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IMPORTING MEAT AND BREAD.

According to Secretary Lucas North Carolina Spent Twenty Millions More Than the Value of Its Cotton Crop Last Year for Food and Feedstuffs From the North and West. Some Interesting Comparisons Made. Merchants and Bankers Aiding.

Raleigh, May 7.—North Carolina's bill for food and feedstuffs last year exceeded the value of its cotton crop by \$20,000,000, according to an estimate by Secretary Lucas of the State Food Conservation Commission. Figuring cotton at \$100 per bale 900,000 bales would have been required to pay the West and other sections for the meat, breadstuffs and feedstuffs the State imported. The crop production in the State was under 700,000 bales. "At present prices of food and feedstuffs," declared Mr. Lucas, "the same amount of food and feedstuffs would cost us approximately \$200,000,000, or 2,000,000 bales of cotton. If North Carolina should, by a miracle, produce this amount of cotton and the South in proportion the staple would sell at five or six cents a pound and we would be worse off than ever if we would at the same time neglect to raise our own food and feed. It is a certainty, however, that regardless of the price and quantity of cotton we raise we will not be able to get the vast amounts of food and feed we have heretofore imported because they will be requisitioned by the government."

Mr. Lucas states that, while a tremendous amount of work is yet to be done, the people of the State are beginning to realize that real necessity and not hysteria is behind the movement for greater acreage and production of food and feedstuffs. The business men and live farmers of the State are working shoulder to shoulder in the campaign and the co-operation of the business man and banker is going to prove a very considerable factor in the campaign.

Mr. W. E. Borden, a banker at Goldsboro, has issued a rather striking letter to his customers and other farmers in Wayne and adjoining counties showing that cotton, even at 20 cents a pound, is relatively the cheapest farm product upon the market today and is lower in price, considering the prices of other commodities, than it was at a normal price of 12 cents a pound. The following shows the contrast, which is even greater now than it was when the letter was issued:

In an average year with 12-cent cotton, a \$60 bale can buy:

89 bushels potatoes at 70 cents, or 750 pounds lard at \$4.50, or 22 barrels flour at \$4.50, or 375 pounds bacon at 16 cents, or 100 bushels of corn at 60 cents, or 30 pairs shoes at \$2.00, or 720 yards cotton goods, at 8½¢. This year with 20-cent cotton, a \$100 bale can only buy

44 bushels potatoes at \$2.25, or 500 pounds lard at 20 cents, or 8 barrels flour at \$13, or 333 pounds bacon at 30 cents, or 74 bushels corn at \$1.50, or 20 pairs shoes at \$5.00, or 666 yards cotton goods at 15 cents.

"Enlarge your food crops and intensify their cultivation," urges Mr. Borden. "It will not only pay you better in dollars and cents, but in no other way can you serve the 'Stars and Stripes' and the whole of humanity so well."

Many merchants in every section of the State have refused to advance supplies and fertilizers to farmers who persisted in planting too large a proportion of cotton or tobacco as compared with food and feed crops. In many instances bankers have followed the same course, lending ready assistance to the farmer who is planting food and feed crops but being chary of those who persist in planting the usual acreage or more of cotton and tobacco. In almost every community in the State the banks are lending money in small and large amounts for the purchase of seed and fertilizer for food and feed crops.

Harvey L. Wilson, aged 59 years, half owner, vice-president and editor of the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, and one of the most popular and successful newspapermen of the South, died suddenly Sunday. Mr. Wilson, arising early Sunday morning was stricken unconscious as he attempted to lower a window, dying in a few minutes of cerebral hemorrhage.

ROCKEFELLER BOARD HELPS.

Sum of \$475,000 Made Available for Medical Research and Humanitarian Work During War. Other Large Sums Given to Various Causes.

The Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated \$475,000 to be spent in the United States for medical research and humanitarian aid as the beginning of its work in the war with Germany.

An additional \$400,000 will go to continue relief activities now being carried on abroad.

To aid the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in the training camps to be established for the Army and Navy \$200,000 has been appropriated by the Foundation. A budget of \$3,000,000 is sought by the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association. This work will be similar to that carried on by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in war camps abroad and in American camps on the Mexican border last year.

An appropriation of \$200,000 also has been made to the Rockefeller Institute for medical research for the Carrel Hospital to be established during the next few months in connection with it. This model hospital of one hundred beds under the direction of Dr. Alexis Carrel, is to be used to teach the new methods of surgical treatment for infected wounds, worked out by Dr. Carrel and Dr. Dakin of France. American military surgeons and doctors will thus have the benefit of the three years' experience in war surgery abroad.

The Rockefeller Institute received a further appropriation of \$60,000 for instructing military and other surgeons in new methods of diagnosis for the preparation of serums, similar to those it has sent abroad, for use in army camps, and for the purpose of finding improved methods of treating peritonitis and shock.—New York Dispatch.

CLUB WOMEN READY TO SAVE.

Four Thousand of This State to Enlist in Food Conservation. Raleigh Women Sign Pledge to Reduce and Create. They Will Do Their Bit.

Raleigh, May 6.—The Raleigh club women returning from the federation in Durham are missionaries for food conservation and they begin at once among their 400 members here in Raleigh.

Two hundred and fifty women signed the pledge Friday to reduce and to create at the same time. There are 4,000 club women in the State and upon these 250 falls the work of carrying to every member the duty of conserving. The federation received from Mrs. T. W. Bickett a letter embodying the now famous letter of "a farmer's wife," in which the worker in the country asked why society persist in feeding heavily and expensively people who are not hungry. The country woman urged society to abolish this perfectly foolish and needless waste of costly food.

Mrs. Bickett pledged herself to the principle of simplicity and economy in social affairs about the mansion. And the federation put itself on record thus: "In view of the pressing military necessity for conserving the food supply of the nation, I hereby pledge myself to do my bit as follows: 'I will use only those amounts of food required for adequate nourishment. I will endeavor to control the waste in all kinds of materials in the household and to live simply. I will begin now.'"

Mrs. Clarence Johnson, the new president, and Mrs. Bickett, are thoroughly in accord in this enterprise and what they can do for Raleigh will be a great deal. Mrs. Johnson as the club head is expected to keep the State actively in sympathy with this movement and 4,000 of the most energetic club women can do a great deal for the food problem.

Out of this movement will doubtless grow a bigger one, an enterprise that may result in the uniting of a large number of women from country and town. By organizing them in every county by the hundreds it is possible to make the food problem felt in terms of millions and that's what some of the Raleigh women have in mind. The clubs in federation have taken the lead.—W. T. Bost, in Greensboro News.

GERMAN ATTACKS FRUITLESS.

French Cling Tenaciously to Newly Acquired Positions in the Soissons Region. Farther Gains Are Made. Advices From Petrograd Indicate That a German Attack on That City by Way of Gulf of Finland Is Feared.

Associated Press summary for Saturday says the Germans have hurled counter attack after counter attack against the French forces in their newly acquired positions of Soissons, taken in their advance toward Laon and eastward along the Chemin des Dames, but their efforts were useless. General Nivelle's men clung tenaciously to them through Saturday night and Sunday and inflicted heavy casualties on the Germans. The greater portion of the 18-mile front has been consolidated and as a result of the two days' fighting, 6,100 Germans have been taken prisoner. Not content with Saturday's gains northwest of Soissons, the French Sunday enlarged their holdings by capturing in isolated operations important German points of support north of the Moulin de Laffaux and north of Braye en Laonnois.

The Berlin official communication, in referring to Saturday's battle, declares that the French attempt to break through the German line was unavailing and that the gigantic thrust was entirely repulsed. It admits, however, that the intense fire of the French guns destroyed completely the German positions on Winterburg and that this eminence and several adjacent sectors were occupied by the French. It is asserted by the Berlin war office that the French "after their sanguinary defeat" of Saturday did not repeat their attack Sunday.

To the east of Bullecourt, which lies midway between Arras and Cambria, where the British and Germans last week engaged in sanguinary encounters, with the advantage lying with Field Marshal Haig's forces, the Germans Saturday night by a counter attack endeavored to regain their lost ground. They were unsuccessful, however, and a similar attempt Sunday was likewise put down by the British artillery, although the Germans threw large effectiveness into the fray.

With renewed reports from Petrograd that the trouble between the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates and the provisional government has been amicably settled, come fresh advices indicating that the military commander in Petrograd is fearful of a German attack by the way of the Gulf of Finland. The commander reports the presence of German merchantmen at Libau, apparently awaiting for the ice to break in order to transport troops under convoy of warships to attack the capital and has ordered a recognition of the reserve forces to defend it. A German airplane for the first time during the war has flown over Odessa, Russia's principal seaport on the Black Sea, according to a German official communication. The communication fails to say whether bombs were dropped by the aircraft.

RUSSIAN CAPITAL IS QUIET.

All Public Meetings and Demonstrations Forbidden for Period of Two Days. Appeal Issued to People.

Petrograd, Via London, May 5.—In consequence of the disorders which occurred yesterday in Petrograd the executive committee of the council of work men's and soldiers' delegates has decided unanimously to forbid all public meetings and demonstrations for the next two days. Any one who incites the people to take part in any demonstrations or fires a shot will be regarded as a traitor to the cause of the revolution. The committee will submit to the council for investigation the causes leading to the firing of shots in the streets of Petrograd yesterday.

The executive committee has placarded the streets with a proclamation appealing to the people to maintain calm, order and discipline and calling upon the soldiers not to go out carrying arms and to obey only orders bearing the official signature of the executive council. The proclamation also appeals to the workmen and soldiers not to take part in public meetings or demonstrations while carrying arms.

FRENCH CONTINUE ADVANCE.

Despite German Resistance of Most Desperate Character, Nivelle's Army Continues Its Forward Sweep, Inflicting Heavy Losses and Taking Many Prisoners. Little Activity on British Front.

The Associated Press war summary for Saturday says that with the strong fortress of Laon as their objective, French troops continue their brilliant advance toward the Ailette River from the heights above the Aisne, northeast of Soissons.

The angle in the French line in front of Lagaux has been straightened out by an advance along a front of nearly four miles on the road from Soissons to Laon. Further east, all the high land between Cernay and Craonne, a distance of six miles, and the hills dominating the valley of the Ailette, are in the possession of General Nivelle's men.

The German resistance is declared to have been of a most desperate character, but the French maintained their advances and in addition to inflicting heavy losses on the Germans took more than 4,300 prisoners on Saturday. The total of prisoners taken during the operations in the same territory on Friday was 1,000, making the total for the two days offensive more than 5,300.

In the operations about Laffaux, the French carried a salient in the Hindenburg line, of which Laon, 12 miles to the northeast, is the strongest point in this territory. From Cerny to the Ailette River is three miles, and Laon lies about six miles directly north of the Ailette.

The French offensive north of the Aisne began on April 16, and after days of desperate fighting and an advance of from two to five miles against strong German resistance, the French reached the line of the Chemin-des-Dames and captured more than 23,000 prisoners. The German losses in the first week of the French offensive on the Aisne and Champagne fronts were estimated at 220,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The advances on Friday and Saturday continue the work begun in mid-April and give the French a grip on the Siegfried position of the Hindenburg line in the Laon region.

In Northern France, in the region of Arras, intensive fighting has occurred around Bullecourt, but for the most part the British and Germans have been engaged in artillery duels.

The outcome of the contradictory situation in Russia, where mobs have denounced members of the provisional Government, remains puzzling. Chief developments in Petrograd on Saturday were the adoption by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates of a vote of confidence in the Government and the forbidding by that council of all meetings or armed demonstrations for two days. The troops in Petrograd were ordered to remain in their barracks. Premier Lvoff and Foreign Secretary Milukoff have declared that the Government will resign rather than recall the note sent on May Day to the Entente Governments assuring them that Russia would vigorously prosecute the war.

The German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, will make within a fortnight a plainer declaration of Germany's peace conditions, according to an announcement by Dr. Karl Helfferich, the German Vice Chancellor.

Belief that the problem of dealing with the menace of German submarines had been solved was announced Saturday by W. L. Saunders, chairman of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States, who declared that the plan tested by that board had been forwarded to Washington.

NO SEPARATE PEACE WORD RUSSIAN MINISTER SENDS

New York, May 6.—Dr. B. Shatzky, representative in this country of the provisional Russian government and a member of the Russian railroad commission, addressing a mass meeting of Slav societies here tonight, stated that he had received cable messages from the Russian minister of foreign affairs and the president of the Duma authorizing him to assure the American people that there would be no separate peace. He also had been authorized to report, he said, that the "internal situation is improving every hour."

WHEN THE OLD SOLDIERS MEET

Stirring Melodies of Long Ago to Be Heard. Stonewall Jackson Brass Band Will Furnish Music at the Confederate Reunion. Gen. Joffre Interested.

Washington, May 6.—Civil war musicians will play the stirring melodies of long ago at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, to be held here the week of June 4. An historic feature of the great parade will be the original Stonewall Jackson brass band of Staunton, Va. The gray-clad, gray-haired players of this rapidly dwindling organization furnished martial music in the sixties for the famous Stotewall brigade. These venerable bandsmen also will give free open-air concerts at Camp Harper on the plaza fronting the Union railroad station during the reunion.

Col. Robert N. Harper, chairman of the citizens' reunion committee, announces that the parade, Thursday, June 7, will be formed in three grand divisions. The first will be composed of Confederate veterans and sons and daughters of veterans, and will be headed by the Stonewall Jackson brigade band. The second division, comprising military organizations, regulars and national guardsmen and cadets. The third grand division will comprise civil associations and marching bodies. The parade will be reviewed in the court of honor fronting the White House by President Wilson, members of Congress, diplomats and government officials.

Chairman Harper has received from a noted educator a letter stating that the reunion should prove to be a great event from both educational and patriotic viewpoints. He said it would probably be the last time such a spectacle would be witnessed. The writer gave it as his opinion that the assembling at Washington of the thousands of soldiers in gray should be invaluable in this time of war an incentive to patriotic service to the country, and be a stimulus to the youth who will then be in training for participation in the greatest war of all history.

In this connection Secretary of War Baker said visitors will find Washington one of the most striking and beautiful cities in the whole world. He added that "there is no building in the world that has so thrilling effect upon the people as the capital." It is Secretary Baker's opinion that the capital city in war times is a good place to visit.

General Joffre, marshal of France, who was here with the commissioners from that republic, was much interested when told of the approaching reunion of Confederate veterans at Washington. He said that brave soldiers always honor a brave and honorable enemy, and commended the American spirit to be illustrated at Washington in June, when thousands of former Confederates with joyous acclaim will rededicate themselves to their happily reunited country and its flag.—Parker R. Anderson, in Greensboro News.

MUNITION WORKERS TO REST.

Britain Decides to Abolish Labor on Sundays.

London, May 5.—Sunday labor is to be abolished as far as possible in a large majority of munitions works. Only in establishments in which the process worked is of necessity continuous, or where contracts of great urgency are being filled, will exceptions be made.

This decision is the result of an experiment carried out for four months in works on the Tyne and Tees, where the abolition of Sunday labor, according to an official report, has been in most cases highly beneficial to the health of the workers and the output of munitions.

Foreign Secretary Balfour and Sir Eric Drummond, of the British war mission, the ambassador and Lady Spring-Rice spent Sunday with Secretary Lansing at Gunston Hall, one of the famous manor houses of Virginia built by Geo. Mason. Secretary and Mrs. Lansing were there for the week-end. Mr. Lansing had expressed to Mr. Balfour his wish for a quiet conference to sum up the work of the mission to date and plan for what remains to be done, and it was decided that only the Virginia manor house would provide an ideal spot.

HALF A MILLION PER MINUTE.

That Many Dollars In Subscriptions Come In to Liberty Loan Every 60 Seconds. The Two-Billion Mark To Be Largely Over-Subscribed. Total Now Is \$311,657,000 With Thousands of Applications Still Not Listed and Thousands of Others to Come In.

Washington, May 5.—The Treasury was buried today beneath an avalanche of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. Yesterday's pace of \$20,000,000 an hour was quickened to almost \$500,000 a minute, and it became apparent that the \$2,000,000 offering would be over-subscribed beyond all previous estimates.

Compilation of the actual amount of subscriptions received today was beyond the physical possibility with the present working staff. Probably one-fourth of the offering already has been spoken for.

Officials listed subscriptions received up to 2 p. m., permitting the large bundles of telegrams received thereafter to accumulate, and found that during the six hours of working time that had elapsed since the last compilation, the country had subscribed to \$172,983,000 additional, bringing the grand total for the two days up to \$311,657,000, exclusive of thousands of replies yet to be listed.

Subscriptions listed yesterday and today represent the offering of less than six per cent of the total number of financial institutions before which Secretary McAdoo placed the offering 48 hours ago.

NEW YORK-CHICAGO MARKETS.

Some Facts and Figures About the Cotton and Wheat Prices Condensed From the Reports in the Daily Papers.

After a whirlwind descent of 21 cents a bushel and an exciting rebound of 16 cents, the Chicago wheat market Friday continued to show great nervousness, owing almost entirely to government moves at Washington and Ottawa to establish a joint continental control of prices. There was an unsettled finish at 3¼ to 7½ net decline, with May at 2.72½ and July at 2.19½ to 2.20¼.

The New York cotton market showed renewed nervousness and irregularity Friday owing to conflicting political news and a disposition to even up commitments pending fresh developments. After selling at 19.45 early, July rallied to 19.77, but failed to hold the improvement and closed at 19.65, with the general list closing steady at a net loss of 7 to 11 points. The market opened at a decline of 17 to 29 points on reports of political disturbances in Russia, and the continued good weather in the South. Offerings were very well taken around the initial figures. October rallied from 18.70 to 18.96 or back to practically Thursday night's closing figures, but offerings increased on the bulge and the market was nervous and irregular in the late trading.

Offerings of wheat on the Chicago market Saturday were so meager that it took only scattered anxious buying to cause a material advance. Lightness of stocks formed one of the chief bullish factors. There was an unsettled close, 3¼ to 6 cents net higher, with May at 2.78¼ and July at 2.24 to 2.24½. Corn gained one-half to one and one-half and oats one-eighth to seven-eighths cents. Provisions finished unchanged to 25 cents lower.

An early advance in the New York cotton market Saturday was followed by declines, with July selling off from 19.75 to 19.48 and closing at 19.50. The general list closed barely steady at a net loss of 11 to 16 points. Reports of unseasonably low temperatures in the belt served to stimulate covering for over the week end, and after opening steady the market sold about 1 to 11 points net higher. This advance carried October contracts up to 18.95, with the general list selling some 25 to 29 points above the low level of Friday and prices then turned easier under realizing.

G. G. Dickson, a local newspaper man, of Durham, has been awarded verdict for \$12.50 by the Superior Court jury, in his suit against the Durham Coca Cola Bottling Works Company, in which he asked \$5,000 damages for having drunk a portion of a bottle of Coca Cola that contained an embalmed mouse.