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AWFUL WRECK ON SEABOARD.

Head-on Collision of Two Freight Trains Near Franklinton Saturday in Which Four Men Are Killed. One Train Loaded With Vegetables. Collision Caused by Failure of Operator to Stop Extra Train at Franklinton.

A terrible wreck occurred on the Seaboard Air Line railroad near Franklinton early Saturday morning when two freight trains running at 35 miles an hour collided with the result that both engineers and a fireman and brakeman were killed. The engineers who lost their lives are Samuel G. Linkous, of Raleigh, and H. Gaskin, of Portsmouth, Va. Fireman O. L. Wells, of Raleigh, and Brakeman George Napier, of Richmond, also lost their lives. T. O. Jones, a brakeman living in Norfolk, and Fireman John Smith, colored, of Portsmouth, were badly hurt.

Two big Santa Fe engines and 26 freight cars loaded with water melons, Irish potatoes, and other perishables were destroyed. The debris caught on fire and the four men who were caught in the wreckage were burned almost beyond recognition.

The operator at Franklinton, G. S. Jacobs, failed to stop the northbound at his station, as he had orders to do, and is held, pending an investigation, to be responsible for the bad wreck. He had had a drink of whiskey and this may have been the cause of his forgetting his orders until it was too late. It is said that when he discovered his mistake, he exclaimed, "My God! there's going to be a wreck; I've let that train by." He was carried to Raleigh and placed in jail, failing to give the \$2000 bond required of him. He stands charged with manslaughter.

It is an awful story and at this distance it appears that the Demon Whiskey has one more crime charged against him. And yet there are those who still claim that restricting whiskey and prohibiting the making and sale of whiskey is depriving them of the rights their fathers fought and bled and died for. Poor Jacobs, as he has time to meditate, in a lonely jail cell over his awful blunder, cares nothing about those rights now. Instead of rights they have proved to be stumbling blocks in his case.

THE NEWS OF A DAY.

A careful perusal of Saturday's daily papers will reveal many important items of news. Some of these briefly told follow:

Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, made a speech in Glasgow in which he told the Scots that a peace without gaining the objects for which Great Britain entered the war, would be a calamity.

The North Carolina Dental Society in session at Durham elected Dr. R. M. Squires, of Wake Forest, President, and adjourned to meet in its 44th session at Wrightsville Beach in the month of June, 1918.

Greece breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. The reactionary elements have been ousted and Greek constitutional government, virtually abolished by Constantine, has been re-established.

Governor Bickett returns to Raleigh from a trip to the Eastern part of the State where he had been to make a personal investigation into the fisheries conditions. He is expected to name the members of the Fish Commission soon.

President Wilson takes a hand in the "bone-dry" national prohibition movement in Congress, expressing his desire that prohibition legislation be confined to distilled beverages. This plan will not interfere with the manufacture of wine and beer.

Announcement of probable great reduction in price of potatoes was made in Chicago. The prediction is made that prices will be down to one dollar a bushel soon. Onions, which sold at 15 cents a pound last winter, were quoted by wholesalers at two and a half cents a pound.

The Interstate Commerce Commission announced that the fifteen per cent increase in freight rates asked for by the railroads is suspended until October 28, 1917. The Commission finds that the railroads are making money and that there is no necessity at this time for the fifteen per cent increase.

AGREEMENT TO BE ENFORCED.

National Defense Committee To Take Steps to Prevent Coal Operators From Back Stepping on Prices. Anthracite Selling at Mines Only 30 Cents Higher Than Last Year.

Coal price reductions agreed on Thursday by the country's bituminous producers at a conference with government officials will be strictly enforced.

With the weight of the industry's approval behind the agreement and certain of the fact that the government will take control if it is not lived up to, the coal committee of the council of national defense will take quick measures to prevent any wavering. Friday at a meeting held in Washington the committee warned operators at Decatur, Ill., who raised their prices beyond the limit set, that the industry would not stand for their action.

The coal committee has given each of its 26 members supervision of one coal production district and every man will be held responsible for prices in his territory. The federal trade commission will be called on for aid if difficulties arise. The price of anthracite, arranged some time ago at conferences between producers and the trade commission, probably will be further reduced to consumers, through regulation of jobbers and retailers' profits.

Under an agreement with the trade commission anthracite is selling at the mines now only 30 cents higher than last year, but jobbers and retailers are adding so much to the cost, officials say, the price to the consumer is far higher than it should be.

Bituminous jobbers will not be allowed to raise coal prices beyond the mine price, with the addition of the freight and their profit of 25 cents a ton. If a consumer has difficulty in getting coal and finds he can get it only by paying some jobber more than the 25 cents profit the coal committee can be appealed to and will see that he gets coal direct from the mine at the mine price.

A WONDERFUL RECORD MADE.

Not a Man Lost or Seriously Ill, Says Pershing, Praising His Troops as Fit to Fight Beside Allies.

Not a man was lost during the transfer of the American forces to France, and there was not even a case of serious illness, said Major Gen. Pershing, the American commander, on his return to his headquarters Saturday, after a quick trip to the port of debarkation, says a Paris dispatch.

"The landing of the first American troops has been a complete success," he said. "In this remarkable transfer of a large force across the ocean (one of the largest operations we have ever undertaken) not a man or an animal was lost or injured, and there was not a single case of serious sickness—nothing but a few unimportant cases of mumps. The men landed in splendid morale, with keen, confident, and eager spirit."

Marriage At Garner.

At the Methodist church in Garner, N. C., on Thursday night, June 28th, at 8:30 o'clock, in the presence of a large number of people, Mr. C. S. Loftis, of Burlington, N. C., and Miss Carrie Banks were happily married, Rev. E. B. Craven performing the ceremony. They left at once on an automobile for Raleigh where they took a train for a trip to Canada.

Mr. Loftis has a responsible position with the Southern Railway at Burlington. Miss Banks is a daughter of Mrs. W. G. Bryan. Her father was Dr. Banks who died at Garner a few years ago. This is a fine young couple and their many friends wish them much success.

Willing to Please.

"Here's a nickel for you, my man," she said to the frayed and ragged-looking individual who stood under the porch with extended hand. "I'm not giving it to you for charity's sake, but merely because it pleases me."

"Thankee, but couldn't you make it a quarter and enjoy yourself thoroughly, ma'am?"—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

COUNTRY HAS COAL ENOUGH.

Official Figures for Six Months Reassuring to Coal Users. Production of Coal Last Year Greatest in History of Country. A New Record Made First Six Months of This Year.

Washington, July 2.—Not only food but fuel is a vital need of this country and of our allies—coal to run the ships and railroads, to feed the iron furnaces and furnish steam for all the manufacturing plants, coal in greater quantities than have ever before been mined in the United States or in any part of the world—and this is being met in truly American fashion by the operators and owners of the mines and by the diggers of coal. With these words, Secretary Franklin K. Lane began his statement regarding the coal situation as reported to him by the statisticians of his Department.

The production of coal in the United States last year, he continued, was the greatest in the history of the country. A new record, however, was set for the first six months of this year, fully 270,000,000 tons of bituminous coal being produced since January 1st, thus exceeding the output of the first six months of last year by about 20,000,000 tons. Even better news is that the limit has not yet been reached, for as the railroads are able to work out to better advantage the problem of car supply and give to the mines greater facilities for transportation their product to market, the supply of coal that reaches the consumer will be in steadily increasing quantities. In the early months of 1917, because of the congestion of the railroads and the difficulties of transportation, the production of bituminous coal fell behind the high mark set in January and February, a year ago. As a result of the patriotic and earnest endeavor of the railroad officials and the coal operators and representatives of mine workers who have volunteered their services to the Federal Government in this emergency, production has been speeded up within the last few months and the output of soft coal which in May exceeded all previous records, was surpassed in June.

Despite the extra demand in this country and the urgent needs of our allies, no one with the facts before him can doubt that the coal industry, under the careful guidance of those now directing its welfare, will be able to supply all needs. The difficulty of distribution now so great will be intensified, however, in the coming winter months. Just as consumers of foodstuffs are being urged to eliminate all waste and to practice sensible economy, so the consumers of coal must do their share in working out the coal problem by unloading every coal car as fast as it is received, and in improving their plants so as to utilize to the fullest the heat value of the coal that reaches their bins. In stopping the coal panic and in expediting a condition of fuel sufficiency, every consumer can do his bit.

COUNTY CHAIRMEN NAMED.

Women Who Are to Conduct Registration Campaign Appointed. Mrs. F. H. Brooks Chairman for Johnston County.

The county chairmen of the Woman's Commission of the Council of National Defense for North Carolina have been appointed. These women were named following the recent meeting in Raleigh, when the Woman's Commission was organized and officers elected, says the News and Observer. They are to mobilize the woman power of the State and conduct the campaign in their respective counties for the registration of women, similar to the registration of men of military age on June 5. It is the purpose of the commission to conduct an emergency training bureau to equip young women for the positions that will be made vacant when a great many additional young men are to be called to the colors.

One woman is named for every county in the State and Mrs. F. H. Brooks, of Smithfield, is named chairman for Johnston County.

About the only thing the modern girl can't do to a man is to make him happy.

BOYS FREED FROM POLL TAX.

County Commissioners Pass Order Exempting All Young Men Who Go To Fight in Great War From Poll Tax. Also Request Sheriff Not to Sell Any Soldier's Property For Taxes Unless Ordered by Board.

At their regular meeting held yesterday the Board of Commissioners of Johnston County passed unanimously the following resolutions:

Whereas: at our Country's call, the young men of Johnston County, between 21 and 31 years of age, have registered under the Selective Draft bill, enacted by Congress, aggregating 3,837 tax-payers of the County:

And Whereas, the exemption boards of the County of Johnston have been appointed by the Governor and have received their instructions:

And Whereas, very soon the noble sons of Johnston will be drafted by the United States for the Army and the Navy, and will be put into actual service in training camps, or on the foreign battlefields, along with the other Johnstonians who have already volunteered for service, including the National Guardsmen from Johnston County:

And Whereas, the County Commissioners of Johnston County are impressed with the conviction that it is the will and desire of all patriotic citizens of Johnston County, who themselves cannot enter the battle-lines, that "the boys" who go to the front should not be required to pay poll tax while in active service, and that no property of any enlisted or drafted soldier should be sold for taxes while he is absent serving his country:

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Board of County Commissioners of Johnston County, in regular session this day assembled, That the poll tax of each and every Johnston County man who shall be called into actual service of the United States, in the great War we are now waging, be released from all poll tax, and the Sheriff of Johnston County is hereby directed to so mark the records of his Office that no poll tax shall be charged against any Johnston County man who has been, or may hereafter be, called into the service during the world war which is now raging.

It is further ordered that no property of any enlisted soldier or sailor be sold for taxes by the Sheriff during such war unless and until so ordered by this Board of Commissioners.

Smithfield, N. C., July 2, 1917.

Weather Summary for Cotton States.

New Orleans, La., July 2.—Temperature above seasonal average Sunday and Monday and changes slight except fall of six to ten degrees Monday morning in Oklahoma.

Moderate precipitation reported Sunday in southern Louisiana and light amounts at a few scattered stations in Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas, and Monday light to moderate showers in Florida, southern Georgia, eastern Alabama, southern Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, and a few widely scattered stations in Texas. Heavy rains: Louisiana—Covington, 1.20; Baton Rouge, 1.94; Arkansas—Dardanelle, 1.00; Alabama—Goodwater, 1.28; Florida—Lake City, 1.96.

Red Cross Speaking.

Clayton, July 2.—On Tuesday night, July 3, at 8:15 o'clock, Hon. James H. Pou, of Raleigh, will speak in the Clayton School Auditorium on the war and the Red Cross.

Mr. Pou is one of the best informed men in the State on the war situation and you should not fail to hear him.

DILLON TOBACCO ON MARKET.

First Load of Season, Classed as Sand Lugs, Sold for 15 Cents Per Pound.

A dispatch from Dillon dated Friday and published in the Columbia State Saturday says:

The Watkins tobacco warehouse sold today for E. W. Miller of the Pleasant Hill section of Dillon County its first load of sand lugs for 15 cents per pound. The facilities of this warehouse are excellent. It is estimated that the Dillon market will sell over 2,000,000 pounds this year.

DEFEAT OF GERMANY CERTAIN.

When Mighty Forces of America Are Loosed the German Government Must Capitulate. Meanwhile Country to Be Prosperous.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Norbert Heinsheimer to the Cincinnati Enquirer:

"The facts are simple enough. Germany has no unlimited supply of men, material and resources. As a nation it is not more wonderful than any other, and its leaders, political and other, are not any greater or wiser than America, British or French leaders. Perhaps I may venture to say they are not as wise and farseeing as ours, and I think less able.

"We know exactly what that nation's resources were in 1914. Now she has suffered in casualties of all kinds, in breakdown of morale, destruction of material and the decrease of food and supplies of all kinds equally with France and England, and perhaps to a greater extent. We have twice the population of Germany and ten times the resources. We are practically free from any real danger of attacks. Any sporadic bombardment by submarine, if possible, is negligible. We can furnish an army—a great army and navy—and unlimited supplies in a very short time. The result, therefore, in my opinion, is certain and not so far off as some fear.

"When our mighty forces are loosed the imperial German government must capitulate, if it does not find an opportunity sooner. As for securities and the markets, the government's great bond issue of \$2,000,000,000 does not and will not take any money out of circulation or out of the usual channels of commerce. There is an enormous extension of credit to our government. This money will be expended in many ways: for clothing, equipment, shoes, munitions, etc., and in the pay to officers and men. Industry, therefore, will be at its highest during the coming period, and as for agriculture, the demand for more foodstuffs will unquestionably lead to a great increase in grain production and all kinds of food products, provided, of course, the weather will be normal and railroad traffic. I feel confident that as soon as the emotional and hysterical period has passed, which will be in a short time, and everything will resume normal state and activity be resumed, matters will appear rosy again even to the most pronounced pessimists."

Summer Hygiene Hints.

What we eat, what we drink, what we wear make us what we are, especially in hot weather.

Probably, the first and fundamental rule for healthful living in summer is to keep clean, inside and out. A bath every day is just about as essential as breakfast or any other meal.

The average person should drink more water in the summer than in the colder months of the year, to supplement nature's efforts to wash the body through the pores. Drink cool, but not ice, water. The greatest danger from ice water is its excessive use. To persons who are overheated or who work in high temperatures, ice water may be dangerous. It may produce congestion, better known as cramp of the stomach.

Be careful in eating. Don't gormandise. Too much is worse than none at all, especially in summer. Eat fruit, and vegetables. Remember that a meat diet is heating. It is like fuel under a boiler that keeps up steam for the engine.

In warm weather wear light weight and light colored clothing. Discard heavy dark garments. Don't hurry, start a little sooner. Be moderate in everything.

All kinds of excesses should be avoided in summer. It goes without saying that over-indulgence in alcoholic drinks should be shunned, summer and winter. This is not advised alone from the temperance viewpoint, but as well from that of the highest physical welfare.

Nine States Have a Raleigh.

There are nine States in the Union having a post office named Raleigh, as follows: Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Tennessee and West Virginia.

TIMELY NOTES FROM RALEIGH.

Raleigh Man Gives Out Some Information as to Early Grain Crops, the Cultivation of and Outlook for the Growing Crops. Suggestions for Feed Crops Following Wheat.

(By John Paul Lucas.)

Raleigh, June 30.—Reports from all sections of North Carolina are that the harvesting of the grain crop of the State has been practically completed. Despite the fact that the wheat crop was damaged during the winter by the unprecedented freeze, indications are that the total production will be at least as much as it was last year while it may pass the 10,000,000 bushel mark. The increase in the wheat acreage was especially noticeable in eastern North Carolina where it has been popularly thought that wheat would not grow satisfactorily. In a few instances the estimated yields, as high as 40 bushels per acre have been reported from that section.

The production of rye will also equal last year's crop. The oat crop is reported as a failure in practically all parts of the State because of the winter killing. Mr. W. C. Crosby, Chief of the Bureau of Community Service, who has just returned from a trip through the Piedmont section of the State, expresses the belief that the campaign of the Food Conservation Commission for an increase in the acreage of stubble lands planted in food and feed crops will meet a hearty response throughout the section he visited. Said Mr. Crosby: "The grain has all been harvested and the fields are ready for preparation for other crops. In fact, many farmers are already planting corn, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sorghum and other crops on land which has already this year produced a grain crop. I notice in many places that the grain has been shocked in one corner of the field so as to leave the greater part of the field open for the plow or disc. It is especially fortunate that in practically every county I visited the farmers are up with their work in their cotton and corn fields. These crops are clean and the farmer should not be delayed in getting their stubble land prepared and planted."

It is estimated that if the farmers should not plant more than the usual acreage of stubble land in second crops that there will be at least 1,000,000 acres of good land loafing for the balance of the season. It is believed, however, that the acreage of stubble land that will be utilized for a second crop will be at least 50 per cent more than it was last year, while the increase may be considerably more than that. North Carolina last year produced little more than half a million tons of hay; it purchased hay by the thousands of tons. The following suggestions for the utilization of stubble lands are made:

Prepare the land as soon as possible after the grain crop is removed. Break it with a one-horse plow if you have time; double-disc or cross-disc only if time is short and the land is in good condition.

Corn, soybeans, cowpeas, Irish and sweet potatoes and sorghum are suitable crops to follow grain. Corn and soybeans planted for grain should be gotten in immediately.

Cowpeas, soybeans and sorghum are the most satisfactorily forage crops that can be grown; they may be planted by themselves or in mixtures. Half a bushel of sorghum seed to a bushel of cowpeas makes an excellent hay mixture, either for broadcasting or planting in drills.

Because of high prices of all seed the planting of all of these crops in drills, even for forage, is recommended. Peas and sorghum planted in three-foot rows and given two or three cultivations will yield as much per acre as it would if broadcasted, and only half the seed are required, half a bushel of peas or beans or a mixture of peas and sorghum being sufficient.

On fair land \$2 worth of seed should make \$20 worth of hay, and on good land should make much more.

Field Marshal Haig continues to tighten his grip on Lens. On the north bank of the river Souchez, British troops have captured German positions on a front of half a mile, he British army during June captured 8,686 German prisoners, including 175 officers, and 67 guns including two heavy guns as well as much other war material.