

The Smithfield Herald

VOLUME 36

SMITHFIELD, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917.

Number 65

TURKS KILL 1,200 ARMENIANS.

With Axes They Slayed Anatolia College Faculty and Others Slaughtered for the Clothes They Wore. Girls Sold for \$2 Each. Women, Children and Old Men Carried Away by the Thousands Never to Return.

(Wilmington Star.)

New York, Sept. 29.—The slaughter with axes of all the Armenian faculty members of Anatolia College, Marsovan, Northern Asia Minor, together with 1,200 others by Turkish peasants whose pay for the work was the privilege of stripping the clothing off their victims' bodies, was described here today by the Rev. George E. White, president of the college, recently returned to this country. The massacres were committed at night by order of the Turkish government, he said, the Armenians being sent out in lots of a hundred or two to their doom and their bodies rolled into prepared burial trenches.

"One group of our college boys asked permission to sing before they died any they sang 'Nearer My God to Thee,' then they were struck down," Dr. White said.

"The situation for Armenia became excessively acute in the spring of 1915 when the Turks determined to eliminate the Armenians. The Armenian question arises from political and religious causes.

"On the pretext of searching for deserting soldiers, concealed bombs, weapons, seditious literature or revolutionists, the Turkish officers arrested about 1,200 Armenian men at Marsovan, accompanying their investigations by horrible brutalities. There was no revolutionary activity in our region whatever.

"The men were sent out in lots of one or two hundred in night 'deportations' to the mountains where trenches had been prepared. Coarse peasants who were employed to do what was done, said it was a 'pity to waste bullets' and they used axes.

"Then the Turks turned on the women and children, the old men and little boys. Scores of ox carts were gathered and in the early dawn as they passed, the squeaking of their wheels left memories that make the blood curdle even now. Thousands of women and children were swept away. Where? Nowhere. No destination was stated or intended. Why? Simply because they were Armenians and Christians and were in the hands of the Turks.

"Girls and young women were snatched away at every turn on the journey. The girls sold at Marsovan for from \$2 to \$4 each. I know because I heard the conversation of men engaged in the traffic—I know because I was able to ransom three girls at the price of \$4.40.

"The misery, the agony, the suffering were beyond the power of words to express—almost beyond the power of hearts to conceive. In bereavement, thirst, hunger, loneliness, hopelessness, the grounds were swept on and on along roads which had no destination.

"I received word from Ambassador Morgenthau that our premises would not be interfered with. Next morning the chief of police came with armed men and demanded surrender of all Armenians connected with the college, girls' school and hospital. We claimed the right to control our grounds as American citizens.

"More than two hours we held them at bay. They brought more armed men. They again demanded surrender of the Armenians. I refused. They challenged me for resisting the Turkish government. They said any one who did so was liable to immediate execution.

"They broke open our gates, brought in ox carts and asked where the Armenians were. I refused to tell. They went through the building, smashing down the doors. Then our Armenian friends, feeling that further attempt on our part to save them would bring more harm probably than good, came forth, professed themselves loyal Turkish subjects and offered to do what was required.

"An ox cart was assigned each family with a meager supply of food, bedding and clothing. The mother sat on the load with her children about her, the father prepared to walk beside the cart. I offered prayer and then the procession carrying 72 persons from the college and hospital moved away.

"These teachers were men of character, education, ability and useful-

ness, several of them representing the fine type of graduates from American and European universities. The company went in safety for about fifty miles. Then the men were separated from the women. Their hands were bound behind their backs and they were led away. The eight Armenian members of the staff of instruction of Anatolia College were among the slain. The women and children were moved on and on. No one knows where and no one knows how many of them are still living.

"The government officers plowed the Armenian cemetery in Marsovan and sowed it with grain as a symbol that no Armenian should live or die to be buried there. No Armenian student or teacher was left to Anatolia College and of the Protestant congregation in the city of 950 souls, more than 900 with their pastors were swept away. It was a government movement throughout—a movement against the Armenian people.

"These things are typical of what took place through the six provinces of the Turkish empire known as Armenia. The Armenians are the Yankees of the East—the merchants, manufacturers, capitalists, artisans and among the best of farmers. One quarter of a million people succeeded in escaping into Russian Caucasus and among them Armenian representatives have done wonderful work in caring for the sick, giving bread to the hungry, clothing to the naked, caring for orphans. Probably a million more went to Syria and Mesopotamia where they have been dependent upon American relief which is helping this worthy people to pull through alive."

The number of Armenians who have been massacred, said Dr. White, is estimated by the Armenian committee for Armenian and Syrian relief in New York City at from 500,000 to 1,000,000 while there are a million still living in need of immediate relief, for which \$5,000,000 a month is urgently needed, without which thousands will perish in destitution and suffering. The committee is so conducted, he said, that every dollar collected goes for relief purposes.

Dr. White, now living in Minneapolis, was ordered to leave Marsovan by the Turkish government. He was formerly pastor of the Congregational church in Waverly, Ia.

Schoolboy Patriots.

This is a war of trained men—a war that is fought largely by mathematicians, skilled mechanics, electricians, aeronauts, seamen, chemists, sanitation experts, surgeons, business men. Thousands and thousands of these educated leaders in the war have been killed or lost to the service through wounds; other thousands may be destroyed.

Who will take their places if the war continues long? Certainly it will not be the boys who have dropped out of school.

There's another reason—a big one. The work of the world will go on after this war is ended. War or no war, there must be skilled mechanics, electricians, aeronauts, seamen, chemists, sanitation experts, surgeons, business men. There will be fewer such after the war. That means there will be an unusually good opportunity for you to gain success and distinction in your chosen line of work.

But you can't succeed, you can't gain distinction, if you have been a "slacker" in school.

The best reason for your staying in school we haven't given yet. It is not only that you can earn more money when you are a man, if you stay in school; it is not only that you will have a better chance to succeed as an educated man, because so many educated men will have been lost. It is that, after this terrible war with its tragic destruction, the world will have to be rebuilt.

That will be your job; that is, you must do a part of the job. Which part will it be? Will it be an important part because you are fitted by education to do an important part, or will you just drift along, doing what others tell you to do, a follower, if not a bungler?

Going to school now, this year, and sticking through, are the first essentials. Don't drop out. Don't be a slacker. Don't be a quitter. "Carry on!" Do it for your country's sake. —The American Boy.

Denmark's industries and railroads yearly consume 3,000,000 tons of coal.

THE STATUS OF PROHIBITION.

R. L. Davis, Superintendent of Anti-Saloon League Issues Statement in Regard to Prohibition Laws Both State and National.

The State Laws prohibit:

1. The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors with two exceptions: (a) Wine may be made and sold in not less than two and one-half gallon lots in sealed or crated packages. (b) Cider may be made by the party who grows the apples, and by no other, and sold by him only.

2. The possession of liquor for the purpose of sale, and this purpose may be proved by the possession of over one gallon.

3. The giving away of liquor for the purpose of direct or indirect gain.

4. Drug stores to handle liquor at all. They can get grain alcohol for compounding medicine but cannot sell the alcohol.

5. The law makes the manufacture of liquor a felony, penalty of at least twelve months in the penitentiary.

The Federal Laws prohibit:

1. The delivery of any intoxicating liquors in North Carolina for beverage purposes.

2. The sending of any liquor advertising matter or paper advertising liquor through the mails into the State.

3. The manufacture of spirituous liquors (whiskey, brandy or rum), throughout the United States.

4. The Law gives authority to the President to commandeer liquors in bonded warehouses for war purposes, and to control or forbid the manufacture of beer and wine. If the beer and wine industries continue in the Nation it is at the will and according to the judgment of President Wilson.

Some Things You May Do.

1. Assist in the prosecution of all citizens who violate these laws. Report them to the State or Federal officers according to their offense, or report them to this office and we will report them without using your name as the informant.

2. Let President Wilson know that you want the manufacture of beer and wine and the sale of all liquors stopped for the conservation of food-stuff and manpower—efficiency, if you please.

3. Continue the agitation and work for National Constitutional Prohibition until it is secured. Follow the leadership of the Anti-Saloon League and this legislation will soon be gained.

EXPECT GOOD RESPONSE FROM FARMERS IN LOAN CAMPAIGN

In the First Liberty Loan Campaign, many of the farmers of the country were not reached, and subscriptions from the rural committees were few. There were several reasons for this, the foremost of which was that the Loan was put out in the spring, when they were busy with their crops, and it was difficult for the canvassers to interview them. Then, too, they had to borrow money for their planting. Now their crops are in, and at the present high price of food stuffs, they should have a large sum of money in their hands. For a loan of a portion of that money, the Liberty Bond campaigners are now appealing all over the country. The various farm bureaus and societies are co-operating and good results are expected.

Albert R. Mann, Dean of the New York College of Agriculture, is one of those who have been active in this work. Speaking of the Loan and the farmers' share in it, he said:

"When liberty came to America, the farmer helped to bring it. He bore the gun, he contributed unsparsingly of his substance, he fed the armies. In the present struggle for universal liberty, I am sure that he will do no less. He has already made splendid response to the demand for greater food production. I look with confidence on his generous contribution to the Liberty Loan. The first loan largely overlooked the farmer; the efforts were concentrated in the cities. The second campaign should give every opportunity for farmers as individuals and in their organizations to support the Government in its financial program. It is the highest expression of Americanism that all the people should help carry the common load in this critical hour."

The cattle tick alone is said to cause more than \$300,000,000 loss each year.

OBSERVE QUARANTINE LAW.

Measles and Whooping Cough Hindered Last Year's School Work and Costed Thousands of Dollars. State Quarantine Law to Protect Schools.

(State Health Bulletin.)

Measles and whooping cough played havoc with many of the good school reports that the county superintendents otherwise would have made for last year's school term. In their reports to the State Department of Education, many do not hesitate to say that their attendance was greatly reduced and the work of their school otherwise hindered because of these two contagious diseases. Prof. W. J. Privette, superintendent of Beaufort County, says in his report:

"During the winter there were several schools closed on account of epidemics. The final reports from these schools were not complete and for this reason the average length of term was not as long as it would have been. Neither was the daily attendance as good as it otherwise would have been. Some of these schools are being taught during the summer."

Other counties besides Beaufort were equally as hard hit. Practically the same report came from Graham, Polk, Brunswick, Hertford, Warren, Stokes, Watauga and Sampson. All but two of the schools in McDowell County were closed at one time on account of contagious diseases.

Something of the cost of epidemic diseases to the State alone, to say nothing of what they cost individual families, is here estimated. There are 826,320 school children in North Carolina and their schooling costs the State between eight and ten cents per child per day. If each child loses only one day from school because of measles, sore-throat or any other illness, the State loses a total of about \$82,632; and in some counties where the attendance at school is decreased 10 per cent, those counties suffer a proportionate loss ten times as great.

To stop this annual drain on the State's educational funds when nothing is gotten in return is one of the objects of the new State Quarantine law, which requires measles, whooping cough, and other contagious diseases to be reported and to be strictly quarantined.

Blackberries and School Taxes.

We are beginning to hear of counties here and there in North Carolina voting down school tax propositions and bond issues for better school buildings. We are slipping a cog just when we can least afford it.

We are taxed to death for schools and everything these days, said a timid citizen on the train some time ago in explanation of his vote against a special tax for schools in his district.

Now, what are the facts about public school support in North Carolina? Are we really burdened by the cost of popular education? Are we spending too much or too little for this purpose?

Superintendent J. F. Webb of Granville answers for his county—which, by the way, stood ahead of 59 counties of the State in 1916-17 in total school expenditures. Granville is doing well when compared with other counties but after all Granville is not doing much for public education.

Taking as a basis for comparisons the amount of general school taxes collected in his county last year, the total acres of land, the acreage in corn, the population of the county, the annual cost of food per person, and the current prices of common commodities, Mr. Webb brings out the following startling facts about Granville:

For every dollar's worth of food consumed in Granville one cent is spent for education—only one cent.

If the whole school tax rested on land alone, one barrel of potatoes would pay the tax on 130 acres of land! A barrel of corn would pay the school tax on 150 acres!

But as it is, the general school tax rests only partly on land—to the extent of 2 cents an acre! and a single barrel of corn paid the school tax on 500 acres!

In Oak Hill township, a barrel of corn paid the school tax on 800 acres! And a single quart of blackberries was enough to pay the school tax on 4 acres!

In Granville County last year a single medium cabbage head paid the general school tax on 10 acres of

land; a single pound of fat-back paid the tax on 14 acres; a good watermelon or a dozen eggs, on 15 acres; a cord of wood, on 200 acres; and a thousand feet of ordinary house-framing paid the school tax on 900 acres!

If the average corn yield of the county were 12 quarts more per acre, the increase would equal the general school tax paid by the entire population!

Thirty quarts more of canned fruits per family or six dollars worth of vegetables per garden would do it!

It costs more to feed the dogs than to support the schools of Granville. The upkeep of the automobile of the county costs nearly 4 times as much as the schools.

It costs more to deliver the mails than to run the schools of the county.

It costs more to deliver the goods purchased by the people of Oxford than to run the City Graded School.

Do we spend too much for the education of our children? asks Superintendent Webb.

Manifestly not—not in Granville nor in any other county in North Carolina.

We must double our school taxes this year, says Clarence Poe. And so we must, if we would extend and enrich the areas of intelligence in the State we love.—University News Letter.

The Old North State.

Charlotte Observer.

In the September 16 issue of the Observer, there was published for the first time by permission of the author "Our Flag Song," the latest poem from the pen of Leonora Monterio Martin (Mrs. Harry Culver Martin), once an adopted daughter of North Carolina, now residing in Knoxville, Tenn.

A musical arrangement for the poem setting to the tune Lohengrin wedding march is being prepared for the author by the well known Southern musician, Frank Nelson, of Knoxville. Already permission is being sought by various patriotic and other organizations to include the presentation of the stirring patriotic poem in their programs. As soon as the Knoxville chapter of the Red Cross Society has placed the souvenir post-cards of "Our Flag Song" on sale, which will be done as a benefit, the public will be allowed to use the poem in conformity with copyright laws.

Like "Our Flag Song," which the author says, "marched right out of my heart," the famous toast to the Old North State was dashed off in a moment of patriotic fervor.

The toast was written by request for a banquet of the North Carolina society of Richmond, Va., on May 20, 1904, and was quoted at the close of his speech at that banquet by Rev. Walter W. Moore, D. D., president of the Union Theological seminary of Richmond. The next morning the toast was published in the Richmond papers, was promptly reprinted in all the State papers, the patriotic enthusiasm it aroused, sweeping full-tide throughout the State. Written straight from the heart, the lines of the toast strike a responsive chord in the heart of every native or adopted Tar Heel. It is still quoted at every public function and on occasion when the glories of the Old North State are being extolled:

Here's to the Land of the Long Leaf Pine.

The Summer Land, where the sun doth shine; Where the weak grow strong, and the strong grow great— Here's to "Down Home," the "Old North State."

Here's to the land of the cotton blooms white.

Where the scuppernongs perfume the breeze at night, Where soft moss and jessamine mate, 'Neath the mummuring pines of the "Old North State."

Here's to the land where the galaxy grows;

Where the rhododendron rosete glows. Where soars Mount Mitchell's summit great, In the "Land of the Sky," in the "Old North State."

Here's to the land where maidens are fairest.

Where friends are truest, and cold hearts are rarest; The near land, the dear land whatever our fate, The best land, the best land, the "Old North State."

United States in 1916 consumed 45,720,860 barrels of salt of 280 pounds each.

LENOIR COUNTY PUTS ON WORK.

Dr. Mitchener Will be Assisted by Dr. Ellington. Life Extension Work Begins Early in October.

Lenoir is the next county in the State to include life extension in its program of health work for the fall and winter. Dr. J. Sam Mitchener, Lenoir's active whole time health officer, will do the work, but will be assisted by Dr. A. J. Ellington, who is director of Life Extension Work for the State Board of Health. Work will start in Lenoir about October 8, says a State Board of Health Bulletin.

This health movement will consist of a thorough medical examination which will be made free for any person in the county between the age of 20 and 65 years. Its purpose is to prolong human life and to do it when life is most valuable to the individual. When any oncoming disease or injurious defects are discovered through the examination, the patient is advised what treatment to seek or what course to follow in his daily habits to prevent or offset the approaching illness. No operations are made and no treatment given. In addition to the physician's advice, the patients are given the instruction they need in free health pamphlets, which treat fully the most common degenerative diseases.

The first week of the campaign will be given to organizing and explaining the work to the people. Dr. Mitchener will have a well equipped office in Kinston for making the examinations as well as any laboratory tests that may be needed. Lenoir's Life Extension Work will be similar to that done in Vance and Alamance Counties by Dr. Ellington this spring.

Liberty Bonds Preferred Stock.

Likening the United States to a great corporation with more than a hundred million stockholders and with capital stock and resources of more than \$250,000,000,000 and an annual income of \$50,000,000,000, each American citizen is a stockholder in this great corporation. Even those whose only assets are their earning capacity own shares in our public domain and property and are working on a profit-sharing basis, with a vote and a voice in the management of the corporation and with the right to acquire more stock at any time.

A Liberty Loan Bond may be likened to a share of preferred stock in gigantic corporation. Like preferred stock in other corporations, it may not return, at times, so large a dividend as common stock, but the dividend from it is certain and sure. It is stock that pays 4 per cent dividend, and while in some years crop failures may decrease the farmer's dividend from his land to less than nothing and various causes may lessen or destroy dividends from all other sorts of property, the dividend from the Liberty Loan Bond is certain and sure, subject to no failure.

The owner of a Liberty Loan Bond holds written tangible evidence of being a preferred stockholder in the United States, the greatest, the most glorious, the most honorable, and the most successful corporation in the world. He holds the certificate of being a citizen willing to support his Government and to lend money to his country when it needs and calls for it.

Do You Know These?

When is it easy to read in the woods? When Dame Autumn turns the leaves.

Which is the largest room in the world? Room for improvement.

Why are laws like the ocean? Because most trouble is caused by the breakers.

Why are the stars the best astronomers? Because they have studied (studied) the heavens since creation.

Why is a schoolmistress like the letter "C"? Because she forms lasses into classes.

What two words contain all the vowels and in their proper order? Facetious, abstemious.

What is that which works while it plays and plays while it works? A fountain.

What two flowers should decorate a menagerie? The dandelion and the tiger lily.—Selected.

Some people so blind their eyes with tears for yesterday's faults, that they stumble all through today.—Ex.