare known to the world. The torpedo, known as the 'steel baby,' is sent out of a tube from a ship."

The Whitehead torpedo, the one most generally used, has five com-

partments—the explosive head, the air chamber, the balance chamber, the buoyancy chamber and the engine room. The head is very bluff and the tail fine. It is kept on its straight course by perpendicular rudders in its tail.

The air chamber of the torpedo contains the motive power, and its position is next abaft the explosive head. It is filled with compressed air by means of pumps. The balance chamber, next abaft the air chamber, contains the apparatus that controls the torpedo at its proper depth in the water.

Before the present war the torpedo had been used in three naval wars—in the Chillian revolution, in the Chino-Japanese war and in the Spanish-American war. It has been improved much since.—Washington Correspondence to New York World.

The South American States and Mexico.

James G. Blaine long ago had a vision of the benefits that would flow to the United States if it should secure the confidence of the Latin civilizations of both North and South America. As a statesman he was far ahead of his time, and ever since, because other statesmen were not capable of grasping the vision of James G. Blaine, our trade with South America has been by way of Europe.

Men are now beginning to get some glimpse of Mr. Blaine's vision. There is a Pan-American building in Washington, regarded as a dream by the statesmen of the time. We are now beginning to see the value of it. In that building last year what is known as the A B C conference was held between representatives of the United States and Argentine, Brazil and Chile—hence the term A B C conference. The object of this conference was to give Mexico, also a Latin country, a stable and just government. This conference was apparently barren of results; and yet it was the beginning of a movement destined to bring untold blessings to both North and South America.

The next step was taken recently by President Wilson in inviting a conference of these and other South American States with Guatemala, to advise as to the best method of settling Mexican affairs. The South Americans have always been jealous of North America. The first thing that gave them confidence in us was our treatment of Cuba and Porto Rico, also made up of Spanish-American people.

They are beginning to see now that we mean what we say, that we really don't want a foot more territory in any part of the world, that what we want is to see stable governments established, as far as possible republican or democratic, that is, government of the people, by the people, not only in form but in fact. These South American nations are more drawn to us because of the war in Europe, which has prostrated their industries, just as it has prostrated ours. Let us hope that, however different we may be in race or in forms of religion, we will learn that our interests are mutual, and that the war in Europe gives the Americans the opportunity of becoming the great leaders in civilization as well as in material development.—Wallace's Farmer.

The State Press.

One hundred ninety-six North Carolina dailies, weeklies and semi-weeklies come regularly into the office of the University News Letter.

And they are read, every one of them, in our hunt for signs of progress, for stories of initiative, achievement, and development in the State.

In no State of the Union do the papers of all sorts give more space to Education, Agriculture, and Public Health.

Once upon a time Education was a subject left to the school journals, Agriculture to the farm weeklies, and Public Health to a little corner in the medical magazines.

Now our North Carolina papers are filled with these subjects in every issue. The editors of the general public press give liberal time, attention and space to schools, farming and sanitation. The part our editors are playing in State development along these lines is the best comment possible upon the ability and generous citizenship of the newspaper fraternity in North Carolina.—University News Letter.

RUSSIAN LOSSES IN KILLED AND WOUNDED ENORMOUS

Berlin, Sept. 1.—(By Wireless to Sayville.)—An official review of the eastern campaign as given out here today by the Overseas News agency, estimates that since May 2, the Russians have lost at least 300,000 men in killed or wounded, and 1,000,000 men captured by the Germans.

What's in a Motto?

The motto on Georgia's seal is Wisdom, justice, moderation. What's in a motto?—Springfield Republican.

FALL OF CONSTANTINOPE.

Serbia, With American Munitions, Can Withstand Invasion, Says Col. Popovitch.

New York Sun.

Col. Jerem J. Popovitch of the Serbian Army, who is in New York to buy munitions, thinks the plan of the Austro-German Allies to succor Constantinople by making a big drive through either Serbia or Bulgaria will fail and that Constantinople will fall.

"Serbia is prepared now," he said, "better prepared than ever before. She is indebted largely to America for this, for to American manufacturers is due the fact that her Army is better equipped than ever before. We have been able, with ammunition and equipment purchased here, to keep pace with the increases in our Army made since the Austrians were driven across the border.

"You see," continued the Colonel, with a gesture of an empty coat sleeve—the left hand and part of the arm have been shot away—"Serbia recently has taken a comparatively small part in military operations. She has been recruiting her Army and strengthening her fortifications, healing her sick and wounded.

"Taking into consideration Serbia's renewed military strength, the difficulty of her mountainous terrain and the bravery of her troops, it would take 800,000 Germans to subjugate the country. I say 800,000 Germans; it would take 1,200,000; so I think Serbia is safe.

"As for Bulgaria, she is a Slav Nation. I cannot think that she will permit Germany to send troops through her territory. She knows that she owes her existence to Russia, and she has ties that bind her to Serbia, Rumania and Greece. The worst step Germany could take, from her own point of view, would be to try to use Bulgaria as a road to Constantinople as she tried to use Belgium as a road to Paris. It would mean 1,880,000 men opposed to her, most of them Balkan war veterans."

Col. Popovitch expects to remain some time in this country in connection with the Serbian war orders. He has brought photographs of Serbian peasants taken in his own district of Meehva, the northwestern extremity of Serbia, showing terrible mutilations. These, he says, were perpetrated by Austrian soldiers during the time they overran Serbia.

The Balkan States and the War.

Wallace's Farmer.

When the war will end no one can tell. It is safe to say that it will end some time, if not through the victory of one side or the other, then from exhaustion. Whether it will end sooner or later will depend mainly on the action of the Balkan States.

Someone may ask: What about these Balkan States? They are sections of the old Turkish empire in Europe, that have from time to time obtained partial freedom from Turkish domination. Two years ago, Serbia and Bulgaria and Greece made a heroic effort to achieve complete deliverance from this domination. Unfortunately, they fell out among themselves in the division of the spoils, and the result has been a great deal of bitterness.

The evils that oppress these Balkan States are largely due to the great European powers: England, Germany, France and Russia. England was determined that Russia should never reach Constantinople; hence the Crimean war. It has been to the apparent interest of all these nations to keep these States fighting each other, and thus prevent any real union. In the final settlement, Bulgaria, which did most of the fighting, got the worst of it. Roumania, lying north of her, attacked her and demanded a slice of her territory, and the powers compelled her to give up part of Macedonia, which she had conquered, to Serbia. Greece, while she extended her territory, was not altogether satisfied.

If these States could agree upon the division of the spoils, the war would end in a very short time. Germany does not want them to agree, and has been offering inducements to them to remain neutral, while the allies are exceedingly anxious for them to reach a satisfactory agreement and join with them in driving the Turk out of Europe. No one knows or can even guess as to what the outcome will be. The Teutons are promising Roumania extension of territory if she will remain neutral. The allies are only anxious for them to agree between themselves and aid them in the conquest of Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

Evidently the cause of civilization and of humanity would be best served if these nations of different races and different religions could get together and form the United States of the Balkans. This would settle a good many problems that are now vexing the world.

SCHOOL EDITION BUNYAN'S "Pilgrim's Progress," 25 cents each, at Herald Office.

THE COLONEL WANTS TO FIGHT.

Our Beloved Teddy Belongs to the Race of "Has Beens" and As "A Lingering Grease Spot He Makes No Noise."

Greensboro Everything.

Really it is to be regretted that our once beloved Teddy cannot come again. He has talked and talked and talked—but it has been words and words and words. As a lingering grease spot he makes no real noise. He tries, apparently, to arouse a people to cheers—but they listen in silence—and the Great Man is lost. His threat carries no fear—his promise no hope. He belongs to that great class of Has Beens.

His last utterance, timed, perhaps, to bring forth universal applause fell like a flap-jack from a six story building to the pavement below. Just a sputter—not even a dull, sickening thud. Teddy wants war, it seems, and he put out this as his last "inspiring wail,—but it didn't bring the tears:

"The time for words on the part of this nation has long passed, and it is inconceivable to American citizens who claim to be inheritors of the tradition of Washington and Lincoln that our government representatives shall not see that the time for deeds has come. What has just occurred is a fresh and lamentable proof of the unwisdom of our people in not having insisted upon the beginning of active military preparedness thirteen months ago."

The majority of the American people believe that the Americans who go on these boats and ships into the war zone should go at their own peril. There is no reason that they should go. If the foreign ports were filled with the bubonic plague or the Asiatic cholera few men would deliberately plunge into the plague stricken sections. If they did they would go at their own risk. Germany must defend herself, and she says ships operating for the purpose of carrying munitions of war must be sub-marined. No matter whether they are going or coming—if their purpose is to bring munitions or go after munitions—Germany should shoot them full of holes if she can. That is war, and that is business. It is self protection. And if Americans want to take the chance let them take it on their own hook. Why should a hundred millions of people be involved in war because a few dozen wanted to defy a nation? That is the question, and Teddy will find that but few believe as he believes.

Keeping a Road Good.

Charlotte Observer.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that 681 miles of the highway between Atlanta and Washington were being reconstructed or repaired by counties through which it passes under the supervision of the Government engineers, at the close of the past year. The work was done mainly in sections south of Petersburg, including 81.2 per cent of the approved route to Atlanta. It is explained that the purpose of this work is principally to demonstrate maintenance methods and the value of road upkeep, since the county which follows a wise plan of upkeep increases not only the number of days in the year that an earth or sand-clay road can be kept in good condition, but also the extent to which they wear of gravel, macadam, and other types may be counteracted by ordinary repair methods. The North Carolina counties through which this road passes are: Granville, Durham, Wake, Johnston, Harnett, Cumberland, Hoke, Moore, Montgomery and Richmond. The construction fund expended amounts to about \$30,000 and the amount allotted for maintenance is \$15,000. The work of maintenance, the importance of which is beginning to dawn upon the South, is done by the patrol system. The engineers report that the condition of the road under maintenance was good during the entire period up to December 23. At about that time the range of temperature in North Carolina and Virginia became such as to cause alternate freezing and thawing and heavy rains caused swollen streams throughout the entire territory. These conditions at once showed the weak places in the roads. Drainage is prevalently insufficient. This is, of course, largely a structural defect that ordinary maintenance can not cure. Especially has the need of sub-drainage been demonstrated. This is almost invariably neglected in the region traversed by the road, and it is the only thing the matter with the Lenoir-Blowing Rock turnpike.

AN EASY, PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

One or two Dr. King's New Life Pills with a tumbler of water at night. No bad, nauseating taste; no belching gas. Go right to bed. Wake up in the morning, enjoy a free, easy bowel movement, and feel fine all day. Dr. King's New Life Pills are sold by all Druggists, 3 in an original package, for 25c. Get a bottle to-day—enjoy this easy, pleasant laxative.—Ad.

Japanese banks recently lowered interest rates.

ROYAL THEATRE.

Monday's show, Universal's best serial, "The Black Box." Read it, think of it, see it—it's great; 15 weeks, 30 Reels. This picture will be shown every Monday; three other good pictures daily. C. S. BEARD, Manager.

ROPP'S COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR—seven copies on hand. Price 20 cents each, by mail postpaid. A handy little book for the home and farm. Herald Office, Smithfield, N. C.

BUCKEYE SQUARE MESH FENCING, any heights. Cotter Hdw. Co.

THREE COPIES "THE WORLD'S Ready Reckoner"—regular price 25 cents, now for 20 cents each by mail. 350 pages of interest tables and many other tables of value to the farmer and lumberman. At Herald Office, Smithfield, N. C.

SEE US FOR FRUIT JARS—Cotter Hardware Company.

BETWEEN JULY 1 AND 15TH there left Benson coming towards Four Oaks one red cow with her horns sawed off, and the end of her tail clipped off. Markade crop and half crop in right ear and slit in left ear. Reward for information leading to her recovery. J. B. Allen, Four Oaks, R. 1.

A LOT OF PAPER-COVERED NOVELS, assorted titles—10 cents each, three for 25 cents, at Herald Office.

SEE US FOR FRUIT JARS—Cotter Hardware Company.

WE HAVE SEVERAL SMALL farms for sale. If you have one for sale we will sell it for you. Wellons & Wellons, Smithfield, N. C.

IF YOU WANT GALVANIZED Roofing or Wire Fence see us. Cotter Hardware Company.

SEE US FOR WIRE FENCING and Galvanized Roofing. Cotter Hardware Company.

No. 666

This is a prescription prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVER. Five or six doses will break any case, and taken then as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. 25c

FOR SALE—BOYETTE'S IMPROVED seed oats. Threshed out 82 1-3 bushels to acre this season. \$1.00 per bushel. E. F. Boyett, Smithfield, N. C. 8-24-14.

Documents containing details of the vessel's cargo and the ports for which she is bound are called the ship's manifest.

We Want Your Produce

Bring us your Produce, Poultry, Eggs, etc., and get both the cash and the highest market price. Bring us anything you have to sell, and we will pay you more clear money than you can get from any out of town man. And then buy your Flour, Meat, Meal, Lard, and all kinds choice Groceries at this store.

S. C. TURNAGE Smithfield, N. C.

Bargains! If you need Glassware, Crockery, Tin Ware, Enamel Ware, Lamps, Axes, Gun Shells and many other things at low prices. You will find them at S. B. Johnson Smithfield, N. C.

NOTICE.

A good two horse farm for rent. Good dwelling and out houses, on the Smithfield and Selma public highway, about 2 miles from Smithfield and same distance from Selma, N.C. Apply to the undersigned at Smithfield, N. C. A. M. SANDERS. August 30, 1915.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the powers contained in a mortgage deed executed on the 12th day of January, 1914, by B. F. Langdon and wife, Sarah E. Langdon, to B. F. Langdon & Son and duly recorded in the Registry of Johnston County, Book "R" No. 12, page 286, which said mortgage was duly transferred to Alonzo Parrish and the transfer thereof recorded in the Registry of Johnston County, Book "O" No. 13, page 415, default having been made in the payment of the note secured by the said mortgage, I will offer for sale for cash to the highest bidder, at the court house door in the town of Smithfield, N. C., on the 27th day of September, 1915, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described lands, to-wit:

Beginning on the bank of Black Creek, a short distance above the mouth of camp branch, and runs North 35, East 52 poles to a water oak; thence North 5, West 96 poles to a post oak; thence North 35, East 50 poles to a stake; thence South 87, East 162 poles to a stake, formerly a white oak; thence South 10 poles to a stake; thence South 50, East 34 poles to a black gum in Dick's branch; thence down the meanders of said branch to a maple, J. R. Coats corner; thence South 12 poles to a pine; thence West 102 poles to a pine in spring branch; thence down said branch South 33, West 85 poles to the run of Black Creek; thence up said creek to the beginning, containing three hundred and twenty-nine acres, less three and three-fourths acres sold to E. D. Langdon.

This 27th day of August, 1915. ALONZO PARRISH, Owner of debt and Assignee of Mortgagee. BARBOUR & BARBOUR, Attorneys.

MORTGAGE SALE OF LAND.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by O. D. Arrington and wife and recorded in Book "D" No. 12, page 296 of the Registry of Johnston County, the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, the undersigned, owner of the debt, will offer for sale at the Court House door in the town of Smithfield, N. C., on Monday, September 6, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described tract of land situate in Smithfield township, Johnston County, to-wit:

Adjoining the lands of M. G. Olive and Mrs. Lina Strickland and others and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the M. G. Olive line and runs S. 36 1/2, E. 72 2-10 poles to a stake; thence S. 50, W. 32 6-10 poles to a stake in the run of Poly Branch; thence down said branch as it meanders to Black Creek; thence in a southerly direction down Black Creek as it meanders to a black gum in the run of said Black Creek; thence N. 3 1/2, E. 222 poles to a stake in the M. G. Olive line, the point of beginning and containing ninety-eight (98) acres, more or less, and being a part of the tract conveyed by Isaac Clark and Mary Clark to Joseph Clark, which deed is recorded in the Registry of Johnston County in Book "W" No. 10, page 342. This August 5, 1915.

H. G. GRAY, Assignee of Mortgagee. S. S. HOLT, Attorney.

MORTGAGE SALE OF LAND.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage deed, executed by C. W. Johnson and wife to John T. Cole on December 22, 1911, and recorded in Book "N" No. 11, page 104, of the Registry of Johnston County, the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, the undersigned will offer for sale at the Court-house door in the town of Smithfield, N. C., on Monday, September 20th, 1915, at 12 o'clock m., to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described tracts of land situate in Ingrams township, Johnston County, to-wit:

Adjoining the lands of S. W. Johnson and Jesse West. 1st Tract—Beginning at a stake, J. E. Johnson's corner in Jesse West's line and runs south with said line to a stake; thence E. 140 yards to a stake; thence northward to a stake, agreed line near mill pond; thence up the high-water mark of the mill pond to J. E. Johnson's line; thence as his line to the beginning, containing five (5) acres, more or less.

2nd Tract—Beginning at a stake, corner of C. W. Johnson's own corner in Jesse West line, and runs S. with said line passing Jesse West's corner to W. R. Woodall's (deceased) corner; thence E. with said Woodall's line to a stake; thence still E. 70 yards to a stake; thence N. to C. W. Johnson's other corner; thence W. with his line to the beginning, containing eight (8) acres, more or less, both tracts containing thirteen (13) acres, more or less. This August 12, 1915.

JOHN T. COLE, Mortgagee. W. W. COLE, Attorney.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as administrators on the estate of W. L. Woodall, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to us, duly verified, on or before the 15th day of August, 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. This 12th day of August, 1915. MRS. CORNELIA A. WOODALL, H. C. WOODALL, Administrators.