# JUSTICE CLARK DIES OF STROKE

HAD BRILLIANT CAREER AS SOL-DIER, WRITER, LAWYER AND JUDGE.

Raleigh -- Walter Clark, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, died at his home here at 8 o'clock Monday morning. He was stricken Sunday morning with an attack of apoplexy.

Judge Clark was taken suddenly ill shortly after he prepared to attend church services Sunday morning. His physician advised him to rest quietly at home. Two hours later, he sank into unconsciousness from which he never rallied. He steadily grew weaker as the day passed but at 1 o'clock Monday morning was reported holding his own, though unconscious. Later he sank again and died at eight A. M. of apoplexy.

Judge Clark has served as a judge in Surerior and Supreme Court for 38 years. He was 78 years old.

Members of the family summoned here after the attack were at the bedside when the end came. Long Chief Justice.

Judge Clark was for 22 years Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court and for 14 years prier to his appointment to that position in 1923 en associate justice of the court.

Had he lived until next August the Chief Justice would have been past his seventy-eighth year and within a year he would have rounded out two score years of judicial service, first as judge of the superior court for four years then for fourteen years on the Supreme Court bench as an associate justice and then a quarter of a century as chief justice. He was born in Halifax county August 19,

The Chief Justice gave promise of unusual attainments early in his youth, not only displaying intelllectual gifts but a physical courage and stamina that brought him through three generations of unparalleled events, a Civil War a political revolution and an era of great constructive acheive-

The father of the Chief Justice was General David Clark ,one of the foremost citizens of Halifax County in his day and the only general officer of the State militia called into service during the Civil War. His gradnfather and great-granfather were men of like calibre the first being a minister of note. His mother was Miss Ann M. Thorne, of Halifax, and from both sides of his house, the Chief Justice inherited the blood of many of the

State's finest families. At the Tew military school at Hillsboro as a youth Judge Clark was an oustanding student, and though only fifteen years of age when the war came he was assigned to duty as a drill-master in the 35th regiment, returning to school after that service was done. Later he was in the severest of the fighting in Virginia, and was wounded in the hand at the battle of Sharpsburg. Though a slender lad of 16 he commanded the respect of the entire regiment.

Saw Heavy Fighting.

Too young for service, though he had seen two years of it, he returned to North Carolina and entered the University where he graduated in 1864. After that he re-entered the military service and was made lieutenant colonel of the 70th North Carolina that saw heavy service in the eastern end of the State, and was mustered out after fighting the approach of Sherman across the State. He went to Columbia law school in Washington where he was graduated in law in

After several years of practice in Scotland Neck and in Halifax county he moved to Raleigh, where he developed a wide practice and engaged in newspaper work, directing the editorial policy of The News. In January, 1874, he was married to Miss Susan Graham, daughter of Governor William A. Graham and a sister of the late Major W. A. Graham.

In 1902 he was nominated and elected Chief Justice of the court, the post which he had held continuously since. During the years of his judicial service he has found time for prodigous labor on matters of many sorts, the writing of legal treaties and the writing of historical matter on the Civil War. One of his notable labors was the translation of the Constant Diary, a splendid work in three volumes and held by Napoleonic students to be one of the most important contributions to the bibliography of the

Influenced Leagal Thinking.

The Chief Justice was a man of profound convictions and a courage that measured up to every conviction. It was frequently said of him that "Judge Clark's dissenting opinions of this year become the laws of next year." No man since Ruffin had so profoundly influenced the legal thinking of the profession in the State. He retained his youthful vigor of mind until the morning he was stricken ill and never did he turn aside to avoid meeting an

As a public speaker he was in wide demand and in addition to his work on the bench he usually found time during the court recess in the Summer to deliver a series of lectures at some law school. He had indexed and connotated the reports of the court for many years ,a prodigious labor in it

## FIG FARMING NEW INDUSTRY Soy Bean Proves

Another Large Plantation Being Deveioped; Will Begin to Yield Next

Year. Kinston,-Another fig plantation

has been started at a tidewater point. "Up-country" capital is interested but other details have not been made known. A few acres of "typical fig soil" have been planted to small trees of two or three varieties, and other trees are expected to be imported from Asia Minor. Though small, the plantation is believed to be the second largest yet established in North Carolina. Northern capital is reported to be interested in the larger venture, the scene of which is in the Roanoke sound country.

The new fig farm is known to be thriving, but the owners have withheld information regarding the operations. The trees are expected to begin bearing next year. The owners claim better fruit can be produced in the sandy eastern Carolina country than in California, where the industry has been developed on a large scale, or Texas, where large acreages are now being planted to figs.

Self-polonizing trees which have thrived about Beautfort and Morehead City and on Ocracoke island for many years are said to be of the Adriatic variety. Many of these grow to be as large as oaks, but they give more fruit when kept dwarfed, authorities on fig

Make Headway on New Power Plant. Rhodhiss.-Excavation for the turbines for the new Southern Power Company's plant here is about comthe concrete is already being poured alone. in some sections of this foundation work. "It will be two weeks yet before there will be any noticeable progress in this construction work," said C. T. Wanzer, engineer in charge of pleted, which will be within the next bers of soy bean bacteria. day or two, forces will start again on

Preparing to Block Rum Fleets.

Wilmington. - When the United usual rate. States Coast Guard places its immense fleet of more than 300 fast motor boats, several former naval destroyers and six months the coast of North Caro- ed by the Kansas agricultural experithe Atlantic and Pacific is going to be tive experiments with farmers in the an unhealthy place for rum runners, eastern part of the state. according to information reaching here from the district Coast Guard office at Norfolk. There is little doubt grain or pasture; Haberlandt, heavy but what Wilmington will be the head- seed producer and suitable for grain quarters for some vessels of this great or pasture; Midwest, a good seed and booze fleet, as wel las the base of pasture variety; Morse, a good variety operation for the cutter Modoc.

Slays His Wife and Kills Himself.

Winston-Salem.-After killing his wife with a revolver, John Saults, 35 years old, who resided in the Chestnut | here the Manchu, Haberlandt, Mid-Hill section of Ash County, shot himhelf to death at his home according to sults for seed and pasture purposes. dispatches received here. Details of the double shooting are meagre, but Large Thrifty Litters it was learned that there are three children surviving. There was no theory advanced for the shooting. Saults had just returned to his home from West Virginia shortly before the | the basis of satisfactory pork producaffairs, it was reported.

Governor Talks to Durham Clubs.

Durham .- Arriving nearly one hour late. Governor Morrison delivered an excellent address before the Social Service desprtment of the local Woman's club and other interested people. His subject was "What North of brood sows is best met if the litters Carolina Is Doing In Social Service are large and thrifty. Work." He told of the record made by the present administration in social welfare work, including the care of the mentally deficient people of the State, the deliquent boys and girls, and the great building program in the institutions of learning in the state. His talk was a defense of his administration.

The Chief Executive was well received upon his appearance at the nursing, sleeping and living in such meeting. After waiting for him to reach the meeting place for half an hour, the meeting was started with several local people making talks duce their vitality." along the line of social welfare service. In explaining his late arrival the Governor said that "I have been busy all day negotiating a loan for the State for \$15,000,000, which, I am happy to say, we borrowed at a rate of three and a half per cent. The State's credit is not quite exhausted although we are charged with spending a large amount of money.

Hail Storm Damage.

Goldsboro.-Hail the size of a walnut destroyed fifty per cent of the peach crop in the Grantham's store section and caused no little damage to other crops. Trees and houses were blown down in the Pleasant Grove community and crops were also damaged there. The home of Billie Renn in Cleveland was damaged by the high wind and his cotton gin and several of his out buildings were blown down. Other communities in this section were vsited by hail and wind.

# as Best Legume

Hay From Plant Is Almost Equal to Alfalfa or Clover in Feed Value.

The soy bean has proved itself the best annual legume for hay, pasture and grain, according to J. W. Zahnley, associate professor of crops at the

Kansas State Agricultural college. Good soy bean hay is almost equal in feeding value to alfalfa or red clover, fitting well into crop rotation and increasing the nitrogen content of the soil, according to the forage authority. The seed is a satisfactory substitute for cottonseed meal, linseed meal and tankage. It also has the highest seed yield of the legume family.

Gathers Nitrogen From Air. "A crop of soy beans can be plowed under for green manure or harvested for hay in approximately 100 days after planting," stated Professor Zahpley when asked about the legume. "Their value for soil improvement is due to the high nitrogen content of the plant and the ability to gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil by aid of bacteria which lives in their

"The seed after the oil is extracted is equal to cottonseed or linseed meal as a feed for live stock. No other legume will produce such high yields of seed per acre.

"Soy beans furnish a large quantity of a very nutritious pasture from late summer until after frost. Such pasture can be used to good advantage for growing and fattening hogs, sheep, and other live stock if supplemented by a non-legume such as corn. Soy pleted. Forces are being placed and beans are too rich in protein to feed

"Soy beans, like other legumes, must be supplied with the proper bacteria in order to enable them to make a normal growth on poor soils. The particular kind of bacteria necessary the work. At present excavation for for soy beans is seldom if ever presthe turbines has reached a depth of ent in Kansas soils except where soy about fifty feet below the surface of the beans have grown. For this reason it river. Big pumps are kept busy at all is usually necessary to place the bactimes keeping the water out so that teria in the fields where soy beans this excavation work below the level are to be planted. This can be done of the river may go forward. Just as by treating the seed with inoculating soon as this excavation work is com- material withch contains large num-

"A popular method of utilizing soy the excavation for the mill race. This beans is by planting in corn for hogwill be carried to a depth of about ging down. They may be planted in fifty feet below the present water the row at the time the corn is planted by using a bean and pea attachment on the planter, planting four to eight pounds per acre in corn planted at the

Best Varieties Determined. There are hundreds of varieties of soy beans, a few of which have proved mine sweepers into service is about their value according to tests conductlina and that of every other State on ment station at Manhattan by co-opera-

The best varieties are as follows: Manchu, an excellent variety for Treat Small Grain for for hay and seed; Wilson, an excellent variety for hay; Virginia, distinctly a hay variety producing high yields; Sable, produces a good quantity of

Among the varieties described west and Morse have given good re-

# Basis of Swine Success

The litter and not a few outstanding individuals should be considered tion, according to C. G. Elling, swine specialist at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The cost of raising three or four crawny pigs to the litter is nearly as great as the cost of raising large thrifty litters up to weaning time," Mr. Elling added. "The overhead expense of maintaining the boar and a number

"The thrifty litters farrowed down in the timber or the successful litters farrowed the first year that one has hogs in new pens and sheds embody a practical suggestion regarding healthful conditions for small pigs.

"Old hogs closely confined in yards and sheds make very unsatisfactory and unhealthful conditions for the tender newly born litters. Small pigs quarters are attacked by lice, mange, scours, worms, thumps and other forms of small pig ailments which re-

### Better Baby Chicks Is

Slogan of Poultryman

Strong, healthy, vigorous chicks, given the proper kind of feed in sanitary quarters, free from dampness, comfortably warm and with ample ventilation, will develop properly and grow into profitable mature birds, according to J. H. McAdams, poultry specialist for the Kansas State Agricultural college. Chicks that are stunted through lack of vitality used in the breeding stock, or chicks that are stunted by crowding or from scanty feeding, will not develop into vigorous breeding stock and good layers, Mr. McAdams says.

A chick ration to bring about the best results should contain those elements that furnish body heat and energy and build up bone and muscle, McAdams points out. These, feeds must at the same time be provided with respect to the ease with which the temperature of the brooder and they can be handled by the chick

### Cream and Milk Must Be of Good Quality

Federal Standard Is Placed at 18 Per Cent Butterfat.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Because cream is sold in smaller quantities than milk is no reason why less care should be given by inspectors in insuring a safe supply of good quality, says the United States Department of Agriculture. It is just as desirable for cream to come from tuberculin-tested cows or be properly pasteurized, or both, as that milk and feed are essential, but they can should. Heavy cream for whipping purposes is often sold raw and its quality should be above suspicion. Cream from old or returned milk of poor quality is not desirable,

All cities need carefully defined grades for cream, according to the department, with a fixed minimum for light, table, or coffee cream, which is the usual cream of commerce. The nothing more to him. federal standard for cream which goes into interstate or foreign commerce is 18 per cent butterfat, and in different cities it varies usually from 18 to 29 per cent. Sometimes what is known as "double cream" is sold, and when that term is used the cream from 36 to 40 per cent of butterfat. according to a ruling by the bureau least 30 per cent butterfat.

### Moonblindness Is Most

Peculiar Eye Disease

Horsemen have long recognized in certain parts of the world a disease of the eye of the horse that comes and goes several times before finally producing complete blindness. They have many theories, but no real facts about this disease. It is safe to say, however, that there is more superstition than good logic in connecting wolf teeth with this trouble. Many mares have no wolf teeth at all, but suffer from moonblindness just the same, and many have had the wolf teeth extracted with no noticeable benefits. The wolf teeth do the horse no good, however, and may be removed if one desires. It is easily done with good instruments. There is a good deal of reason for suspecting that this disease is infectious, but it has not been proved to be so. Affected animals should be protected from bright light by cloths over the eyes and the discharge should be cleaned up with a two per cent boric acid solution in water. A solution of one part pyoctanin blue to one thousand parts of distilled water and a few drops put into the eyes twice daily seems to long delay the final effects of the disease in some cases.

Smut With Formaldehyde Small grain may be treated for smut with formaldehyde or copper carbonate. The smut of corn, however, is an altogether different kind of proposition, and no method of treating the seed corn is of any value whatsoever. It seems that corn smut is carried over in the soll more than it is on the seed. Of course, we would avoid picking for seed ears which are affected with smut or which come from plants which are infected. In this way it may be possible eventually to build up a smut resistant strain. It will take a good many years to do

### Best Depth for Plowing

Depends Much on Soil

The proper depth for plowing for corn and wheat depends on the character of the soil, the time it is done and a number of other factors. Generally plowing less than five inches deep is called shallow plowing and deeper than six inches is called deep plowing. Under ordinary conditions it than of alfalfa. At the end of the does not pay to plow more than six inches deep nor shallower than five ten cents higher than those fed sovinches. The deeper plowing is usually best when done in the fall for corn the next year, and the shallow plowing for wheat or oats. It does not pay to plow exten deep or extra shallow.

Have one rest to every four or five hens.

Clover seed of doubtful origin probably will prove of doubtful value.

Too early pasturing may mean short pasturing. Give the grass a chance to become firm.

pruning to keep on producing a large crop of first-class fruit. Be sure you are right about food crops and feed crops, then go ahead

Grapevines need a severe annual

with cash crops. Most of the losses in farm animals are due to carelessness and neglec? on the part of their owners.

Provide shade for summer. Hens need protection from extreme heat. Panting is the only method they have for cooling off.

The first few days of a chick's life is the most important time. Watch also your feeding methods.



### FOUNDATION STOCK IS BIG ESSENTIAL

The good breeder of live stock may be said to be the one that has been successful in the selection of the parents of his stock. The corner stone of success is selection. Care develop an animal no further than the inheritance that animal has received from its parents will permit. A man was seen one time upon the Denver market trying to buy a boar to take home to his herd. When engaged in conversation he showed that type, ancestry or health did not enter his mind. A boar was a boar and

Selection is just as important to that man who was a producer of market hogs as it is to the producer of animals from which others breed, Satisfactory results cannot be obtained by taking anything as foundation stock and then save the best should contain twice as much fat as from their increase. There is quite is required in ordinary cream, usually likely not to be any best among the increase. The live stock man "Whipping cream" may contain less must decide upon his ideal bebutterfat than "double cream," but fore he starts in the business and selects his foundation animals with of chemistry, cream thus labeled, if his ideal always before his mind's shipped interstate, must contain at eye. It is impossible very frequently to obtain our ideal or even approach it, but to have a goal toward which to work and never reach it, is better than not to have any goal at all.

Selection is important, as has been suggested, and it may now be said that selection to a type is important. Diversity of types seen in a breeder's flock or herd is generally indicative of haphazard breeding operations. What is the value of uniformity of type? No one will question its financial advantages in feeding or selling. Many worry about which breed to raise, but the selection of and adherence to a type is even more important than the selection of a breed. The breeder of live stock must be a student of animal form and a judge to insure success in his endeavor .-B. W. Fairbanks, Colorado Agricultural College.

### Winter Swine Slaughter

Shows Decided Increase During the winter months of December, January and February, 16,821,291 hogs were slaughtered in establishments operating under federal meat inspection. This number exceeds the previous record for three months, made December, 1918, and January and February, 1919, by more than one million hegs.

Those who have studied the reasons for this enormous increase say that many factors are involved. Increased ding due to the successful corn crop for the last two years and a satisfactory public purchasing power, have contributed to the record-breaking slaughter. The hogs have been somewhat lighter in weight, however, than in former years and the large number does not mean such a recordbreaking quantity of pork as the hog slaughter might indicate,

### Roughage for Fattening Lambs in Feeding Test

Very little difference between alfalfa and soy-bean hay as roughages for fattening lambs was noted in a feeding test at the Illinois experiment station. The two hays were fed to lots of 25 lambs fed shelled corn in addition, with no supplement. Gains made by the two groups of lambs were almost exactly the same. The lambs given soy-bean hay ate somewhat moré hay than those fed alfalfa, but the soy-bean hay group ate slightly less corn to compensate for the increased hay consumption. Somewhat more of the soy-bean hay was wasted test the alfalfa lambs were valued bean hay, but both lots brought the same price when sold at Chicago.

### Tetanus in Lambs Often

Follows Spring Docking Tetanus is quite common among

lambs at this time of the year, since it frequently follows docking if the operation is not properly performed. Tetanus is often spoken of as "lock jaw," though that is really not the correct name because the locking of the jaws does not always occur.

Little can be done for animals that are already diseased. The scab that has formed over the stump of the tail after docking should be removed and the stump painted with tincture of iodine two or three times daily. When docking 'ambs again the stump should be painted immediately after the opertion. Some stockmen make a practice of searing the stump with a hot iron. The latter sterilizes the wound and also controls the bleeding.

Sunlight for Little Pigs

Sunlight is indispensable to the health and vigor of newly born pigs. This is true in all except extremely hot weather. The sooner they get it the better it is for them, and farrowing houses fitted to let in the sunshine are decidedly advantageous. As soon as the little fellows are strong enough to run around and follow after the sow they may be let outdoors into the sunshine. They ought to be strong enough to do this within from three days to a week.

## Stomach Trouble Can Be Corrected Quickly and Easily

If the Stomach Is Upset and the Digestive System Is Not Working Properly One Cannot Hope to Feel Well and Strong. 'Many Complications Have Their Origin in an Upset Stom-

### TANLAC IS WORLD'S BEST TONIC FOR STOMACH TROUBLE

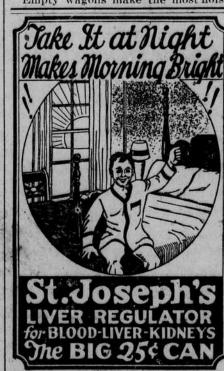
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