

PRESIDENT ISSUES

WAR PROCLAMATION

The war proclamation issued by President Wilson follows:

"Whereas the Congress of the United States in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them have resolved by joint resolution, the Senate and House of Representatives bearing date this day 'that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared.'

"Whenever there is declared war between the United States and foreign nation or government or any invasion of predatory incursion is perpetrated against the territory of the United States, by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of a hostile nation or government being male of the age of 14 years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed, as alien enemies.

"The President is authorized, in any such event, by his proclamation thereof, to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom, and to establish any such regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety.'

"Whereas, by section 4068, 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes, further provision is made relative to alien enemies:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim, to all whom it may concern, that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government; and I do especially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land, and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities prosecution to a successful issue, and in obtaining secure and just peace;

"And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of the United States and the said sections of the revised statutes,

"I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States towards all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany, being male of the age of 14 years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under sections of the revised statutes are termed alien enemies shall be as follows:

"All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of the United States, and of the states and territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostilities or the giving of information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States and to comply strictly with the regulations which are

hereby or which may be from time to time, promulgated by the President, and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with these provisions, they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and towards such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

"And all alien enemies who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4069 and 4070, of the revised statutes, and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the President.

"And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

"1. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place, any fire arms, weapons, or implement of war, or component parts thereof, ammunition, maxim or other silencer arms or explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives;

"2. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place, or use or operate any aircraft or wireless apparatus or any form of signaling device, or any form of cipher code, or any paper, document or book written or printed in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing.

"3. All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States.

"4. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within half mile of any federal or state fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war, or of any products for the use of the army or navy.

"5. An alien enemy shall not write, print or publish any attack or threat against the government or Congress of the United States or either branch thereof, or against the measures or policy of the United States, or against the persons or property of any person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States, or of the states or territories, or of the District of Columbia, or of the municipal governments therein.

"6. An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile acts against the United States, or give information, and or comfort to its enemies.

"7. An alien enemy shall not reside in or continue to reside in, to remain in, or enter any locality which the President may from time to time designate by an executive order as a prohibitive area in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States, except by permit from the President and except under such limitations or restrictions as the President may prescribe.

"8. An alien enemy whom the President shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States, or to have violated or to be about to violate any

of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the President by executive order, and shall not remove therefrom without permission, or shall depart from the United States if so required by the President.

"9. No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, judge, or justice, under sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes.

"10. No alien enemy shall land in or enter the United States except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe.

"11. If necessary to prevent violation of the regulations, all alien enemies will be obliged to register.

"12. An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy or who be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety or who violate or who attempts to violate, or whom there is reasonable grounds to believe that he is about to violate any regulation to be promulgated by the President, or any criminal law of the United States, or of the states or territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal or his deputy or such other officers as the President shall designate and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

"This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental, or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States."

AN EXPLANATION.

Pine Level and Micro Basket Ball Game.

Dear Editors:

One of our school boys sent an article to your paper without my consent, which article was published and has caused a misunderstanding between the Micro and Pine Level schools. I am not censuring you for publishing the said article, but I just want to explain matters and clear up the situation which now exists.

The article had to do with a basket ball game between Micro and Pine Level school boys, played on the former's grounds. The article credited Pine Level with winning the game by a score of 7 to 4. But, in fact, the final score stood 9 to 7 in favor of Micro. Pine Level was leading at the end of the first half with the score 7 to 4 in their favor. Pine Level was playing one boy who was not a school boy. Micro had nothing but school boys in the first half. Owing to the previous agreement between the superintendents of the schools each team was allowed to substitute or play one or two players out of school. Pine Level had one player who had not been enrolled in school, so Micro took advantage of the agreement between the schools and substituted a player who was not a school boy in the second half of the game. Because this player was larger than the players on the Pine Level team and a better player than any of them, the Micro team soon took the lead in the second half of the game. The Pine Level team withdrew from the field before the close of the second half, because they felt they had a grievance against Micro, and the said article was a consequence.

I can tell the school men of the county the secret of the trouble. It was the using of players on our teams who were not school boys.

I hold myself responsible for the misunderstanding now existing between the Pine Level and Micro schools, because it was I who first proposed to play those on our teams who were not school boys.

Personally, I have the attitude of warmest friendship for the Superintendent, teachers and pupils of the Micro school. I hope that this explanation will clear up the situation, and that our inter-school athletics between Micro and Pine Level will be put upon a firmer and more satisfactory basis.

Thanking you for the publication of this article, I am,

Most cordially,

R. P. MERRITT,
Supt. of Pine Level Public School,
Pine Level, N. C., April 7, 1917.

United States Battleship New Jersey

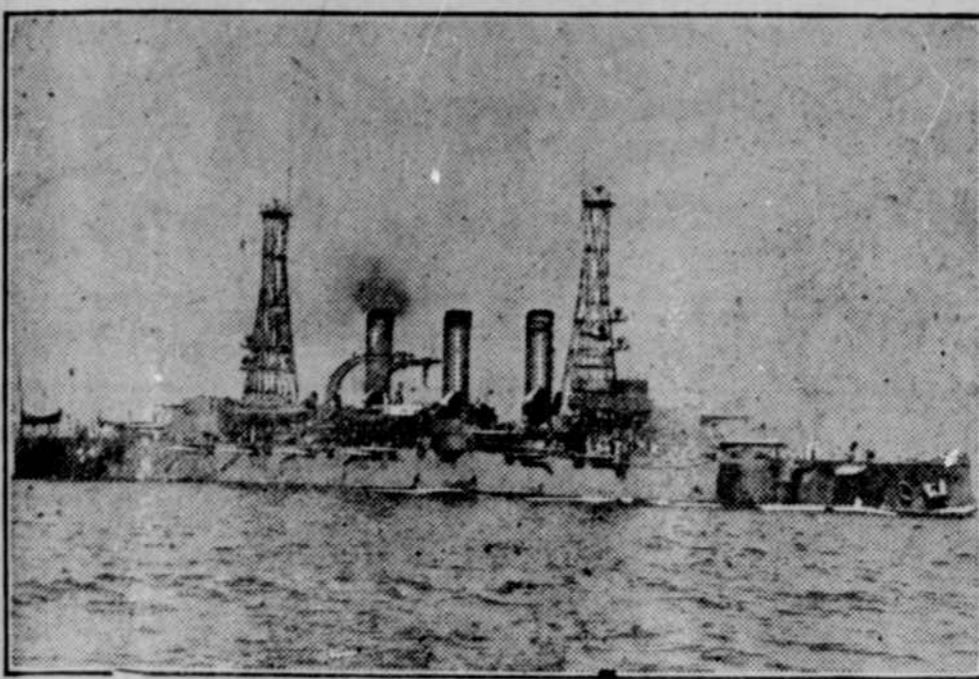


Photo by American Press Association. The New Jersey is of the "B" type of battleship and displaces 14,948 tons, being 441 feet long. In her main battery she carries four twelve-inch and eight eight-inch guns. Her complement is 812 officers and men.

WAR'S DESTRUCTION IN FRANCE

Such Thorough Waste As German Army Wrought on French Territory Never Seen Before in History of World, Says Ambassador Sharp.

Never before in the history of the world has there been such a thorough destruction wrought by either a vanquished or victorious army, as that which the Germans wrought in northern France, according to the report of a 10 mile trip in that section, Ambassador Sharp made public Friday at the State Department, says a Washington Dispatch.

The statement given out at the department follows:

"A telegram from the American ambassador at Paris, dated April 1, states that upon the invitation of the French government he visited on March 31, many of the French towns recently retaken in the invaded territory. He found that the various reports circulated in France which have appeared in American newspapers, in regard to the deplorable conditions, not exaggerated.

"Throughout the reconquered territory there reigns a scene of desolation; and this is not only true where German military operations might possibly excuse destruction in the blowing up of bridges, telegraphic and telephone connections, railway lines, and the blockading of highways by felling trees which protected the German retreat, but towns were totally destroyed for no apparent military reason. Private houses along the country highway, including some of the most beautiful chateaux of great value, were completely gutted by explosives systematically planted or by fire.

"At the town of Ham the mother of six children told me that her husband and two daughters, one 18 and the other 15 years of age, had been carried away by the Germans at the time of the evacuation. Upon remonstrating she had been told that she might find their bodies in the canal in the rear of her house. She stated that out of the town's total population of several hundred people had been compelled to accompany the Germans, nearly half of them were girls and women over 15 years of age.

"Inspected on my trip more than 100 miles in the invaded territory and left with the conviction that never before in the history of the world had there been such a thorough destruction wrought by either a vanquished or victorious army."

Efficiency—For What?

A young man of twenty-four stepped into a business office in a large city and walked up to a desk where an elderly man sat examining a bundle of papers. "Look at that, father! the young man said with a smile of pride. "I've made nearly one hundred on my efficiency chart! What do you think of that?"

The business man looked up at his son with a smile and a feeling of pride at his appearance, and then his eyes fell on the list of questions put by the efficiency bureau that had interested the young man to compete with many others for first place.

1. Are you physically sound and free from all trace of disease?
 2. Can you apply yourself to mental labor without great fatigue?
 3. Are you an exact mathematician?
 4. Do you have bad habits?
 5. Would you be willing to employ yourself in a business that required honesty, quickness of judgment, keen intellect?
 6. Are you quick to see and take advantage of a business opportunity?
 7. Are you in debt? If so, how did you become so?
 8. Do you have extravagant habits of dress, amusement, or social life?
 9. Can you secure good letters of recommendation from business men in the city who know you?
 10. How much money have you earned and how did you earn it?
- The father read the list and then

without a word, reached for a sheet of paper and put down the following:

1. Are you a Christian? Would you follow the teachings of Jesus if to do so should result in the loss of money and position?
2. Do you have some great cause of humanity at heart, and are you ready to give your heart's enthusiasm for it?
3. Are you as active and as useful in some church as you are in your business of money-making?
4. Do you pray and read the Bible daily?
5. Are you planning to do a man's part by sharing in the burden of good citizenship?

The father handed these questions to his son. The son read them, and his face paled and grew red by turns. He faltered. His father was a distinguished and deeply consecrated man who had lived consistently the life outlined in the questions. The son respected him as he respected no other man.

"Father," he said finally, in a low voice, "that is real efficiency, I am going to try to live up to it; but right now I cannot answer those questions honestly and pass. It will take me a long time to qualify."

"It will take you all your life," his father said gravely.—Youth's Companion.



Photo by American Press Association. Captain John J. McDonald.

Phillips and His Cat Fish.

Statesville Landmark.

R. M. Phillips, who lives in the Globe Swamp section of Robeson County, tells The Robesonian of how a neighbor undertook to drown a cat fish. The neighbor set a box trap for a mink. Later when he went to look the trap he heard a noise inside like a mink. Feeling sure the same was it he followed his custom and held the box under water. When he took it out and listened he still heard the noise. He put the box back under the water several times and when the noise continued he looked inside. Instead of a mink he found a cat fish. Such happenings as these will be only memories after July 1, 1917, when the boneyard law goes into effect.

AFTER THE GRIPPE

Vinol Restored Her Strength

Canton, Miss.—"I am 75 years old and became very weak and feeble from the effects of La Grippe, but Vinol has done me a world of good. It has cured my cough, built up my strength so I feel active and well again."—Mrs. LIZZIE BALDWIN, Canton, Miss.

Vinol is a constitutional remedy which aids digestion, enriches the blood and creates strength. Unequalled for chronic coughs, colds or bronchitis. Your money back if it fails.

HOOD BROS., Druggists, Smithfield, N. C.

Tells of Meeting With Lincoln.

A reporter of the New York Times recently interviewed Miss Edna Dean Proctor, dean of American Poetesses, now aged 86. The reporter says:

In the course of a talk of civil war days Miss Proctor told an interesting story of Abraham Lincoln.

"I was at the White House," she said, "at a reception given by the President one evening just after the battle of Chancellorsville. Washington was full of people from the front, and the situation was so gloomy that we were almost ready to despair of the preservation of the Union.

"Mr. Lincoln was receiving his guests in the Red Room. He leaned, I remember, on the piano, and as I looked up at him it seemed to me that his head almost reached the ceiling. He looked over the heads of the people out into space—through the walls of the room, it seemed, and out over the wet and trodden battlefield. He received with a kindly smile the people who came to shake his hand, but as each guest left him he again relapsed into his sad reverie.

"One of my party said to him: 'I hope, Mr. President, that you are able to sleep in spite of everything?' Just at that moment a fat little officer—I am glad that I have forgotten his name—bustled into the room. He had a very red face, and he was covered with epaulets and gold braid and swords and things. He had heard my friend's remark, and as he strutted up to Mr. Lincoln he said: 'I presume, Sir, that you sleep as much as the private soldiers on the Rappahannock.'

"Mr. Lincoln slowly bent his head to look down at the little General. Then he said: 'Sir, for that matter, I would gladly change places with the poorest soldier in the ranks!'"

WARRENTON NEGROES TO RAISE COMPANY

Negroes of Warrenton yesterday filed application with the Adjutant General's office for permission to organize a negro company in Warrenton. This is the first request to come from negroes since the beginning of the present trouble with Germany.

Yesterday the Adjutant General received notification from the War Department that no further authorization would be extended for additional units for the national guard. This, of course, will not affect the standing of those organizations, permission for which has already been granted.—News and Observer, 7th.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

By virtue of the authority contained in a certain mortgage deed executed to me by Rom Sanders and wife, on March 20th, 1916, as is recorded in Book No. 18, page 81 of the Registry of Deeds of Johnston County; the terms and conditions of the same having been broken, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the town of Smithfield, N. C., on Monday, May 14th, 1917, at 12 o'clock M., to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake on the road, thence with the road S. 3 W. 3.27 chains to a stake; thence S. 87 E. 11 chains to a stake; thence N. 5 W. 2.50 chains to a stake; thence N. 3 E. 1.70 chains to a stake; thence N. 87 W. 10.40 chains to the beginning, containing 4 1/4 acres, more or less; the same being Lot No. 6 in the division of the lands of Ivory Sanders, deceased.

Reference is herewith made to deed from Kader Sanders et als, to Rom Sanders as recorded in Book "X", No. 11, page 22, of the Registry of Johnston County.

Time of sale, Monday, May 14, 1917, at 12:00 M.

Terms, Cash.
This April 6th, 1917.
PERCY HOLT,
Mortgagee.
S. S. HOLT,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Harness Shop

I have opened a shop at the rear of The Lyric Theatre near Mr. W. T. Holland's Garage, to repair harness. Call and see me.

D. T. LUNCEFORD
Smithfield, N. C.