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JOHNSTON HONORS FIRST MEN.

Under Auspices of County Council of Defense a Dinner Was Served Them on Court House Square Yesterday by Red Cross Ladies. Great Address of Hon. J. W. Bailey. Patriotic Union Service at Baptist Church Sunday Night.

Yesterday Smithfield and Johnston County observed in a manner which convinced all that while the gravity of the nation's peril is fully realized the patriotism of this loyal old town and county is thoroughly aroused to meet it. Under the auspices of the County Council of Defense a sumptuous dinner had been prepared in honor of Johnston County's drafted men, which was served on the court house square by the ladies of the Smithfield Red Cross and the Woman's Club, assisted by representatives of the Clayton Red Cross and other ladies of the county. An exactly similar dinner was served to the negro soldiers in another part of the grounds. In the absence of a band the parade was led by Master Frederick Brooks, the drummer boy for Turlington Graded School, and C. W. Hall, an ex-Confederate soldier, who carried a United States flag.

The orator of the day was Hon. J. W. Bailey, of Raleigh. Arrangements had been made for him to speak in the court house, but the immense crowd rendered this impossible, and he spoke from a stand in the open air. The introduction was made by Judge F. H. Brooks, who emphasized most eloquently the obligation which the country owes to the soldier who goes forth to fight her battles, and he assured the Johnston County boys that all their interests at home will be looked after faithfully and lovingly by their friends of the Council of Defense.

Mr. Bailey's address was an elegant and scholarly statement of the position of the United States in the great conflict and of the unavoidable necessity of her entry into a war, which he characterized as thoroughly self-defensive. He spoke eloquently of the valor of France and the martyrdom of Belgium, which he said fought for our freedom as truly as for their own, for the comfort of the fathers and mothers, who listened in tears. He spoke of the lessened death-rate of modern warfare, two and one-half per cent now against twenty per cent in the Civil War. His words touched a responsive chord in every heart and despite the intense heat he held the rapt attention of the great crowd.

In conclusion the great crowd joined in singing "God Save, Keep, Our Men," and Rev. Ruffin Coats pronounced a benediction.

From all sections of the county came the people all filled with love and patriotism.

The day replete with feeling of sadness and of pride will long be remembered in the annals of the county.

Last Sunday evening the Baptist church was filled by an immense throng of people of all denominations who met to participate in a patriotic union service. The invocation was made by Rev. H. F. Brinson. Prof. L. T. Royall read the Scripture lesson, the 91st Psalm, and led in a fervent prayer for our country and our boys.

Hon. W. W. Cole spoke of the "Citizen at home and the Citizen in the Trenches." He made an elegant appeal to those who remain at home that they be as faithful to duty as the soldiers in the trenches.

Rev. L. C. Morrison, of St. Paul's Episcopal church, spoke feelingly of the divine command to love our enemies.

Mr. A. M. Noble's subject was: "We shall have Peace," and his convincing argument left no doubt that German ambition is the only obstacle in the way of a permanent world peace.

Rev. A. S. Anderson, of the Presbyterian church, in a short address of great power, urged all Christians at home to remember the boys at the front in their daily prayers. A fervent prayer in conclusion was made by Rev. S. A. Cotton, of the Methodist church.

Beautiful music was rendered by the choir with special selections by Misses Mary McCullers, Irene Myatt and Mr. Paul Eason, with Miss Bet-

tie Watson presiding at the piano. The opening hymn was "Onward Christian Soldiers." The closing song, "God Save, Keep, Hold Our Men," was sung by the whole congregation with a feeling of great earnestness. Just before the service began the local Red Cross Chapter entered in a body. This chapter was organized one week ago and has more than one hundred members.

The offering was divided between the Red Cross chapter and Y. M. C. A. Bible fund.

NAMES HIGH ON HONOR'S ROLL.

Names of the Young Draftsmen Who Volunteered To Be the First To Enter the Training Camp From Johnston.

This is the week when the Government will call the first of the young men who have been selected under the Draft Law to the training camps. The first contingent is five per cent of the quota called. District Board No. 1, of Johnston County, held a meeting and called for volunteers for the first contingent. Eight are called to go from this district, but in order to be sure of the right number ten have been selected from the number who have been certified to the District Board at Goldsboro.

The first man to step forth in answer to the call for volunteers was Otho Hubert Ellis, of Wilson's Mills township. Following him, in the order named are these:

Willis Monroe Barbour, of Ingrams; Andrew Lee Bradley, of Smithfield; David Herman Benson, of Smithfield; John Kilby Tart, of Meadow; Darwin B. Hayes, of Bentonsville; George Preston Baker, of Ingrams; Thomas Fuller Adams, of Meadow; Ransom E. Evans, of Bentonsville; David Thomas Strickland, of Smithfield.

So far as the Local Board No. 1, has it in its power to select, these are the young men, at least eight of them who will be the first selected men to go from Johnston to the training camp. They are scheduled to leave here next Friday afternoon at three o'clock over the Atlantic Coast Line for Camp Jackson at Columbia, S. C.

Mr. J. William Langdon, the photographer of Four Oaks, was here yesterday and made a group picture of these young men, free of charge. The Herald hopes to have a cut made within the next few days and have it printed in these columns.

These young men are now numbered among the heroes who go forth to fight the battles of our country for liberty and freedom, not only of the American people, but for the freedom of the world from the rule of autocracy. The County honors these men who asks that they may be the first in the training camps.

To Keep Those White Shoes Clean.

"I do wish that you would tell me how you manage to keep your white shoes so clean; I cannot make mine look half so well as yours. And they are such a problem when I go away for a week-end trip. I like to carry as little baggage as possible, and the only satisfactory cleaner that I have been able to find so far is such a heavy thing that I dislike to carry it about, but I must manage to do something to improve the looks of those shoes," and the woman who was speaking, gazed ruefully down at her once white canvas pumps that were badly spotted with mud and water from a sudden shower.

"My way is very simple," responded her friend. "I too, like to travel light, as you put it, and I have found a cleaner that I consider very satisfactory. It is merely a cube of magnesia. I do not say that it is an ideal cleaner, you understand, but it is all right for week-end usage. Each night, I rub my white shoes all over with it and let them stand. In the morning, I brush off any superfluous powder with a small stiff brush which is saved for this purpose only. I must confess that I do not always get all the dirt off, but I usually get rid of most of it, and so manage to keep both my canvas and buckskin shoes presentable. And it is very light to carry."—Exchange.

Mr. R. W. Freeman, of Wilson, District Farm Demonstration Agent, was here yesterday in conference with the County Commissioners with the view of placing a Demonstration Agent in the county to succeed Mr. Lacy John who retired August 1st.

BREAD PRICES TO STAY HIGH.

The Best the Public May Expect is a 16-Ounce Loaf for 10 or Possibly 8 Cents. Announcement by Hoover. New Wheat Price Makes It Possible to Reduce Family Flour \$2 to \$3 a Barrel.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Prospects for an early and radical reduction in bread prices apparently vanished tonight when Herbert Hoover, the food administrator, announced that the best the public may expect is a 16-ounce loaf for ten cents or possibly eight cents.

The eight-cent loaf of 16 ounces is possible, Mr. Hoover said, only if bakers, retailers and consumers unite to eliminate wasteful distribution methods and co-operate to obtain a standardized loaf.

The price of family flour, Mr. Hoover said, should be reduced at the present price of wheat at least two or three dollars a barrel. Bakers flour will sell little cheaper than at present.

C. I. Corby, who is serving for the bakers of the country as a voluntary aide to Mr. Hoover, said tonight that a 16-ounce loaf for ten cents would represent a slight reduction in present prices. Standardization, he said, would be hard to bring about, since varying costs in ingredients that go into bread have made it necessary to increase or reduce the size of the loaf.

No move will be made towards price reduction, Mr. Corby said, until the food administration has announced its plans for dealing with the baking industry. It may be a month before the program is ready, it was learned tonight.

Members of the wheat price committee which recommended the price of \$2.20 fixed by President Wilson for wheat declared after their work was ended that the committee was convinced it was possible to make and sell a 14-ounce loaf of bread for five cents.

The country's millers have agreed to hold their profits on flour to 25 cents a barrel. Under this agreement, Mr. Hoover said, flour should retail in New York at from \$11.75 a barrel. The price of bakers' patent flour to small bakers and retailers, he said, should be from \$10.35 to \$11.25. The average retail price of family patent flour in New York from April to August has been \$15.36. At present bakers' patent is selling in New York to jobbers at \$10.65, which would make it cost small bakers and retailers about \$11.00.

Mr. Hoover made it clear that under the food control act, except in isolated instances, the food administration has no control of prices from the time flour reaches the wholesaler until it is sold by bakers and retailers as bread. A price reduction can be accomplished only by voluntary action by bakers and retailers and by the assistance of the public in eliminating waste.

Death of Mr. W. H. Wells.

Mr. Winston H. Wells, who was well known in and around Princeton, where he lived, died last Friday at Black Mountain, N. C. He was brought home Saturday and buried in Princeton Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. H. F. Brinson at the Baptist church. He had been engaged in business for several years at Princeton and had many friends. He was a good man and faithful to his church and to every good cause. His call came in the prime of life.

THE THING THAT COUNTS.

The thing that urges and counts is, not when the war shall end, but what it shall be seen to mean. For the war to close, and the world not to know what it has been fighting about, would be the supreme catastrophe of history. Terrible as the war is, the peace which the pacifists propose would be more terrible. A compromise between the contending belligerents would be a betrayal of the people of every nation, and would issue in universal mental and moral confusion. A peace that leaves the nations where they were, that recognizes neither victor nor vanquished, that ignores the conflict's causes and questions, that evades all judgment as to the right or wrong of the matter—such a peace would be the last disaster of mankind.—George D. Herron, Author of "The Menace of Peace."

AMERICANS MUST BE PATIENT.

Pershing Says They Must Not Expect U. S. Troops to be Rushed to the Firing Line. Big Problems to Be Met. Says That With All Our Fresh Strength and Enthusiasm, Troops Will Be in Heat of Battle in Next Year's Campaign.

Paris, Sept. 1.—Major General Pershing, who has remained in Paris clearing up the work at his old headquarters and who is not going to field headquarters until Sunday or Monday, declared today in connection with the plans for the coming winter that the American people must learn the meaning and value of patience, and not expect that the expeditionary forces landed in France can be rushed immediately to the front line trenches.

To put an inadequate, insufficiently supplied force into actual combat, he said, would merely be making a mistake, which the Germans unquestionably have hoped and expected the United States would make. It is the determination rather than when America does take her place in the line, shoulder to shoulder with the other allies next year she will be fully prepared to go through the summer campaign and make the Germans feel the full weight of her military power.

"Those of us who have fully studied the situation and who know what is necessary to be done," said General Pershing to the Associated Press, "are anxious that the people at home shall strive to realize the immensity of the task in which we are engaged and shall, through patience and confidence, help us to accomplish that task in the shortest possible time. Everything is going well with us both as a nation and as an army. We are making giant strides day and night but we are just started."

"We came into the war without an army so now we must build an entire new organization and build it so big and so strong that we can take our place along with our allies, who already have had three years' time and experience."

"I realize how very difficult it is for the people at home to visualize the war, to visualize the effort that lies behind the war. Our problems are greater than any France or Great Britain had to solve, but we are solving them and will continue to do so."

"It is impossible to create a vast fighting machine merely by the wave of a wand. I wish that it were possible to do so, and that we might be fighting the German government this minute. We know that the only way to defeat the German army is to hammer it and keep on hammering it. That is what we expect to be doing with all our fresh strength and enthusiasm during next year's campaign."

FOOD SHIPMENTS TO NEUTRALS

America Intends to Ration European Neutral Countries Strictly. 100 Dutch Ships Delayed. Exports Board Asks Nations to Divert Ships to Trade With Java and Australia.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Indications that the United States intends to ration the northern European neutral countries in the strictest fashion were seen today in the admission that the exports administrative board has disapproved of an arrangement suggested by the Dutch minister here and the Belgian relief commission for division between Holland and Belgium of the nearly 100 Dutch grain cargoes held in American ports.

The news that permission for the ships to sail had been denied came in a dispatch from Rotterdam. The general understanding had been that the arrangement would be approved and that some of the vessels would sail immediately.

The exports board, it was learned, will let no food cargoes go to European neutrals for at least two months, or until the American government has ascertained its own food requirements for the year and the size of crops that are to be harvested. All of the neutrals, it is held, can feed themselves without difficulty until this information is available. The United States wishes to know also the size of crops to be harvested in the neutral countries this fall.

It was made clear that the United States has no intention of letting neutrals go hungry, but emphasis was placed on the fact that the govern-

ment feels its first obligation is to the American people and to the allies.

A counter-proposal that has been made to the Dutch, which the other neutrals are invited to accept, is that all neutral vessels now in American ports loaded with foodstuffs discharge their cargoes and proceed to Australia and Java for wheat and sugar. These cargoes would be brought back to the United States and divided between the United States and the neutrals.

American government officials feel that in asking the United States to supply them with foodstuffs, the neutrals should be willing to increase the general supply of food.

Most of the Dutch ships in American ports are loaded with corn, which has spoiled and is fit now only for cattle feed. This was taken into consideration by the exports board, which held that the need for cattle feed is much greater now in the United States than in Holland.

It is not known how the neutrals will look on the suggestion that all their ships, numbering about 150, discharge food cargoes, but it is known that Chevalier van Rappard, the Dutch minister, does not view it with favor. Mr. van Rappard takes the position that his government already is making great concessions in offering to share its food cargoes with the Belgians.

DR. ROBERT NOBLE IN SERVICE.

Another Son of Johnston Enlists For Service in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps. Will Soon Go To France As An X-Ray Specialist.

Dr. Robert P. Noble, of Raleigh, son of Dr. R. J. Noble, of Selma, and brother of our townsman, Solicitor A. M. Noble, left Friday for Richmond, Va., where he will remain a few weeks before proceeding to France, as a member of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps.

Dr. Noble, who is a graduate of the State University, graduated from a medical college in 1906 and located in Selma for the practice of his profession, remaining there until 1912 when he moved to Ensley, Ala., where he continued the practice of medicine. In December, 1915, he returned to North Carolina to take charge of the X-Ray work at Rex Hospital at Raleigh. Under his management this department has been improved and equipped until it now stands one of the first in the South. Dr. Noble's work has brought him into prominent notice throughout the State as an X-Ray specialist.

It is his work as an X-Ray specialist that will characterize Dr. Noble's service to his country in France. He is making a great sacrifice in giving up his work in Raleigh, but like hundreds of others the call of his country was too loud to be disregarded and he goes forth to aid in the great fight for human liberty.

Dr. Robert Noble is the second of Dr. R. J. Noble's sons to enlist in the service of his country, his youngest son, Walter Moore Noble, being a member of the engineer force on the U. S. S. Hannibal.

All honor to the young men, whose hearts are aflame for love of country they go forth in the majesty of the true patriot to do or die in defense of the rights and liberties of the greatest nation on earth.

PRESIDENT MAKES APPEAL TO THE NATION'S YOUTH.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Young men of the country between the ages of 16 and 21 not now employed are called upon by President Wilson to serve the nation by joining the United States boys' working reserve. In a letter the President says it is the patriotic duty of these young men to use their spare time in productive work and help support the nation in the present crisis.

Negro With a Long Name.

Upon the recommendation of George Pou and T. B. Ward, two efficient clerks in Representative Pou's office, a negro with the longest name in the United States was given a position as dishwasher by Cary Petty, of Carthage, who is superintendent of the house restaurant. The dark skinned boy hails from Smithfield. He walked all the way to Washington to get a job. His name is Maj. George Henry Williams McKinley Smith, Jr.—Washington Letter in Greensboro News.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL SAYS BOYD

Federal Child Labor Law Is So Held by Federal Judge James E. Boyd of Western North Carolina. Enjoins Government From Enforcing Provisions of the Act in the Western District of North Carolina. Case Will Go to Supreme Court.

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 31.—Federal Judge James E. Boyd of the Western District of North Carolina, today held the Keating-Owen child labor law unconstitutional and enjoined the United States district attorney, William C. Hammer, and his "successors, assistants, deputies and agents" from enforcing in the district the provisions of the act of Congress which were to become operative tomorrow.

The decision of Judge Boyd came at the conclusion of three days of argument on the constitutionality of the act. The attack on the constitutionality of the Federal child labor law came before Judge Boyd on injunction proceedings brought by Roland H. Dagenhart and his minor sons, Reuben and John, of Charlotte, who sought to restrain the Fidelity Manufacturing Company from discharging the two boys from the company's cotton mills at Charlotte.

Preliminary to announcing his decision Judge Boyd said that the arguments by counsel had been ably presented and that he came to the task he had to perform as fully advised and informed as he reasonably could expect to be. He stated that he was gratified by the candor of Professor Parkinson, of Columbia University, representing the Department of State, who asserted that Congress had used its power over interstate commerce for the object of regulation of local conditions within the State and the discouragement of child labor. Judge Boyd said this admission left the issue clear and brought forward the question: "Can Congress do by indirection that which it undoubtedly cannot do directly?"

"Congress," he said, "can regulate trade among the States but not the internal conditions of labor."

Judge Boyd expressed his approval of laws tending to elevate the conditions and moral state of all the people and made it clear that his judgment on the act was based upon his interpretation of the congressional limitations of Congressional power.

DAILY SERVICES AT PISGAH.

Special Meeting for Young Men Wednesday Night, September 5th.

We are requested to announce that there will be a special service at Pisgah Baptist church Wednesday evening, September 5th, at 8 o'clock for young men with special reference to the soldier boys of the community. Sermon by Rev. J. A. Ellis. Everybody, young and old men and women, are cordially invited to attend.

The revival services now in progress will continue through the week. Pastor Lenier is assisted by Rev. J. A. Ellis, of Dunn.

Services twice daily—Morning service at 10:30 and evening at 8 o'clock. Public invited to attend.

ELEVEN DIE IN EACH THOUSAND

Fatalities of Soldiers at Front Never Exceed One-fifth of Casualties, Says French Statistical Expert.

Washington, Sept. 1.—About eleven soldiers are killed in action or die of wounds in each 1,000 of mobilized strength on the western European front according to figures compiled by the committee on public information, based on the report of French high commissioner, that during the Marne and Charleroi battles casualties were 5.41 per cent of the mobilized strength, and estimates of military experts in this country that fatalities have never exceeded twenty per cent of the casualties. This applies only to British, French and Belgian troops.

Soldiers Seeing London.

From all accounts the United States soldiers and sailors in England, on leave last Sunday, enjoyed immensely their visit to London. They are now looking forward to a visit to Paris, and many of them are confidently cherishing the hope of seeing the sights of Berlin and Vienna before they cross the Atlantic.—Christian Science Monitor.