

MONGOLIA DIDN'T SINK U-BOAT.

First and Only Shot Killed Captain, but Failed to Send German Assailant to Bottom. Return Voyage Uncanny.

(New York Evening Sun.) An officer of an American merchantman which arrived at a port in the United States yesterday told the true story of the attack on a U-boat by the naval gunners of the steamship Mongolia, reports of which already had reached this country.

The shot was the first of the war on the American side and was fired on April 19 as the Mongolia was proceeding to a British port. The submarine's periscope was sighted at 5:30 o'clock in the morning off South Foreland in the English channel.

Goodwin fired one shot at the submarine and registered a hit. A cloud of vapor arose from the crippled U-boat and many of the passengers thought the submarine had been sunk.

It was learned through the British secret service that a U-boat had crawled to Kiel with its periscope and part of the coming tower shot away and with the dead body of the captain aboard.

The Mongolia had an uncanny experience on the return voyage. At midnight on May 4 in the English Channel a lookout reported a submarine off the port quarter.

SANDY SPRINGS SCHOOL CLOSE.

After a term of six months, the school at Sandy Springs came to a close on Saturday, May 12.

The exercises began at 10:00 a. m., with the Welcome Song, "If We Were You, and You Were Us."

Next was the opening exercises, conducted by Rev. Chas. Clark, of Kenly. He read for the lesson the 12th chapter of Ecclesiastes, which he discussed very ably and instructively.

At 11:50, Miss Kelly gave a very interesting talk on the Canning Club work.

Dinner was then announced, and an intermission was given for one hour.

The first of the afternoon program was a very entertaining and interesting speech from Prof. E. H. Moser, of Wakelon High School.

The program of the school was then continued till 4:00 p. m., when the exercises for the day came to an end.

At 8:00 o'clock p. m., the house was filled to overflowing and the evening exercises began. The entire program consisted of recitations, declamations, plays, drills, marches, songs, pantomimes, tableaux, and in fact, almost everything that is to be seen at a rural school close.

The writer wishes to especially call the readers' attention to the music which was furnished by Messrs. Richard Fennell and Alvin Stancil and was in itself a veritable entertainment.

Those from Smithfield who attended the school close, were Miss Elizabeth Kelly, Misses Trotter and Sanders and Messrs. T. J. Lassiter and Lacy John.

The school, this season, has been under the management of Mrs. W. O. Hocutt and Miss Minnie Campbell, who both, deserve praise for their untiring efforts and patience in training the children the way they should go. This has been one of the most successful schools ever taught at this place and the writer thinks that our excellent committee made no mistake in employing the teachers.

WITNESS.

CARTER'S CHAPEL ITEMS.

Selma, May 15.—Mr. Albert Stancil, of Glendale section, spent Saturday night at Mr. J. R. Atkinson's.

Several of our young people went to Niagara Sunday.

Mr. Barney Edgerton and Miss Clara Richardson and Mr. Luther Durham and Miss Ida Murgrave attended church at Live Oak Sunday.

The cold weather has caused some of our people to plant cotton the second time this year.

C. Y. C.

What a Baby Costs.

"How much do babies cost?" said he The other night upon my knee, And then I said: "They cost a lot; A lot of watching by a cot, A lot of sleepless hours and care, A lot of heartaches and despair, A lot of fear and trying dread, And sometimes many tears are shed In payment for our babies small, But they are really worth it all."

For babies people have to pay A heavy price from day to day. There is no way to get one cheap. Why, sometimes when they're fast asleep

You have to get up in the night And go and see that they're all right. But what they cost in constant care And worry does not half compare. With what they bring of joy and bliss; You'd pay much more for just a kiss.

Who buys a baby has to pay A portion of the bill each day. He has to give his time and thought Unto the little one he's bought. He has to stand a lot of pain Inside his heart and not complain, And pay with lonely days and sad For all the happy hours he's had. All this a baby costs, and yet His smile is worth it all, you bet.

—Edgar A. Guest.

Death of Little Pauline Worley.

On Thursday morning, May 3, 1917, the death angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Worley and took the spirit of their darling baby to that bright and celestial home where no sorrow or pain can enter.

Pauline was only seven months old. She lived only a short time on earth, but to see her was to love her. She was sick about two weeks. Her funeral was preached by Rev. Elijah Pierce and she was laid to rest in the Worley cemetery.

A precious one from us is gone, A voice we loved is stilled, A place is vacant in our home That never can be filled.

A FRIEND.

Tuesday in the War.

What had been everywhere thought to be a commencement of a strong offensive by the Germans against the British along the Lens-St. Quentin line and the French from the region northwest of Soissons into Champagne apparently was only one of the sporadic counter attacks which the Germans have been throwing against the fronts since the spring offensive began.

Around Bullecourt the intensive fighting which has been going on for more than a week continues unabated, the Germans throwing assault after assault against the British. Tuesday four of these were launched, the Germans losing in all of them except the last, when their troops drove back the British in the Western portion of the village for a distance of about 100 yards. In all the attacks the German casualties were extremely heavy, in one of them about 250 dead and wounded having been left inside the British lines.

Along the front held by the French artillery actions prevailed throughout Tuesday, the Germans failing to follow up their infantry attacks of Monday, in which the French war office says they suffered heavy losses.

The Italians have assumed the offensive against the Austrians in the Isonzo region along a front of nearly 25 miles. Following extremely heavy bombardments the Italians loosened their infantry in frontal attacks and made considerable progress at various points, according to the Italian official communication. The battle is still in progress.

Another success by the Venizelist troops, fighting side by side with the French forces in Macedonia is recorded by Paris, two works extending over fronts of more than 1,500 yards having been captured and held in the face of counter attacks.

Plowing Wet Land.

Whenever we have a late and wet spring like the present one, farmers are tempted to plow their land before it is dry enough. Let us urge you not to do it. Plowing wet soil makes sundried bricks, kills soil bacteria and lessens production sometimes for years. Preparation of the soil is half the cultivation, and is far easier, better and more cheaply done before planting than after.

Prepare a good seed bed before planting, even if you are a few days later getting the seed in the ground. It will pay to do it by saving much extra work later in the season, and a better crop at harvest time.—Southern Planter.

This Is Spring.

The laughter of a thousand dreams, The glory of a bluebird's wing; The music of a young girl's voice— And that is Spring.

—Baltimore Sun.

DUE NOTICE OF BONE DRY LAW

Postoffice Department Issues Bulletin of Information Concerning Act Effective July 1.

The Postoffice Department has issued the following liquor bulletin; section 5 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1917, effective July 1, 1917, is as follows:

"That no letter, postal card, circular, newspaper, pamphlet or publication of any kind, containing any advertisement of spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind or containing a solicitation of an order or orders for said liquor or any of them shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier when addressed or directed to any person, firm, corporation or association or other addressee at any place or point in any State or Territory of the United States in which it is by the law in force in the State or Territory at that time unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors or any of them respectively. If the publisher of any newspaper or other publication, or the agent of such publisher, or if any dealer in such liquors or his agent shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited or shall knowingly send or cause to be sent anything to be conveyed or delivered by mail anything herein forbidden to be carried by mail, he shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than six months or both; and for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than one year. Any person violating any provision of this section may be tried and punished either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed or to which it was carried by mail for delivery according to direction thereon or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it was addressed.

"Whoever shall order, purchase or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes into any State or Territory the laws of which State or Territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes shall be punished as aforesaid, provided that nothing herein shall authorize the shipment of liquor into any State contrary to the laws of such State; provided further, that of Postmaster General is hereby authorized and directed to make public from time to time in suitable bulletins or public notices the names of States in which it is unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors."

This act is construed to bar from the mails matter of the character described when addressed to State or portions thereof in which it is by State or local law forbidden either to advertise such liquors or to solicit personally or otherwise orders therefor.

The absolutely barred States are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia. The ban is effective in Utah August 1, next; Indiana 3, 1918; Michigan, April 30, 1918; New Hampshire, May 1, 1918, and Montana, December 31, 1918.—News and Observer.

GERMANY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

More Than Two Hundred Thousand on Western Front in Two Weeks.

A dispatch from the army front in France dated May 14, tells of the staggering losses of Germany for the past month.

Germany lost 200,000 men in killed, wounded and captured in the period from April 16 to May 1 on the French front alone; in the two weeks since May 1, it was estimated Monday, Germany's additional losses have been proportionately greater even than this staggering total.

The figures on which this estimate are based are those of headquarters. They are conservative. The real totals may be much more.

Between April 16 and 27 it is known the Germans were forced on account of losses to withdraw twenty divisions (approximately 300,000 men) from the front, replacing them with fresh reserves. Since that date more than a dozen additional divisions have been similarly replaced.

Many German divisions have been practically wiped out. The Ninth Bavarian Reserve Division, numbering 7,000 in its battle array, lost 2,383 in prisoners alone, which according to established scientific military statistics means a minimum of 3,000 killed and wounded. This means the division lost three-fourths of its entire number of effectives.

Argentina devotes 16,420,083 acres to wheat growing.

SCREECH OWL

(Otus asio)



Length, about eight inches. Our smallest owl with ear tufts. There are two distinct phases of plumage, one grayish and the other bright rufous.

Range: Resident throughout the United States, southern Canada, and northern Mexico.

Habits and economic status: The little screech owl inhabits orchards, groves, and thickets, and hunts for its prey in such places as well as along hedgerows and in the open. During warm spells in winter it forages quite extensively and stores up in some hollow tree considerable quantities of food for use during inclement weather. Such larders frequently contain enough mice or other prey to bridge over a period of a week or more. With the exception of the burrowing owl it is probably the most insectivorous of the nocturnal birds of prey. It feeds also upon small mammals, birds, reptiles, batrachians, fish, spiders, crawfish, scorpions, and earthworms. Grasshoppers, crickets, ground-dwelling beetles, and caterpillars are its favorites among insects, as are field mice among mammals and sparrows among birds. Out of 324 stomachs examined, 169 were found to contain insects; 142, small mammals; 56, birds, and 15, crawfish. The screech owl should be encouraged to stay near barns and outhouses, as it will keep in check house mice and wood mice, which frequent such places.

What Money Costs.

We generally speak of what other things cost in terms of money; but are we really aware of the cost of money itself? With true insight and application, a recent writer says: "The bit of money I hold in my hand is the hard work of a man in the hot sun, or at the bottom of a mine, or amid the perils of the sea, for a whole day; it is the work of a poor woman with her needle for three whole days; it is the work of a child, kept out of school, for an entire week. This bit of money begins to throb; there are heart-beats in it; what I hold here is a part of somebody's life; it is human toil and sacrifice; it is a sacred thing; I dare not treat it flippantly; I must see that when it goes from me, it goes for a worthy object."—Biblical Recorder.

On Historic Ground.

Perhaps the fair sex will be more interested in the war when it learns that Cambrai, one of the towns in the so-called Hindenburg line, is the place where cambric was first made. In this place also was made the only treaty ever signed by women.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

STOMACH AGONIES DUE TO POISON

One Dose of Remedy Sweeps Pain Away—Hundreds of Thousands Restored.



Mayr's Wonderful Remedy is unlike any other. It sweeps the Bile and Poisonous Catarrhal Accretions from the System. Soothes and allays inflammation in the Intestinal Tract—the cause of serious and fatal ailments, such as Gall Stones, Appendicitis, Acute Indigestion, Cancer and Ulcers of the Stomach and intestines, Yellow Jaundice, Constipation, Gastritis, Auto-Indigestion, etc., etc. In every locality there are grateful people who owe their complete recovery to Mayr's Wonderful Remedy. Thousands say it has saved them from the knife. The most thorough system-cleanser known. Contains no alcohol or habit-forming drugs. FREE booklet on Stomach Ailments. Address Geo. H. Mayr, Mfg. Chemist, Chicago. Better yet, obtain a bottle of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy from HOOD BROS., Smithfield, N. C., or any reliable druggist, who will refund your money if it fails.—Advt.



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- Flop Ear, the Funny Rabbit.....50c
Pilgrims Progress, in words of one syllable.....25c
The Tale of Brownie Beaver.....40c
The Adventures of Reddy Fox.....50c
The Adventures of Johnny Chuck.....50c
Mr. Possum's Great Balloon Trip.....50c
Mr. Rabbit's Big Dinner.....50c
How Mr. Rabbit Lost His Tail.....50c
How Mr. Dog Got Even.....50c
Making Up With Mr. Dog.....50c
When Jack Rabbit Was a Little Boy.....50c

For Older Children

- Waste Not, Want Not Stories.....50c
Bird World, by Stickney and Hoffman.....50c

Books for Boys

- The Woodcraft Manual, by E. S. Thompson.....50c
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UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS 27TH ANNUAL REUNION SONS OF VETERANS—22ND ANNUAL REUNION

Washington, D. C., June 4th-8th, 1917.

ROUND TRIP FARES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

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- RALEIGH, N. C. - - - - \$6.85
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Fares from other points in same proportion.

Tickets will be on sale June 2nd, to 7th, inclusive with final return limit to reach original starting point by midnight of June 21st, 1917, or if you wish to remain longer, by depositing ticket with special agent at Washington and paying a fee of fifty cents final limit will be extended to reach original starting point by midnight of July 6th, 1917.

Stop-overs permitted on either going or return trip within final limit of ticket.

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