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PEACE PARLEYS PROLONGED. SHOWERY WEATHER THIS WEEK

New Plans Are Found Which May Bring Rebels Into The Circle. The Mediators Didn't Like The Publication of Proposals of Huerta and Americans.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 21.—The South American mediators today postponed a new course of action, which not only will prolong mediation proceedings but eventually may work out a solution of the Mexican problem.

The nature of the plan, designed to prevent the deadlock between the American and Mexican delegates from abruptly ending the conference, has been more closely guarded than anything that has transpired at the conferences.

It became known, however, that another effort was being made to bring the Constitutionalists in close touch with the purposes of Mediation without formally admitting them. The suggestion contains separate conferences between the American delegates and representatives of the Constitutionalists. Justice Lamar and Frederick W. Lehmann would continue their dealings with the Huerta delegates through the mediation board.

In this way all elements in the Mexican situation would be drawn together and there would be no necessity for the declaration of an armistice until some agreement was reached and approved by the Constitutionalists.

The plan was said to be a result of the visit of Minister Naon of Argentina, to Washington, where President Wilson is understood to have emphasized the written statement of Justice Lamar that any agreement not approved by the Constitutionalists would be "a paper agreement" and would not accomplish the sole purpose of the United States, which is the pacification of Mexico.

It was reported tonight that the Washington government already had extended an invitation to General Carranza to send his representatives to Niagara Falls, to confer with the American delegates, but confirmation was lacking. The reported departure of Fernando Iglesias Calderon, leader of the Liberal party, from Saltillo for Washington, presumably to take charge of Constitutionalist interests in the United States, was believed to have some bearing on developments here.

Beyond saying that a definite step has been taken today, which had raised their hopes, the mediators were silent. It also was said that the three diplomats had revised their original plan for the pacification of Mexico, which was objected to in part by the American delegates. Proposals were expected to be submitted tomorrow to the American delegates in a new form.

Optimism prevailed generally in American quarters. Dr. Noan reiterated that he had a feeling of genuine hopefulness. There was a general impression that if Constitutional representatives were to be received by American delegates, the discussion of names must be taken up anew.

Dr. Noan crossed to the American side and talked for an hour with Justice Lamar. Previously the mediators and Huerta delegates conferred. There will be another meeting tomorrow morning between the Americans and the mediators, when the program of action may be reduced to writing.

No announcements were made as to the tenor of the discussion today. A general disposition to guard closely the mediation proceedings has become manifest, as the mediators did not look with favor on the publication first by the Mexicans and then by the Americans of their statements last week.

Reviewing the question of Constitutional representation at this time, it was said tonight it might make more clear the exact relations between General Carranza and General Villa.

The possibility that General Villa by assuming supreme military command might be willing to grant the armistice which General Carranza refused was another point on what the mediation colony speculated tonight.

Installation of Junior Officers.

The newly elected officers of Smithfield Council, No. 102, Jr. O. U. A. M., will be publicly installed at the Junior Order Hal. Tuesday night, July 2, 1914. Refreshments will be served.

It Will Be Warmer Early in the Week East and South But High Temperatures Not Expected.

Washington, June 21.—Unsettled, showery weather will prevail Monday over the northern districts east of the Rockies, the weather bureau predicted tonight, probably continuing Tuesday in the middle Atlantic states and New England, with generally fair weather following the remainder of the week.

"Over the southern half of the country," the bulletin continued, "generally fair weather will prevail throughout the week except Florida where occasional local thunder storms are probable."

"It will be warmer early in the week in the east, but unusually high temperatures are not expected and moderate temperatures will prevail during most of the week over the northern districts east of the Rockies."

"In the south and southwest temperatures will be rather high."

"West of the Rocky mountains fair weather will prevail with moderate temperatures."

Bodies Entombed Miners Recovered.

Lethbridge, Alberta, June 20.—The bodies of 94 of the 197 miners entombed when an explosion yesterday wrecked the inner workings of mine No. 20, of the Hill Crest (Alberta) Collieries, Limited, tonight had been brought to the surface. All hope of rescuing alive any of the remaining 103 members of the crew that entered the mine yesterday had been abandoned.

Under the direction of government experts the work of rescue went rapidly forward today and at night fall the rescuers had reached a point several hundred feet into the mine. The work was retarded somewhat by a fire that broke out today, but was only temporarily delayed. That the explosion was due to the forming of gases in the lower levels of the mine, generally has been accepted.

Investigation preliminary to the formal opening of the inquest into the cause of the disaster has been started by government officials. Practically the entire male population of the little mining camp was wiped out by the disaster.

Summer School at Greenville.

Greenville, June 20.—The summer term of East Carolina Teachers' Training School opened last Tuesday with a large attendance. The enrollment now is about 250 and in all probability it will be increased to 300 before another week's end. The capacity of the dormitories is not sufficient to accommodate all the applicants, so the good people of Greenville have opened their homes to them, but many still have been deprived of the advantage of better preparing themselves for teaching for the lack of accommodation either in the dormitories or in town. The school is so well organized under President Robert H. Wright with the assistance of a strong faculty that prospects point to the most successful summer term the training school has ever offered. Courses in domestic science are given this summer which will prove very beneficial to the students individually and also in their teaching.

Sid Finger Paid Death Penalty.

Raleigh, June 19.—Sid Finger, the negro who killed Preston Lyerly and burned the store in which Lyerly clerked at Barber's Junction, paid the death penalty this morning at 10:30 o'clock in the State's prison, for his crime. He was supported to the death chair in almost complete collapse, muttering over and over while he was being strapped in the chair: "Oh, Lord, have mercy!" He had not eaten anything for two days and was weakened by fasting and fright.

Before the electrocution he talked freely of his crime, saying that he killed Lyerly because he had sold a suit of clothes that Finger had pawned him for \$20 and he burned the store in hope of hiding the murder.

It required two voltages of 1,800 each before the physicians were sure that life was extinct, the negro's body, not being claimed by relatives, will be used for dissecting purposes. Finger was only 18 years old, and belonged to the lowest type of his race.

AERIAL WAR KILLS NINE MEN.

Flames Wrap Dirigible and Biplane During Sham Fight. They Plunge Ablaze to Death. Tiny Flyer, Attacking Too Close, Rips Austrian Balloon Open.

Vienna, June 20.—Nine terribly burned and mutilated bodies, the splintered fragments of an aeroplane, and the charred remains of a big dirigible balloon are the mute records of one of the most tragic, certainly the most sensational, disasters which have occurred since man learned to fly.

The catastrophe, which resulted in the death of all concerned, followed a mimic attack by the aeroplane of the dirigible at a great height during the Austrian army maneuvers, and it serves to show more than any previous accidents to flying machines have done, the horrors that would be likely to attend aerial warfare.

The dirigible military balloon Koertling left Fischamend, the market town 11 miles from Vienna, at 8 o'clock this morning. She was manned by Capt. Johann Hauswirth, in command; Lieut. Ernst Hofstetter, Lieut. Bruer, Lieut. Haidinger, Corp. Hadima, Corp. Weber, and Engineer Kammerer.

At the elapse of half an hour a military aeroplane, of the biplane type, with Lieut. Flatz and Lieut. Hoosta aboard, started in pursuit. It was the intention of Capt. Hauswirth to take photographs of the movements of the troops below, and then to join in the maneuvers. At the same time he was to keep out of any the mosquito craft which might seek to attack him.

The news had gone abroad that something in the nature of a sham aerial fight would take place, and at Koenigsberg, the scene of the engagement, a big crowd had gathered. Very quickly the smaller, but much speedier craft, overtook the big airship, and then the spectators witnessed a thrilling sight.

As might a wasp bent on attacking some clumsy enemy, the aeroplane circled several times around the balloon, now darting close to her, and then away, always apparently steering off just in time to avoid an actual collision.

Meanwhile, the balloon continued to rise, until it was about 1,300 feet from the ground. The aeroplane, at a still greater height, maneuvered until it appeared to be nearly over the airship. Then it began its descent. It was the evident intention of the pilot of the aeroplane to take up a position directly above the dirigible, within striking distance, but owing to a fatal miscalculation of the distance separating the two craft or of speed the nose of the biplane struck the envelope of the airship and ripped it wide open.

A tremendous explosion followed, the balloon burst into flames, which enveloped the biplane, and in a moment the wreckage began to drop, crashing at length like lead to the slope of a hill.

Almost at the same moment the wife of Lieut. Hofstetter, who had been married only a month, arrived in a motor car.

The envelope of the balloon was still burning when it struck the ground. Lieut. Flatz, when extricated from the wreckage of the aeroplane, showed faint signs of life; his body quivered and he seemed to be making an effort to raise himself, but almost immediately he expired. All the other aviators were killed on the spot.

A. & M. College.

If a person desires to know what the Agricultural and Mechanical College is doing for the State, a trip through any section will reveal its work. On our farms, in our dairies, in our orchards, in chemical plants and dye-houses, in our cotton mills, and machine shops, in our light plants, in the surveying parties of our railroads, everywhere that progressive industrial operations are under way, you will find men who were fitted at this busy, common-sense College. More and more each year ambitious young men are turning their steps to West Raleigh for life training. The fall announcement appears elsewhere in this paper.

Love is the greatest thing that God can give us, for Himself is love; and it is the greatest thing we can give to God, for it will also give ourselves, and carry with it all that is ours.—Jeremy Taylor.

ARSENATE OF LEAD FOR TOBACCO HORNWORM.

Government Experiments Prove That It is More Efficient Than Paris Green and Will Not Burn the Crop.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—Tobacco growers in Kentucky, Tennessee and adjoining States are advised by Government specialists to use arsenate of lead in freeing their crop of hornworms—the greatest pest that the grower in the dark-tobacco districts has to face. Arsenate of lead is said to be both effective and safer than Paris green which has been used extensively against the pests for some years. With it there is no risk of burning the tobacco and this alone, in the opinion of the United States Department of Agriculture, makes its use advisable despite the somewhat increased expense. In addition it appears, unlike Paris green, to have no injurious effect upon the operator.

Until recent years it was customary to pick off the hornworms by hand—"hand worming" as the work was called. As labor grew scarcer and less effective, however, this method became too expensive and growers were compelled to employ an insecticide. Of those first employed, Paris green proved the most satisfactory—or rather the least unsatisfactory for it frequently causes a considerable loss. In 1912, for example, in several fields in Tennessee it was estimated that the damage done by Paris green ranged from 10 to 25 per cent of the gross value of the crop. Exceptional cases are on record where the damage has run as high as 50 per cent. Arsenate of lead causes none of this damage, according to statements in Farmers' Bulletin 695, "Arsenate of Lead as an Insecticide Against the Tobacco Hornworms in the Dark-Tobacco Districts," just published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. On one occasion four acres of Kentucky tobacco were treated with an application of 5 1/4 pounds per acre of powdered arsenate of lead at a time when the worms averaged two a plant. Two days later only four live worms were found in the entire field. Weather conditions undoubtedly contributed to establish this extraordinary result, but they do not account for the fact that there was no injury to the tobacco from poison burn. The crop was well advanced and at a stage when Paris green burn is very common.

To secure the best results, arsenate of lead should be mixed with some form of carrier. A number of experiments indicate that the most satisfactory carrier is finely-sifted, freshly-burned wood ashes of which a quantity at least equal to that of the poison should be used. The two should be mixed very thoroughly and then applied when there is no breeze and the dew is still upon the tobacco. A dust gun more powerful than the hand power ones now in general use is requisite if the application is to be even, thorough and therefore effective.

The cost of this treatment depends, of course, upon the condition of the crop. It is estimated, however, that in years when worms are plentiful hand worming costs from \$6 to \$10 an acre. Paris green will do the same amount of work for not more than \$2 an acre and arsenate of lead at a cost of from \$3 to \$5 an acre. From 3 1/2 to 5 pounds of the latter should be used at each application, not including, of course, the weight of the carrier. Since powdered arsenate of lead retails at approximately 25c a pound, the cost of each application will range from 88c to \$1.25, or less if the material is purchased in large quantities exclusive of the cost of the carrier, labor and other factors. This may seem expensive, but it must be remembered, the bulletin points out, that arsenate of lead is recommended not for its cheapness but because it is certain not to injure the tobacco. In some years one application may be sufficient; in others two or even three may be necessary. The number of eggs and young worms that appear on the plants will decide this.

Although the arsenate can be applied as a water spray in the proportion of three or four pounds to 100 gallons of water, the powdered form is the one recommended by the Government experts. It is important, moreover, that there should be a large percentage of arsenic oxide in the poison. In order to obtain this the customer should insist upon what is known as the diplumbic and not the triplumbic form of arsenate of lead.

For his guidance the bulletin lays down the following rule:

"In order to be sure of receiving the diplumbic form, demand that the manufacturer and dealer guarantee that the arsenate of lead you buy contains at least 30 per cent of arsenic oxide (As. 205) in which not more than 1 per cent is free or water-soluble."

It is necessary to have a small percentage of free or water-soluble arsenic in order to ensure against burning the tobacco.

WILL YOU TAKE A VACATION?

Many Necessary Precautions to be Made.

Vacation is the talk of the season. Every nine out of ten people are planning to take a vacation trip, sometime, somewhere during the summer. Where to go is the question. Be this understood: The most picturesque and otherwise attractive resorts are not always the safest. Your first consideration should be: Where can I find rest and recreation without jeopardizing my health? On making your choice look well to these facts: 1st, That the supply of drinking water comes not from shallow wells or from other sources likely to be polluted. 2nd, That flies and mosquitoes are well screened against. 3rd, That there are sanitary arrangements for the disposal of sewage. Know these things and your chances for having typhoid, malaria and many other diseases will be greatly diminished.

The vacationist by all means should be vaccinated against typhoid. This preventive measure is so simple and yet so effective that no man of woman should consider himself ready till he has taken this treatment. You can get the typhoid vaccine either by writing to the State Laboratory of Hygiene, Raleigh, N. C., or by applying to your own physician. In either case allow yourself plenty of time. Four weeks at least are necessary in which to get the vaccine and take the treatment. If further information regarding this treatment is desired, write the State Board of Health, Raleigh, N. C.—Health Bulletin.

Family Reunion.

Mr. Richard Daniel Thompson, of the "Fork of the Creek" Ranch, celebrated his 58th birthday on the 20th of June. In his beautiful cleanly-swept, shady oak grove, adjacent to that well of clear, cool water, was set a long tastily arranged dining table, covered with a spotless linen and turkey red cloths, and appropriately equipped with the necessary eating and drinking paraphernalia for 42 happy genus homos gathered there. It would be a waste of time and printers ink to tell all about what was on that table. The choicest products of the farm (and a nice one is his) and a fat pig from the mulberry orchard and a long line of pantry supplies prepared and placed as only the good country housewife and girls can. Then cream freezers full of Lemon, Banana and Vanilla cream on top all the time and other appurtenances thereto belonging to such as would partake.

This layout was enjoyed by 40 of Mr. Thompson's immediate family, and two invited guests.

The family circle was unbroken, save one member in a sanatorium in the mountains. Now what the children failed to get off the drum sticks and chicken gizzards and pie crusts, would take a Wheeler Cavalryman to locate.

It was a joyous and happy reunion and the sincere wish of the writer is that Mr. Thompson may have many, many more as pleasing.

"JUST HAPPENED."

June 22, 1914.

Governor Locke Craig, who is spending some time at Asheville, stated Friday that at the approaching session of the General Assembly he will recommend that all State convicts be taken from highways and railroads and be leased to those counties for road building purposes which are willing to pay reasonably for their services. The chief executive stated that a thorough study of the question has convinced him that it will be best to discontinue putting convicts on State highways gratuitously, allowing them to work the roads of those counties that are willing to pay for them.

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

Something of the Work of Their Association. North Carolina Has Only Organization of Its Kind In America.

At our request Dr. Utley, Johnston County's progressive and efficient Whole Time Health Officer, has furnished us the following report of the meeting in Raleigh last week:

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Health Officers' Association held in Raleigh, on Monday of last week, was by far the best meeting of the Association. All the papers were of the highest order and showed the writers had spent much time and thought in the preparation of the same. The discussions of the papers were timely and showed the speakers were very much interested in their work and ready to give to others the benefit of their experience in the year's labors.

The address by His Excellency, Locke Craig, Governor of North Carolina, on the subject, "The State's Responsibility for Human Life," was of the very highest order and was appreciated perhaps more than any other address of the occasion. The Governor declared that North Carolina leads all other states in the number of Whole Time County Health Officers and that they were doing more work than the Health Officers of other states were doing.

After the Whole Time County Health Officers gave a report of their year's work the County Physicians from several counties gave notice that their counties would soon elect a Whole Time County Health Officer and they hoped their counties would have good reports to offer to the association next year.

During the meeting the Whole Time County Health Officers organized a North Carolina Whole Time County Health Officers' Association, the first association of the kind in America.

The following officers were elected:

President—Dr. Chas. T. Nesbitt, Wilmington, N. C.
Secretary—Dr. B. W. Page, Lumberton, N. C.

Executive Committee—Dr. Chas. T. Nesbitt, Wilmington, N. C.; Dr. B. W. Page, Lumberton, N. C.; Dr. H. H. Utley, Smithfield, N. C.; Dr. D. E. Sevier, Asheville, N. C., and Dr. Arch Cheatham, Durham, N. C.

The North Carolina Whole Time County Health Officers Association passed the following resolution:

First: That the Chief of Bureau of County Health Work be named by the Whole Time County Health Officers Association.

Second: That the Chief of the Bureau of County Health Work shall be a representative of the Whole Time County Health Officers Association with the State Board of Health, and shall constitute the medium through which official intercourse between the Health Officers and the State Board of Health shall pass.

Third: That only such report shall be submitted to the State Board of Health as shall be agreed upon by the Chief of the Bureau of County Health Work and the Whole Time County Health Officers Association.

Fourth: That no system involving competition between the various County Health Officers, or comparison of their work shall be given publicly in any way.

Fifth: That the State Board of Health nor any of its officers shall interfere beyond the function of recommendation when requested, in the selection of local health officers in this State.

The Whole Time County Health Officers Association named Dr. G. M. Cooper, Whole Time County Health Officer of Sampson County, Clinton, N. C., as chief of Bureau County Health Work.

Officers of the North Carolina Epworth League were elected Friday at Wilmington as follows: President, W. A. Graham, Warrenton; First Vice-President, Rev. J. H. Buffaloe, Garner; Second, Rev. J. M. Ormand, Hillsboro; Third, Miss Gertrude Royster, Raleigh; Fourth, Prof. W. A. Bryan, Durham; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Lizzie Hancock, New Bern; Editor League Publication, Walter Patton, Raleigh; Junior Superintendent, Miss Iver Ellis, New Bern.

Official Washington is still hoping that mediation will bring peace to Mexico.