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GREATEST AIR RAID OF WAR.

Made by German Aircraft Over London. Nearly 100 Killed and Over 400 Are Injured. Pershing Now in France. American Officer and Staff Are Greeted With Enthusiasm by the French People. Is Proceeding to Paris.

The Associated Press summary of the war news for Wednesday follows:

The greatest air raid, in point of casualties yet made over England by German aircraft, the arrival in France of Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing, who is to command the American forces on the continent and the simultaneous arrival in the Russian capital and at an American Pacific port, respectively, of American and Russian missions which are to discuss matters connected with the prosecution of the war, are the outstanding features of the news of the world war. On none of the war fronts has there been an engagement of noteworthy importance.

Nearly 100 persons were killed and more than 400 injured in a mid-day bomb-dropping raid by some 12 to 15 German airplanes over London, particularly the east end, where live the poorer classes of the population. Ten of these killed and 50 of the wounded were children in a school on which bombs fell. A large number of the killed or injured were women and children.

British aviators rose and attacked the invaders and the sound of the anti-aircraft guns was everywhere heard in London, but whether the Germans suffered any losses has not been established. They were flying at a height estimated at two miles when they approached from Essex and flew over the channel.

General Pershing and the members of his staff were greeted with enthusiasm when they landed Wednesday at Boulogne. Later the American commander and his party proceeded to Paris. In an address to the newspaper men, General Pershing said he felt warranted in saying that the United States was in the war to do her share "whatever that share may turn out to be, whether great or small."

The arrival of the American mission headed by Elihu Root in Petrograd doubtless is the forerunner of important happenings with regard to the new Russian government's future activities in the war. The aid of the American government will be given unstintingly to the new regime by the mission. Aside from raiding operations by the British troops in France and intermittent artillery duels between the Germans and the French in Belgium and in the region of Craonne there has been little activity along the French front.

Minor operations continue in the Austro-Italian theater and in Macedonia. The weekly British report of vessels sunk by mines or submarines shows the greatest number of vessels meeting with disaster since the report of May 6—22 of more than 1,600 tons and 10 of less than 1,600 tons each. Two vessels not included in the British report have been sent to the bottom by German submarines—the French steamer Sequana, of 5,557 tons, and the British steamer Anglian, of 5,532 tons. The crew of the Anglian was saved, but 190 persons on board the Sequana perished.

Latest Weather Summary for the Cotton Region States.

New Orleans, La., June 14.—It is cooler in Oklahoma, Arkansas, and northern Texas, with night temperatures ten to fifteen degrees below normal in Oklahoma. Temperatures were four to eight degrees above normal during the day in interior sections east of Mississippi river and in Louisiana and southern Texas, with night temperatures generally near normal.

Light to moderate showers in Tennessee, eastern and southern Alabama, southeastern Louisiana, and locally in southeastern North Carolina, southern Mississippi, and northwestern Florida.

Locally heavy rains, Louisiana, Amite 2.00; Melville 2.00.

North Carolina, Lumberton, 1.32; Mississippi, Hazelhurst, 1.50.

Savannah district reports not received.

AT THE CAPITAL OF BANNER.

Three Are Claimed by Death During Past Week. Patriotism the Keynote In Benson. Other Items of Interest.

Benson, June 14.—Mr. Lynn Reaves, of Raeford, is here this week at the home of his sister, Mrs. Nat McLamb.

Mrs. P. A. Fisher left this morning for her home in Carthage, after spending a few days here at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Benton.

Mr. J. R. Barbour returned last night from Winston-Salem and Greensboro, where he has been on legal matters.

Mrs. C. A. Flasher returned home the first of the week, after being away in the Western part of the State for several weeks.

Messrs. A. V. Norris, Charles Norris and Joe Norris went up to Raleigh Monday and spent the day on business.

Dr. W. T. Martin returned this morning from Rocky Mount, where he has been for the past two days.

Mr. Hunter Pool has been to Clayton this week superintending a building contract at that place.

Mr. Louis Ryals, of Durham, a former deputy sheriff of our County, is here for a few days on a visit to relatives.

Mr. Harvey Burlington returned last night from Canton, N. C., accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Jim Burlington, and his sister, Mrs. W. L. Alexander.

Miss Mildred Parrish went up to Raleigh Monday and spent a few days with friends there. Mrs. Alonso Parrish is also visiting in Raleigh.

Miss Elsie Morgan returned the first of the week from Atlantic Christian College at Wilson, where she has been for the past year.

Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Britt and son Deleon, went down to Clinton Saturday afternoon and spent Sunday with relatives. Mrs. H. B. Giddens, Mrs. Britt's mother, returned home with them.

Mrs. O. A. Barbour and son, O. A. Barbour, Jr., Miss Julia Canaday and Miss Lillie Canaday went to Aulander Monday to visit at the home of Miss Mary Cook for a few days.

Mr. Paschal McLamb was taken to Wilson to a hospital Tuesday morning for an operation for a complication of diseases. He is improving slowly.

Miss Callie Burlington left Tuesday morning for Greenville, N. C., where she will take the Teachers' Training course during the summer months.

Mr. Rosco Barber, of Rocky Mount, was here the first of the week on a short visit to his relatives. He will leave in a few days for France with an engineer company.

Mr. R. P. Todd left this morning for Garner on business matters for the Star Manufacturing Company of Benson.

Mr. Jim Moore, an aged farmer and citizen of Harnett County, died at his home a few miles west of Benson last Saturday and was buried Sunday. He was highly respected in his community and had lived an upright life.

At a meeting held in the Mayor's Office in the town of Benson, Tuesday night about four thousand dollars worth of "Liberty Loan Bonds" were sold. The people of our city are patriotic, not only in money matters, but if necessary, they are ready and willing to go to the front in defense of their country.

Mr. Eli Burlington and others went down to Goldsboro Monday on a short business trip.

Mr. Junius Barefoot, of Sampson County, died at his home Sunday. He was an excellent farmer and stood high in the esteem of the people of his county. The funeral took place at the family burying ground near his late residence Monday afternoon.

Mr. Blackman Jernigan, who has been sick with cancer of the stomach for three years or longer, died at his home three miles below Benson Friday and was buried Saturday afternoon. He had been confined to his bed for a long time and his death was no surprise to his relatives. He lived in Benson up till about six months ago when he moved back to his farm to spend the remaining days of his life.

Mr. Jernigan had accumulated quite a large amount of property by his industry. He leaves several sons and daughters surviving him.

REGULAR ARMY NEEDS MEN.

More Men Are Wanted and Government Appeals for 70,000 Recruits. Two Branches Open. Many Needed for Infantry and Field Artillery, War Department Announcement Says.

Washington, June 12.—The war department today called for 70,000 additional recruits in order to fill the regular army to war strength before June 30.

"The cavalry, engineers, coast artillery, signal corps and quartermaster corps of the regular army have already been brought to war strength," says an official statement. "Forty-five thousand recruits are needed at once to complete the new regiments of infantry and field artillery. Twenty-five thousand additional recruits are desired at the earliest practicable date to fill vacancies in order that the war strength of 300,000 men may be obtained.

"Facilities are in readiness for placing these 70,000 men under proper training. Any delay in obtaining this number will necessarily cause the loss of invaluable time.

"It is the earnest desire of the war department that 70,000 single men between the ages of 18 and 40 who have no dependents and who are not engaged in professions, business or trades vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war to be enlisted in the regular army before the 20th of June, 1917."

WAR REGISTRATION IS LARGE.

With Eleven States to Hear From, Records Show 7,129,308 Have Registered. Will Exceed Estimates. Indicated Possible Exemptions Are 4,111,413.

Washington, June 13.—War registration returns in 37 States indicated that when all States have reported, the total enrolled will exceed census estimates of eligibles, deducting the 600,000 men now in military and naval service not required to register.

The provost marshal general's office estimated tonight that total registration in the United States will be nearly 9,500,000, slightly more than 90 per cent of the census estimate of 10,298,000 eligibles between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive. Deductions indicated by the war department, however, would reduce this census estimate about 21 per cent or to a little more than 9,000,000.

With 11 more States to report, war department records showed tonight that 7,129,308 have registered, as compared with census estimates of 7,773,469 for the States reported. Of these registered, 5,468,073 were white, 847,852 were black, 807,868 were aliens and 94,311 were alien enemies. Indicated possible exemptions were 4,111,413.

Some of the states not yet reported will show excesses over their census estimates, according to independent tabulations, and will help to raise the aggregate percentage.

Michigan today jumped into first place among the States in proportion of estimated eligibles actually registered with 113.6 per cent.

THE WAR BUDGET BILL PASSES.

Three Billion-Dollar Measure Provides Mainly for Army and Navy Expenditures. As to General Goethals.

Washington, June 13.—The \$3,000,000,000 war budget finally got over the last obstacle in Congress today and went to the President for his signature, which will make it law.

It appropriates the greatest sum ever voted at one time by any legislative body. Its amount is greater than the total cost of the Civil War.

The budget provides principally for army and navy expenditures. Aside from that feature, its most important single provision is an appropriation of \$750,000,000 for an American merchant marine, to be constructed by the shipping board under the direction of Major General Goethals. At the last moment there was a question in the senate over whether the language which placed General Goethals in charge of the work had been sufficiently definite so he could not be forced out of office without consulting Congress. It was explained that although the house had changed the senate's language in that regard, it was satisfactory to General Goethals.

WILSON'S MESSAGE TO RUSSIA.

As Supplied to Newspapers the Note Bears Neither Date Nor Address. It is From the President of the United States and Was Delivered to the Russian Government on May 26th.

In view of the approaching visit of the American delegation to Russia to express the deep friendship of the American people for the people of Russia and to discuss the best and most practical means of co-operation between the two peoples in carrying the present struggle for the freedom of all peoples to a successful consummation, it seems opportune and appropriate that I should state again, in the fight of this new partnership, the objects the United States has had in mind in entering the war. Those objects have been very much clouded during the past few weeks by mistaken and misleading statements, and the issues at stake are too momentous, too tremendous, too significant for the whole human race to permit any misinterpretations or misunderstandings, however slight, to remain uncorrected for a moment.

The war has begun to go against Germany, and in their desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat those who are in authority in Germany are using every possible instrumentalities, are making use even of the influence of groups and parties among their own subjects to whom they have never been just or fair or even tolerant, to promote a propaganda on both sides of the sea which preserve for them their influence at home and their power abroad, to the undoing of the very men they are using.

The position of America in this war is so clearly avowed that no man can be excused for mistaking it. She seeks no material profit or aggrandizement of any kind. She is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force. The ruling classes in Germany have begun of late to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose, but only to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose, but only to preserve the power they have set up in Germany and the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves and their private projects of power all the way from Berlin to Bagdad and beyond. Government after Government has by their influence, without open conquest of its territory, been linked together in a net of intrigue directed against nothing less than the peace and liberty of the world. The meshes of that intrigue must be broken, but cannot be broken unless wrongs already done are undone; and adequate measures must be taken to prevent it from ever again being re woven or repaired.

Of course, the Imperial German Government and those whom it is using for their own undoing are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end in the restoration of the status quo ante. It was the status quo ante out of which this iniquitous war issued forth, the power of the Imperial German Government within the Empire and its widespread domination and influence outside of that Empire. That status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing from ever happening again.

We are fighting for the liberty, the self-government, and the undictated development of all peoples, and every feature of the settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose.

Wrongs must first be righted, and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being committed again. We ought not to consider remedies merely because they have a pleasing and sonorous sound.

Practical questions can be settled only by practical means. Phrases will not accomplish the result. Effective readjustments will; and whatever readjustments are necessary must be made.

But they must follow a principle, and that principle is plain. No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life

and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples.

And then the free peoples of the world must draw together in some common covenant, some genuine and practical co-operation that will in effect combine their forces to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another. The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given a structure of force and reality. The nations must realize their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of autocratic and self-pleasing power.

For these things we can afford to pour out our blood and treasure. For these are the things we have always professed to desire, and unless we pour out blood and treasure now and succeed, we may never be able to unite or show conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty. The day has come to conquer or submit. If the forces of autocracy can divide us they will overcome us; if we stand together, victory is certain and the liberty which victory will secure. We can afford them to be generous, but we cannot afford then or now to be weak or omit any single guarantee of justice and security.

WOODROW WILSON.

HIGH NEWSPRINT PAPER PRICE.

Federal Trade Commission After Pooling Scheme to Insure Equitable System. Agency Would Fix Price.

Washington, June 13.—Announcing failure of its plan to relieve the newsprint paper situation and predicting panic prices unless the government steps in, the federal trade commission today asked Congress to authorize a government pooling scheme to insure both an equitable distribution of the product to consumers and a fair profit to manufacturers. Under the new plan all producing plants would be operated on government account and a federal agency would be created to set a fair price and create fair distribution. The Canadian government would be asked to create a similar agency to act jointly with officials in this country in distributing the big Canadian output. If such a Canadian agency were created all importations into the United States would be under government supervision. The recommendation is the outcome of months of investigation by the commission which undertook the inquiry in response to a general request.

Only legislation along the lines recommended can avert now a very serious rise in prices, it is declared, the prospect being that the 1917 output will cost consumers \$105,000,000 instead of \$70,000,000, as last year, with half the increase representing additional manufacturer's profits.

The commission hopes for action on its recommendations at this session of Congress as it regards the situation facing publishers as a war emergency requiring speedy relief measures.

The commission also submitted to the senate a report which showed that book paper manufacturers have made enormous profits within the last year.

Book paper prices, the report shows, rose in 1916 as high as 84 per cent above the prices of 1915.

Weather Summary for Cotton Belt.

Washington, D. C., June 13.—Heavy rainfall in the northern, but little or none in southeastern and southwestern cotton States where rain is greatly needed.

Temperature was mostly above normal.

Cotton improved in central, northern and western districts except a few localities where it is flooded. It is making slow growth in extreme south where it is too dry, the stand being generally small, especially early planted. Late planted is making best advance, squares forming and plants blooming in southern sections.

Drought is affecting corn, meadows, pastures, citrus fruits, truck crops, sugar cane, and setting sweet potatoes in extreme south. Rice and tobacco made good growth generally.

THE NEWS IN CLAYTON.

Home of Mr. A. Poole Is Saddened by the Death of Little Lucile. "The Call of the Flag" Given at Graded School Auditorium. Many Personal Items of Interest.

Clayton, June 13.—Miss Lynette Porter, of Greensboro, spent the past week-end here.

Mrs. Gila Holmes, of Benson, was here a few days this week, being called here by the death of her grandchild, little Lucile Poole.

Mr. J. M. Beaty, of Smithfield, was in town for a few hours Monday.

Mr. J. H. Pruden, of Selma, was here one day this week on business.

Mr. D. H. McCullers went to Raleigh Tuesday.

Mrs. S. M. Spence and Mrs. I. S. Bagwell spent Wednesday in Raleigh.

Professor J. L. Duncan left Wednesday for Chapel Hill to attend the summer school.

Mrs. Theodore Best, of Chapel Hill, spent several days recently visiting parents.

Messrs. J. G. Edwards and Joe Wmitaker, of Franklinton, spent a few hours here Sunday.

Mrs. M. G. Gulley and Mrs. E. R. Gulley went to Lillington Tuesday to visit relatives there.

Miss Mildred Poole is visiting friends in Mt. Olive this week.

Mrs. O. G. Smith is visiting relatives at Southern Pines this week.