

The Smithfield Herald

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MORE SOLDIERS WANTED.

John Paul Lucas, Secretary to North Carolina Food Conservation Commission, Makes an Appeal to Farmers to Mobilize Their Forces for An Increased Production of Food and Feedstuffs.

"Grow your own food and feed crops or go hungry." In less abrupt phrasing but in language just as easily understood, this is what the rest of the country is saying to the South this year.

The South has been depending upon the North and Central West for food and feed and feedstuffs to the value of approximately \$700,000,000 a year—at present prices the figures would no doubt pass the billion dollar mark. North Carolina's part of this tremendous aggregate of imports has been in round numbers \$80,000,000. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916 and ending June 31, 1917, because of a combination of high prices and poor crops in some sections, our importations will no doubt reach the staggering figure of \$100,000,000.

This State in common with all of the South has received solemn warning from officials of the National Government, including the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, that the food and feedstuffs we have been importing will not be available this year because they will be required for our armies and the armies of our allies. The Governors, agricultural leaders and far-sighted farmers and business men of the South have sounded the warning also. So grave is the situation that President Wilson himself has made a special appeal to the farmers of the South.

The State of North Carolina has been early to take steps to meet the situation. Even before war was declared Governor Bickett took time by the forelock and issued a proclamation urging upon the people of our cities and towns as well as those on farms the importance of planting ample home vegetable gardens. Following the entry of this Nation into the war Governor Bickett appointed a State Food Conservation Commission which promptly met and has planned and is putting into execution under the direction of its executive Secretary a vigorous campaign for greater food and feed production. A sub commission is being appointed in each county in the State, to have representation from every school district. The newspapers of the State, the commercial organizations, ministers, mayors of towns and cities, bankers and other persons and agencies will be called upon to assist in this campaign, in addition to the State Department of Agriculture, the Farm Extension Service, the boys' and girls' corn, pig and tomato clubs and other organizations. In short every possible agency is being mobilized to meet the situation.

There are several means of increasing production. Where farmers can see their way clear, they are urged to reduce slightly their acreage of cotton and tobacco, especially the latter, giving more acres to corn, soy beans, peas, potatoes, hay and other food and feed crops. Even where they do not reduce their acreage of cotton and tobacco

they are urged to try to take care of a slight additional acreage, if they can do so without neglecting their accustomed crops. Increased amounts of fertilizers may be used to advantage where wisely applied. County commissioners are urged to use convicts and their work stock on tenantless farms for the cultivation of corn and hay especially, even to the temporary neglect of road work. The people of our cities and towns are urged to utilize vacant lots and lands close by for the growing of staple food and feed crops.

When one tries to vision the amount of wheat, flour, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, etc., \$80,000,000 or \$100,000,000 will buy, he begins to realize what gigantic task the farmers of the State have imposed upon them, and what a really important work the mobilized forces working through and in co-operation with the Food Conservation Commission have to perform in getting the farmers and other producers in the State to feel the seriousness of the situation and to act promptly in meeting it.

The farmers of North Carolina are called upon to grow food and feed crops not only sufficient to supply all of their own needs, but to supply the needs of our cities and towns and mill communities as well. If they should raise a surplus above these requirements, which is beyond the range of possibilities this year, there will be a ready market for it, because this nation is being called upon to feed not only the armies but to a considerable extent the civilian population of our Allies, whose producers by the millions have been taken from their fields to fight in the trenches.

All authorities are agreed that unprecedented prices may be looked for this year for meat products, corn, wheat, oats, hay, Irish and sweet potatoes, soy beans, velvet beans, cowpeas, canned and dried vegetables and fruits and in fact all non-perishable food and feed crops. The farmer is not being called upon to make a sacrifice, because it is not necessary. Cotton and tobacco are the lowest priced farm products we have, even at their present prices, and farmers who raise these crops to the neglect of sufficient "hog and hominy" and feed for their own use are going to be in the calamity howling class this fall. Cotton and tobacco will no doubt command something like present prices next fall, but there is some danger of an overproduction of these crops while there is no danger of the South raising too much food and feedstuffs.

The farmers of the State, together with business men, and others who can help, are called upon to perform a patriotic duty. But that is not as far as it goes. They are being given, by unusual conditions, such an opportunity to profit as they have never had before. The war is going to bring prosperity to a marked degree to those farmers who are fore-sighted and wise enough to produce abundantly of those crops for which there is certain to be the heaviest demands at the best prices.

Plant all you can cultivate and no more. When planning your planting be sure to plan for the cultivating and harvesting.

TOWN-SCHOOLS IN CONTEST.

Representatives of Graded and High Schools Met Here Saturday. List of the Winners. Teachers Present Pledge to Prof. Vermont. Notes of Appreciation. Some Needs Suggested.

Saturday was another red letter day in Johnston County school history. Representatives from the town schools met and contested the various events scheduled for them. Each one on the program as billed last week was present and every contest was most interesting.

Following are the winners in the town group:

Declamation—Jennings Talton from Selma school.

Reading—A tie between Thelma Peedin, of Smithfield School, and Claudia Wood, of the Benson School.

Story-telling—Paul Massengill, of the Four Oaks School.

Spelling—Orman Bailey and Elmer Poole, from the Selma School.

Piano Solo—Lucy Davis, from Wilson's Mills.

Chorus—From Smithfield School.

In the final contest between the country group winners and the town group winners Percy Barnes from the country schools won over Jennings Talton of the town schools.

Claudia Wood, of the town schools, won over Irene McLamb, of the country schools.

Little Miss Mary Parker from the Fitzgerald School was declared winner in story-telling.

Each and every contestant did his part well, and each school that took part in the contests is stronger for having done so.

We wish to thank Miss Dowd, from St. Mary's in Raleigh, for her untiring interest and patience as judge of the music contests and one of the judges of final contests. Every one greatly enjoyed Miss Dowd's short address to the audience and contests at the close of the exercises.

Another incident of the day deserves special mention: Mrs. W. H. McCullers very kindly brought with her from Clayton two of the teachers, Miss Willie T. Hall and Miss Ruth Young and with them acted as judges of the reading contest. It is gracious acts like this that make the whole scheme of things look brighter and make us forget that there may be even yet in Johnston County a few folk who can not find time for any work other than that with self as the ultimate goal.

Our thanks are also due to Mr. F. Hunter Creech, Mr. Boseman, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Gentry, Miss Joyner and Miss Jones who acted as judges in the various contests. Also to Mr. Vermont, Miss Trotter, Mr. Whitley and Miss Myatt who had charge of various programs. Then last, but not least, we remember the fine spirit shown by the other teachers of the Turlington Graded School and by other teachers present from the other schools. And did you notice the Turlington Graded School high school boys and girls? They were always ready at the right time and the right place to do what was needed and they did things in such a way as to make all very happy because of their cheerful service.

Another pleasing incident of the day was the presentation of a purse to Supt. A. Vermont from Johnston County Teachers. This small bit of money was only an expression of appreciation for Mr. Vermont during the years he has been in Johnston County school work. The money is to be placed on deposit as the beginning of a savings account for little Miss Fanny Louise, Mr. Vermont's only daughter. Supt. Andrews, of the Kenly School, in a pleasing way presented the purse to Mr. Vermont who accepted the gift in the same spirit in which it was given. Mr. Vermont in reply to Mr. Andrews made a talk which only Vermont could make in which could be seen the high thoughts and purposes of a man whose heart is big enough to enfold every child in our schools and the sincere wish to give to every child his chance to make of himself the best possible.

Last week was mentioned the fact that the Pomona school pig was purchased by Mr. W. M. Sanders. His pigship, "E. Wiggle Pomona" has been sent back to his native heath by Mr. Sanders who put him in the hands

of a pig club boy down there. Just here we wish to say that this is only one of the many instances of kindness and support to our work by Mr. Sanders. He has more than any other individual given financial support and encouragement to our club members. We have no doubt that there are other men in the county who are just as willing to help in our work as Mr. Sanders. They have not offered the help, and we have not asked them because we hesitate to make what is really a privilege appear to be charity. As we write this it comes to us that we are wrong not to let folks know that there are hundreds of boys and girls in Johnston right now who would raise pure-bred poultry if they only had the eggs furnished them; there are thousands of cans of fruits and vegetables that will be lost in Johnston this year that would not be lost if cans for saving these things were furnished the women and girls; There are dozens of boys and girls who might be raising pigs and cattle if only they had the stock to begin with.

Please do not understand from this that we would have you give these things outright. We know that all of these things would be repaid with interest—and we know that the men or women who may see their way clear to help in this work will do far more than they may think for the education of Johnston County's future citizenship and for the true growth of the county.

If you are willing to help, drop me a card and I will tell you of the plans we are working out here in the County Superintendent's office together with Miss Pickens and Mr. John.

ELIZABETH KELLY.
Smithfield, N. C., April 23, 1917.

BRAZIL IS A GREAT COUNTRY.

An Army of Four Million Men Could Be Called Into Service. Great Republic, Last American Nation to Oust Monarchy, Adds Dreadnaughts and Battleships to Fleets of Democracy.

The severing of diplomatic relations with Germany and its possible entrance into the war has brought Brazil into the limelight and makes the following facts interesting at this time:

Brazil is a Nation fifteen times the size of Germany, sixteen times the size of France, thirty times the size of Italy, 289 times the size of Belgium.

If Brazil were as densely populated as Germany it would have nearly a billion inhabitants. If as thickly settled as Belgium it would have more than two billion. It is only one-fifth as well settled as the United States.

Brazil can put more trained soldiers into the field today than can the United States. Four million men can be called out under the Brazilian service law, which makes military training obligatory for all men between 21 and 45.

The navy includes two dreadnaughts and two battleships. But Brazil's resources will do more for the Allies, including Uncle Sam, than Brazil's soldiers.

In the high interior are vast plateaus, covered with forests and abounding in tropical fruits. The forests are hardly touched. Cacao, cocoa, rubber and dyewoods are leading exports from this region.

Brazil was settled by the Portuguese and was a Portuguese colony in 1807, when Napoleon invaded Portugal. The royal family fled to their American domain.

In 1821 King John returned to Portugal, leaving his son, Dom Pedro as regent of Brazil. Dom Pedro proclaimed Brazil independent, and in 1831 abdicated in favor of his son, Dom Pedro II, who reigned until the Bloodless revolution of 1889 that made Brazil a Republic.

Brazil today has a population of more than 25,000,000 and an area of 3,290,000 square miles. Rio Janeiro, the Capital, has over a million people, and Sao Paulo, next largest city, has nearly half a million.

Factory-made butter in the United States increased from 627,145,865 pounds in 1909 to 786,013,489 pounds in 1914, and factory-made cheese increased from 311,175,730 pounds in 1909 to 377,506,109 pounds in 1914.

Chile's first steel mill has been opened to manufacture the metal from scrap iron heretofore exported to Europe.

CAPT. HINNANT'S TRAGIC END.

Ground to Death Beneath a Coal Train at Wilmington Saturday. His Body Severed and Terribly Mutilated. Train Failed to Take Track Leading to Chute and Crashed Against Gondola on Which He Was Leaning.

Below we give an account of the death of Capt. John W. Hinnant who was section master at Smithfield for several years and was well known here. He was reared near Kenly and his body was carried there for burial. He was a member of the Junior Order and was buried by the Juniors of Smithfield and Kenly. The account of his death in the Wilmington Star follows:

"Mr. J. W. Hinnant, an Atlantic Coast Line section foreman, was ground to death beneath the wheels of a coal train at the coal chute near Ninth and Green streets shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A gondola and five coal cars passed over the body of the unfortunate man.

"According to eye witnesses to the tragedy, Mr. Hinnant and Mr. J. A. Matthews, conductor of the coal train, were standing near the spot where the track leading to the coal chute diverges from the main track, leaning against a gondola.

"The train, with the engine attached to the rear, had drawn off some way on the main track in order to attain the momentum necessary to push the heavy cars up the inclined track leading to the chute. As the foremost car came to the switch, for some unaccountable reason instead of taking the track leading to the chute it continued on the main track, crashing into the gondola against which the two men were leaning and hurling Mr. Hinnant beneath the wheels. Mr. Matthews was also knocked down and slightly bruised but fortunately the impact of the blow threw him away from, instead of under the cars.

"Before Engineer Lee Chadwick, in charge of the train, could bring the cars to a stop, the gondola and five of the coal cars had passed over Mr. Hinnant's body. The wheels struck him just above the waist severing the body. His right arm was also torn off and dragged for nearly 200 yards from the spot where he was struck.

"Mr. Hinnant was 55 years old and is survived in his immediate family by his wife, one son, and one daughter, Mrs. J. W. Daughtry, of Smithfield. He had been in the employ of the Atlantic Coast Line for a number of years, and had been in his present capacity for the past three years."

NEW SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

Appointed by Governor Bickett. Women Receive \$2,000 and the Men \$2,500 Per Year Salary.

Raleigh, April 23.—Governor Bickett today announced the appointment of institute conductors and examiners created under the act of the recent general assembly, which requires the examination of all first-grade school teachers and the holding of all institutes by this board.

The three women members are: Mrs. T. Edgar Johnson, of Salisbury, appointed for four years; Miss Hattie Parrott, of Kinston, four years, and Miss Susie Fulghum, of Goldsboro, two years.

The men are: Prof. A. T. Allen, superintendent of the Salisbury schools, two years; D. F. Giles, superintendent of the Wake County schools, two years, and Prof. J. H. Highsmith of the faculty of the Wake Forest College, four years.

The women members of the board draw salaries of \$2,000 annually, with \$500 for expenses, and the men are paid \$2,500, with the same expense allowance. The terms of office will begin June 1 next.

Jones-Flowers.

Kenly, April 23.—Sunday afternoon two Kenly high school students—Mr. Harvey Jones, and Miss Etta Flowers—sprung a surprise on the entire community by united in the holy bonds of wedlock. It is true that Mr. Jones and Miss Flowers had been manifesting a good deal of interest in each other during the school year, but hardly anyone supposed that they were contemplating marriage so soon. They have the very best wishes of their large circle of school friends and advisors.

WAR SECURITIES GO EASILY.

Amounting to \$200,000,000, and Offered Only to Financial Institutions, Were Quickly Taken Up. Offer Before Country Only Three Days. Officials Believe Patriotic Outpouring of Funds for the War Is Presaged.

Washington, April 21.—The first American offering of war securities in any form—\$200,000,000 in treasury certificates, has been heavily over-subscribed.

How great the over-subscription is, officials were unable to say tonight, as many of the banks before which the offer had been placed informally through the Federal Reserve Board, had not been heard from.

The certifications were offered only to financial institutions. The response, officials believe, presages a patriotic outpouring of funds to an extent unparalleled in the history of any Nation when the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue is placed before the general public.

Offering of the certificates was made informally because the \$7,000,000,000 war finance measure is not yet a law. As soon as it is disposed of by Congress, probably by Wednesday of next week, the formal offer will be made and proceeds of the subscription called for at once.

The informal offering of the certificates has been before the banks of the country only three days. It was presented by the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, which will act as the Government's authorized agents in receiving subscriptions. The certificates will bear three per cent interest and will mature June 30, the end of the current fiscal year. They may be used in lieu of cash in paying for subscriptions to the big bond issue and the date for their maturity indicated the belief an part of officials that the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue will be floated by that time.

Other issues of certificates probably will be formally offered the financial institutions of the country within a short time. It is probable that as soon as the extent of the over-subscription of the present issue is ascertained, Secretary McAdoo will authorize the immediate issue of an additional amount to care for the over-subscription.

The proceeds of the \$200,000,000 issued and probably of subsequent issues will be distributed among the Federal Reserve Banks of the country, each Reserve Bank receiving amounts equalling the total subscriptions of banks within its district. The money will be paid out again by the Government in the ordinary course of business within a short time. In this manner officials believe that the money markets will not be disarranged and that the present financial status of the country will suffer the minimum amount of disturbance.

ONE THOUSAND ARE WANTED.

A Military School to Train Citizens for Commissioned Officers, To Be Held at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, From May 8th, to August 8th, 1917.

A Training School for the purpose of preparing American Citizens for service as commissioned officers during the period of the present war will be held as above indicated.

Those who satisfactorily complete the preparatory work will be commissioned as officers in the U. S. Army. It is not necessary that applicants should have any previous military training. The purpose of the school is to make officers out of citizens.

The United States is now entering the greatest War in its history and has on its hands the job of raising an army of Twelve Hundred Thousand men, with no other officers than those of the regular army and National Guard to start with. The immediate and imperative need is for additional officers who can train and handle men, and for this we shall require in the next four or five months approximately forty thousand officers in all branches of the service.

North Carolina is called upon to furnish One Thousand of these, and all that is necessary to start with is a sound body, a clear thinking mind, and the desire for patriotic service. Surely this great State will not fail to furnish her full quota.

Men between the ages of twenty years nine months and forty-four who desire to enter, communicate at once with R. W. Glenn, Division Secretary, Greensboro, N. C.