

The Smithfield Herald

VOLUME 36

SMITHFIELD, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1917.

Number 36

BIG CROP OF CORN IS FORECAST.

Three Billion Bushel Crop Promises To Be the Answer to President's Call for Greater Food Production. Wheat, Oats and Potatoes Show Big Increase Over Last Year. Report on the Principal Food Crops Indicates That More Than Six Billions Will Be Raised This Year.

Washington, July 9.—A billion bushels increase over last year's production in the principal food crops is the response American farmers have made to President Wilson's mid-April appeal saying that upon them "rests the fate of the war and the fate of nations."

The extent of the farmers' response was disclosed today when a production of 6,093,000,000 bushels of principal food crops was forecast in the department of agriculture's July crop report. It shows this year's corn crop will be the largest in history except one and that four, and possibly five, other crops will make new high records.

The corn crop, which with favorable weather from now on may equal the record yield of 1912, shows an increase of 541,000,000 bushels over last year with a total of 3,124,000,000 bushels. The acreage is 14 per cent larger than last year.

The combined winter and spring wheat crop will be 38,000,000 bushels more than last year's, with a total of 678,000,000 bushels.

Barley, with prospects of the third largest crop ever grown, will exceed last year's production by 38,000,000 bushels with an output of 214,000,000 bushels.

Oats promise to exceed last year's crop by 201,000,000 bushels, the total production being forecast at 1,453,000,000 bushels. That is slightly under the record. Improvement between now and harvest, however, may result in a record crop.

White potato production on a 22 1-2 per cent increase in acreage will be a record-crop with 452,000,000 bushels, or 167,000,000 bushels more than last year, not taking into account the home garden production which this year is estimated to be much larger than ever before.

Rye, another record crop this year, will amount to 56,100,000 bushels or 8,700,000 bushels more than last year.

Sweet potatoes will register a new high total with 82,200,000 bushels, or 11,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Rice production will be 34,400,000 bushels, the second largest crop ever produced.

Production of tobacco will break another record with a crop of 1,225,000,000 pounds, which is 64,000,000 pounds more than was grown last year.—Associated Press Dispatch, in News and Observer.

Mrs. C. G. Moore Entertains.

Kenly, July 7.—The Priscilla Club met with Mrs. C. G. Moore Thursday afternoon from four to six. The home was artistically decorated with flowers, ferns and flags. The color scheme was red, white and blue.

The hostess, assisted by Mrs. H. M. Grizzard, served a delicious salad course and ices.

The members present were Mesdames L. C. Wilkerson, J. G. High, H. M. Grizzard, F. M. Aycock, W. T. Bailey, J. T. Barnes, W. F. Hooks, H. P. Johnson, C. P. Jerome, J. C. Bowman, J. W. Darden, J. R. Sauls, C. G. Moore, L. Z. Woodard, G. B. Woodard and A. J. Broughton.

Capt. H. L. Skinner, one of the proprietors of The Banner Warehouse, had a pleasant smile on his face when we met him yesterday morning. The Captain told us that he had just received two loads of tobacco at the Banner, for grading. He seems well pleased with the outlook for high prices the coming season.

PROHIBITION AND FOOD BILL.

Senate Passes Measure Forbidding the Distillation of Grain Into Beverages. President Directed to Take Over All Distilled Spirits in Bonded Warehouses and Pay for It on Cost Basis Plus 10 Per Cent. Measure Delays Other Important Legislation.

A Washington dispatch published in Sunday's papers says that the senate went on record Saturday in favor of "bone dry" national prohibition during the war so far as whiskey and other distilled beverages are concerned. Liquor legislation was written into the Food Control bill in one of the Senate's bitterest contests which would strike at consumption of distilled intoxicants by commandeering stocks in bond in addition to absolutely prohibiting their manufacture or importation. The beer and wine industries would be left undisturbed.

In lieu of the section of the House bill to prohibit the manufacture of foodstuffs into beverages of any description, the Senate substituted, by a vote of 40 to 37, a provision prohibiting manufacture and importation of distilled beverages during the war, and added, 65 to 12, a clause directing the President to take over all distilled spirits in government bonded warehouses and pay for it on the basis of cost, plus 10 per cent.

While the final prohibition legislation will be evolved in conference between the two houses, it is generally regarded as probable that the House will accept the Senate's change, after a fight in behalf of its original section.

The Senate provision would limit consumption to stocks in retailers' hands or withdraw before the law goes into effect. Stocks of distilled beverages in bond were estimated at between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 gallons and the annual normal consumption at 130,000,000.

To purchase this enormous quantity of liquor, or what is left of it, after withdrawals, it is estimated that the government would have to spend from \$300,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. The probable loss in Federal revenues is placed at from \$200,000,000 to \$400,000,000, although this, as well as the cost of purchase, would depend entirely upon how much liquor was withdrawn tax-paid before the commandeering.

The Senate's action promises indefinite delay in enacting the war tax bill, additional delay on the food control bill, and indefinite postponement of adjournment of Congress. The revised \$1,670,000,000 war tax bill was withdrawn immediately after the final vote upon the liquor question to seek new sources of revenues in case taxation on distilled liquors is eliminated.

The Senate's vote to have the government virtually buy, for industrial purposes and thus withdraw from consumption or revenue purposes, the great stocks of distilled liquors held in bond followed rejection of a proposal to deal with beers and wines, a proposal to authorize the President to suspend manufacture of the "light" intoxicants being defeated.

It was estimated that manufacturers and dealers probably could raise funds enough to withdraw from bonded warehouses at least half of the existing supply of liquor or enough to meet consumption demands for a year or more.

One feature of the bill as it now stands—the prohibition of the manufacture of distilled spirits—will not be subject to change in conference and therefore is certain to become law.

Weather in the Cotton States.

New Orleans, La., July 9.—Nearly normal temperatures prevailed in eastern, and an excess of from six to ten degrees in western portion.

Moderate to heavy rains reported Sunday in the Carolinas, and southern portion of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and light showers in northern Georgia and a few other localities. Moderate precipitation reported Monday in South Carolina and southern Louisiana and scattered showers in North Carolina, Tennessee, eastern Arkansas, northern Mississippi and northern Louisiana.

Heavy rains—South Carolina, Conway, 1.06; St. Matthews, 1.64; St. George, 1.26. Georgia, Valdosta, 1.04. Alabama, Thomasville, 1.60; Eufaula, 1.08. Louisiana, Rayne, 1.70. North Carolina, Wilmington, 1.84.

STOP CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY.

Attacking On Wide Front Germans Are Hurdled Back With Heavy Loss. Republic's Troops Lose Some Ground. Petain Captures More Territory Near Allies. Russians Fighting on Thirty Mile Front in Galicia. British Drive Down Sixteen Airplanes.

The war summary for Sunday given by the Associated Press in Monday's dailies follows:

North of the Aisne the French again have checked the German crown prince in an effort to regain the line of the Chemin des Dames.

Attacking on four sectors along a front of seven and a half miles north of the Laffaux mill to the Froidmont farm, the Germans were met by determined resistance on the part of the French and, sustaining heavy losses, were repulsed completely except on the eastern end of the line between Bovettes and Froidmont farm. Here, on a front of nearly two miles, the fighting was desperate and the French after several hours were able to regain some lost elements.

East of Cerny, on the eastern end of the Aisne front, Gen. Petain's men in an attack were able to enlarge the ground captured on July 1 near Allies. On the left bank of the Meuse, northeast of Verdun, the French took the offensive and carried three strong salients. One was west of Le Morette Homme and the other two southwest of Hill 304, the dominating height west of the Meuse and against which the German prince threw ineffectual attacks during the past week. German efforts to dislodge the French were fruitless.

The artillery and infantry fighting in eastern Galicia is spreading. The Russian attacking front now has lengthened to 30 miles and fighting is in progress around Halicz, the key to Lemberg, capital of Galicia.

German efforts to dislodge the Russians from the positions gained at Godov and Koniuchy a week ago have been repulsed by Gen. Brussloff's men. Attacks some miles to the north and around Brzezany also failed. At Stanislaw, south of Halicz, and near Huta, south of Stanislaw, the Russians have made attacks, but according to Berlin, they resulted in no gain of ground.

On the British front in France there have been several small raids, but no infantry engagements. In the air, however, there has been great activity. British airmen broke up German airplane squadrons and carried out successful raids against German air bases, depots and troops. Sixteen German machines were driven down and eight British machines are reported missing.

Important developments may be expected from Berlin within the next few days.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, is expected to make an important speech dealing with the question of peace in the reichstag Monday or Tuesday.

MT. ZION ITEMS.

The following have been on a visit at the home of their parents recently. Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Taylor, of Madison, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Taylor and son, Claud, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga.; and Mr. B. H. Taylor, Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Lucy Sanders is visiting in Smithfield this week. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Carroll visited at the home of her father, near Smithfield, Sunday.

Mr. B. H. Taylor, Misses Mary and Gladys Taylor visited Mrs. C. T. Nicholson at Franklinton, N. C., last week.

Miss Lizzie Sanders, of Raleigh, is home for a month's vacation. Mr. Jim Batts has recently purchased a car.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Penny, of Garner, spent Sunday at Mr. N. B. Penny's.

Miss Helen Rankin, of Reidsville, has been the guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Taylor.

Miss Emma Wellons visited in this section last week.

We are glad to note that Mr. R. Y. Penny is off the sick list.

Mr. C. C. Williams was in Raleigh yesterday.

The following attended the church at Mt. Zion Sunday: Mr. T. L. McCullers, of Raleigh; Mr. J. M. Turner, of Garner; and Miss Emma Wellons, of Smithfield, N. C.

Mr. Linwood Wrenn made a trip to Raleigh last week. July 5, 1917.

CITY OF LONDON IS FURIOUS.

Because of Inadequacy of City's Defenses, Say Papers. People Are in Ugly Mood Declares Weekly Dispatch. Won't Endure Obstinacy. Every Londoner Recognized Saturday's Raid One of Fear and Terror. Demand for Reprisals.

London, July 8.—An intensified demand for reprisals has followed the air raid of yesterday. All the Sunday newspapers declare the people of London are furious at the inadequacy of the city's defence as it was revealed yesterday.

The Sunday Times says the crying need of 1917 is for airplanes as it was for shells in 1915 and declares the government must be compelled to realize that the airplane will be the ultimate and deciding factor of the war. It insists that thousands must be built with the help of America to carry the war into enemy territory. An aviation expert says in an article in the Times:

"There is a huge output to be had from America if our new ally will consent to accept ready-made designs from Europe and not insist on wanting to do her own experimenting."

Lloyd's News, also demanding greater airplane production, says: "The raiders yesterday came at their leisure and bombed at their leisure. Their flight over London was so slow that it looked like a parade. They seemed to despise our defences."

The Observer asserts that most of the enemy machines were comparatively slow biplanes and that the fast British machines made rings around them. It is held that the low altitude maintained by the Germans showed their contempt for the city's defences.

The Weekly Despatch contends that the people are in an ugly temper and no longer of a mood to endure official obstinacy.

Reynolds newspaper says: "Every Londoner recognizes that yesterday's raid was one of deliberate murder and terrorism. If there was military damage it was only a modicum. The man in the streets wants a policy of reprisals on Rheinisch towns put into effect immediately."

Kennedy Jones, director of food economy, said there should be no more shilly-shallying with the question of reprisals, and disquieting reports that Lord French is hampered in the discharge of his duty by other departments must be deplored at once and for all.

GENERAL PERSHING'S ORDER.

American Commander in France Calls on Men To Deport Themselves In Such a Way That No Damage Shall Be Done to Private Property. Honor the French As Those of Our Own Country.

General Pershing, who is in charge of the American army in France, has issued the following general order to his troops, says a Paris dispatch, published yesterday in the daily papers:

"For the first time in history an American army finds itself in European territory. The good name of the United States of America and the maintenance of cordial relations require the perfect deportment of each member of this command."

"It is of the gravest importance that the soldiers of the American army shall at all times treat the French people, and especially the women, with the greatest courtesy and consideration."

"The valiant deeds of the French armies and the allies by which they together have successfully maintained the common cause for three years, and the sacrifices of the civil population of France in support of their armies, command our profound respect. This can best be expressed on the part of our forces by uniform courtesy to all the French people and by the faithful observance of their laws and customs."

"The intensive cultivation of the soil in France under conditions caused by the war makes it necessary that extreme care be taken to do no damage to private property. The entire French manhood capable of bearing arms is in the field fighting the enemy and it should, therefore, be a point of honor to each member of the American army to avoid doing the least damage to any property in France. Honor them as those of our own country."

GERMAN AIR RAID ON LONDON.

Attack is Made in Broad Daylight With Machines Flying Low and at Slow Speed. 37 Are Killed and 141 Injured. Three Planes Shot Down.

A London dispatch dated July 7th, says: The second descent upon London by a squadron of airplanes was made this morning between 9 to 10 o'clock when the business section of the metropolis was most crowded.

Although the German contingent was larger, more daring, more deliberative in its methods and descended much lower than on the visit of June 13, the number of killed and wounded was one-third the previously casualty list. The destruction of property may have been greater, but that it is impossible to estimate.

Thirty-seven persons were killed and 141 injured, it was officially announced this afternoon.

The flight of the Germans over London lasted about 20 minutes. English airmen engaged the enemy for several minutes over the metropolis and anti-aircraft guns were firing briskly, but without destroying any of the twenty or more invading machines.

The admiralty was able to report tonight, however, that naval airmen who followed them to sea brought down three machines. A British squadron sent up from Dunkirk to intercept the returning raiders did not encounter them because they had taken a more northerly route, but the British airmen met and destroyed seven other German machines.

The weather was hazy and most favorable for crossing the channel without being observed. On their former visit, made in similar weather, the Germans kept high up in the mists, but today when they neared their objectives, most of them descended.

Hundreds of thousands of people on roofs, from windows and in the streets saw the remarkable spectacle. All London heard the noise of battle. At first there were a few minutes when the anti-aircraft guns were crashing sharply and the machine guns were rattling aloft. Then came three or four minutes when the heavy explosion of bombs and the shattering of glass was the dominant sound; then a few minutes when the artillery fire receded into the distance.

The Germans steered a course across London from the northwest to southeast. They dropped the last of their supply of bombs on a section of workmen's dwelling and crossed the Thames. Some observers say that a giant airplane piloted the squadron and that the bomb carriers were in the center, flanked by scouts for fighting off the British airmen.

The low altitude and slow pace at which the Germans crossed London and the dare devil way they circled over their objectives has caused great surprise. As the raiders left a fierce running fight ensued between them and a strong force of British machines toward the mouth of the river. None of the Germans had been brought down when the combatants disappeared from view, but the British squadron continued their pursuit and engaged them heavily.

The Death of My Little Boy.

On June the 13th, the death angel came into our home and took from us one sweet little member of our family, Elton Clide Thorn. He was taken with diarrhoea the second day of June and was sick for twelve days. I know it was the Lord's will to take him to a sweeter and better world than this.

Had Clide lived until the 26th of July he would have been 17 months old. I am sad, O so sad, but one blessed thought comes ringing: we shall meet with our loved ones again if we are faithful to do the will of our Master. O, may I ever look to Jesus that I can some day see my baby again. Clide was a well, healthy baby all of his short little life. He could just begin to talk a little, could call the kitties and biddies, but when he was taken sick he did not ever notice anything much more. O, how lonesome it is here at this place for father, mother, brother and sister, without Clide. Though we must say: gone to rest our little darling and here no more we will see his face; but our hearts are sad and lone.

MOTHER.

Women as a rule don't marry men for their money but are always wishing that they had.

NATIONAL GUARD IS DRAFTED.

President Issued Formal Call For the Transfer Into United States Army Effective August 5th. Last Step Taken Making State Troops Available For Duty in France.

Washington, July 9.—The last step necessary to make the entire national guard available for duty in France was taken today by President Wilson with the issue of a proclamation drafting the State troops into the army of the United States on August 5th.

To make certain that the purpose of the National defense act is carried out, the proclamation also specifically declares the men drafted to be discharged from the old militia status on that date. In that way the constitutional restraint upon use of militia outside the country is avoided and the way paved for sending the regiments to the European front.

Prior to the application of the draft, regiments in the Northern and Eastern section of the country are called into the Federal service as national guardsmen in two increments, to be mobilized on July 15 and 25. Many units already are federalized and presumably they will be mobilized with the other troops from their States. The guard from the other States will be mobilized on the day of the draft. The arrangements were necessary to provide for movement of the regiments south to concentration camps without congestion and to the same end the division of States into these increments was revised from the original schedule.

The operative date of the draft was delayed until August 5, so that all regiments can be taken into the army simultaneously to avoid inequalities in the relative rank of officers.

AMERICAN TROOPS TO GO SOON.

Unloading of Supplies About Finished; Rolling Stock Being Concentrated. Men to Live in Houses.

A French Seaport, July 8.—The American troops today entered on the final steps of the mobilization that will prepare them to leave within a few days for a permanent training camp somewhere behind the firing line. The unloading of supplies is almost finished and rolling stock is being concentrated here. The days have been used profitably for a double purpose.

The more important one was to put the majority of the soldiers through a vigorous grind of eight full hours each day. French officers who had seen service at the front took part in these exercises. The drills included a daily plunge in the sea.

Another advantage taken of the time spent here was to employ smaller groups of the more seasoned troopers to put the final touches on the camp so it will be in first class shape. The camp in the last few days has been expanded enormously until today it extends for miles and can accommodate a large number of men. Water has been piped from the town and the system is equipped with every modern device.

The drill ground is not only ideal for the purpose, but has the advantage of being at a distance so men get a daily hike of five miles.

For the men arriving at this and similar mobilization bases the American system of living in tents or wooden shacks will be followed, but when they arrive at a permanent camp they will be billeted among the townspeople and live in houses.

Few, if any of the soldiers know just where they are to be sent, but all are enthusiastic at the prospect of getting nearer the scene of action. Their health is of the best with the exception of a few cases of mumps.

This morning a military funeral was held for the only man who died since the American troops arrived here. He was Boatswain's Mate J. J. Dunn, who was drowned when he fell overboard from a launch and was carried under before his comrades could reach him.