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MISSIONARIES ARE TORTURED.

English Men and Women in German East Africa Victims of Degrading Insults. Had No Chance to Leave. Men Made to Humiliate Themselves by Working for Natives. Women Forced to Witness German Soldiers Bathing.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Insults and physical torture inflicted upon helpless English men and women by their German captors in German East Africa during the early days of the war form the subject of a special British parliamentary paper, copies of which have just reached this country.

This report, embracing the sworn testimony of many missionaries and native teachers, will form part of the terrible indictment against German officialdom which it is expected will be brought up at the final reckoning at the end of the war. The affidavits are by British civilians, mostly missionaries, men and women, who were engaged in church work among the natives and who, under all rules of warfare were privileged to quit German territory in safety until 24 hours notice after the outbreak of the war.

Permission to leave was refused by the German officials on the ground that the military exigencies and the unfortunate civilians were kept as prisoners, the testimony says, confined in crowded quarters, with insufficient food, mostly unfit for consumption, and forced to do all sorts of exhausting labor so that some were permanently injured.

Every effort was made to degrade the prisoners in the eyes of the natives. The men were obliged to act as laborers for native masons and to perform many degrading tasks. The women are declared to have been obliged to witness the bathing of German soldiers and to submit to insults and abuse from the native guards and German civilians.

AMERICAN PRISONER ESCAPES.

Frees Himself From the Clutches of Germany, and Says That Without Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. Rations Interned Americans Would Starve.

Washington, October 16.—Minister Moris at Stockholm cabled the State Department news of the arrival of Willot Charles Smith, of Norwalk, Conn., who escaped from a German internment camp at Kiel and brought word that American prisoners in Germany would starve but for food sent them by the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.

Smith was a horseman on the British steamer Esmeralda, captured by the German raider Moewe, and was carried into Germany just before the United States broke diplomatic relations. No details concerning his escape were given by the minister.

"Smith stated," said a State Department statement announcement, "that without the food packages sent by the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross prisoners would not be able to live as the daily food ration consists of a slice of black, sour bread and a drink called coffee for breakfast and for dinner and supper about a pint and a half of warm soup apparently consisting of water and turnips."

The Soldiers and the Bonds.

The Wilmington Dispatch.

There has been no greater display of patriotism in this country since the war began than the manner in which the men drafted into the national army have answered the call for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. They have already taken two million dollars worth of the bonds. This refutes the idea advanced by some that those soldiers feel that they have been forced into the army and that they are doing military service unwillingly. Had they any such feeling they would take the position that as soldiers they were doing their full duty and nothing more should be expected of them. In fact they do not feel that they were forced into the army, and to call one of them a conscript would be taken as an insult.

Getting Back.

Willie, your master's report of your work is very bad. Do you know that when Woodrow Wilson was your age he was head of the school?"

"Yes, pa; and when he was your age he was President of the United States."—Exchange.

OESSEL IS IN ENEMY'S HANDS.

Russian Forces on the Island Are Cut Off From Communication With Petrograd. May Be Big Naval Attack. Port of Pernau Is Raided by German Airships. Expected Renewal of Allies' Drive Has Not Yet Taken Place.

The Germans were entirely in the possession of the Island of Oesel, at the head of the Gulf of Riga, and the Russian forces still there are cut off from communication with Petrograd. Small naval engagements continue in adjacent water. Pernau, an important gulf port north of Rigand, due east of Oesel Island, has been bombed by German naval airships.

The Berlin war office announces that large quantities of booty were captured on Oesel and that more than 1,100 prisoners were taken by the Germans Wednesday.

On the mainland to the south of Riga there has been considerable activity on the part of the Germans, who at one point endeavored to throw pontoon bridges over the Dvina river. The Russian artillery, however, frustrated the plans.

A report which, if true, probably indicates that the Germans are preparing for a big naval demonstration against the Russians in the Baltic, comes from Malmo, in southern Sweden. It says a large number of German war craft were observed Monday and Tuesday and that the belief prevails that they were reinforcements for the German Baltic fleet.

The expected renewal of the great offensive by the British and French troops in Belgium has not eventuated. Heavy bombardments and reconnoitering movements still continue.

There have been only bombardments on the southern front in France and in the Austro-Italian theatre.

There has been a noticeable return of bombing operations by the British airmen in Belgium and across the line in Germany and by the Germans against French positions. British aviators have dropped tons of bombs on Bruges and also have loosed explosives on a factory near Saarbrucken, Germany, while the Germans have bombed Nancy and Dunkirk at the former place killing ten persons and wounding forty.

The Italian parliament has just convened and probably will discuss in secret session rioting which occurred in Turin in August as a result of food shortage and political discontent and also the general food crisis throughout Italy. In the Turin riots, news of which has been received for the first time, large numbers of persons are said to have been killed, machine guns and bombs dropped from airplanes being used to put down the disorder.—Associated Press War Summary.

SECOND LOAN BONDS NOW ON.

A Thousand Johnston County Farmers Could Buy Them.

There never was a time when our farmers were in better condition than now to help the United States government. Farm products have been bringing good prices and a very large per cent of the farmers have money on hand ahead. The government wants to sell bonds and they will pay four per cent interest on them. There will be no cost to purchasers in getting or collecting these bonds. There will be no tax on these bonds and that will make them very much better than four per cent bonds which are taxable. Besides being a good and safe investment it is a patriotic duty of everybody who can do so to buy some bonds. The government is asking its people to take these bonds and this request should be granted. The government needs the money to carry on the war and its citizens should furnish it. The business men are rallying to the government's aid and the farmers should do their part.

We are forced to admit that the farmers of this section up to this time have done but little for the bonds, but it is none too late if they will buy them now. There are more than a thousand farmers in Johnston who could buy Liberty Loan Bonds and it is to be hoped they will take up this matter at once. See your bank or your postmaster and buy a bond. Help in this way to win the war.

Buy a Liberty Bond and help the Government.

REGISTER FOR GREAT WORK.

F. H. Brooks, Who Has Been Appointed Food Administrator for Johnston County, Appeals to the People to Register on Saturday, October 27, and Get Ready to Do Their Bit.

As noted in Tuesday's paper, the registration for food conservation and also the women's work has been postponed until Saturday, the 27th of October, and the week following.

I am giving this notice through the papers to again call the attention of the people of the County to the great importance of going to the school house in their respective districts on Saturday, the 27th day of October, and registering in these campaigns that are planned for that week.

The President has issued his proclamation calling on all of the people of the country to show their patriotism by enlisting in this work and in helping to win the war by conserving our food supply. I hope that every man and woman in the County will arise to the necessity of the hour and "do his bit" in this great world war that is now being waged. Our sons have gone forth to the training camps and to the battle fields and it behooves each of us who remains at home to back up these boys by making the personal sacrifices in our homes in order that they may be fed and properly cared for.

Those who enlist in this food conservation campaign will not be called to go into camp or to go to the battle field by reason of this enlistment. The Food Administrator of the United States will from time to time have sent to each person who registers suggestions as to how to save and economize in the home and on the farm, and suggestions will be made by the various departments of the Government as to the way we can serve in this campaign.

Whether you raise a thousand bushels of wheat, or no wheat at all, or whether you raise a hundred barrels of corn, or no corn at all, if you are a consumer of these and other food stuffs, the Government wants your aid in helping to win this war; and co-operation on the part of every man and woman—and even children—is necessary in order that the United States may do her best and most effective work in assisting the Allies to win this great world war.

Enlist in the campaign next Saturday, get your instructions later, and "do your bit"

The women are also requested to register on the same day for war emergency work. Each and every woman and girl in the County who is willing in an emergency to do any kind of work will be given an opportunity to register, stating the work preferred, and in the event the emergency arises, they will be notified and prepared for the line of work they prefer to do. Cards will be present at the school houses on the 27th of October and some one will have them in charge and explain the full meaning of this work. The women and girls are, therefore, requested to ask for the work-registration cards and have this work explained at the same time.

I most earnestly plead that there be no slackers in this movement, but that the men and women of Johnston County register promptly and assist enthusiastically in the carrying out of this great war program.

F. H. BROOKS,
Food Administrator Johnston County,
October 18, 1917.

Rural Carrier Examination.

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for the County of Johnston, N. C., to be held at Dunn, on November 10, 1917, to fill the position of rural carrier at Four Oaks, and vacancies that may later occur on rural routes from other post offices in the above-mentioned county. The examination will be open only to male citizens who are actually domiciled in the territory of a post office in the county and who meet the other requirements set forth in Form No. 1977. This form and application blanks may be obtained from the offices mentioned above or from the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C. Applications should be forwarded to the Commission at Washington at the earliest practicable date.

Be sure to attend the Johnston County Fair at Smithfield, November 7th, 8th and 9th.

GREAT JOHNSTON COUNTY FAIR.

Here Friend Will Greet Friend and the Stranger Be Given the Glad Hand. The Airplane Will Be a Feature Worth Coming Miles to See. The Merriest Mid-way Will Be Here.

Johnston is reckoned as one of the great counties in the State. Its territorial size, characteristic conditions, fertility of soil and her people have given the people of the State just cause for this classification. The County Fair held annually at the county seat is an index to the county's progress and the social spirit of her citizens. The best people exhibit the best of their products, friends greet friends and strangers are welcomed and given a hand of fellowship on this occasion as at no other time of the year. The annual Fair has become an institution, it has become a school of comparisons. Neighbors compare their products, citizens from remote parts of the county learn what each other are doing and see the reward of their efforts. Farmers, housekeepers, cattlemen, pig-club boys, poultrymen, canning-club girls, craftsmen, artists and those of every vocation and industry compare their best products and reap valuable results from such an opportunity.

The management of the Fair Association promises a bigger and better display of products and a bigger attendance than ever seen at our County Fair heretofore.

The unusual mass of people who will attend the Fair this year must be not only instructively interested, but they must be given a chance to choose their entertainer. To this end a number of free attractions have been secured. The special free act feature will be the airplane which will make daily flights. This feature alone will draw thousands of people. Every child in the county will want to see the airship and every parent should bring his child to see it.

Aside from the exhibits and free acts the Dorman & Krause Carnival Company will have a merry-go-round, a whip, and a Ferris Wheel for rides. They also have several high-class shows and concession stands which will make the mid-way look like a place of genuine merriment and festivity.

A dozen or more good race horses have already been entered for the races which promise to be the raciest races ever held in the county.

From all indications, the County Fair is going to be a great success this year and no citizen of the county or member of his family can afford to miss it. Crank up your Ford, hitch up the old mule, or put your feet in the road and prepare to spend three days in Smithfield, November 7th, 8th, and 9th.

PULL ON U. S. TREASURY HEAVY

Government Expenses Since July 1st Nearing \$3,000,000,000 Mark. Statement from Treasury Shows Outlay for Period Exceeds Income by \$800,000,000.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Government expenditures since the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1st, are nearing the \$3,000,000,000 mark. The total, reported on the daily Treasury statement of yesterday, was \$2,921,075,341. This is nearly \$800,000,000 more than receipts during this period, including that portion of the first Liberty loan paid since the fiscal year began.

The greatest single item of expenditures was \$1,571,200,000 advanced the allies. Ordinary disbursements—including military and naval expenditures and the cost thus far of the shipbuilding and aircraft production programs—totalled \$1,029,976,541. A total of \$286,711,722 had been expended in the retirement of short-time certificates of indebtedness.

Receipts from ordinary sources, including the income tax (paid for the most part just before the end of the fiscal year), customs receipts and taxes on liquors, beer, tobacco and other direct taxes, totalled \$269,642,595. A total of \$512,674,906 on the first Liberty loan was paid in this fiscal year, while \$1,350,000,000 was realized through the issuance of short-time certificates of indebtedness which will have to be retired out of second Liberty bond receipts.

Receipts and expenditures for the corresponding period last year were each about one-tenth of this year's figures.

THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN.

Johnston County Banks Are Expected to Raise About One Quarter Million Dollars of the Three Billions Called for by the Government.

A great campaign is now on to raise three billion dollars of the Second Liberty Loan. The campaign is being led by Mr. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is the purpose of the Government to reach the remotest corners of the nation. Every man, woman and child in America are given an opportunity to take part in raising this three billion dollars which is needed for the prosecution of the war against Germany.

North Carolina is in the Richmond Federal Reserve District and the State is expected to subscribe about twenty-seven million dollars of the amount to be raised. Of this amount the banks of Johnston County are expected to raise approximately one-quarter million dollars. This amount is distributed as follows:

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|---------------------------------------|----------|
| First National of Smithfield, | \$51,940 |
| Johnston County Bank & Trust Company, | 17,920 |
| Farmers Commercial Bank, of Benson, | 31,780 |
| Citizens Bank & Trust Co., of Benson, | 16,940 |
| Bank of Four Oaks, | 14,560 |
| First National of Selma, | 22,960 |
| Peoples Bank, Selma, | 12,320 |
| Citizens Bank, Micro, | 3,220 |
| Bank of Kenly, | 16,740 |
| Clayton Banking Co., | 37,520 |
| Bank of Pine Level, | 10,220 |
| Merchants and Farmers, Princeton, | 13,020 |

Total from Johnston, \$249,140

The banks of Johnston are all loyal to the Government and each and every one will do all they can to meet the expectations of the leaders in the Second Liberty Loan campaign.

AT THE CAPITAL OF BEULAH.

Kenly State High School Closed to Accommodate Attendants at Fair. Literary Societies Doing Splendid Work. Dr. W. E. Hill Conducting Revival at Presbyterian Church.

Kenly, Oct. 19.—The Kenly State High School closed down Wednesday of this week and will remain closed until next Monday morning. This action was taken to accommodate the large number of teachers and students of the school who desired to attend the State Fair at Raleigh.

The literary societies of the school, directed by Professors Andrews and Johnson, are already doing splendid work. They have recently asked the heads of the departments of English of all the leading higher educational institutions in the State to assist them in arranging their programs. In addition to jokes, songs, and recitations, each program will consist of two main features: a lively debate, and the study of the life and one masterpiece of either a great English or a great American literary man or woman. The purpose is to discuss the most important questions before the American people to-day and to study the ten greatest English and the ten greatest American literary masters. As stated above, our State University and the leading colleges of North Carolina have been asked to co-operate with us.

Dr. W. E. Hill, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Fayetteville, is ably conducting a series of revival meetings in the Presbyterian church here this week.

For nearly a month, Mrs. M. B. Andrews has been confined in the maternity ward of the Wilson Sanatorium. She is expected to return home the first of the week, bringing with her a splendid boy, Master Melvin Bushnell Andrews.

Many Automobiles Pass Here.

Several hundred automobiles passed through Smithfield Wednesday and Thursday all loaded with passengers for the State Fair. Big cars and little cars and Fords—Fords in the majority—all Raleigh bound carrying those who wanted to see the side shows, the midways and hear Miss Rankin speak, and some, just a few, who wanted to see the exhibits. It takes many things to make a Fair. The exhibits are the real motive that causes the Fair to be held. But the fact that there will be a parade, a lot of noise, a great big crowd of folks and the side-shows—yes, all these are necessary to have a Fair anywhere.

SUGAR SHORTAGE FACING US.

Eastern States May Have to Reduce Their Sugar Ration While Waiting the Arrival of the New Crop From the West and Cuba. Save and Hold Down the Price.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The eastern States face a sugar shortage, with no prospect of relief before late in November, when the new Hawaiian and western beet crops arrive. In a statement tonight forecasting the shortage, the food administration again appealed to the American people to cut down their consumption of candy and sweet drinks, and at the same time gave warning that retailers already have received their stocks at prices recently agreed upon and the public should pay no more during the temporary scarcity in the east than it has been paying during the past 30 days.

The shortage is due, the administration says, to the failure of the public outside of a few loyal homes to reduce consumption, and to unusual exports to France in order that French people may have their meager ration of one pound of sugar per person per month.

In regard to prices, attention is called to the fact that by agreement the price of beet and Hawaiian sugar has been fixed at 7 1/4 cents a pound, Atlantic and Pacific seaboard basis, under which the maximum retail price at interior points should be 8 1/4 cents, while by an agreement with the cane refiners and Cuban producers the price of cane sugar has been held down so that it should reach the consumer at about nine cents a pound.

"There will be a temporary shortage in the supply of sugar to the area north of Savannah and east of Pittsburgh," the food administration's statement said, "during the latter part of October and the month of November, pending the arrival in the market of new sugar. The beet sugar factories in the western states are rapidly coming into action, and together with the Hawaiian production, will be able in a short time to take care of the territory referred to."

"Practically all of the cane sugar in the hands of the refiners and the producers has now been distributed to the jobbers and retailers at the prices maintained during the last two months, or upon a basis that should reach the consumer in the neighborhood of nine cents per pound. Therefore, if, by virtue of the shortage in the eastern states, the price of sugar should increase, it is only proof that it has been increased at the hands of the handling trades—not at the hand of either the producer or the refiner. The food administration asks the public not to pay more for sugar during the present shortage than it has been paying during the last 30 days. When the supply of beet sugar reaches the Atlantic seaboard, it should be available upon a less basis than the cane prices above mentioned.

"Furthermore, the food administration requests that all jobbers in the west, as well as in the east, should distribute their sugar with care amongst the retailers in much reduced quantities, and that the retailers in turn, should refuse to sell but a very limited quantity to any one customer. We also trust that jobbers will refuse to sell sugar to any retailer who advances the price.

"A remedial contribution can be made if the American people will at once reduce their consumption of candy and sweet drinks. Many householders of the country have responded to the appeals for voluntary reduction, and unless we can secure a wider and immediate reduction of the sugar consumption in candy, ice cream, and sweet drinks, it will be necessary next year to curtail the supplies to these industries, as has been done all over Europe."

A Dollar A Week For Liberty.

The men and women who subscribe for a Liberty bond, even though they arrange with a bank to pay only a dollar a week until it is paid for, will be upholding the flag of the nation. One dollar a week during the year to come will buy a bond of \$50 which will draw \$2 interest every twelve months. At any and all times, a bond is as good as money loaned at interest and it will always be convertible into cash anywhere. A dollar a week to perpetuate American liberty is cheap.—Wilmington Star.