

TheSmithfieldHerald

BEATY & LASSITER,
Editors and Proprietors.

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TAKE CARE OF THE COTTON.

Cotton picking time is here and it is important that every farmer should save the crop in the best possible manner. Start the picking early. It is not necessary to wait until cotton is thick all over the field. If it is open in places over the fields it will pay to begin picking. Push the picking. Let nothing keep you from giving due attention to the picking of your cotton. Remember that cotton picked early frequently brings two to three cents per pound more than late picked cotton. Besides early picked cotton loses very little in weight. Many fields of cotton lose as much as a fourth of the crop by being picked late, one fourth off in weight and a fourth off in prices means entirely too much loss. No wonder some farmers are hard run and cannot pay their debts when they encounter such losses. Do not pick the cotton out wet, and if it happens to get wet be sure to dry it out thoroughly. The desire to sell water is very great, but in most cases the farmer who tries to do it loses. Lookout for the trash and do not allow leaves and pieces of burs to be left in the cotton. Many times a dollar and more per bale is lost on account of trash. When the cotton is ginned see that there is bagging put on it. Some ginners have been trying to see how near without bagging they could run a ginning business. If possible place the bales of cotton under shelter. If this cannot be done then put them up on poles to keep the cotton from the ground which is so apt to rot it. When you work to make a crop of cotton why should you not get all that is possible out of it? To do this you must give it the best care all the way through.

WHAT GRASS IN CORN MEANS.

On account of the recent rains there may be small grass in corn where there are no pea vines or where they are too thin to choke it out, and farmers may be excused, but where there is big grass in corn it means poor farming. Some men who are considered good farmers may have grassy corn, but they must admit that it is poor farming. Grassy corn means also poor yields. We have never known a good corn crop grown in a grassy field. Nor have we ever known a good pea crop in grassy fields. It is useless to expect a good yield of corn from fields poorly cultivated, and it is almost useless to plant peas where the corn is not clean. When will our farmers ever learn that just as much attention is necessary for corn as for tobacco or cotton? Most farmers plant too much corn and make too little. A smaller acreage and more manure and better cultivation is what is needed. Most of the late corn this year will do fairly well. The early corn is shotted. Some of it failed for want of manure and cultivation. When old corn got what it needed it came out and made fairly good yields. Let everybody stop and think about this matter and keep in mind what grass in corn means, that hereafter we may give it clean cultivation.

The National Meat Problem.

University News Letter.
During the year ending with last June we shipped abroad 178,000,000 pounds of fresh beef or nearly 30 times the amount exported the year before; and 75,000,000 pounds of canned beef, a twenty-two fold increase in a single year.
In addition we exported 562,000,000 pounds of bacon, hams and shoulders, an increase over last year amounting to 58 per cent.
It is no secret that the stock of the country-at-large has not kept pace with the increase of population; that for many years the live stock supply has actually decreased, except a slight increase last year; that the price of meat to consumers has steadily risen; and that the future meat supply of the country is a matter of grave concern, says the Federal Department of Agriculture.
It is a wise farmer who has plenty of meat to sell and none to buy this year and for many years to come.

Nearly 3,000 tons of copper were used in building the ocean-to-ocean telephone.

Sir Hiram Maxim's many inventions include roundabouts and mouse traps.

The Cotton Market.

Dun's Review.
It is usually the unexpected that happens and the recent bullish demonstration in cotton took not a few people by surprise. There were probably not many who anticipated that the market would develop such strength last week and, while the advance has not been fully maintained, sentiment has undergone a remarkable reversal within the past fortnight. Thus, whereas bearish convictions were in the majority a short time ago, cotton now has many more friends and there are those who believe that still higher prices are warranted. It is now much more of a two-sided market and greater stress is laid on the factors on the constructive side of values, such, for example, as the latest Government crop report. The character of this document was fully discounted by the sharp rise in quotations and an abrupt decline after the figures appeared on Monday of this week. Yet, the official returns were bullish, disclosing, as they did, a condition of 69.2 per cent on August 25, against 75.3 per cent a month previous, 78.0 per cent on August 25 last year and 72.8 per cent as the average for the past ten years on that date. As explained by the Department of Agriculture, drought and excessive rains in the cotton belt caused more than normal deterioration in the crop last month and the present indication is for a yield of less than 12,000,000 bales. In anticipation of such a showing, prices had advanced rapidly prior to the publication of the Government estimate, but heavy profit-taking followed and a break of over \$1.50 a bale ensued. Thereafter the market developed considerable irregularity, ending at some net loss from the close last Saturday. This was not because supporting influences were lacking, as Texas sent in some poor crop advices and there was a notable expansion in spot sales at Liverpool, the transactions there on Thursday mounting up to 20,000 bales. The effect of this, however, was offset by the continued demoralization in foreign exchange, which led to fears that export trade might be further restricted. Many people consider this one of several stumbling blocks in the path of higher prices.

Soil Building.

For the farmer of the South, we hold that there are few greater responsibilities than that of caring for the land; not only caring for it, but making it better and better as the years go by. Indeed, so great is this responsibility that we affirm that the farmer who is not a soil-builder, rather than a soil-robber, is not, however splendid his other qualities may be, a good citizen.
No country has ever been or ever will be greater than its common people—the people whose feet daily press the bosom of Mother Earth; and no farming people can ever be great unless the lands they live upon are fat and fruitful. Where the poor, barren lands are, there will you ever find a poor, barren people—poor in the common comforts that make life better and more wholesome, barren of all aspiration and hope of better things. Where the rich and fruitful lands are, there are ever found good homes, good schools, vigorous, hopeful men and women with "faces turned toward the rising sun."
It is given to but few men to be great, as greatness is commonly reckoned; but if true greatness lies in service, in doing well our share of the world's work, and, when we go, leaving behind us a world a little better for our having lived in it, in contributing our bit to the welfare and happiness of the present generation and all the generations yet to be—if this be the sort of service that makes for greatness, then, no less than poets and painters, no less than warriors and statesmen, is the soil-builder.—Progressive Farmer.

Teutons Get Another Russian Fort.

Petrograd, Sept. 2.—A Russian war office communication tonight announces evacuation by the Russians of the fortress of Grodno and the retirement of the troops to the right bank of the Niemen river.
London, Sept. 2.—Except in the region of Riga, where the Russians are presenting a solid front, the Austro-German offensive again is making headway. The western forts of Grodno were evacuated after two of them were destroyed by the heavy guns and stormed by the German infantry.
Vilna, doubtless, will be the next objective of the Austro-Germans on this front.
Vienna reports a series of successes which virtually have driven the Russians out of Galicia; they now hold only a very narrow strip between the Sereth and Bessabia. Across the border in the latter province, the Austrians say, the Russians set fire to a number of villages, which might indicate a further retreat.

HE'S THE SUNFLOWER KING.

Plants 800 Acres in Them, and Sells Seed to Breakfast Food People.
There are not many people who know that Missouri has a "sunflower king," but it is a fact that one farmer in this State makes a specialty of growing the floral emblem of our sister State Kansas on a large scale for commercial purposes. He sells the seed to breakfast food makers.
He is Lee C. Phillips, of New Madrid County, who has 800 acres of sunflowers growing on his farm in that rich agricultural section. It costs him something like \$8 per acre to grow sunflowers, and he markets the seed at from 3 to 4 cents per pound. The yield per acre, Phillips says, is from \$35 to \$50.
Phillips, who for many years was County Clerk of New Madrid County, forsook politics several years ago and engaged in growing sunflowers. The corn, wheat, cotton and melon growers decided he was crazy at first, but the results have caused them to change their minds.
"I plant the seed very much like corn is planted and two plowings are sufficient to insure a crop," he says. "I sell my product direct to the houses that manufacture breakfast foods, but I don't know, of course, that sunflower seed enters into the production of articles of that kind. A large proportion of the crop is said to be used for poultry food."—Jefferson City Dispatch St. Louis Republic.

The "Best" Breed of Hogs.

The question is often asked, "What is the best breed of hogs?" In answering this question, it may be said there is no one breed of hogs that is "best" for every farmer. That which is best for one may not be best for another. In a general way, the "best" hog is the one the farmer likes, provided it is what his market demands. Should his market want a hog of the bacon type, then one or other of the breeds of that type would be best in his case. On the other hand, should the most marketable be a fat, or lard hog, then the most profitable animal for him to raise would be one or other of the lard types.
This is a matter which the farmer will have to decide for himself.
After the farmer has decided upon the breed of hogs which he believes to be the best and most profitable for him to raise, however, he should then stick to that breed and endeavor to develop it to its most perfect condition.
There has been a tendency, up to the present, to change breeds frequently, and upon the slightest suggestion, whether with apparent reason or otherwise, before adequately determining the suitability of each as to the needs of the farmer, or the requirements of his market. This is to be deprecated, as it is not possible to get the most out of a breed by continually changing from one to another.
The most famous individual, and the most famous herds of animals, have been built up, developed and perfected, only by sticking to the breed and getting the most out of it.
There is plenty of room, and sale, for all the different breeds of hogs; but it is useless for one individual to try to raise, and bring to their most perfect development, all of them.
In the opinion of the writer, there will be an increasing demand in the state for pure-bred hogs, of all kinds, for breeding and grading purposes; and those who make a specialty, each of his own particular breed, will reap the benefit of increased prices for animals of the highest excellence.—W. H. Dalrymple, Louisiana State University.

Seasonal Garb.

Whatever else may be said of the Summer of 1915, it must be written down as an unqualified success for Palm Beach cloth. The entire product of the mills, 12,000,000 yards, was utilized. More white-clad men have been seen on the streets and boulevards of the United States this Summer than ever before. Although the fabric bears the name of a Florida town where Northern tourists go in the surf in mid-winter, it is exclusively manufactured, by a mill in faraway Maine. The South, which is destined by climatic conditions to be the zone of the greatest popularity for this class of goods, has yet to realize its opportunity and meet it fully by manufacturing goods of similar quality in large quantities. When it does this and invades the Northern cities, where the heat is often more unbearable than in the South, capitulation by the North and victory for the Southern manufacturers may be regarded as assured.—Charlotte Observer.

The typhus germ, the scourge of Serbia, was isolated by a 25-year-old scientific investigator.

In the United States alone \$5,000,000 worth of luxuries were bought last year.

IN THE WAR'S VAST ARENA.

Charleroi, the Center of Belgium's Iron Industry, Named After King Charles of Spain.
Charleroi, captured by the Germans at the outbreak of the war, was the center of the Belgian iron industry. Situated in the midst of a district rich in coal and iron, where there was an abundance of cheap, thrifty, industrious labor, the little city made its products known throughout Europe, South America and the Near East. More than 400,000 people found support in a surrounding area of 190 square miles, while 40,000 men were employed in the factories and foundries of Charleroi. Against its broken skyline, the smoke of its furnace fires ascended day and night, and close behind one another, freight trains sped over the thick network of railroad in the hill country with an unending stream of metal material and manufactured ware. The highly developed railway net was, however, insufficient for the transport of the district's goods, much of which found its market over the canals from Charleroi to Brussels and to Mons, thence through the main arteries of the Scheldt basin to the port of Antwerp and to northern France.
The coal mines around the city were operated at depths of 5,000 feet and more. The coal belt reaches in a long, narrow band, northeast-southeast, from northern Belgium into France. The basis of the industry of the Charleroi district were its smelter and iron-working factories. Here, within two miles of the city, the iron works of Couillet turned out one-third of all the cast iron produced in Belgium. Large nail factories, glass works, both for blown and plate glass, and a number of lesser industries thrived. There was a large increase of immigration from northern France into the region, and the famous forest of Caesar's time was fast shrinking to a mere classical memory.

Charleroi was founded in 1666, and named after the willful sovereign, Charles II. of Spain, by its Spanish governor, Roderigo. It lies upon the Sambre, and its communications with France and with the commercial centers of its own country are excellent. By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, it became French and was fortified by the renowned Vauban. The little city twice withstood the might of William of Orange.
There is a strong French element in the city's character. Many Frenchmen were in its mills and factories and French peasant families grew much of Charleroi's produce in the comparatively thin soils of the region. In 1894, it fell again into the hands of the French, later to become Dutch and finally Belgian. Wellington, the best remembered war lord among the Belgians, directed the re-fortification of the city in 1816. The Germans found the city's defenses negligible when they swept over the place in August, 1914.—National Geographical Society.

HOW LIGHTNING SERVES MAN.

What the Miraculous Electric Messenger Does For Us.
Spokane Spokesman-Review.
Seventy-one years ago the telegraph was born. It came to serve the new hunger of the modern world for news. In 1844 it transmitted a dozen words for fewer than 100 miles, and preachers called the pretty performance a revelation of divine favor to men. In 1913 it sent more than 1,000,000 words about the Titanic disaster from New York across America and perhaps another third of a million under the Atlantic within four hours, and yet only the newspapers knew of the tremendous feat and they simply spoke of it casually as "extra heavy traffic."
The modern appetite for the events of the day grows keener every year. The telegraphic slave is annually summoned to more exacting service. But no reader of the daily paper experiences amazement at the multiplying prodigies in the publication of the news. He is not even aware of the prodigies' occurrence. A Japanese censor prohibits the telegraph from talking, but it hoodwinks him and talks. An earthquake breaks the Pacific cable, but the wireless flings the news through the air. Every moment the telegraph is everlastingly on the job.
It is estimated that 2,600 papers in the United States daily receive telegraphic service. At least 100 dailies divide between them, 1,000,000 words of telegraphed news in addition to the report furnished by the collecting agencies. An average day sends 1,190,000 words over the wires in the United States, and the cables raise the daily average to more than 2,000,000 words. A startling or widely interesting occurrence raises this average by tens of thousands of words. A full third of the total in 24 hours may come from a single town if it is Chicago holding some national nominat-

ing convention or San Francisco in earthquake and flames.

The telegraph's voice rivals light in speed. When Hoxsey, the aviator, fell to death at Los Angeles, Cal., New York knew it before the doomed man had plunged down 1,000 feet, and while men tore madly across the field 20 lines were sending the terrible news all over the United States. "Speed! More speed! Still more speed!" is the cry. The telegrapher is keyed to superhuman efficiency. He must possess instinctive capacity for swift sureness. Sometimes the loss of a single second is intolerable. When the contests occur between league champions of baseball for the world's championship newspaper rivalry enforces a competition where lost seconds mean lost prestige and lost money.

More Farm Labor.

Congress when it meets in December may be appealed to make the immigration laws more liberal, so far as agricultural laborers are concerned, than they are at present in order to facilitate the entry of able-bodied Belgians and other refugees from Europe who sooner or later are likely to be forced to emigrate.
Canadian farmers are able to send to the old country and obtain help. American farmers cannot do so. If the law could be so framed as to permit of the immigration of able-bodied agricultural laborers destined for specified places in this country, the labor situation on the farms, it is believed, would be greatly relieved and the country at large would be greatly benefited. There is nothing immoral in assisting an agricultural immigrant to come to this country, if it is made certain that he will go to the farm where he is wanted and will not become a public charge.
Large tracts of vacant land in the United States would eventually be utilized as farms by immigrants if they could first get a start. The Belgian farmers are hard-working, thrifty people, who would be most desirable additions to the rural population of the United States. An amendment of the immigration laws would do the double service of helping the farm labor situation in this country and aiding worthy immigrants to find a home.—Indiana Farmer.

500 LIVES LOST AT SHANGHAI.

Typhoon in China Results in Property Damage of \$5,000,000.
Shanghai, Aug. 2.—Reliable compilations of the damage by the typhoon which swept over Shanghai on the night of July 29 show that at least 500 lives were lost here, largely through drowning, and that about \$5,000,000 worth of property was destroyed.
Shanghai has not suffered such a storm in thirty years.
Following the wind was a terrible rain, which undermined many houses. Electric currents were cut off, and total darkness added to the discomfort of the city.
The Chinese department building of St. Francis Xavier college was so weakened that it collapsed the next day, but without loss of life. The United States army collier No. 1 broke from her moorings at Poo Ting, and was driven ashore at Yang Tse Poo. The shore was strewn with fragments of junks.

POSITION WANTED AS FOREMAN.

Am experienced tobacco foreman. Can furnish good references. E. L. Nordan, Smithfield, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. 9-7-4Tu.

WILL GIVE 4½ TO 5 CENTS ON THE FOOT FOR 50 STEERS.

W. M. Sanders, Smithfield, N. C.

HAVE A FULL SUPPLY OF BAGGING AND TIES.

one car new ties, 100 bales new sugar bag cloth, picking sheets and bags. I invite farmers and ginners in Johnston and adjoining counties to see me before buying these articles. W. M. Sanders, Smithfield, N. C.

A Poor Method of Corn Breeding.

Some corn growers attempt to improve their corn by crossing it with one or more very different varieties. The object of such crossing is to combine the good qualities into one variety. It is not an unusual practice to cross a large-eared variety with a prolific variety or a deep-grained variety with a shallow-grained corn. Such practice should be avoided. It not only produces a badly mixed variety, but usually fails to produce the desired results. Our varieties are already too badly mixed for the production of the best yields and quality of corn. If a variety has undesirable qualities which can not be corrected by straight selection, discard it and secure an established variety which has the desired qualities. The results will be much surer and more quickly gotten if one secures an established variety which comes nearest to having the desired qualities and improves it further by selecting the best plants. Straight selection is the best practice for improving the yield and quality of the corn crop.

Toronto last year collected \$10,437,000 in taxes.

Dogwood trees are being planted in Tokio parks.

J. E. CRECH SOLD A BARN OF first primings with Boyett Bros., and made an average of 13¼. Try them with your next load.

Z. R. BALLANCE SOLD HIS BEST grade of lugs with Boyett Bros. for 75 cents per pound.

IF MORE MONEY IS WHAT YOU are looking for, carry your next load of tobacco to Boyett Bros.

BOYETT BROS. ARE HEADQUARTERS for everything for which a tobacco farmer is looking.

NOTICE OF SALE.

That under and by virtue of the powers contained in a Mortgage Deed, executed to the undersigned, by Will Sanders and wife, Hattie Sanders, on the 3rd day of October, 1910, as security to their bond of even date; and, whereas, said conditions stipulated in said mortgage have been broken, I will on Monday, the 13th day of September, 1915, between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 2 p. m., in front of the Courthouse door in Smithfield, North Carolina, sell for cash, the following described property, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the colored Baptist church lot in Selma on Pollock street, and running westwardly 150 feet to J. H. Parker's line; thence southwardly 75 feet to a stake in Parker's line; thence eastwardly 150 feet to Pollock street; thence northwardly with said street 75 feet to the beginning, containing one-fourth (¼) of an acre, and being that same lot formerly sold by J. H. Parker and wife to L. H. Alred. Said mortgage being recorded in Book N, No. 11, page 16, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Johnston County, N. C. This the 9th day of August, 1915. W. B. ROBERTS, Mortgagee.
R. L. RAY, Attorney.

At Watson's Old Stand

The Fall is here and you will be coming to Smithfield. While here be sure to call and see me at Mr. G. H. Watson's old stand. Heavy and fancy Groceries, Peanuts and Fruits a specialty.

J. E. BOOKER

Smithfield, N. C.

Smithfield Seed House

SEED RYE, CLOVER SEED, SEED WHEAT, SEED OATS, HARRY VETCH.

In fact everything in Seed suitable for this section always in stock. I also have Farmergerm for inoculating seed.

W. M. Sanders

Smithfield, N. C.