

WANT TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS

Majority Leader Claude Kitchin in Masterful Effort Before a Full House and Packed Galleries Tells the Congress and the People. Explains Revenue Bill. Reminds the People Who Are Complaining of Heavier Tax They Voted for It.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Speaking to the full membership of the house and packed galleries, Majority Leader Claude Kitchin demonstrated again today that he is master of matters pertaining to the tariff. He spoke for more than an hour in explaining the merits of the revenue bill, which is to raise \$200,000,000 to satisfy the pleas for greater preparedness.

Mr. Kitchin told the house that but for the clamor for additional appropriations for the army and navy not a dollar of extra revenue would now be necessary. He reminded those who had called so loudly for even greater amounts than have been appropriated, and who are now complaining against being taxed to pay the bills, that the tax would not have been necessary had they not cast their votes for appropriations which exceed by many millions of dollars that appropriated by any country in the world in time of peace.

Mr. Kitchin reminded the house that there must be a stopping point on the enormous appropriations this country is making, and declared that as much as he thought of President Wilson, he believed the President had made a mistake in urging the Congress to spend the millions of dollars which this country is now authorizing for the so-called preparedness measure.

"You have been hollering preparedness in this country," shouted Kitchin, as he advanced up the aisle and pointed his finger at the Republicans, "as have some of the Democrats who had become panic stricken for preparedness, until you have made the people think that our country is in greater danger than Great Britain, or the other countries in Europe; that the Japanese are coming over from the west, and that Germany, France and Russia are all coming from the east. You have gone so far as to say that those nations, all but bankrupt and exhausted by the war, just as soon as the war is over, looking over America with her great big, rich untouched resources, are going to come over and attack us or make us indemnify them for all the losses of the war. That is the kind of stuff your Navy league and your Security league and your Republicans and some good Democrats have been putting out to the country."

Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, suggested that Mr. Kitchin may add that the President of the United States, our own Democratic President, had asked Congress to give him the biggest navy in the world.

"As much as I think of the President of the United States," said Mr. Kitchin, "and I think he is one of the greatest we have ever had, and I have got as much confidence in him as I ever had in anybody in the world—I have never said that the President of the United States was not sometimes as wrong as Republicans are wrong all the time."

Mr. Kitchin urged both Republicans and Democrats to vote for the bill because, as he thinks, it is the easiest and best way the money can be raised. He declared that not half the amount needed for the preparedness measures could have been raised from the Payne Aldrich tariff act in the very best days of its existence, when there was no war to hinder the importations which usually come to our ports.

"I ask any one of you Republicans," said Kitchin, "to suggest any better way of raising this money. You know, and I know, you cannot do it. So go along and cast your votes for this measure, which is the best and most equitable way of raising the amount we must have."

For once in his life Mr. Kitchin became serious when arguing tariff matters with the Republicans. He usually jokes with them, and nine times out of ten the jokes are at the expense of his Republican brethren. He did this today, but towards the end of his speech he stopped short in his address and, looking over the 400 odd members, he asked them to stop, and to consider where the country was going to stop the enormous, extravagant expenditures of the people's money.

Estimated Value of Farm Production In 1916.

Dun's Review.
By far the largest gross value of farm production in this country was reached in 1916, according to estimates made by the United States Department of Agriculture. The total of crops and animal products was \$13,449,000,000, an increase of \$2,674,000,000 over the total of 1915, which was itself a high-water mark. The mere increase is greater than the Census gross value of farm produc-

tion in 1889, and is nearly as large as the Census crop value in 1899. The increase of 1916 over 1914 was \$3,554,000,000. The gross value of farm production is the total of crops and animal products, and takes no account of the use of a product as a material for other production; nor are any costs of production subtracted. Consequently, the value of gross production should be regarded as an index number, and not as so many net dollars put into the farmer's pocket.

The value of the net product of wealth on farms has never been determined, and cannot now be estimated. The items for the estimated years are expressed in gross value and are made to conform to the Census plan, so as to be comparable with those for the Census years.

If the gross value of the Census farm production of 1899 is represented by 100, the value for 1879 was 46.9; for 1889, 52.2; for 1909, 181.4; for 1914, 209.8; for 1915, 228.4; and for 1916, 285.1.

In the subdivision of the value of gross production into its two main elements, crops and animal products, it appears that the total estimated crop value in 1916 was \$9,111,000,000, an amount greater than the sum of the estimated values of crops and of animal products for any year previous to 1912, greater than the total estimated crop value of 1915 by \$2,204,000,000, and of 1914 by \$2,999,000,000.

The total estimated value of animal products in 1916 was \$4,338,000,000, or more than double the value for 1904, which was the highest amount to that time. It was greater than the estimated value of animal products in 1915 by \$470,000,000, and of 1914 by \$555,000,000.

Compared with the value of farm crops in 1899, represented by 100, the crop value for 1909 was 183.0; for 1914, 203.9; for 1915, 230.3; and for 1916, 303.8. A similar comparison for animal products results in a percentage of 178.7 for 1909; 220.2 for 1914; 225.1 for 1915, and 252.5 for 1916.

The crop value for 1916 increased over that of 1899 by 203.8 per cent; of 1909, by 66.0 per cent; of 1914, by 49.0 per cent; and of 1915 by 31.9 per cent. The value of animal products increased in 1916 over 1899 by 152.5 per cent; over 1909 by 41.3 per cent; over 1914 by 14.7 per cent; and over 1915 by 12.2 per cent.

From 1908 to 1914, the total crop value, as a fraction of the value of total gross farm production, declined from 64.6 to 61.8 per cent. In 1915, on the contrary, this tendency was not only arrested but was sharply reversed, and the crop value then became 64.1 per cent of the total of crops and animal products, followed by another sharp advance to 67.7 per cent in 1916.

The level of prices paid to producers for the principal crops, December 1, 1916, was about 55.9 per cent higher than a year previous, 52.9 per cent higher than two years before, and 52.8 per cent higher than the average of the previous eight years on December 1. The year 1916 was one of comparatively low crop production, but the prices and values of most of the crops were extraordinarily high.—Dun's Review.

BENTONSVILLE NEWS.

Mr. W. A. Rose, of Rocky Mount, spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. W. N. Rose.

Mrs. H. C. Holmes, of Wayne County, spent Sunday and Monday the guest of her uncle, Mr. J. S. Masengill, who continues very feeble.

Mr. J. L. Flowers and Miss Bessie Williams spent Saturday and Sunday in Newton Grove with friends.

On account of unfavorable weather our farmers are very slow in preparing their tobacco plant beds.

A public debate is billed for Mill Creek school on February 7th at 7:30 P. M., between three boys and three girls. Woman Suffrage is the query. The public is invited.

The Beaver Dam school is to have a public debate on Saturday night, February 3rd, between three boys and three girls. Woman Suffrage is the query.

Last Sunday evening at four o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Lee of the New Hope section, their daughter, Miss Irette, was married to Mr. D. A. Williams, of this section. Mr. W. A. Powell, Esq., officiated. After the marriage the bridal party departed to the groom's home where a sumptuous supper awaited them. The writer joins the many friends of the contracting parties in wishing for them a happy and prosperous life.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

On January 22, 1917, one black flat folding pocket book was lost on the road between Blackman School house and Four Oaks. It contained a five and a ten dollar bill and a silver half dime. The finder will please return same to me and receive reward.

B. W. GRADY.
Four Oaks, N. C.

DR. B. W. KILGORE



Director of the North Carolina Experiment Station and Extension Service. Dr. Kilgore might properly be styled the leading man in North Carolina in Agricultural lines and it is largely due to his keen foresight and ability that North Carolina leads all other states in the South in Agriculture. His address is Raleigh.

Chicago's Millionaire Philanthropist.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago celebrated his fiftieth birthday on August 12, 1912, by making gifts totaling \$700,000 to various worthy organizations, including \$250,000 to the University of Chicago, \$250,000 for a Jewish charity building on the West Side of Chicago, \$50,000 for a Social Workers' Country Club near Chicago and \$25,000 to Tuskegee institute offshoots, including rural schools for negro children. In 1911 he offered to contribute \$25,000 for a colored Y. M. C. A. building to every community in the United States which within five years would raise by popular subscription an additional sum of \$75,000. More than a dozen cities qualified.

Within the last two or three years he has assisted in building about 200 schools in colored rural communities, principally in very poor districts of the South. The late Booker T. Washington found in Mr. Rosenwald (a trustee of Tuskegee institute) one of his staunchest supporters. Mr. Rosenwald more than once hired special trains and took large parties to see Tuskegee.

President Wilson recently appointed Mr. Rosenwald to the advisory commission of the new Council of National Defense.

"I believe," he said, "a fund of \$100,000,000 should be subscribed now, to be available as soon as the war of rehabilitating all the countries ravaged by the conflict; a fund not for the care of dependents, but to be applied for construction where required."

I asked Mr. Rosenwald with whom among the warring nations his sympathies lay.

"With all who are suffering," he replied.

But he did not tell me what I learned elsewhere that his contributions to war sufferers have averaged considerably more than \$10,000 a month for the last two years.

A beautiful incident occurred while I was in Mr. Rosenwald's office. The telephone rang and his face broke into smiles. Turning to me, he said excitedly: "That was my mother. She is coming to see me. She hasn't been here in four years." From this on he kept glancing out of the window, and the moment she appeared he rushed to meet her. After that he ceased to act as president of Sears, Roebuck & Co. He became just "Julius" and all business, so far as he was concerned, was off.

"Every morning in his life," one of his associates confided to me, "Mr. Rosenwald visits his mother before coming to work. And when he returns from out-of-town trips, no matter how we may be clamoring for him at the office, he first visits his mother, who is in her eighty-fourth year and active in mind and body. Mr. Rosenwald once remarked to me, 'I regard as a fresh gift from God every day He spares her to me.'"—B. C. Forbes, in Leslie's.

The Longest Name in Michigan.

On page 896 of Kalamazoo's new city directory may be found the name of Polybus Theodorcoumoungorogepoulos, a waiter in a restaurant. It is said of Theodorcoumoungorogepoulos that his name of 11 syllables and 28 letters is not only the longest in the directory, but also longer than of any other resident of Michigan.—Detroit News.

The cork oak of Spain is said to grow best in poorest soil.

GARY'S 8 RULES FOR SUCCESS.

Head of Steel Company's Advice to the Young Man.

Eibert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, after thinking the subject over carefully, compiled the following prescription for the young man ambitious to attain success:

1. He should be honest, truthful, sincere and serious.
2. He should believe in and preach and practice the Golden Rule.
3. He should be strong and healthy, physically and morally.
4. His habits and mode of living should be temperate and clean and his companions selected with regard to their character and reputation.
5. He should possess good natural ability and a determination constantly to improve his mind and memory.
6. He should possess a good education, including particularly the fundamentals, such as mathematics, grammar, spelling, writing, geography and history, and also a technical education concerning the lines he proposes to follow.
7. He should be studious and thoughtful, keeping his mind upon a subject until it is mastered.
8. He should be conscientious, modest but courageous, energetic, persistent, even tempered, economical, faithful and loyal to his friends and the interests he represents.

As he handed over his recipe for success Judge Gary remarked: "The above qualifications, you will notice, are within the reach of all. If possessed and put into practice, they will bring success to the individual and satisfaction to any others interested."—B. C. Forbes, in the American Magazine.

Save the Cost of Delivery.

Houston Post.

The people of Philadelphia are said to appear to be the best read of those of any city in this country. The reason is apparent to any one who has lived in Philadelphia for any length of time. Beside patronizing their splendid libraries, the people of Philadelphia read the advertisements in their daily newspapers and particularly the advertisements of John Wanamaker.

Practically every newspaper in that city has carried a page ad for this man ever since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; and that page is always the most interesting page in those well edited papers. In a recent advertisement John Wanamaker has this:

"An old friend today told me that, forty-four years ago, when he was seven years old and working in a little store in a country town, a preacher came in on a public holiday, when all the other clerks were absent, and bought a ham and asked if it could be sent to his home. He was told of the circumstance of everybody's being away, but the boy said: 'I'll get it home somehow if I can.'"

"The parson, Rev. Noble Frame, just like an old-fashioned Methodist minister, replied: 'I'll take it myself,' and added, 'It is a poor animal that could not carry home its own food;' and he and his next morning's breakfast walked off together.

"All who knew Noble Frame still remember him as an unselfish, noble man, who every day helped other men to carry their burdens. Thousands of our good customers, those who have automobiles, and others, whose parcels are small and, easily carried, take them with them for which we thank them.

"While our Store Spirit, as well as the custom of our clerks and messengers, is considerate, as it should be; yet we are glad to acknowledge that our customers are also considerate of their storekeeper and of themselves, also, when they take their package with them."

The United States government has recently determined that the average cost of deliveries in the well-paved city of Washington averages eight per cent of the gross receipts of the merchants. And the people could save this eight per cent on their purchases were they willing to carry their bundles home with them. "It is a poor animal that could not carry home its own food."

English street railways are experimenting with a compound rail, the worn parts of which can be renewed without disturbing the roadbed.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administratrix on the estate of Henry Hines, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 2nd day of February, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 30th day of January, 1917.
FANNIE HINES,
Administratrix.

N. B. C. GRAHAM CRACKERS

You don't have to coax the children to eat plenty of N. B. C. Graham Crackers. These are not only rich in the nourishment that builds bone and muscle, but their tempting taste makes the little appetites hungry for more.

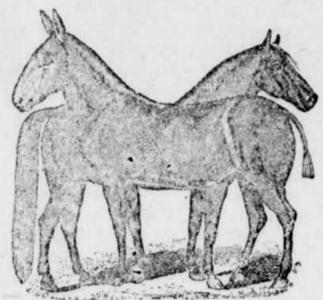
N. B. C. Graham Crackers added an individuality and nut-like flavor that other graham crackers lacked. This makes them an almost universally popular article of everyday diet.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

5c and 10c packages



Third - Car - Load



My third car load of Nice Mules Received to-day. This is one of the nicest loads of Mules seen in Smithfield. Come to see me when in need of a Mule or Horse.

W. M. SANDERS

Smithfield, N. C.

Another Lot Bibles

We have just received a new lot of Bibles and Testaments. Bibles from 35 cents up to \$3.00. Testaments from 10 cents up to \$1.00.

Large Type Edition Testament and Psalms for 50 and 75 cents.

The Herald Office
Smithfield, N. C.

INAUGURATION

President Woodrow Wilson
Washington, D. C.

Monday, March 5th, 1917

\$10.05 Round Trip

VIA

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

From Raleigh, Durham, Chapel Hill, Burlington, and all intermediate points to Greensboro.

\$10.65 from Goldsboro; \$10.70 from Selma

Round trip tickets for this occasion will be on sale March 1, 2, 3, 4, and for trains scheduled to arrive Washington by noon March 5th. Tickets will be limited returning to reach original starting point by midnight of March 10th, 1917, or by depositing ticket in Washington and paying a fee of \$1.00 final limit will be extended to April 10th, 1917.

Special Pullman Sleeping Cars will be operated from Raleigh and Durham, and from all points for special parties of twenty-five or more.

For sleeping car reservations, and complete information, ask Southern Railway Agents, or address,

J. O. JONES, Traveling Passenger Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.