

# The Smithfield Herald

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## MR. POU MAKES GREAT SPEECH.

Raleigh Lawyer and Former Smithfield Citizen Heard Here Sunday on the War Situation. Makes Masterly Appeal to the People to Stand by the Soldiers Who Go to Answer Their Country's Call. Col. John F. Bruton of Wilson Makes Strong Appeal for Red Cross Work. Six Hundred Dollars Raised.

Last Sunday afternoon a goodly crowd of Smithfield people and a few from the surrounding community sat in the Methodist church here and listened to one of the greatest addresses ever heard in the town. The speaker was a former citizen of Smithfield, Hon. James H. Pou, of Raleigh. He spoke on the war situation as it now appears, compared the German and French people and made a strong appeal to the People of Johnston County to stand by the young men who may soon be called to the colors to serve their country on the battlefields of France and Belgium.

Mr. Pou began by calling attention to that day in September, 1914, when the Crown Prince of Germany marshaled the greatest army ever seen up to that time, getting ready to strike the blow that he thought and also the Kaiser thought would give the French capital into his hands on the morrow. At the same time the Kaiser himself had another great army ready to take the city of Nancy, the Pittsburg of France. But their plans went wrong. Something happened. The great French army turned these great armies back and the Battle of the Marne was fought. And since that day the German army has all the time been near enough Paris for the residents of that city to hear the booming of the great guns when the air was right.

Following this Mr. Pou reviewed German history and philosophy and showed what a subtle change in their thinking had been brought about since the present Emperor came to the throne in 1888. Then with the German character and the German government he compared the French people, their character and their aspirations. And for more than an hour and a half the speaker held the audience under the spell of his matchless oratory, his convincing facts and his irresistible logic. The history of the fight for civilization was unrolled as a scroll before his auditors and America's part in the great world catastrophe was pictured in graphic language. We did not want to get into the war. We tried to stay out. But the call came so insistent that we had to enter and now we are planning to fight for the liberty of the world, for a perpetual peace, for a time when there can be no more great wars. The speaker showed his great confidence in the ultimate victory of America and the Allies, and while he feared that many mistakes would be made and disasters come to us, he was sure that we must win in the end.

He told of the call for the registration and how nearly ten million men answered to their country's call. Then came the Liberty Loan asking for two billion dollars. It was given and a thousand million more offered. And now comes the call for the Red Cross when the American people are gladly giving a hundred million more. America is in the war which is a people's war. America is asking nothing for herself, not a foot of territory, not a dollar of indemnity, but she is fighting for her rights and for the rights of every other people who want to enjoy individual liberty.

Then came the great appeal to stand by the President and the Administration in the conduct of the war. He said no doubt many mistakes would be made. That we are not accustomed to war and that we might have to suffer disasters before victory came. He urged the people not to criticize but to stand by the government and help rather than hinder.

Mr. Pou next spoke of Johnston County's part in the war. He said that the first call for troops would take about 225 young men from this county. They would go away to fight their country's battles, leaving behind them life insurance policies, homes perhaps partly paid for, and loved ones who soon might be dependent upon them. He said that if the people of Johnston County allowed a single life insurance policy of a soldier to lapse because the holder was at war, if they allowed a single home of a soldier to be sold under mortgage, or for their property to be sold for taxes, or al-

lowed a single dependent to suffer, that the Johnston people are not the folks he thought they were. He said that a committee of defense had been formed in Wake County and that they are not going to let the family of a single soldier who goes nobly to the front to fight for his country suffer.

The appeal was great and every one present saw his duty in the situation more clearly than before. There is a duty for every one who stays at home just as great and just as important, if not as dangerous, as is the duty of those who will be called to fight in the army.

Following Mr. Pou's great address, Col. John F. Bruton, of Wilson, was introduced and made a short but strong appeal for the Red Cross work. He showed how the young man who might be suffering on the battlefield might in his moments of fever and delirium call for his mother as he did when a little child. He said that it was our duty to see that some hand was there to minister every time a call came, and that is the great purpose and mission of the Red Cross. It is not a part of the Government and is not supported by the Government. It is the people's part. It is God's call to every one to be ready to aid where there is suffering in times of war.

At the close of Col. Bruton's remarks, Mr. T. R. Hood stepped forward and asked for subscriptions for the Red Cross work. The hour was getting late, and quite a number of the people had had to leave for one reason or another, but a most liberal response was forthcoming and the result was that \$600 was subscribed in five minutes.

Judge F. H. Brooks presided over the meeting and introduced the speakers. Rev. H. F. Brinson led in prayer and several soul-stirring hymns were sung. It was a great meeting and one that will bear much fruit even in the years to come. The people were brought face to face with their duty as they had not seen it before. The young men here in our midst who had already offered themselves for service felt better over it and others will volunteer before the call comes to go into their country's service.

The Red Cross Class here will continue the work of getting subscriptions to the fund for a few days and it is believed that at least fifteen hundred dollars will be raised from this town and community.

## PERSHING'S ANCESTORS WERE GOOD ALSATIANS

Gen. Pershing will not be in an entirely strange country when he sets to work to drive the Germans out of Alsace, for 168 years ago his forefather, Frederick Pershing, was a good Alsatian. There is a road entering the village of Beauman still called Pershing road.

Frederick Pershing and his brother John landed at Baltimore on October 2, 1749. Family records show these two brothers lived on a farm where Greensburg now stands.

John Pershing was one of the ninety-four patriots who took the oath of "fidelity and allegiance" to form a regiment which was the nucleus of Col. Proctor's Westmoreland provincials, and carried the standard of the rattlesnake.

Gen. Pershing is the fifth in line. His father and grandfather were born in Maryland. In 1855 the General's father went West and settled in Laclede, Mo., where the General was born.—Exchange.

## Weather Summary for Cotton States.

New Orleans, La., June 25.—During the last two days temperatures have been near normal along the coasts, and day temperatures from four to eight degrees above normal in interior except temperatures slightly below normal Monday in northwestern portion of cotton region.

Moderate to heavy rains Sunday in central and southern Oklahoma, and locally in Arkansas and northern Texas, and a few eastern districts. Light to moderate local showers were reported Monday west of Mississippi river, in Georgia, and Carolinas, and a few localities elsewhere.

Heavy rains Monday, Georgia, Bainbridge 1.36; Mississippi, Hernando 1.08; Texas, Austin 2.18, Coricana 1.08. Sunday, Arkansas, Dardanelle 1.54, Texarkana 1.90; Oklahoma, Ardmore 1.48, Falls Valley 1.08; Texas, Henrietta 1.24.

William de Morgan began his literary career at the age of sixty-six.

## HOW TO HELP WIN THE WAR.

North Carolina Food Conservation Commission Thinks Graham Flour Instead of White Flour and the Great Amount Thus Saved, If Sent to the Allies, Would Be Equal to Ammunitions of War.

Raleigh, June 23.—If the people of North Carolina would use graham flour containing 85 per cent of the wheat grain instead of the white flour in common use, and would use corn muffins or other corn products for breakfast in the place of wheat products, they would save thereby 6,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum, the equivalent of 1,300,000 barrels of flour, which would provide the bread ration of 500,000 soldiers for a similar period. If the entire Nation should follow this course more than 200,000,000 bushels of wheat would thereby be released for export to Uncle Sam's Allies, where it would do more good in all probability than its value invested in ammunition.

The figures for the United States are estimates made by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carl Vrooman and the New York Produce Exchange. The figures representing North Carolina's part are estimates made by John Paul Lucas, executive secretary of the State Food Conservation Commission.

With a view of releasing for the armies and the needy civilian population of our Allies at least a part of the wheat consumed in the State Secretary Lucas has addressed an earnest appeal to the approximately 200 roller and grist mills in the State. Members of the Food Conservation Commission believe that the millers, the merchants and the people of North Carolina are willing to put into effect the suggestion for the substitutes of graham flour and corn products to some extent for white flour. In fact many are already following this policy.

## RED CROSS FUND CAN'T LAST.

Chairman Says Six Months Will End \$100,000,000. Total Not Reached. Today is "Pershing Day". General Cables Message From France to American People.

Washington, June 24.—New demands on the American Red Cross, disclosed today by Eliot Wadsworth, acting chairman, shows that \$100,000,000 fund, \$18,000,000 of which remains to be subscribed in the final campaign round up tomorrow, may not last longer than six months.

For this reason Red Cross officials are hoping earnestly that the fund will be largely oversubscribed in the final hours. Special collections in thousands of Sunday schools and churches today are believed to have raised about \$2,000,000.

Tomorrow is "Pershing Day." This message to the American people, cabled from France by Maj. Gen. Pershing, was made public by Red Cross headquarters tonight:

"Americans can show their colors in no better way than by subscribing generously to the Red Cross."

Speaker Clark in an address at a Red Cross rally today put the same thought this way:

"Those who can't fight can pay."

From sun up tomorrow to midnight committees in virtually every city, town and village in the United States are expected to work strenuously for the fund.

Tomorrow night the campaign will close officially but a few cities expect to continue the work most of the week.

It was announced by the Red Cross today that a corps of physicians and nurses will be sent shortly to Rumania to fight disease which has developed among the thousands of war fugitives crowded into that portion of the country still held against the Central Powers' armies.

Chairman Wadsworth disclosed also that the committee in charge of Red Cross in France recently cabled that every cent of the \$100,000,000 fund could be spent to good advantage in France immediately and urging that as large a proportion of the sum as possible be allotted to the French war zone.

Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmetieff, head of the Russian mission to the United States, and Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian mission, also were speakers at the meeting addressed by Speaker Clark.

## OVER 500,000 WITHIN 3 MONTHS

This Number Enlisted in U. S. War Service of Army and Navy and Each Part is Strengthened. Regular Army Nearing 250,000 Mark. National Guard Contains Half That Number. Big Effort This Week. 40,000 Men at Training Camps and Selective Draft Army Will be Ready Soon. This Week Recruiting Week.

More than half a million men have volunteered in the American army and navy during the period of less than three months that has elapsed since war was declared to exist, says a Washington dispatch of the 24th.

The army, navy and national guard represented an aggregate strength of little more than 300,000 men when the war resolution was adopted. Today between 700,000 and 800,000 are enrolled in the various branches of the fighting services and the great majority of them are armed, equipped and under training. They will be joined at the end of the summer by nearly a million men selected for the new national army from the millions registered for war duty June 5.

The regular army totalled a little more than 100,000 men three months ago; it is nearing the 250,000 mark today and war department officials, backed by the press of the country, are bending every effort to bring it up to 300,000 during the present week.

The national guard, 150,000 strong when war came, numbers nearly 260,000 today according to the best estimates available. Of that number nearly 75,000 actually are under arms, guarding against German plotters and doing the job in a thorough and soldierly way as shown by the trivial damage the plotters have been able to inflict.

The marine corps, whose slogan of "first to fight" has been respected by the government in attaching a seasoned regiment of sea soldiers to Major General Pershing's expeditionary force to France, has been raised from 17,000 to nearly 30,000 men.

The regular bluejacket force of the navy, the men behind the big guns and who already are trying their metal against the enemy off the Irish coast under Vice-Admiral Sims, or upon armed freighters, has been raised from less than 60,000 to 120,000. The boys of the country have thronged to the navy in such numbers that recruit stations could not be built fast enough to accommodate them.

An entirely new force of railway engineers for duty in France to handle railway problems behind the fighting lines, also has been created. Recruiting figures are not available, but it is known that some of the regiments are at full strength and ready to go. Probably 12,000 men have joined these regiments.

Forty thousand picked men are under strenuous training at the officers' training camps insuring good junior officers for the national army. Other thousands are doing their share at the medical corps and engineer corps' training camps and still others are with the naval coast defense reserve keeping the Atlantic coast free from the submarine menace and insuring a clear road for the endless stream of cargo carriers which are taking thousands of tons of American war supplies and food to the French, Belgian, British and Italians.

The immediate need, administration officials believe, is to bring the regular army up to its full strength without delay. These are the first line troops, the men who will be the first Americans to face the German hosts. They will be the bone and sinew of General Pershing's army.

President Wilson has designated the present week as recruiting week for the regulars. Secretary Baker has sought the aid of all newspapers to the end that 70,000 men shall be enrolled before June 30.

Recruiting officers throughout the country have been instructed to advise with newspapers in their section to work out ways of stimulating interest. The government has found the press eager to aid in making the nation ready for war. With the papers of each locality taking up the campaign for recruits as a local matter, the filling up of the ranks on schedule time is regarded as assured.

Brigadier General McCain, adjutant general of the army, pointed out again today that under the selective army bill every man who volunteers in the regulars now from any State

means one man less that State will be required to furnish in the national army. A careful record of the State distribution of recruits is being kept. General McCain also directs attention to the fact that after the second series of officers' training camps has closed, the only road to promotion will be from the existing forces. Men in the regular regiments will have equal if not better chances for securing commissions than men in the national guard or the national army. They will be of longer experience and will be first sent to France.

The war department had no figures as to the results of the first day of recruiting week yesterday. They will not come in until tomorrow.

## EXEMPTION BOARDS CHOSEN.

Johnston County to Have Two Boards With John W. Sanders, C. M. Wilson and Dr. Thel Hooks on Number 1, and N. E. Ward, H. L. Skinner and Dr. G. D. Vick on Number 2.

The members of the Exemption Boards for the several counties of the State were notified of their appointments yesterday. The nominations were by Governor Bickett and the appointments made by President Wilson. Those appointed are urged to accept service, so that there will be no delay in carrying on the work of the War Department. Provost Marshal Crowder wants the organization completed throughout the nation within two weeks.

Johnston County has two Exemption Boards as follows:

Number 1—John W. Sanders, Four Oaks; C. M. Wilson, Wilson's Mills, and Dr. Thel Hooks, Smithfield.

Number 2—N. E. Ward, Selma; Hugh L. Skinner, Smithfield, and Dr. G. D. Vick, Selma.

The provost marshal in a letter to Governor Bickett commends this State heartily for its splendid work in registration. He says:

"The necessity for completing the further execution of the selective service law within the next two weeks as an outside time limit is a national war necessity of the most urgent kind. The completion of national organization depends absolutely on the complete organization of each State and the whole nation must wait on the slowest State. The splendid showing made by your State in preparing for the registration demonstrates what can be done in speeding up organization to an unprecedented degree and it is believed that the experience there gained will enable us to organize even more promptly for the selection. The great work that is to be done after organization is complete will require so much time for its mere mechanical execution that an urgent appeal for expedition in organization must be made now."

## AMERICAN FLIERS IN FRANCE FIGHT NINE BATTLES A WEEK

The following appeared in Sunday's New York Times:

Grand Headquarters of the French Army in France, Friday, June 22.—The intensity of the airmen's activities on the French front is indicated in the week's record of the American Lafayette squadron from June 10 to 16. Fifty-four of their airplanes patrolled over the German lines and fought nine air battles, of which Adjutant Raoul Lufbery, Edwin Parsons, and Sergeant Robert Soubiran each fought two, and Stephen Bigelow, Sergeant Walter Lowell and Thomas Hewitt each fought one.

Adjutant Lufbery brought down one of his opponents, winning his tenth victory, while two other German machines were severely damaged. Lufbery is mentioned in a late army order as "a marvelous fighting pilot, who is a living example of audacity, coolness and devotion to his squadron."

## Ten Complete Steel Ships.

Washington, June 25.—Contracts for ten complete steel merchant ships, four complete wooden vessels and 20 wooden ship hulls were announced today by Major General Goethals, manager of the shipping board's Emergency Fleet Corporation. Deliveries will be made in 1918.

## Press Convention.

The annual convention of the North Carolina Press Association will meet tonight in Morehead City for a three days' session.

## HOUSE VOTES FOR FOOD BILL.

Gives President Broad Authority. Appropriates \$152,000,000 For Its Enforcement and Administration. Amendments Forbid Use of Foodstuffs in Manufacture of Intoxicants. Other Provisions.

The administration food control bill, giving the President broad authority to control the distribution of food, feed and fuel for war purposes and appropriating \$152,500,000 for its enforcement and administration, was passed by the House late Saturday night, after far-reaching prohibition provisions had been written into it, says a Washington dispatch.

The vote was 365 to 5; Representatives McLemore, Slayden and Young of Texas, Democrats, and Meeker of Missouri and Ward of New York, Republicans, voting in the negative.

The prohibition provisions adopted would prohibit the use of foodstuffs for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages and would give the President authority to take over for war purposes all liquor now on hand. They were put into the measure during the evening in committee of the whole and when the bill came up in the House proper the anti-prohibition faction did not demand that they be voted on again.

The bill now goes to the Senate where it probably will be substituted this week for a similar measure already under consideration. Leaders hope to get the measure to conference by July 1st.

Few important changes were made by the House outside the prohibition section. The control powers of the President were limited to articles specifically mentioned in the bill instead of giving him blanket authority; voluntary aids in control work were made subject to the penal provision; all persons in the food administration except those serving without compensation were placed under civil service; and the President was required to make an annual report on the operation of the bill.

## Wheat Market.

The Chicago wheat market closed yesterday with a drop of two to four cents per bushel.

## GOVERNMENT NEEDS LEATHER.

Enormous Requirements Will Tax Capacity of Tanneries, and Various Lines Affected.

The opinion prevails in trade circles that the enormous requirements of the Government will tax the capacity of most of the tanneries making heavy leather, and, besides the immense quantities of shoes now under contract for the army and navy, huge supplies of strap, bag, belt, harness and saddle leather are about to be conserved for military use. The Council of National Defense estimated at a recent meeting with tanners in Washington that outside of shoe leather, government contracts during the next six months would require 4,348,000 sides of harness, saddle, collar, strap and bag, etc., leather. The immensity of this business can perhaps be better appreciated by the fact that it will take the hides of 2,174,000 cattle to supply this quantity of tanned leather. The above quantity of sides is divided as follows: 1,512,000 sides of russet harness leather, 14,000 sides of 3½-ounce substance strap leather, 760,000 sides of 5½-ounce strap, 612,000 sides of 6 to 7-ounce strap, 116,000 boarded sides, 136,000 black backs of 9½ to 10-ounce, 230,000 sides of 5-ounce bag leather, 130,000 sides of latigo leather, 360,000 sides of black harness, 300,000 sides of (horse) collar leather, 62,000 black harness backs of 7 to 8-ounce, and 116,000 black harness backs of 10 to 11-ounce substance.

The Leather Equipment Committee at Washington, which is attending to this branch of the Government's business, has arranged with large Chicago packers to supply the hides necessary for these requirements, and the maximum prices that have been set for native steers and native cows of No. 1 selection are 30c. for December to March take-off, 31c. for April, 32c. for May and 33c. for June, July and August salting. The hides arranged for will not be released to cover leather options already made by tanners, but will apply only on additional commitments. The hides will also be released by the packers only on an order approved by the Leather Equipment Committee.—Dun's Review.