

TELLS EXPLOITS OF THE SEEDLER

Navy Department Gets the Story
From Captain of an Amer-
ican Schooner.

WRECKED ON CORAL REEF

Seventeen Ships Captured by German
Raider in Spectacular Cruises in
Two Oceans—Hoodwinks Brit-
ish by Clever Ruse.

Washington.—The full story of the
cruise of the German commerce raid-
er Seedler has been obtained by the
navy department from Capt. Haldor
Smith of the American schooner R. C.
Slade and three other mariners, who
landed at Tutuila in an open boat Sep-
tember 29 after being marooned on
Mopeha island by the master of the
Seedler when the raider grounded
and was abandoned.

The Seedler, formerly the Ameri-
can ship Pass of Baltimore, was cap-
tured by a German submarine and sent
to Bremen and fitted out as a raider.
A picked crew was placed aboard,
some of whom spoke Norwegian, and
sent out into the Atlantic under the
guise of a Norwegian ship.

The ruse worked so well that after
leaving Bremen on December 21, 1916,
the Seedler was held up by the Brit-
ish auxiliary cruiser Highland Scout,
examined and passed.

Captain Smith learned that while
cruising in the Atlantic 13 ships, val-
ued by the Germans at 60,000,000
marks, were captured and four in the
Pacific.

Relating the story of the capture
of his ship, the Slade, Captain Smith
said:

"I left Sydney on April 24, 1917, and
proceeded without any incident until
the evening of June 17, when the sec-
ond mate reported to me that a ship
was firing on us. She was about eight
miles off. There was a heavy squall
starting eastward—wind favorable to
this time, and I thought it possible
to get away and kept holding on. But
she kept firing on me at intervals of
about five to ten minutes and was
coming up on me fast.

"I concluded that there wasn't any
use and I lowered down sparker, clew-
ed down topsail, hoisted the American
flag, and hove to. Shortly after the
prize officer came aboard and a doctor
and about ten men. These officers
were in uniform. They told me to
leave the ship and to go on board the
raider and they would give me
time in the morning to pack my
clothes.

"They took all our men aboard the
raider except the cook. Next morning
I went back on board with all my
men and packed up. We left the ship
with our belongings on June 18. We
were put on board the raider again.
Shortly after I saw from the raider
that they cut holes in the masts and
placed dynamite bombs in each mast
and put fire to both ends of the ship
and left her."

Captain Smith said the raider was
a full-rigged ship of steel or iron,
about 2,300 tons, propelled by oil
burning engines. Her captain was Fel-
ix Graf von Luckner.

When the men from the Slade ar-
rived aboard the raider they found
nine prisoners from the American
schooner A. B. Johnson of San Fran-
cisco, captured three days before. On
July 8, Smith stated, the schooner Ma-
nila was captured and dynamited after
nila was captured and dynamited.

Wrecked in Pacific.

For about three weeks the raider
kept beating up and down looking for
passing ships. Meeting none, they
went south to Mopeha on July 31,
anchored on the lee side of the island,
and on August 2 the ship was driven
hard and fast ashore. After working
all afternoon they gave her up as lost
and took ashore everything they could
move, including the boats, gear and
wireless. The wireless plant, a very
powerful one, was set up between two
coconut trees.

On August 23, Captain Smith re-
lated, the German officers fitted up
and armed a small boat and started
for the Cook Islands or the Fiji Is-
lands, where they hoped to capture an
American ship and come back for the
crew. Count von Luckner, the mas-
ter, was in charge. They were never
heard of again at Mopeha island.

On September 5 a French trading
schooner from Papeete, the Lutece,
put in at the island. First Lieuten-
ant Kling took a motor boat and ma-
chine gun and captured the ship. She
had a large cargo of flour, salmon and
beef and a supply of water. Kling and
his crew dismantled the wireless plant
and left the island in the Lutece that
night, leaving 48 souls, including the
Americans.

A small boat had been left behind,
and the marooned men fitted it up.
The captain of the Manila, with a
small crew, started out in the boat for
Tahiti on September 8. They failed to
reach Tahiti and returned exhaust-
ed on September 16. Captain Smith,
with three men, took the small boat
and managed to reach Pago Pago ten
days later.

Recent dispatches indicate that the
captain of the Seedler and five of his
crew were captured on September 21
off the Fiji islands by the American
constabulary. What became of the men
who left Mopeha island in the Lutece is
not known.

ENORMOUS HAT ORDER PUZZLES ARMY CHIEFS

Camp Funston, Kan.—"One
army campaign hat, size 10 1/2,"
was the requisition of the com-
mander of Company 11 of the
164th Depot brigade here, sent to
the brigade supply officer. The
supply officer, thinking it
was a mistake, sent the order
back to the company command-
er. The latter stated that he
really wanted a hat that size.

Investigation developed that
the hat is desired by one John
Helsit, a giant Norwegian from
North Dakota. He was home-
staying in that state when
called for the draft. He has
always had his hats made to
order, and much trouble has re-
sulted from this.

Helsit is all fitted out except
the hat, and he is anxiously
waiting for his headgear. That
is on the way.

DESCENDS IN BURNING PLANE

British Airman Recovers From In-
juries Received After 1,000-
Feet Drop.

London.—After one of the most
miraculous escapes of the war, Major
Bannatyne, D. S. O., is today recover-
ing from his injuries in the Circen-
cester hospital. While flying alone at
a height of more than 1,000 feet his en-
gine caught fire. He headed the ma-
chine toward the ground. Soon the
flames reached his feet. He climbed
out of the seat and crawled along the
body of the plane toward the tail
while the blazing plane plunged to-
ward the earth. The flames reached
him again. He swung himself off the
frame and hung by his hands under
the machine—now a mass of flames.
He fell into a plowed field and was
picked up suffering from a broken arm,
scores of cuts and with all his hair
scorched to a crisp.

TO CURE DEMENTIA PRAECOX

Form of Insanity Hitherto Regarded
as Incurable Conquered
by Physician.

Huntington, W. Va.—Two patients
formerly afflicted by dementia praecox,
a form of insanity hitherto regarded
as incurable, have been discharged
from the Huntington State hospital as
cured. Experiments devised by Dr.
L. V. Guthrie, the superintendent
having proven successful.

The cures were effected by the use
of an intravenous infusion of normal
salt solution. Other cases similarly
treated are showing improvement. The
treatment is based on an analysis of
the blood of afflicted persons showing
a deficiency of sodium chloride.

PROUD OF HER RECORD.



Members of the National party, re-
sisting the suggestion that their White
House pickets are not as patriotic as
some of their less militant sisters, are
pointing out the record of Miss Eleanor
Hill Weed, granddaughter of the late
Representative Ebenezer J. Hill of
Connecticut. Miss Weed, who assisted
in picketing last spring, was one of
the 12 Vassar college girls who spent
last summer on a farm, accomplishing
a sum total of products sufficient to
feed 1,500 persons all winter and 20
head of live stock until next year's
crops are ripe. Miss Weed is a sopho-
more at Vassar this year.

IGNORANT NATION IS AT WAR

Recruit Says His Home Town in Ari-
zona Also in Dark About
World Affairs.

El Paso, Tex.—At least one Ameri-
can did not know there was a war in
progress in which the United States
is participating until he appeared at
the local navy recruiting office to en-
list. He is from Pinedale, Ariz., and
gave his name as Hyrum Smith Han-
cock. He had been in Pinedale, a
small mountain town, for five years,
and said no one there knew there was
a war in progress when he left. He
was accepted for the navy.

BRITAIN FIXES PRICES OF FOOD

Rules Less Drastic Than Ger-
many's, But Less Lax
Than Ours.

EXPLAINED BY LORD RHONDDA

Chief Aim Is to Safeguard the Inter-
est of Consumers First of All—
Imposes Little Compul-
sory Rationing.

Washington.—Three general policies
in food saving are now being main-
tained by three great nations, the
United States, Great Britain and Ger-
many.

The German idea is strict rationing
of the consumer, and recently the United
States food administration issued
figures showing the present German
ration, which is meager as to variety
and far below average dietetic re-
quirements.

The American idea in food saving is
to secure voluntary co-operation, as far
as possible, from both the public and
the producer and handlers of food ar-
ticles.

The British idea lies between the
two. As little compulsory rationing as
possible is imposed upon the general
public. But there is a far-reaching and
rigid supervision of all food articles
by regulating the manufacturers and
merchants, by the establishment of
maximum prices, and after December
30 rationing cards are to be issued for
sugar.

What Lord Rhondda Says.

A statement just issued by Lord
Rhondda, the British food controller,
describing the British system of food
control gives a succinct and a clear
picture for comparison of the food-sav-
ing measures which are now being fol-
lowed in the United States.

Lord Rhondda says:

"My aim is to safeguard the inter-
ests of the consumer, to do away with
profiteering altogether, and to prevent
excessive profits of any kind. The
framework of our machinery is formed
on the civil service. They are the ad-
ministrators, but in all cases we se-
cure the best available business men to
advise them, as well as a number of
expert committees dealing with almost
every food commodity. The policy is
to limit profits at every step from the
producer to the consumer, and at the
same time to regulate supply.

"A costings department under the
direction of chartered accountants has
been set up, through which the profits
made by any manufacturer or retailer
of food can be ascertained. The coun-
try has been divided into separate
areas, in each of which a leading firm
of accountants has been appointed by
this department to do the necessary
work. Reasonable profit based on pre-
war rates is added to the present cost,
the price limits agreed on that basis,
after consultation with the representa-
tives of the trades concerned.

Sixteen Food Divisions.

"Decentralization is obtained by di-
viding Great Britain into 16 food di-
visions, consisting of so many coun-
ties. Each division is under the su-
perintendence of a commissioner ap-
pointed by the food controller. In
each of these divisions the borough,
urban or rural district councils, or
other local authorities, appoint local
food committees, with limited powers
and certain discretion, to carry out
such regulations as regards price and
distribution as may be issued from
headquarters.

"Local tradesmen are registered with
their local committees, and if any
tradesman does not carry out regula-
tions and orders he may be struck off
the register and prevented from fur-
ther trading. The various orders fix-
ing or amending the maximum prices
of meat, milk, potatoes, bread, etc., are
communicated to the local committees,
and the trades and public are informed
through the daily and trades press. A
staff of inspectors is kept at headquar-
ters, and a number of sentences have
been imposed by magistrates through-
out the country for contravention of
the regulations. The general penalty
is a fine not exceeding \$100, or a term
of six months' imprisonment, with or
without hard labor, or both. This pun-
ishment may be inflicted for every sev-
eral offense. I purpose to make the
penalties more severe.

"While the prices of practically all
essential foods are now under control,
no compulsory rationing is imposed on
the general public, although all public
eating places are rationed as to the
amount of meat, flour, bread and sugar
which may be used in every week on
the basis of an average for each meal.
After December 30 only half a pound
of sugar per capita will be permitted.
This will be obtainable through a sys-
tem of each consuming householder or
consumer registering with a specified
retailer, and securing from the local
food committee a card entitling his
household or himself to the ration. The
retailer will keep a record of his deliv-
eries to insure his not supplying any
one customer in one week with more
than the proper allowance. Arrange-
ments for the issue of these cards are
in progress, and they will form the
groundwork should it become neces-
sary later on to ration other food-
stuffs.

Restrictions in Manufacturing.

"There are many restrictions in man-
ufacturing. Flour made from wheat
must be straight-run flour, milled to 81

per cent extraction, and it is compul-
sory to mix in 20 per cent of flour from
other cereals and pulse, and permissi-
ble to mix in up to 50 per cent, while
no bread may be sold unless 12 hours
old. Following on restrictions of 50
per cent and 40 per cent, manufactur-
ers are now restricted to the use of
only 25 per cent of the amount of
sugar they used in 1915. Speaking
generally, the use of foodstuffs for in-
dustrial purposes and for the feeding
of animals has been either restricted
or prohibited. Waste of bread is a
criminal offense.

"Appeals for economy in consump-
tion have been made, and a new cam-
paign is being organized to this end.
The maximum price of the quarter
loaf has been reduced to ninepence for
cash over the counter. It was found
possible to do this by subsidizing flour.
I find it necessary to control practi-
cally all essential commodities. The dan-
ger in reducing prices we may
restrict supplies and increase consump-
tion is obvious, but I think it can be
largely overcome.

"It has been suggested that our re-
cent fixing of meat prices will lead to
excessive slaughtering. If it does, we
are in a position to control the trans-
port of meat, and we are taking steps
to license the slaughter house. A con-
dition of the license will be that no
more than a certain number of cattle
are slaughtered per week. We also
propose to control the sales through
the auctions, and we can limit the
quantity there. In the course of a
month or two we hope to be able to
determine approximately what quan-
tity of meat ought to go to each indus-
trial area and to limit the quantity if
necessary. Maximum wholesale meat
prices for the whole kingdom have
been fixed independently of the cost of
transport, but we hope to meet the
danger that producing areas, because
of this, might get more than their fair
share of supplies by fixing a flat rail-
way rate.

LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE.



"Satisfying the large appetites of our
boys in France is a tremendous under-
taking and hundreds of men are de-
tailed to this duty alone. Sammy is
without doubt the best fed of anyone
in France. White bread, a luxury un-
known to the French for a long time, is
served to him daily. Thousands of
loaves are baked and thousands of
sacks of flour are consumed in supply-
ing his daily needs. All the flour trans-
ported from the United States as well
as most of the other foodstuffs he uses.
Enlisted men detailed to the field
bakeries which accompany the army
look after Sammy's wants as far as
the staff of life is concerned. The pic-
ture shows a big hunk of the kind
mother used to make, and a hungry
soldier.

U. S. FORCES WILL BE ARMIES OF SPECIALISTS

Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
—General Pershing's injunction
to make the American army an
army of specialists is being car-
ried out among the 30,000 Ken-
tucky, Indiana and southern
Illinois men in the National
army in this camp.

A board of examiners quizzes
each drafted man as to his busi-
ness in civil life. It is the aim
of the officers to assign every
man to the post for which he is
most fitted.

Chauferers—have been as-
signed to the motor truck divi-
sion, telegraphers to the signal
corps, clerks and business men
to the quartermaster's corps and
athletes to bomb-throwing pla-
toons. A board of nine psychol-
ogists is investigating mental
fitness of all men.

FIND SOLDIERS HAVE HEART

Doctors Blame Newest Malady of
Trenches on Excessive Cigarette
Smoking.

London.—"Soldier's heart," the new-
est malady of the trenches, is caused
partly by excessive smoking of cig-
arettes.

After a careful inquiry into the sub-
ject the medical research committee
have reported that cigarettes are a
"contributory factor" to the disease.
Examination of scores of soldiers suf-
fering from "soldier's heart" convinced
the investigators that heavy smoking
superinduces it.

The malady is characterized by ab-
normal blood pressure and pulse rate.
The nervous tension of men in the
trenches is another factor, the investi-
gators found.

NOTICE Auction Sale

On Thursday, December 20th, 1917, at 12 o'clock I will
sell to the highest bidder for cash or good notes three good
farm mules, one extra good driving and farm mare, one
full Jersey cow with young calf. (This is extra fine cow.
Will give six gallons milk and make two pounds butter per
day.) Also two extra fine three-year-old Berkshire sows,
a number of nice open gilts, same breed, and several
sheats weighing from 60 to 100 pounds each. One lot of
about 25 Bilkmore strain Barred Plymouth Rock chick-
ens, two farm wagons and harness, two buggies and har-
ness, one stalk chopper, one weeder and all plows and
farming implements and household and kitchen furniture.

Sale on the premises, two miles west of Princeton, on
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Remember I shall sell Rain or Shine.

C. N. PARKER

Princeton, N. C., Route No. 1.

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money. Flour, Feedstuff, and other heavy groceries
always in stock.

Remember we have saved you money in the past and
can still do so. Give us a visit next time you come to town.

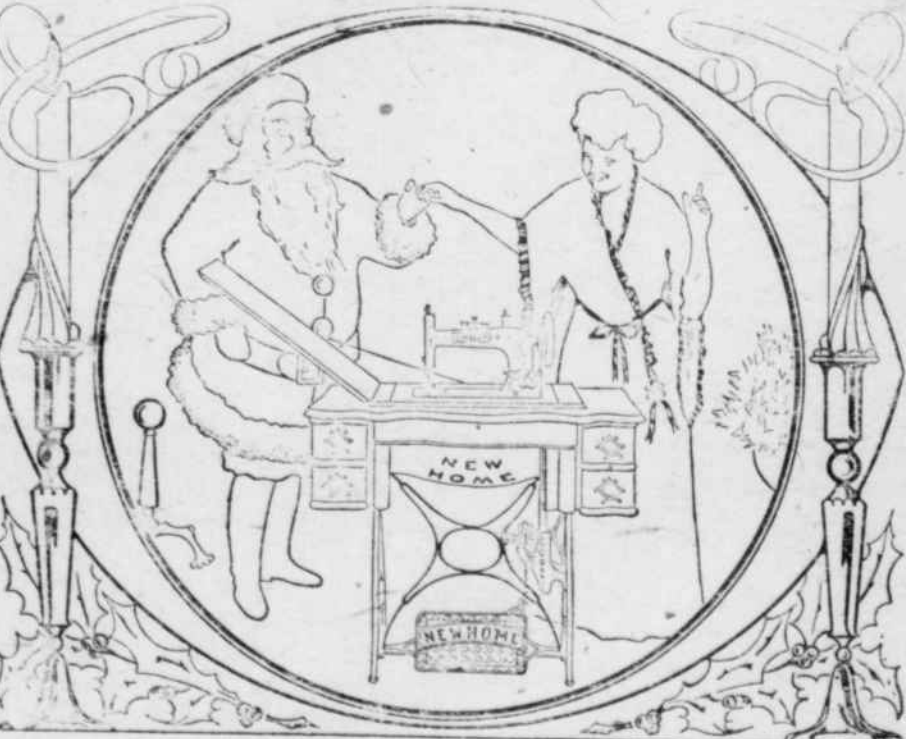
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Best because it embodies the idea of SERVICE—
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THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Built especially for FAMILY use and adapted to all kinds of fam-
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Immediate action by you will secure one of these beautiful sewing
machines for your home for Christmas.

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Smithfield, North Carolina