

The Smithfield Herald

VOLUME 36

SMITHFIELD, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1917.

Number 42

NINETY-EIGHT CALLED BEFORE THE BOARD.

The First Contingent of Young Men in District No. One Asked to Present Themselves for Physical Examination Next Monday.

The first contingent of the young men in District No. 1, Johnston County, are being mailed notice today to present themselves before the Exemption Board at Smithfield next Monday for physical examination. Ninety-eight are in the call. The following is the list of the names in the first call, given in the order of their call:

- 1—258—Thomas Snead Sanders.
- 2—458—Arthur Strickland.
- 3—1436—Willie Cox.
- 4—854—Donnie Ralph Godwin.
- 5—1095—Joel Grady Jernigan.
- 6—1455—Percy Watson.
- 7—783—Charlie H. Hall.
- 8—1117—David Jasper Ryals.
- 9—1572—Herman Edward Higgins.
- 10—837—Junius Lynch.
- 11—337—Jess David Evans.
- 12—676—Owen Jernigan.
- 13—275—Joseph Leonard Loftin.
- 14—509—I. Tennessee Lee.
- 15—1185—Lonnie Marvin Vann.
- 16—564—Tom Richardson.
- 17—945—John Albert Nordan.
- 18—596—Herman Jernigan.
- 19—1267—Arthur Hood.
- 20—536—Willie Woodall.
- 21—1495—Hamp Johnson.
- 22—548—Eugene Albert Creech.
- 23—126—Letha Ruffin.
- 24—1679—Andrew Ennis.
- 25—1237—Henry Wellons.
- 26—784—Blanco McKoy.
- 27—755—Paul Sexton Lee.
- 28—107—William Delma Page.
- 29—1546—Walter Battle Boykin.
- 30—1563—Alford Adams.
- 31—1869—Roby Turlington Stanley.
- 32—616—Jethro Moore.
- 33—373—Nojah Wood.
- 34—1676—Richard Stevens.
- 35—1266—Erastus Hood.
- 36—775—Claude Carl Canaday.
- 37—486—Tommie Vincent Parker.
- 38—692—Edgar Barbour.
- 39—600—Zachariah Thornton.
- 40—810—Thornton Rowland.
- 41—1539—William Cornelius Ward.
- 42—1682—James Nathaniel Cobb.
- 43—507—Daniel Macklin Carroll.
- 44—309—Fate Atkinson.
- 45—437—Ira David Massengill.
- 46—1324—Joseph Arthur Bradley.
- 47—604—Lonnie Adams.
- 48—403—Cicero Rogers.
- 49—1548—Deshaw Parker.
- 50—1264—Will Ennis.
- 51—1066—Lonnie Green Pollard.
- 52—924—Frank Norton.
- 53—420—William A. Strickland.
- 54—1014—Haywood Barbour.
- 55—1178—Thurman A. Lee.
- 56—514—Lonnie Baker.
- 57—433—Samuel Baylard Lee.
- 58—1329—Edgar A. Parker.
- 59—10—James O. Hines.
- 60—1045—Joseph Cobb.
- 61—1031—Herman Byrd.
- 62—1705—Martin Octree.
- 63—1331—Edwin P. Lore.
- 64—1685—Manuel Jackson.
- 65—487—Robert F. Adams.
- 66—1282—Joseph B. Parker.
- 67—1323—Leon E. Adams.
- 68—797—Debro Turner.
- 69—140—John Lassiter.
- 70—1536—William C. Barber.
- 71—1236—Paul Sanders.
- 72—432—William H. Massengill.
- 73—18—Norman F. Parrish.
- 74—652—Oscar McLamb.
- 75—927—Harvey D. Godwin.
- 76—1484—Carlyle W. Mason.
- 77—739—Eben Dixon.
- 78—601—Neil Ferguson.
- 79—1322—Leon W. Bailey.
- 80—1146—Lonnie M. Barefoot.
- 81—1102—Ethan Adams.
- 82—1395—Donnie A. Benson.
- 83—606—Nathan A. Blackman.
- 84—182—Lloyd V. Stephenson.
- 85—513—Hansom Wadsworth.
- 86—46—Cleveland Vinson.
- 87—1020—Jesse V. Ellis.
- 88—1651—Ralph C. Canaday.
- 89—1099—John P. Ryals.
- 90—1636—Edgar Whitley.
- 91—223—Willie C. Langdon.
- 92—1141—Arthur L. Langdon.
- 93—117—Reubin A. Langdon.
- 94—602—Eugene Williams.
- 95—390—James W. Rhodes.
- 96—75—Andrew J. Vinson.
- 97—772—Jacob Greenhal.
- 98—1456—Eddie Lee.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE MEN ARE CALLED

Exemption Board No. Two Asks for That Number to Meet Board in Selma Next Monday for Physical Examination.

The first contingent of the young men in Johnston County, District No. 2, are asked to meet the Exemption Board in Selma next Monday, August 6th. Notices are being mailed them today. Others will be notified later until the entire 404 are called before the Board. A list of the first 135 follows below:

- 1—258—Francis Marion Aycock.
- 2—458—Richard Holland.
- 3—1436—Albert C. McCall.
- 4—854—O. A. Whitley.
- 5—1894—Lery David Johnson.
- 6—1878—Augustus Smith.
- 7—1095—A. G. Thompson.
- 8—2022—Clifford E. Hamilton.
- 9—1455—Raiford Brown.
- 10—783—Joseph Holder.
- 11—1813—Hugh Alexander Page.
- 12—1858—Willie Richard King.
- 13—1752—Charlie Blackman.
- 14—1117—John William Pearce.
- 15—1572—Jesse Eason.
- 16—1748—Russell L. Sanders.
- 17—837—Summeron Crandal.
- 18—2036—Thomas Cannon Sanders.
- 19—337—William Wyatt Grice.
- 20—676—Minger Alford Holder.
- 21—275—J. M. Williams.
- 22—509—George E. Barnes.
- 23—1185—Calvin Carr Deans.
- 24—564—Jackson Tippet.
- 25—945—John Raynor.
- 26—1913—Paul Agrippa Wallace.
- 27—596—Payton Glover.
- 28—1267—Rufus Bowman.
- 29—536—Ernest Carpenter.
- 30—1495—John William Raines.
- 31—548—Robert Edwards Bunn.
- 32—126—Tommie Oscar Wiggs.
- 33—1679—Wendell Alexander.
- 34—1237—Levi Moulton Creech.
- 35—784—W. P. Murphy.
- 36—1732—Hubert Bell Jones.
- 37—755—Alphus Glover.
- 38—107—Trine Henry Taylor.
- 39—1546—W. Oscar Hicks.
- 40—1563—Fleetwood Batten.
- 41—2099—Dorsey Duncan.
- 42—1369—Howard Arthur Hood.
- 43—616—Troy Malen.
- 44—373—Grady Pearce.
- 45—1676—James Godwin.
- 46—1266—Millard Stevens.
- 47—1891—David Monroe Blinson.
- 48—775—Eugene Manning.
- 49—486—Wiley Watkins.
- 50—692—Melvin Talton.
- 51—600—J. Edgar Boykin.
- 52—1986—James Thomas Dodd.
- 53—810—Sam Shaw.
- 54—1539—Jim A. Mitchell.
- 55—1682—Charles James Steele.
- 56—507—Wade Morgan.
- 57—309—James Henry Bass.
- 58—437—Herbert M. Grizzard.
- 59—1324—Willie Columbus Ryals.
- 60—604—M. T. Boykin.
- 61—43—Charlie Creech.
- 62—1763—Young Dell McLamb.
- 63—1548—Henry Wallace.
- 64—1264—John Thomas Langley.
- 65—1066—Millard Lyles.
- 66—924—Jesse Perry.
- 67—420—Zeno Langley.
- 68—1014—Otis Batten.
- 69—1178—Milford Lynch.
- 70—514—Nathan Boyette.
- 71—433—Henry Arthur Flowers.
- 72—1329—Tom Wood.
- 73—10—James Roy Robertson.
- 74—1045—Clarence Barber.
- 75—1031—Herman Whitley.
- 76—1705—David Exum Barber.
- 77—1331—Troy Pearce.
- 78—1685—Henry Pollard.
- 79—487—Willie Finch.
- 80—1282—John R. Howell.
- 81—1323—Jeff Wallace.
- 82—1847—Samuel Lofton Ellis.
- 83—797—Milton Bailey.
- 84—140—Willie T. Strickland.
- 85—1536—Simon Ashley Godwin.
- 86—1922—Porter Wallace.
- 87—1723—Thomas Newton Ray.
- 88—1779—Isaac Morefield Puckett.
- 89—1236—Lee Bivens.
- 90—2011—William B. Beddingfield.
- 91—432—Charlie Ernest Pittman.
- 92—18—John Turner Wallace.
- 93—652—J. D. Snipes.
- 94—927—James Moss.
- 95—1484—Robert J. Steele.
- 96—739—Henry Renfrow.
- 97—1751—Donnie Leon Poole.
- 98—601—Ira Boykin.

- 99—1322—Henry Langley.
- 100—1146—James Henry Stevens.
- 101—1103—John Turner Johnson.
- 102—1395—Fletcher Goldstun.
- 103—606—Lonnie Creech.
- 104—182—Condy Ellis.
- 105—1771—John McAllister.
- 106—513—Mitchell Holmes.
- 107—46—Barney W. Edgerton.
- 108—1020—George Stallings.
- 109—1651—Joseph Alonzo Moore.
- 110—1099—Clinton Thigpen.
- 111—1955—Garland Sledge Wall.
- 112—1636—Seaman Richardson.
- 113—223—William Fletcher House.
- 114—2066—William Carter.
- 115—1441—Willie Jones.
- 116—117—John Alex. McDuffie.
- 117—602—Walter Boykin.
- 118—390—Ransom L. G. Holland.
- 119—75—Neal Washington Medlin.
- 120—1818—William B. Parrish.
- 121—772—Tom Talton.
- 122—1456—Lubey T. Foster.
- 123—721—James Hodge.
- 124—1419—James Norman.
- 125—786—Clarence Bailey.
- 126—1549—Ernest Everett.
- 127—1476—Alsie T. Price.
- 128—280—James Bemes.
- 129—1292—William L. Brown.
- 130—972—William B. Castleberry.
- 131—983—Grover C. Cealey.
- 132—757—M. L. Phillips.
- 133—966—Ernest Medlin.
- 134—868—Johnnie Raper.
- 135—332—Leslie Bridges.

EDITOR PETERSON AT CHURCH.

Attends a Meeting at Spring Branch and Tells About It. Horace Eason Leader of the Music.

The Sampson Democrat, under the Editorship of Mr. Oscar J. Peterson, who recently returned from Louisiana to assume control of the Clinton paper, has taken on new life and new interest. Mr. Peterson has given the paper a personal touch that is bringing it closer to the hearts of the people and makes it more interesting to the outsider.

A few days ago The Democrat's editor visited old Spring Branch Baptist church in upper Sampson and made some comments. The occasion of Bro. Peterson's visit, was the annual roll call of the church when 175 members answered to their names. It was more than a roll-call as the following from Editor Peterson's account of the meeting:

"The meeting at Spring Branch was pleasant and profitable. Mr. Campbell, pastor for 28 years, was master of ceremonies. John Oates failed to come but Doctor L. Johnson, the editor-elect of the Biblical Recorder, was there and preached a great sermon. Mr. Ellis, the bright and vigorous young pastor at Dunn, was also on the ground and made a most effective address on the subject of stewardship. Boyd and the writer offered a few feeble remarks. But one of the most delightful features of the occasion was the splendid music furnished by the orchestra from Dunn. In fact, there was quite a variety of solo and chorus, under the direction of Mr. Horace Eason, of Smithfield, the singer who attends Mr. Day in his meetings. For, mind you, this was the beginning of the protracted meeting and Mr. Day, the popular evangelist from Winston-Salem, was on hand, but his day had not yet come.

"Dinner was all that could be asked for, the economy program has apparently, not reached that section. There was dinner enough for three such crowds.

"Spring Branch is one of the notable country churches of the State. The membership is about 400. It contributed between seven and eight hundred dollars to missions last year. In history, it is notable for the fact that Matthew T. Yates, North Carolina's greatest missionary, was ordained there, at a meeting of the Raleigh association near seventy-five years ago."

Youngest Bond Holder.

The honor of being the youngest Liberty Bond holder is claimed to belong to Henry M. Foley, Jr., of Palmer, Mass., who was born at 6:30 in the morning of June 1st and whose father purchased him a bond before he was 2 hours old.

Florence Estelle Rogers of Medford, Mass., whose father purchased a bond for her when she was 8 hours old, has been considered the youngest bond holder.

At any rate, Massachusetts retains the honor of having the youngest Liberty Bond holder.

KAISERISM NOW IN RETREAT.

Almost Prepared to Surrender to Force of Democracy. Spirit, Not Arms, Is Great Factor Which Is Defeating the Germans.

BY J. W. T. MASON.
Famous American War Expert.
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Collapse of Prussian military statesmanship and the first triumph of democracy over the militarists are the dominant factors in the war situation at the close of the third year of the conflict.

Kaiserism is in retreat, almost prepared to surrender to democracy inside and outside Germany.

It may even be unnecessary for the new American citizen army to fire a single shot before the war ends with the collapse of Prussian absolutism.

The third year of the war has seen the colossus of democracy tower higher and higher above the puny influence of shot and shell upon the outcome of the war.

Not generalship upon the field of battle, but the rights of the common people, are now certain to determine the peace terms.

Never before in its history has the world seen non-military influences rise to dominate the outcome of a great war, as has occurred during the past third year of the European struggle.

Neither naval operations on the high seas, nor offensive in east and west, nor war councils in any of the trans-Atlantic capitals, have exerted a preponderant influence during the past year upon the war.

The two events of the year that are operating decisively to crush militarism are the democratic revolution in Russia and the acceptance of Germany's submarine challenge by America, as an attack upon the security of democracy throughout the world.

The Russian army may make little substantial progress from now until the war ends; and the new American army may not be ready for the firing line before peace—nevertheless, the youngest and the oldest of the world's modern democracies have already conclusively influenced the struggle by the spiritual force of their union with the democracies of Great Britain and France for the freeing of mankind.

The third year of the war has proven there is something stronger in the world than material power.

The central empires retain the material power of their armies in Europe practically intact.

Nevertheless the central empires are beaten.

The kaiser knows it, von Hindenburg knows it; Ludendorff knows it, and all the people of Germany are beginning to know it.

The only question is whether the Hohenzollerns can prevent yet a while longer a full descent to the bottom of the hill where complete democratic government awaits the German people.

At the top of the hill absolutism rests, toward which the militarists have tried to climb with so appalling an expenditure of blood and treasure during the past three years.

The first steps downward have now been taken, and there can be no turning back for the kaiser.

For each new promise and every plausible assurance will quickly prove untrue as the war continues, and will engineer deeper and deeper discontent within the German empire.

This is the reason: The third year of the war has seen not only the invitations of the Russian and American democracies extended to the German people to free themselves; it has seen, as well, a free hand given to the German militarist to do whatever lay in his power to win the war—with results calamitous for the central empires.

During the first two years of the conflict, the civilian statesmen in Germany exercised a moderate control over the chiefs of the army and navy, in international affairs, affecting neutrals.

The militarists claimed during the third year of the conflict that the "timidity" of the civilian statesmen was preventing Germany from winning the war.

So, the direction of German statesmanship, little more than six months ago, was placed in full control of the general staff of the army and navy. For the first time since the out-

break of the war militarism reigned in Germany, absolutely unhampered by even the slightest civilian control.

And the result has been the entrance of America into the war, and the failure of Germany's ruthless submarine campaign.

No great nation has ever shown such gross inefficiency as the German military authorities have exhibited the past six months.

This hasn't been Bethmann-Hollweg's half year.

He is the first scapegoat.

It has been Hindenburg's and Ludendorff's.

And now the policies of Hindenburg and Ludendorff are being revealed to all Germany as the designs of madmen made drunk by the blood of the battlefields.

Militarism is committing suicide in the halls of the German foreign office.

The first to realize the new situation was the young Emperor Karl, of Austria-Hungary.

If a bloody revolution occurs in Germany against the Hohenzollern rule, its beginning will be dated from the time when Karl, of Austria-Hungary, began to show his independence of Prussian control, toward the end of the third year of the war.

His dismissal from the premier-ship of Hungary of Count Tisza, thoroughly Russianized in thought and method, was the first intimation of Karl's new policy.

Then following a sudden intimacy cultivated by Karl between himself and the king of Bavaria.

This intimacy may lead to open defiance of the Hohenzollerns.

Bavaria has begun to loom large as Prussia's rival for the leadership of the German empire.

The only royal commander of Germany's armies who has made a reputation on his merits during the present war is the crown prince, Rupprecht, of Bavaria; while Count Hertling, Bavaria's premier, is considered in Germany to be the empire's leading statesman.

New Bavarian ambitions at Prussia's expense have been engendered by the war, and it is natural that they should be encouraged by Austria.

For Austria has never forgotten that her defeat by Prussia in 1866 was what led to the foundation of the German empire and to the subordination of Austria among the Teutonic monarchies.

If an opportunity now arises for the house of Hapsburg to be re-venge after 51 years upon the house of Hohenzollern, Emperor Karl has shown he may possess the necessary pluck to take a chance.

Should the kaiser and his family follow the Romanoffs in the fourth year of the war, Berlin is not so much the place to watch for preliminary signs as are Vienna and the capitals of Bavaria and the other south German States.—Charlotte Observer.

MAKE USE OF THE SUNLIGHT.

So essential is sunlight to cleanliness and good health that the State Board of Health says open up and let the sunlight in. Houses that have been closed this summer or that have not had daily airings, especially as to the furnishing and clothing, need the cleaning effect of sunshine and fresh air.

All household furnishings should be exposed to direct sunlight for a number of hours at least every few days. Direct sunlight is the best disinfectant known. It kills germs in a few hours. Diffused sunlight or daylight may have as good effect, but in a much longer time.

Shutting the sunlight out of the house is an unhygienic custom. It should go as has gone many of the ideas and customs belonging to the dark ages. Germs live and thrive in darkness. For that reason sunshine should find its way into the home daily and its presence should be welcomed as a messenger of cleanliness and good health.

The drawing of shades and the closing of windows to keep the carpets and draperies from fading should be discouraged. It is better to have carpets and draperies that are faded than to have boys and girls with cheeks that are faded. Roses in the cheeks are more valuable than roses in the carpet.

When a man is in love for the first time he thinks he invented it.—Chicago News.

TASK OF EXEMPTION BOARDS.

Crowder in Solemn Language Reminds Them of the Gravity of the Undertaking and Warns Against Exemption of Any Person Who Should be Called to the Colors. President Orders Greatest Care in Discharging Civil Service Exemptions.

Washington, July 28.—The gravity of the task which faces members of local draft exemption boards is called to their attention in solemn language in a communication sent broadcast by the War Department and made public tonight by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

"The selected man offers his life," says General Crowder. "It will strengthen you to remember that for every exemption or discharge that is made for individual convenience, or to escape personal loss of money or property, or for favor or affection, some other man whose time would not otherwise have come, must incur the risk of losing his life."

The boards are told they are not courts to adjust differences between two persons in controversy. "You, acting for the government," says the communication, "are to investigate each case in the interests of the nation, and never in the interests of an individual."

General Crowder closes with the declaration that the nation needs men quickly and the boards will receive little praise and some blame. "Your only reward," he said, "must be the knowledge that at great personal sacrifice you are rendering your country an indispensable service in a matter of the utmost moment."

President Wilson tonight issued an executive order directing government officials to exercise "the greatest care" in issuing exemption affidavits to employes in the civil executive departments emphasizing the high national importance of carrying out "the spirit of the Selective Service Act and of securing its fullest effectiveness by holding to military service all drafted men who are not absolutely indispensable" to department work. He says discharges should be reduced to "the minimum number consistent with the maintenance of vital national interests during the emergency of war."

"It is earnestly hoped, moreover," the order concludes, "that, acting in the same spirit as the Federal Departmental officials, all citizens who may be called upon, as employers, under Section 44 of the Regulations, to make affidavits for securing the discharge of persons deemed to be indispensable to National industrial interests during the emergency, will exercise the same conscientious and scrupulous caution, to the end that there will appear to be no favored or exempted class among the citizens called by law to the National defense."—Associated Press.

SLURS WILSON; GETS 7 YEARS.

Court Martial Sentences Flier Also Accused of Disrespect to Flag.

San Antonio, Texas, July 26.—Seven years at hard labor in the United States disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth is the sentence private Otto Ludwig, third aero squadron, must serve for making disrespectful remarks about President Wilson and the American flag and for threatening to desert to the Germans if sent to France with the United States expeditionary forces.

Ludwig was found guilty by court-martial at Fort Sam Houston recently and the sentence of the court was approved by Gen. Parker today.

THE GREENVILLE CAMP.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Camp at Greenville, S. C., where the Carolina boys are to go within the next few days.

It is reported that the owners of the crops which had to be destroyed in building the camp will receive approximately ten thousand dollars.

The camp will have the second largest hospital in the world—containing 2000 beds. It is to be used as a convalescent hospital for the men who are sent home from the front.

The concrete road from the city to the camp, a distance of four miles, is said to be one of the finest in the South.