

THE JACOB JONES SUNK.

United States Destroyer Sent to Bottom by German Submarine. Torpedoed Thursday Night and 44 Men Out of 110 Reported Saved. Commander David Worth Bagley Among the Saved.

Sunday morning's papers carried the bad news that the United States Destroyer Jacob Jones had been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the war zone. The Jacob Jones was commanded by David Worth Bagley, brother-in-law of Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. It was first reported that Commander Bagley was lost, but later news reported him among those saved.

The news in yesterday's Washington Post in regard to the disaster is as follows:

Further reports from Vice Admiral Sims yesterday began to unfold the story of the torpedoing of the destroyer Jacob Jones, but did not lessen the toll of lives lost with the ship. Only forty-four of 110 or more officers and men aboard are known to have survived, including one unidentified man picked up and carried off by the submarine that struck the blow.

The report yesterday added to the list of dead Lieut. Stanton F. Kalk, a young officer whose name did not appear on the first roster of the ship's company. He died of exposure. The dispatches gave no further details of the escape of Lieut. Comdr. Bagley and the other survivors, but they contained the names of seventeen of the rescued in addition to those announced last night. Gunner Harry R. Hood was killed by the explosion.

There was no time to make provision against the cold and the sea as the crew leaped to the life rafts.

Many probably had died with Gunner Hood in the explosion of the steam bursts that undoubtedly followed it.

The U-boat commander made sure before he exposed his craft that the destroyer had gone down. He took no chances of a last shot from her guns which might send him and his vessel also to their reckoning.

WAR WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Only One Vote Is Cast Against War Resolution. Passes the Senate Unanimously, While Representative London Opposed It in House.

Washington, Dec. 7.—War between the United States and Austria-Hungary was formally declared today.

Congress with one dissenting vote in the House, adopted and President Wilson approved a resolution declaring existence of a state of war between the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government and the government and people of the United States authorizing the President to employ the armed forces and pledging its resources to victory.

The resolution, the response of congress to the President's request in his address Tuesday, is similar to that passed April 6, declaring war with Germany. It became effective at 5:03 p. m. today when it was signed by the executive without formality. An executive proclamation will follow shortly.

After but one hour's debate the resolution was unanimously adopted by the senate with an affirmative vote of 74. It was approved by the house, 363 to 1, Representative London, the New York socialist, casting the only dissenting vote. A few minutes later Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark had signed the document and sent it to the White House where President Wilson attached his signature with Secretary Tumulty and Assistant Secretary Forster as the only witnesses.

TWO THOUSAND ARE KILLED.

Disaster at Halifax May Rank as Most Fearful in History of American Continent. French Munitions Vessel Rammied by Belgium Relief Ship—Fire Followed Explosion.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 6.—With the toll of dead steadily mounting it was believed early this morning that more than 2,000 persons perished in the explosion and fire which followed the collision yesterday morning in Halifax harbor between a munitions-laden French ship and another vessel, the Imo, loaded with supplies for the Belgian relief commission.

The disaster, which has plunged the Dominion into mourning, probably will rank as the most fearful that ever occurred on the American continent. Residents of Halifax and thousands of volunteer relief workers who have come into the city have been almost dazed at the extent of the horror.

Virtually every building in the city which could be converted into a hospital is filled with wounded, many of them so desperately injured that there is no hope of their recovery. Scores already have died in these temporary hospitals. An ever increasing number is being taken from the completely devastated Richmond district to the relief station.

The city was in darkness tonight except for the flames from the fires still burning in the wrecked buildings in the north end. Kerosene lamps furnished the illumination by means of which surgeons and doctors toiled heroically throughout the night caring for the injured.

Soldiers, sailors and police patrolled the streets tonight and upon them fell the major portion of the burden of searching among the ruins for the dead and wounded. The Canadians were assisted in the work by sailors from an American warship in the harbor.

The flame-swept area covers approximately two and a half square miles. It begins at what is known as the North Street bridge extending north to pier 8 on the Richmond waterfront and back to a point running parallel with Gottingen street. Nothing has been left standing in this section of the city. Only a pile of smouldering ruins marks the spot where the great building of the American Sugar Refining Company stood. The drydock and all the buildings which surrounded it were destroyed. The Richmond school that housed hundreds of children was demolished and it is reported only three escaped.

Canadian officers who have seen long service in France characterize the catastrophe as "the most fearful which has befallen any city in the world."

Chief of Police Hanrahan late last night estimated the number of killed at 2,000 and other city officials expressed the belief that it would exceed that number.

DO SOME FALL PLOWING.

One important piece of the spring work which can often be gotten out of the way in the fall and early winter to good advantage is a part at least of the plowing. Officials of the Agricultural Extension Service of the North Carolina Agricultural College gives the following arguments in its favor:

1. There is more time in fall than spring and every day saved can be used for preparing and planting when the spring rush comes.
 2. Hired help can be kept employed at this and other winter work instead of being turned off and lost.
 3. Teams are harder and in better working condition in fall, and the weather is cooler for the heavy work.
 4. Land is generally in good condition to turn in fall, which may be too wet early or too dry late if left until spring.
 5. Stiff, "bakey" soils may be crumbled and improved in condition and some plant-food freed by exposure to freezing and thawing.
 6. Tough sods will rot more quickly if fall-plowed, and can be dish up into a better seed-bed with less labor.
 7. Fall-plowed land, left rough, will absorb more water and melting snow.
 8. Wire worms, white grubs, and other insect pests, as well as shallow-rooted weeds such as garlic and weedy grasses, are injured and often killed by turning up and freezing.
- Light soil subject to washing should not be plowed in the fall. There is little danger of difficulty in working fall-plowed land up loose and mellow, if a disk harrow is used when moisture conditions are right.—Farm Bulletin.

DEAD OVER FOUR THOUSAND.

Estimate Made After Survey of Devastated District at Halifax. It is Probable that a Month Will Elapse Before the Debris Is Cleared. Giving Aid to Living. After Night of Storm and Snow the Weather Cleared Saturday—More than Foot of Snow Covers the Stricken City.

Halifax, N. C., Dec. 8.—Four thousand persons were killed in the burning and destruction of buildings resulting from the explosion of a munitions ship in the harbor Thursday, according to estimates tonight by officials. This estimate, higher than any heretofore, was made after a survey of the devastated district of Richmond, where acres of debris probably will not be cleared for a month.

Men of the naval forces dragged the water front today and recovered the bodies of 200 sailors, soldiers and workmen.

Halifax has ceased to number its dead and is directing its energies to the aid of the living.

Twenty thousand persons are destitute and of the number perhaps one out of seven is suffering from injuries which in many cases are bound to prove fatal.

Federal, provincial and Red Cross aid, supplemented by volunteer units from other cities and the United States, were being utilized to the best advantage. The Massachusetts relief train arrived today, bringing the first contingent of physicians, nurses and supplies. It was the first of several trains enroute from the American side.

More than a foot of snow fell last night. Today the storm passed and the weather was clear and cold. Street car service was partly restored and the lighting system renewed in part. The water supply is causing the most concern. Emergency repairs are being made as fast as possible, but the system was still seriously deranged this evening.

The property loss, variously estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000, probably will prove to be nearer the minimum. The relief committees have asked for \$30,000,000, which they estimate will be necessary to care for the 20,000 destitute ones.

The search for bodies goes on methodically and hundreds are exposed in temporary morgues but there have been few identified. Those engaged in this work are having many depressing and some heartrending experiences.

When the blow fell Lola Burns, eight years old, was on her knees by her cot saying her morning prayer. The house collapsed. Hours later Lola was found in the midst of the wreckage, hemmed in by fallen timbers and surrounded by broken glass, but quite unharmed, still on her knees and praying fervently.

In a cellar at Richmond a soldier in uniform was seen digging frantically. It was Private Henneberry, who had been overseas with the 63rd battalion and recently returned home wounded.

"Here was my home," explained the soldier briefly, while he continued to dig, "and I am sure I heard a moan a moment ago."

Others assisted and presently from under a kitchen stove the protruding ashpans of which had protected her, was revealed Henneberry's 18-months old baby. Her wounds were superficial. But the private's joy was short lived. A little more digging exposed the bodies of his wife and five other children.

At one hospital several children were listed as negroes from their general appearance. Later it was discovered that they had been white before the flames reached them.

Word has come from St. John that more injured can be accommodated there. Among the injured already in the city the cases of 20 are critical.

The casualties in the Wellington street barracks announced tonight were: Killed 6; missing and presumed dead 27; badly wounded 141; slightly wounded 96; unaccounted for 44; total 314.

In the married men's quarters 160 women and children were reported killed, missing and badly wounded.

Thirteen sailors and petty officers were killed on the Canadian cruiser Niobe. Fifteen other men are missing and cannot be traced.

Sheep raisers should get together and decide what breed of sheep is best suited to their locality and then stick to that breed.

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

The Big Campaign to Raise Nearly A Million Dollars in Johnston County Now Being Launched. T. S. Ragsdale, Chairman of County Committee.

The Johnston County Committee for the National War Savings campaign has been appointed as follows: T. S. Ragsdale, Chairman, Smithfield.

H. B. Marrow, Vice Chairman, Smithfield.

Supt. L. T. Royall, Smithfield.

A. M. Johnson, Farm Demonstrator, Smithfield.

C. M. Thomas, Clayton.

M. C. Winston, Selma.

George M. Hinton, Smithfield, R. 1.

W. C. Lassiter, Four Oaks, R. 4.

V. R. Turley, Clayton, R. 2.

Q. B. Hogut, Zebulon, R. 1.

J. J. Rose, Bentonville, R. 2.

Preston Woodall, Benson.

M. B. Andrews, Kenly.

R. N. Aycock, Smithfield.

Mrs. F. H. Brooks, Smithfield.

Mrs. J. H. Kirby, Kenly.

Miss Mae Belle Coob, Benson.

Mrs. B. A. Hocutt, Clayton.

Mr. Ragsdale wants to get the County thoroughly organized at an early date. To raise the money in this county that the people are expected to raise in one year means a great deal of work.

The State Committee, with Col. F. H. Fries, of Winston-Salem, as Chairman has apportioned to Johnston County the sum of \$910,822 as this county's part of the State's \$48,538,314.

The plan to get the matter before the people is to work through the schools. This is to be done at once and it is hoped that the teachers will present it to their pupils on North Carolina Day. It is the plan of the Committee to get the matter before every school possible on December 21st. Speakers will be secured to go to as many schools as can be arranged for and present the matter. Those schools which have North Carolina Day next Friday, the 14th, will be expected to have the matter presented to them then.

The list of the amounts expected to be raised in each township in the county will be published in Friday's paper.

Superior Court in Session.

Johnston County Superior Court convened this morning with Judge Oliver H. Allen presiding. Solicitor Walter D. Siler is here to represent the State in the criminal cases. There are no civil cases of importance to be tried at this term. On account of next week being the week before Christmas, it is thought that the court may get through with the business this week.

"Rural Dairy Schools Next Week."

Dairy farming is very profitable to those who know how and make best use of natural advantages. Are you making satisfactory profits, could you manage to make them larger? Do you make the best butter on your route? Why do cream tests vary and who gets the profits out of the creamery business? Can you answer these questions, and are you making money out of the dairy business? Dairy Schools answer these questions. They show you where the leaks are and where the profits go.

There will be dairy schools, Pomona School, December 18; Wilson's Mills School, December 17th. Be there at ten o'clock; bring your family (and don't forget the lunch). There will be interesting demonstrations, magic lantern views and two extra good lectures. These men are thoroughly trained and experienced and know your problems.

A. M. JOHNSON, Farm Demonstrator.

TOBACCO MARKET TO CLOSE.

Smithfield Will Close for the Season on December 20th.

We are informed by the Smithfield tobacco men that the market here will close on December 20th. The bulk of the tobacco is already sold in this section, but there is still some in the hands of the farmers. Those who have tobacco are advised to sell at once.

WHY HAVE WHOOPING COUGH?

It Killed 437 Children in North Carolina Last Year. Keep the Disease From Spreading.

Here are the facts in the case: Whooping cough is not a highly contagious disease; it is probably spread only by close contact, such as kissing or inhaling the spray which is thrown from the mouth of a sufferer during coughing. It could be controlled with no great difficulty—and yet it kills ten thousand children, and more every year in America. It killed 437 in North Carolina last year.

This is most unbelievable, but, nevertheless, it is true. Of all the children under one year of age who have whooping cough, 27 in the hundred die. Of all who have it between one and five years of age, fourteen in the hundred die; of those between two and five years of age, 3 per cent die; above five years of age, happily, the mortality is very low. Yet mothers do not take the pains to protect their children from a disease which kills one in four of every infant under one year that is attacked!

The most serious complication of the disease is pneumonia, which frequently results from this inflammation, especially in small children, and death, when it takes place, is usually the result of pneumonia rather than of the disease itself. In most cases, however, the coughing spells become more frequent and more severe up to a certain point and then gradually the condition of the child begins to improve.

To prevent whooping cough from spreading requires but few things. The first thing is to report it to the county quarantine officer. The all-important item is to keep the victim from contact with other children. A child who has whooping cough should not be allowed to go to Sunday school, to day school or to the homes of other families, and should not play with other children. Strict quarantine should be enforced in whooping cough as in diphtheria and scarlet fever.

In caring for a child who has whooping cough, there is but one safe rule for the thoughtful mother to follow, and that is to call in a good physician and obey his directions. As far as possible, the child should remain in the open air during the sickness, or in a room where there is always an abundance of fresh air. There is no medicine so good. Fresh air, in fact, is the largest single factor in the cure of whooping cough, and with it may be ranked abundant, nourishing food.

WAR-SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

A United States War-Savings Certificate, Series of 1918, will be an obligation of the United States when, and only when, one or more United States War-Savings Stamps, Series of 1918, shall be affixed thereto. Each of such certificate will have spaces for 20 such stamps, and each of such stamps thereto affixed will have a maturity value of \$5 on January 1, 1923, which will accordingly give each such certificate, when bearing its full complement of such stamps, a maturity value of \$100 on said date. No certificate will be issued unless at the same time one or more War-Savings Stamps shall be purchased and affixed thereto, but no additional charge will be made for the certificate itself. The name of the owner of each certificate must be written upon each such certificate at the time of the issue thereof.

Owners of War-Savings Certificates will be entitled to receive, on January 1, 1923, at the Treasury Department in Washington, or at a money-order post office, upon surrender of such certificates and upon compliance with all other provisions thereof, \$5 in respect of each War-Savings Stamp, Series of 1918, then affixed thereto, but no post office shall be required to make any such payment until 10 days after receiving written demand therefor.

Any owner of a War-Savings Certificate, at his option, will be entitled to receive at any time after January 2, 1918, and prior to January 1, 1923, at a money-order post office, upon surrender of his certificate and upon compliance with all other provisions thereof, in respect of each War-Savings Stamp, Series of 1918, then affixed to such certificate, the amount of the face of the stamp or stamps affixed, plus 1 cent per month for each stamp, but no post office shall make any such payment until 10 days after receiving written demand therefor.

PRIORITY ORDER IS ISSUED.

Preferential Shipment is Given to Food, Fuel and Government Supplies. Is Effective Wednesday. Steamship Coal for Immediate Consumption Comes First in the Five Different Groups Named in Lovett's Order.

Washington, Dec. 7.—A general priority order, giving preferential shipment to food, fuel and government supplies, was issued today by Robert S. Lovett, government director of priority transportation.

The order legalizes action already taken by the eastern operating commodities preference in movement. Officials believe it will go far toward relieving the eastern freight congestion which has threatened to close down war industries and public utilities. The order says:

"On and after the twelfth day of December, 1917, and until further orders all common carriers by railroad in the United States shall give preference and priority in car supply and in movement to the following commodities and in the order numbered:

- 1.—Steamship coal for immediate consumption.
- 2.—Livestock, perishable freight, food and fuel.
- 3.—(a) Shipments of military supplies when consigned direct to the United States government or the authorized officers of the United States army, navy or shipping board or to the allies or the proper representatives thereof, destined to any cantonment, post or encampment, to any point of export for movement thence to Europe, to any arsenal or navy yard, or material to any ship building plant under contract to the United States shipping board for the sole purpose of constructing vessels for that board.

(b) Other shipments for the United States government as the same may be authorized from time to time by the undersigned as necessary in particular cases, but only upon request of the United States army, United States navy or United States shipping board through a designated officer or representative of the respective departments located in Washington.

4.—Coal to and for by-product coking plants and not subject to reconignment, and

5.—Preference and priority in movement only to coal for current use but not for storage, consigned direct (and not subject to reconignment) to hospitals, schools and other public institutions, retailers of coal for use in supplying domestic consumers only; and to coal, coke and raw materials for current use but not for storage, consigned direct (and not subject to reconignment to blast furnaces, foundries, iron and steel mills, smelters, manufacturers engaged in work for the United States or its allies; public utilities (including street and interurban railways), electric power and lighting plants, gas plants, water and sewer works, flour mills, sugar factories, fertilizer factories and shipbuilders; also shipments of paper, petroleum and petroleum products."

THE WAVE OF EDUCATION.

The war is doing one good thing for this country. It is educating the people. Evidence of this fact is cropping out in all sections and it is surprising how many practical ways for securing results are being discovered. In Chicago the board of education has placed a corps of teachers at the service of every industrial establishment that will accept this aid. It is simply a plan for taking the public school to the mill and the factory. Coming nearer home we have an inspiring example in the proposition of the cotton mill superintendents of Gaston County who are inviting co-operation of the educational authorities of Gaston County for the establishment of a perfected system of night schools which would give an education to every one of the thousands of people on the payrolls of the industrial plants in the county—a completely rounded public school education. This is getting down to the obliteration of illiteracy in a quick and effective manner, and the mill men of Gaston have pointed the way to the rescuing of every industrial community in North Carolina from a reproach which, happily, had begun to fade away, but whose fading out can be greatly accelerated through this admirable plan of co-operative educational work.—Charlotte Observer.