

DAY LABORER TO MILLIONAIRE.

Some Facts About One of America's Great Men Who Has Been Able to Master the Minutest Details in Steel Making. Has Opened the World's Markets to American Steel.

The president of the largest corporation the world has ever known began life as a common laborer. Today he is without doubt one of the greatest practical industrial executives in America.

Not only does he know how to make steel, not only has he had practical training in every phase of manufacturing steel products, but he has done more than any other person, past or present, to send American merchandise into every corner of the earth.

Mr. Farrell holds the record for securing foreign orders for American goods. He is the greatest international salesman America has ever produced.

So modest is he, so averse is he to talking about himself or his achievements, that he was unknown to the American public until his name was proclaimed to the world as the new president of the steel corporation six years ago.

When a boy he began training his memory and he has disciplined it so thoroughly throughout his life that he admittedly has the finest memory of any business man in the country.

Though working twelve hours a day as a laborer in a wire mill, he studied systematically every evening, and in fourteen months became a mechanic, rising to be foreman in charge of the 300 men in the works before he was nineteen.

Having made several voyages with his seafaring father when a schoolboy, he became interested in foreign lands and today he is as familiar with every foreign country as he is with Pittsburgh or New York.

Twenty years before the average American realized the importance of foreign outlets for domestic products, Mr. Farrell, in face of obstacles which would have driven others to despair, inaugurated, single-handedly, a campaign for the conquest of overseas markets for American steel products.

Today, as president of the Foreign Trade Council, he is rendering invaluable service to American manufacturers in aiding them to overcome obstacles in entering foreign markets.

In nine days' examination during the government's suit against the steel corporation, Mr. Farrell astounded everybody by answering thousands upon thousands of questions of every conceivable variety without having to refer to a single scrap of paper.

With it all, with all his field and his power as president of an organization employing 270,000 men, James A. Farrell is still "Jim" Farrell, as democratic as when he first answered the whistle of the wire mill and as hard a worker.—B. C. Forbes, in Leslie's.

Platinum is becoming so scarce that Russia, where most of the mines are, is seeking new deposits.

A Wonderful Comeback.

Houston Post. It has been just about four years since the untiring devotion of a faithful wife was at last rewarded by President Taft when he signed the pardon that opened the doors of the Federal prison of Atlanta for Charles W. Morse.

It is recalled that at the time it was stated the man's liberation meant but little more than a release for the term imprisonment in Atlanta for the permanent imprisonment of the grave. And as a matter of fact, there was no shaming about Morse's physical condition.

Liberty revived his spirit and then his body rallied to the call of better days. He came back and he seems to have come back in robust form.

We find him now at the head of the United States Steamship company, a concern of imposing dimensions and ambitions. It is said his plans are to become to the shipbuilding industry what Henry Ford is to the automobile business.

And it is the Ford idea that will be followed. The ships will be of a single standard pattern, the constituent parts will be made in sufficient number to keep several assembling plants putting the ships together quickly, and in this way the cost of construction will be reduced to the minimum.

A great idea that. Is this conception to give to the United States what it has almost despaired of obtaining—a great merchant marine carrying American products into all parts of the world.

And what a rehabilitation that will be for Charles W. Morse. Once the goat of the kings of High Finance, the quarry of the sleuths and Nemesses who were merciless in visiting the vengeance of the proletariat upon the oppressors of humanity.

There is an element of romance in the comeback of Charles W. Morse.

Missionary Program.

Pine Level, Jan. 6.—The following is the Ingathering Program of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Baptist Church, to be held at church, Friday, January 12, beginning at 2 o'clock:

Devotional Service—Mrs. D. B. Oliver. Hymn No. 309.

Bible Lesson—Isa. 45: 22; Rom. 5: 8; John 12: 23-32—Mrs. F. C. Price.

Prayer—Mrs. A. Strickland.

Subject: Missionary Motives—Mrs. Oliver.

Our Responsibilities—Rom. 10: 12-17; Matthew 8—Mrs. L. Brown.

Hymn—Trust and Obey.

Reading of Leaflets: Dr. Lorre's Appeal—Mrs. N. M. Gurley.

If Thou Knowest—Miss Braxton.

Our Work Among Chinese Women—Mrs. R. H. Brown.

What the Budget System of the Church Finance Means—Mrs. M. E. Godwin.

Prayer for the Heathen Women of China—Mrs. Godwin.

Ingathering of Christmas Offering (Repeating in concert Matt. 28: 18-20).

Announcements.

Hymn—Take My Life and Let It Be.

Closing Prayer—Mrs. B. Strickland.

Every lady member is earnestly requested to be present and especially members of the Woman's Missionary Society.

Mr. Rockefeller's Venus.

Did you receive a Christmas Card from John D. Rockefeller?

If so, you saw a picture of his new Venus, recently discovered at Florence, Italy, and brought to America by Mr. Rockefeller. It has been set up in a temple near his residence at Pocantico Hills, New York, and a photograph of it has been used on his personal Christmas Card this year.

Pictures of the statue have been jealously guarded from publication, but three views appear in Harper's Bazar for January, which has just reached us. The statue is made of marble quarried near Athens in Greece; the same marble used by the sculptors Pludias and Praxiteles. Everyone interested in art should see these exclusive pictures of the world's newest art treasure.

SKETCH OF CHAS. GOODYEAR.

The Great Rubber Expert Was Born 116 Years Ago and Served Terms in Prison for Debt. He Discovered the Vulcanizing Process.

(Washington Post.)

Charles Goodyear, the inventor of the process of vulcanizing rubber, who worked on his invention while in prison for debt, was born at New Haven December 29, 1800, and died at New York July 1, 1860.

The trials of inventors are proverbial, but it is doubtful if any inventor ever had more of them than Charles Goodyear, to whom the world owes so much in the application of india rubber to the varied uses to which it is now put.

Goodyear was always in trouble. In his earlier years he was in the hardware business in Philadelphia. The business failed and he was put in jail for debt, the laws being harsher regarding debt than now.

It was while a prisoner that Goodyear's mind first became active in pursuing inventions, and he actually succeeded in supporting his family from the proceeds of a patent on an article of hardware which he thought out in his cell.

Goodyear's incarcerations for debt, with brief intervals between, extended over a number of years. He was always cheerful during these periods of enforced retirement from the world, saying, "With a clear conscience a man can be as happy in prison as anywhere else."

Between 1830 and 1836 this country was rubber mad, its mania being as strong as the subsequent gold fever and petroleum craze.

Companies were formed right and left to manufacture rubber, but none of them could work the raw material satisfactorily. Goodyear turned his attention to rubber in 1834, and from then until his death the idea of making from it a durable elastic material occupied his mind exclusively.

His first gleam of hope came when he found that by boiling a compound of the gum and magnesia in quicklime and water an article was obtained that seemed to be all he could desire. He secured a patent, and his product sold rapidly, but it was found that a drop of weak acid, like vinegar, destroyed the effects of the lime and made the cloth sticky.

This once more reduced him to poverty. A year later he hit on another process, and started a factory in Staten Island and a store in New York. The panic of 1837 left him a bankrupt. He finally went to Roxbury and secured a plant that had been given up. He sold rights for his new process and prospered, but the material was soon found to be defective and his prospects vanished.

Finally he noticed one of his workmen, Nathaniel Goodyear, sprinkling sulphur on rubber and placing it in the sun. This set him to experimenting with sulphur, which formed the base of his finally perfected and enormously valuable process of vulcanizing.

During his years of experimenting with this process Goodyear was often reduced to want, and at one time he sold his children's school books to purchase material. Although Goodyear acquired about 60 patents, many of them were contested, a few resulting in very expensive litigation. Other manufacturers grew rich through his discoveries, and the man who conferred such great benefits on humanity died poor but cheerful and optimistic to the end.

The New Coins.

Any change in the coinage is likely at first to meet with more or less objection merely because it is a change. But the appearance of the new half-dollars, following the new dimes, should soon reconcile grumblers who have resented the efforts of the United States Mint authorities to produce something different in the fractional currency. The designs have the merit of being both simple and artistic, and are a distinct improvement in that respect on the pieces so long in use.

It is to say that any coin is good enough so long as the value is recognized at a glance. That is to give sole consideration to the bare fact of utility. But objects that pass so constantly in general circulation as the smaller coins should be rightfully made attractive to the eye. Every Government in its own way strives to reach that end as a matter of pride. Otherwise it would be enough to stamp circles of copper, nickel, silver and gold with numerals, and let it go at that.

This time the United States Mint has succeeded, with the help of the designer, in turning out new silver coins which far surpass in beauty those which they replace. That is justification enough, and in this case exceptionally so because some of the other issues in recent years did not deserve unqualified approval.—New York World.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The production of pig iron in 1916 in this country is estimated at 39,450,000 tons by the Iron Age. The previous high year was 1913 with 30,966,152 tons and the 1915 production was 29,916,213 tons.

The total value of goods exported from the United States in the eleven months ending November 30, 1916, was \$4,960,302,630. The total amount for the same period in 1915 was \$3,195,264,485. The increase the past year was over \$1,750,000,000.

Germany's stock of cattle is declared in a dispatch to have increased since the beginning of 1915 by more than 400,000, and the stock of pigs by more than 4,000,000, "so that Germany can reckon with an improvement in the supply of milk and fat, while the Rumanian booty guarantees a great improvement in the supply of fodder."

Hawaii produced 53,237 tons less of sugar in 1916 than in the previous year, despite an increased area planted to cane sugar. Returns to the Department of Agriculture show that the year's output was approximately 592,763 tons. The decreased production was due to a lower yield of cane per acre and a smaller average of sugar per ton of cane.

Many thousand guns per week is reported to be the measure of the mighty manufacturing effort which Germany is now making for the campaign of 1917—an effort upon which the entire manhood force of the nation which can be spared from the front and their regular occupations is being concentrated under First Quartermaster General von Ludendorff's Universal Labor Service Law.

Some further progress has been made by the British on the Tigris front, where offensive operations recently were resumed after a long period of quiet during the hot weather. An official announcement at London states that since December 26 operations on this front have been impeded by heavy rain, but that the British force has advanced on the right bank of the Tigris, east and northeast of Kut-el-Amara.

The resources of institutions under the supervision of the New York State Banking Department have increased approximately \$1,500,000,000 since the outbreak of the European war in 1914. The State Superintendent of Banks, Eugene Lam Richards, in his annual report to the Legislature, points out that the total resources of such institutions on November 29 last were \$5,821,584,712, as compared with \$4,380,417,973 on September 30, 1914.

Eleven school children were killed, four others fatally hurt and eight seriously injured when a tornado wrecked the Vireton rural school house, known as the Lee-Baldwin school, near Blocker, Okla., Friday. The school building, a Baptist Indian mission a quarter of a mile away and four farm houses are in ruins and a half dozen other farm houses were lifted from their foundations by the storm, which swept a narrow path for a distance of six miles.

During the course of last year, according to authoritative figures, 78,500 Germans were captured on the French front by the French and 40,000 by the British, while in Serbia and Macedonia the entente allied armies took 11,173 Bulgarians and Turks prisoner. During the same period the Italians made prisoner of 52,250 Austrians, while the Russians captured more than 400,000 Germans and Austrians. The allies' captures total 581,923 for the year.

During 1916 Allied aviators made 750 raids into hostile territory, 900 enemy airplanes were shot down and 81 captive balloons were destroyed, according to figures just compiled. Of these raids the French made 250, the British 190, and between them 180 in Macedonia. French aviators shot down 450 enemy machines, the British 250, while the French destroyed 40 balloons and the British 27. The remaining balloons and airplanes were brought down by anti-aircraft guns.

Almost nine billion dollars was the aggregate value of all crops of the country last year. In an estimate announced last week by the Department of Agriculture the exact value was set at \$8,934,587,000. That was an increase of \$2,165,989,000 over the value of 1915 crops and \$2,867,206,000 over the average of the years 1910 to 1914. Texas held its lead as first State in value of crops, but Illinois, as second State in 1915, was displaced by Iowa last year. The other States of the leading 10 in order of value of their crops were Nebraska, Georgia, Kansas, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana and Ohio.

BUSINESS LOCALS

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PELOUBET'S NOTES, TARBELL'S Notes and Torrey's (Sunday School Lessons for 1917) now on sale at Herald Book Store.

CAR LOAD WIRE FENCING JUST received. See us for prices that are right. Cotter Hardware Co.

IF YOU HAVE A FARM YOU wish to sell, write Box 123, Smithfield, N. C.

A FEW MORE COPIES LEFT OF "When a Man's a Man." This is Harold Bell Wright's most popular novel. It is claimed to be the best selling novel in the United States today. Price \$1.35 at Herald Office.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF PINE LEVEL. At Pine Level, N. C., at the Close of Business December 27th, 1916.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and discounts, Overdrafts secured and unsecured, All other stocks, bonds and mortgages, Banking Houses, Furniture & Fixt., Demand loans, Due from National Bnks., Gold coin, Silver coin, National Bank notes and other U. S. Notes. Total resources: \$62,045.75.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of Johnston, 1916. I, E. S. Jones, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. S. JONES, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1917. N. B. HALES, Notary Public. My commission expires Mch. 27, 1918. CORRECT—ATTEST: D. B. OLIVER, Z. TAYLOR, J. R. OLIVER, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS AND FARMERS BANK. At Princeton, N. C., at the Close of Business December 27, 1916.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and discounts, Banking Houses, Furniture & Fixt., Demand loans, Due from National Banks, Cash Items, Gold coin, Silver coin, National bank notes and other U. S. Notes. Total resources: \$52,465.75.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of Johnston, 1916. I, Geo. F. Woodard, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. F. WOODARD, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of January, 1917. W. J. MASSEY, Notary Public. My commission expires Nov 27, 1918. CORRECT—ATTEST: A. G. WOODARD, A. F. HOLT, J. W. BAKER, Directors.

FOR SALE.

The residence of the late J. G. M. Jones, located on the corner of Barber & Lombard Streets, in the City of Clayton, two blocks from Main Street. This is a seven-room house with two large halls, two porches, has electric lights and sewer connections, has a well in back porch with the best of water, and a half acre of land, with barn, coal, wood and chicken houses, also has some very fine fruit trees and grape vines. This property is located on one of the highest points in Clayton and has Eastern frontage and the neighborhood cannot be excelled. This property must be sold for division. For further particulars apply to O. L. Jones, 213 Lyndon Street, Greensboro, N. C.

VALUABLE LAND SALE.

Will sell to the highest bidder for cash, my home place in Banner township, situated on the Raleigh and Wilmington road three miles East of Benson, containing 3 acres. Time of sale, January 11, at 12 o'clock. Place of sale, at my home. J. D. YOUNG.

LAND FOR SALE.

On Saturday, January 13, 1917, I will offer for sale, at the Court House door in Smithfield, to the highest bidder, a tract of about 45 acres of land adjoining the lands of N. G. Rand, and Paul Whitley. This is an exceptionally fine piece of Corn, Cotton and Tobacco land. All prospective purchasers are invited to see me and I will show them over the tract. Wm. A. SANDERS, Smithfield, N. C., R. F. D. No. 1, Box 38.

L. G. STEVENS

Attorney At Law Office Over The Herald Office, Settlement of Estates. Smithfield, N. C.

ED. A. HOLT

Dealer in High Grade Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes, Princeton, North Carolina. F. Hunter Creech Geo. Ross POU ATTORNEYS AT LAW Smithfield, N. C. Offices formerly occupied by Edward W. Pon. One partner will always be found in the Office.

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