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STATES BRITISH POSITION.

Premier Lloyd-George Stands For Sanctity of Treaties. Armament Limitation and Self Government. Belgium Must Be Restored and France's Wrongs Must Be Rightened.

Great Britain's war aims were set forth Saturday by Premier Lloyd George in the broadest and at the same time most specific manner in which they have yet been stated. In one of the most striking and comprehensive utterances of the war, the premier made it clear what the British nation and empire would regard as a just and durable peace. This, he declared, must be achieved by the re-establishment of the sanctity of treaties, territorial adjustments on the basis of self-government and the limitation of armaments guaranteed by an international organization.

Great Britain was not fighting, said the premier, to disrupt Germany, destroy Austro-Hungary or take Turkey's capital or her home lands from her. The desire instead, he insisted, was to turn Germany from her schemes of military dominion to beneficent tasks in the world and to settle the territorial questions of the war in a way that would do justice to the various nationalities affected.

In effect a reply to and rejection of the peace terms of the central powers as voiced by their spokesman recently at Brest-Litovsk, the premier's speech was for the most part an affirmative utterance. In great detail he went into the many problems calling for solution if the peace he had in mind was to be forthcoming.

Thus, he indicated, Belgium must be completely restored and reparations made to her as far as possible; France must have the wrong of 1871—the taking from her of Alsace-Lorraine—righted; an independent Poland must be established, including all of Polish nationality who desire to join in it; the peoples of such regions as Arabia, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Armenia, who have been under Turkish dominion, must have their separate national conditions recognized; the wishes and interests of the natives of the German colonies must be primarily regarded by the peace conference; the claims of Italy for reunion for those of her own race and language must be regarded as vital; Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro must be restored.

All these and other like adjustments, the premier showed, would be carried out in accordance with the principle of self-government, or the consent of the governed, the enunciation of which may be taken as the keynote of his speech. This form of settlement, he declared, should replace the old system of negotiations at a council table by a few schemers trying to promote the interests of one dynasty or another.

Regret that Russia was no longer fighting on the side of the allies was expressed by the premier, who declared only Russia's own people could save her own from falling ultimately under Prussian domination.

In beginning, the premier pointed out that he was speaking not merely for the British government. He had been at

pains to consult representative opinion of all sections of thought before framing his utterances, and thus was speaking the mind of the nation and the empire.

An interesting development of the day was the complication at Brest-Litovsk, where the peace negotiators of the central powers arrived for a resumption of the conferences with the Russians only to find the Russian representatives not there. Instead a message was awaiting them proposing the transfer of negotiations to Stockholm. It appeared later, however, according to German advices, that the Russian delegates, on learning that the Germans had returned to Brest-Litovsk, were starting from Petrograd for the former place, accompanied by Leon Trotsky, the bolshevik foreign minister.

Military operations of a major nature are virtually at a standstill on all the fronts. None of the official statements record anything but minor operations. —Associated Press Summary in Sunday's dailies.

HOGS TO HELP WEN THE WAR.

The North Carolina Swine Breeders Association at Wilson Last Week Took Firm Ground for the Raising of More Hogs.

It is conceded everywhere that there is a shortage in the meat and fat supply and that it is up to the American farmer to help make good by using his utmost endeavor to increase the supply.

At Wilson last week the North Carolina Swine Breeders' Association passed the following resolutions:

"It is recognized the world over that the meat and fat supply of the world is distressingly short and unless the American farmer comes to the rescue the situation will undoubtedly become critical. Our Government recognizes the fact that the hog is the farm animal above all others to supply a quick and rapid increase in the meat and fat supply of the world; so the farmer is called upon to do his 'bit' by meeting the meat demands of our own people and our Allies by raising an increased number of hogs. To meet this demand special obligations have been laid by the Government upon several States, these States being asked to make specific and definite increase in the weight of hogs raised during the year 1918. North Carolina is asked to do her part by raising 10 per cent more hogs this year than last year. Last year the increase, according to the tax receipts was something over 30,000 hogs. This year the increase, if we are to meet the demands of the world, must be about 150,000 hogs. This is a heavy responsibility, but it must be met.

"Resolved, therefore, by the N. C. Swine Breeders' Association that this responsibility be met by—

"First: Encouraging the breeding of as many gilts and sows as possible even if the pigs come as late as early summer and the farmers refrain from selling the females of breeding age.

"Second: By encouraging the farmers and feeders of the State to feed hogs to heavier weight. Twenty five to fifty pounds extra on the weight to fifty pounds extra on the weight of each hog before it is slaughtered of sold means the addition of much meat and especially lard to the total world supply of food.

"Third: That our farmers be encouraged to prepare pastures both temporary and permanent to relieve the drain upon grains and other high priced feeds just as far as possible, while at the same time, the expenses of producing the hogs is cut in half. The time may be upon us when corn must be considered a human rather than an animal food. When that time comes corn must be saved for the use of humans by increasing our pasture areas.

"Fourth: That our farmers be encouraged to exercise extreme caution in curing their meats after they are made as perhaps millions of pounds of meat in the State are lost annually as a result of improper and careless methods of curing."

MR. POU TO BLAZE THE WAY.

For President's Water Power Bill. Conference at White House Results in Amicable Adjustment of Conflicting Interests.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—President Wilson has placed the administration bill on water power legislation in the hands of Representative Edward W. Pou, of North Carolina, with the request that he call the Committee on Rules together at an early date for the purpose of blazing the way for an early consideration of the measure designed to utilize the 30,000,000 horsepower of unharnessed energy. The conference at the White House between the President and a dozen members of Congress resulted in an amicable adjustment of the conflicting water power interests and vouchsafed the assurance that the deadlock of the first session of the 60th Congress would not be repeated.

The conference with the President was designed to eliminate the contest of jurisdiction of the several committees in the House that has been so disastrous in the past. One of the conferees suggested the multiple committee when he told President Wilson that the committee on acoustics should have been consulted. The President replied, "You cannot expect anything but 'sound' legislation from that committee."

The bill presented by the President to the conference had been drawn at his request by experts of the War Department, Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture. This bill appeared reasonably satisfactory to those present, but it was of such composite nature that its jurisdiction could not be confined to any single committee. To meet the compound situation President Wilson called in Chairman Pou and six members of the Rules Committee.

The President inquired of Chairman Pou whether it would be practical for the Committee on Rules to formulate a resolution creating a special committee to consider water legislation from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Agriculture, Rivers and Harbors and Public Lands Committee. Chairman Pou stated that the suggestion is entirely workable and the crux of the situation is whether harmony shall be substituted for the contest over jurisdiction which has heretofore defeated this much desired legislation.

"While there is a common saying that the Committee on Rules could do anything, it is only powerful when backed by the majority of the House?"

Representative Pou has authorized the printing of 1,000 copies of the bill and a similar number of the reports as submitted to President Wilson from the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture. The North Carolina Congressman will confer with Speaker Champ Clark and Majority Leader Claude Kitchin as to the proposed measure, and the chances for its passage are bright.—S. R. Winters, in News and Observer.

Two Bits a Day Clubs.

Out in Phoenix, Ariz., a movement has been inaugurated for the formation of "Two Bits a Day" clubs, the members of which are to buy a quarter's worth of Thrift Stamps every day. Three men each took a hundred Thrift cards, pasted one stamp in each card, and sold the entire lot before two blocks had been covered.

"Two bits" is the old term, dating back to the early days of the country, for a quarter of a dollar, and is still used in the South and West. Every patriotic American now wants "to do his bit"; the members of these clubs are carrying out this idea finely in doing their "two bits" every day. It is hoped that "Two Bits a Day" clubs will be formed all over the country in the great war-savings campaign.

AVIATOR WRITES FROM CAMP.

Having Great Time While Developing As a Flyer at Fort Thomas. North Carolina Boy Tells How He Spent Christmas in Cincinnati.

(By M. B. Andrews.)

Kenly, Jan. 5.—The following letter will explain itself. It was written by Mr. Alva Edison Andrews, who is a member of the aviation corps now in training at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Young Andrews is writing to his people at home and telling them how he and his three chums were royally entertained on Christmas for dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Klein, of Cincinnati. Mr. Andrews is of Mount Olive, North Carolina. It is interesting to observe that the letter is addressed to his father and all the family, rather than to his mother; the explanation is that his mother died when he was a small chap of a boy.

It will be noticed that the following sentence appears in the last paragraph of the letter "When you all read this, please forward to Melvin and Carrie." I am the person to whom he refers as Melvin, and my wife is Carrie.

The letter in full is as follows:

"Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

"Wednesday, 26 December, 1917.

"Dear Papa and All,

"Well, I suppose you wonder how I spent Christmas.

"Of course I missed the home folks; but, aside from that, it was the largest I have ever had.

"We were given the entire day off. Four of us boys were invited to dinner by a man and his life from Cincinnati. All four of us are college men; I have met the other fellows since coming here. Three of us had been to the Panama Exposition—but not together, you see.

"When we reached their home on Christmas morning, Mr. and Mrs. Klein both met us at the door, and with every show of courtesy, commanded us to act just exactly as if we were at home.

"The home was nothing less than a large stone mansion. Giant fire-places were everywhere. It was the most cheery looking home imaginable.

"After warming good and getting well acquainted, we went in to dinner—and such a dinner I never saw before: A negro waiter in full dress served us from the kitchen, directed by Mrs. Klein, who gave him orders by pressing an electric button under her heel. Our names were at our different places. There was nothing stiff about their table manners. Mr. Klein carved the turkey and just kept piling it on our plates all the time. He joked us continuously and very nearly made us eat ourselves to death. It is indeed home style when everybody just keeps right on eating simply for the fun of it!

"In the middle of the dinner, Mrs. Klein proposed to drink a toast to our sweethearts and folks at home. It was pulled off in a very fashionable manner.

"Even the dessert consisted of three courses.

"They did not say, 'Well, boys, we knew you would be lonesome; and so we decided to invite you out to try to cheer you up a little.' They laughed and joked all the time, and said they thought it would be fun indeed to go out to camp with us and eat with us out of our tin pans and cups. They thanked us for coming, saying that they would have had a very dull Christmas without; they even added that we had honored them by going!

"After dinner we sat in the library a while. Cushions were everywhere. The room contained enough good books for a public library. We boys came to find out that our tales of travels sounded about like a Jew's-harp does in the presence of Sousa's Band. They, too, had been to the Exposition and everywhere else in the United States. They talked of going abroad about as I talk of going to the movies. They have been over to Europe a great many times. Let me add that they did not try to boast of it; rather they brought it around in such a way that it was very interesting indeed. Mr. Klein had taken a lot of scenes in the old country, and by means of a special high-priced lens he had, the natural colors of the scenery were presented. He had these scenes placed in an electric machine so that we could see them. The last picture was different, but we did not recognize it.

"I suppose that is some of the

most beautiful scenery in rural England, is it not?" asked one of our boys.

"No, that is our Newport home."

"You could have killed us with a tooth pick.

"They know personally lots of the great public men; such as, Vanderlip, McAdoo, and many others. Mr. Klein is not a college man—self-made,—but both he and his wife are astonishingly well informed and well educated. They are perhaps between forty and fifty years old, and they looked distinguished indeed. There is nothing cheap in their make-up. They were originally from Kentucky, and they are like our good old Southern people.

"They said we must make their home our home as long as we are here. They say they want us to take supper with them real often, and they promised to invite some girls. They even told us to carry our torn clothes and loose buttons over to Mrs. Klein and allow her to make repairs for us. They said that no matter what we need, they are going to get it for us. They are going to give each of us a sweater this week. They say that we are theirs now and that they hope we will stay here indefinitely. I hardly think, however, we will be here more than a week longer.

"Mr. and Mrs. Klein are the most wonderful entertainers you ever heard of. I have never had a better time in my life.

"There is a registered druggist here from North Carolina. He gave up a job paying a hundred and twenty-five dollars a month to come. In fact he owned one-fourth of a ten thousand dollar business, and he had other money besides. He simply will not let me go wanting for a thing. He will take cover right off his bed or do anything else to accommodate me. He is acquainted with a number of well-to-do families in Cincinnati, and he has promised to take me over to see some of them the next time I can get off.

"There is nothing shabby about our bunch of boys. They always pass around their boxes from home, and they will do anything in the world for you if they like you. Three have already invited me to come over after supper and help them enjoy their boxes. Their entire attitude is more like that of college boys than of soldiers.

"Everybody here seems to be congenial. The merchants in Cincinnati are better to us than we could even ask. On the whole we are in the midst of good people.

"Recently we all gave a dime apiece and with the money bought some musical instruments for our boys. We have some splendid musicians in our crowd.

"When you all read this, please forward to Melvin and Carrie. As I have to write in snatches, it is impossible for me to write to everyone often.

"Lots of love,

"ALVA."

MOTHER OF MRS. T. M. JORDAN DIES IN WAYNE COUNTY.

Mrs. E. D. Sasser, of Wayne county, died at her home in that county yesterday. Mrs. Sasser before her marriage to Mr. A. L. Sasser was Miss Holt, of Johnston county. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. T. M. Jordan, of Raleigh, and five sons, these being Messrs. D. A., George D., and John W. Sasser, of Goldsboro, L. B. Sasser, of Wilmington and W. D. Sasser, of Fort Smith, Ark. Mrs. Sasser was in her eightieth year, and was a member of the Methodist church.—News and Observer.

EDWIN SMITH POU MARRIED.

Son of North Carolina Congressman Surprises Parents. Dance for Couple at New Willard.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Ensign Edwin S. Pou, of the navy flying reserve corps was married yesterday at Elizabeth City to Miss Margaret Roberts, daughter of Major A. C. Roberts, now in France with General Pershing. Ensign Pou is a son of Representative Pou. He gave his parents a surprise by getting married without giving notice. Mrs. Pou is popular in army circles here.

The bride and bridegroom were given a tea dance at the New Willard tonight by T. D. Ward and Miss Ruth Watkins.—H. E. C. Bryant in Charlotte Observer.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS HALT.

Split Caused by Demand of Russians to Transfer Conference to Stockholm. Political Unrest Exists in Germany. Big Guns Roar in Italy. Cold Weather and Much Snow.

The Associated Press Summary of War News for Sunday follows:

Although weather continues cold and much snow lies on the ground in Northern France there has been considerable activity by the infantry. Big guns roar in Italy.

The peace negotiations between the Central Powers and the Bolsheviki government in Russia have been "temporarily suspended" by the Germans.

From the meagre advices received it appears the rock upon which a continuation of the pourparlers split was the demand of the Russians that the conference be resumed at Stockholm, instead of at Brest-Litovsk. Dissatisfied with the proposals for peace made by the Teutonic Allies before the recess of the Brest-Litovsk conference, Leon Trotsky, the Bolsheviki foreign minister had been insistent on the deliberations being held on neutral soil instead of at the German eastern headquarters. The Germans, however, had been equally as firm in their determination not to treat with the Russians at any other place than Brest-Litovsk.

German advices Saturday were to the effect that the Bolsheviki delegates, on finding that the representatives of the Teutonic Allies were at Brest-Litovsk awaiting them, had started for this town but nothing has come through to show that these had any foundation in fact. The decision of the Germans to discontinue the sittings was arrived at during a crown council held in Berlin Saturday which was attended by Field-Marshal Von Hindenburg and General Von Ludendorff, first quartermaster general.

A belated dispatch from Berlin gives as the reason for the refusal of the Germans to consider Stockholm a place where peace might be advantageously discussed the fear that British, French and American diplomats in the Swedish capital would be intrigue render all endeavors futile.

Dispatches from Berlin indicate that although the Reichstag parties in the main are supporting the government, considerable political unrest is prevalent and that strong efforts are being made to hold the Socialists in line. The Socialist organ in Berlin characterizes the situation as extraordinarily serious.

Although the weather continues cold and much snow lies on the ground in northern France, there has been considerable activity by the infantry in the Arras sector in Flanders, and on the eastern part of the front along the Moselle river. Near Bullecourt the British have recaptured in a counter-attack the sap taken from them Saturday by the Germans. There were intermittent artillery duels Sunday along the entire battle front.

In the Italian theatre the big guns of both sides are hammering away at opposing positions in the hills and on the lower reaches of the Piave river. Several attempts by the Austro-Germans to make headway with small detachments between the Brenta and the Piave rivers were repulsed.

THIRTY DEGREES BELOW ZERO WEATHER AT BOONE.

Watauga has just experienced the coldest weather on record. In the Beaver Dam section the mercury varied from 19 to 28 below zero and at Valle Crucis it registered 30 below. This was on Saturday night, 29th, and Sunday morning, 30th. At Blowing Rock it was 10 below and 8 to 10 at Boone. Therefore Boone has lost the distinction of being the coldest place in the county. At this writing another snow storm is on with wind from the west.—Boone dispatch to News and Observer.

School Opening at Zebulun Delayed.

On account of the bursting of the boiler in the basement of the main building by water freezing in it, Wakelon High School did not open Monday as was expected. Prof. Lockhart has been unable so far to secure a man to repair the boiler, but hopes to have everything in running condition by next Monday. Announcement will be made at all the churches Sunday regarding the opening of the school.—Zebulun News.