

The Smithfield Herald

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Number 5.

WAR SUMMARY FOR MONDAY.

British Man Power to Be Ready for Germany When She Masses Her Men for Attack on Western Front. Haggling Over Peace Matters. Cold Weather and Snows Still Retard Activity.

(News and Observer, 15.)

Although there is still talk in unofficial quarters of the possibility of a final break in the peace negotiations between the Central Powers and the Bolsheviks, the armistice evidently has been extended to February 18 and it is reported that the pourparlers will be transferred shortly from Brest-Litovsk to Warsaw.

Still Haggling.

Late advices indicate that there was considerable haggling between the opposing delegates at Brest-Litovsk the latter part of last week over territorial questions and the fixing of a clause in the proposed treaty announcing peace between the belligerents. Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, as in the previous deliberations, proved recalcitrant with regard to the German formula "that the contracting parties have resolved henceforth to live in peace and friendship," declared that it was a "decorative phrase," and did not describe what the future relations between the Russian and German peoples would be.

Strife in Russia.

Internal strife continues in various parts of Russia. Bolshevik troops are reported to have cleared General Kaledines' Cossacks from the Don river basin and to have captured Ekaterinoslav. Following previous reports of a mutiny of sailors at Sebastopol, where 62 officers; among them four admirals, were killed, Russian soldiers are declared to have looted the town of Kilia and in fighting with the Ukrainians to have forced the second Ukrainian regiment to surrender and lay down 7,000 rifles and 13 machine guns.

Looting by Soldiers.

The Petrograd garrison also apparently is out of hand, idle soldiers having been reported as going into the provinces and taking food from the inhabitants and bringing it back to the capital and selling it at exorbitant prices.

The social revolutionary members of the constituent assembly in Russia are opposed to a general peace at Russia's expense and declare that the Bolsheviks are "usurpers of power, who have precipitated the country into an abyss of civil war and anarchy."

On the Battle Fronts.

Cold weather and snows are still retarding the infantry activity on the battle front, where no fighting of moment is taking place except in the nature of small patrol engagements and artillery duels. Notwithstanding the fact that similar conditions prevailed last week, the British casualties for the seven days ending this Monday were 24,979, as compared with 18,998 the previous week and 9,951 the week before that.

For the first time in many months British aviators have carried out in an air raid on Karlsruhe, capital of Baden. The raid was made in the day time.

JOHNSON HELD FOR MURDER.

Testimony of a Prominent Wilson Physician and Others Lead in Belief He Poisoned Wife.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 12.—After a preliminary hearing, which lasted through the day, Dr. Lemuel J. Johnson 23-year-old dentist of Middlesex, N. C., was ordered held for the grand jury last night on the charge of having murdered his wife, Mrs. Alice Knight Johnson, 19 years old.

Dr. A. F. Williams, of Wilson, N. C., testified that Dr. Johnson has attempted suicide by taking the same kind of poison that Dr. J. M. Whitfield, corner of Richmond, found in Mrs. Johnson's stomach. Miss Mary Jordan testified that Mrs. Johnson had told of receiving strong medicine from the accused dentist. Mrs. Johnson, according to Miss Jordan's testimony, stated also that she had taken one dose of the medicine on December 10 and that it made her sick but that she took another dose on Saturday night, following, when the bride's death occurred.

There were 8,700 motor cars in North Carolina for the year ending June 30, 1913; 11,600 in 1914; 16,300 in 1915; 24,500 in 1916, and 39,800 in 1917.

Failed to Get Questionnaires.

The Questionnaires mailed to the parties here under written have been returned by the Post Masters as unclaimed and unknown. We are publishing this list for the benefit of the registrants and would like to give same as much publicity as possible. Any one who knows the whereabouts of any of these parties will confer a favor to the Local Board and the registrant by advising this office, Selma, N. C.

Lemuel Boone, Zebulon, N. C.
Tommy Hare, Zebulon, N. C.
James Jones, Garner, N. C.
Sheppard J. Stephenson, Clayton, N. C.
George Allen, Zebulon, N. C.
Neham Smith, Chapel Hill, N. C.
James D. Wilkins, Princeton, N. C.
John Williams, Selma, N. C., No. 3.
John W. Stallings, Princeton, N. C., No. 3.
Junius E. Potter, Henderson, N. C.
George Dodd, Wendell, N. C.
Louis Parham, Princeton, N. C.
Nathan L. Snipes, Princeton, N. C.
Johnnie Hyman, Keenams' Mill, N. C.

Claudius Richardson, Bagley, N. C.
John R. Massey, Princeton, N. C.
Willie Wilkinson, Wendell, N. C.
Cleveland Watson, Princeton, N. C.
Soloman Brown, Hoppers Home, Va.

Rayford Watson, Clayton, N. C.
Will Young, Selma, N. C., No. 2.
Ansey Allen, Zebulon, N. C.
Hugh Coats, Clayton, N. C.
William Peterson, Norfield, Va.
Sam Singletary, Princeton, N. C.
Crawford Wood, Princeton, N. C.
Stephen L. Mitchell, Princeton, N. C.

Lonnie Jones, Pine Level, N. C.
Martin L. Bryan, Pine Level, N. C.
Ernest Carpenter, Kenly, N. C.
Willis Potter, Pine Level, N. C.
Henry Barnes, Clayton, N. C.
Herbert Little, Princeton, N. C.
John Williams, Middlesex, N. C.
Isaac Debnam, Neuse, N. C.
William I. Smith, Wilson's Mills, N. C.

Robt. Gunter, Moncure, N. C.
James Moss, Petersburg, Va.
Ernest Richardson, Selma, N. C.
Sam Williams, Selma, N. C.
Albert Weatherspon, Kenly, N. C.
Lee Dance, Selma, N. C.
Ray Powell, Kenly, N. C.
Roland Kirby, Selma, N. C.
Frank Days, Selma, N. C.
Sherbert Watson, Clayton, N. C.
Levi E. Mitchell, Princeton, N. C., No. 1.

Vernon Z. Parrish, Clayton, N. C.
John C. Williams, Micro, N. C.
Herbie Trotter, Etait, Va.
Willie Bunch, Wilson's Mills, N. C.
Alf. Clark, Wilson's Mills, N. C.
Cary Smith, Speed, N. C.
Ben Williams, Pine Level, N. C.
James R. Oliver, Kenly, N. C.
Will Jones, Kenly, N. C.
Hardy Ballance, Kenly, N. C.
George W. Joyner, Kenly, N. C.
Sam Shaw, Kenly, N. C.

Henry Davis, Kenly, N. C.
Malfie Atkinson, Kenly, N. C.
James Hinnant, Kenly, N. C.
John Godwin, Kenly, N. C.
Earl Bethea, Kenly, N. C.
Arthur Davis, Kenly, N. C.
Albert L. Edwards, Kenly, N. C.
Bishop Melvin, Kenly, N. C.
Henry Edwards, Kenly, N. C.
Harold Johnson, Kenly, N. C.
Wade Hawkins, Kenly, N. C.
Bill Ransom, Kenly, N. C.
Perry Thomas, Kenly, N. C.
Elbert D. Whitley, Kenly, N. C., No. 2.

Willie Sauls, Kenly, N. C.
John Clay, Kenly, N. C.
Benjamin Stevens Brown, Kenly, N. C., No. 1.
Grover B. Woodard, Kenly, N. C.
Mallachi Brunson, Kenly, N. C.
Perry C. Barnes, Kenly, N. C.
James Kent, Kenly, N. C.
George Dudley, Kenly, N. C.
Augusta Williams, Kenly, N. C.
N. E. WARD,
Chairman Local Exemption Board No. 2, for Johnston County, Selma, N. C.

Delegates to the one hundred and thirty-first annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons began arriving in Raleigh yesterday for the session which opens today. Grand Master Pridgen will preside over the sessions of the Grand Lodge, which will be the first session in more than a hundred years at which an officer of the army of the United States has presided as Grand Master over the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

SOME SCHOOL NOTES.

By Supt. L. T. Royall.

A box party was given at Progress School house Jan. 10th. In connection with the box party a popularity contest was held. Miss Jennette Woodard won in this. Ninety-seven dollars and forty cents was realized from the evening's entertainment, this will be used for the benefit of the school.

This school is doing good work this year. The teachers are Mr. Ruffin Ellis, Principal and Misses Lessie Hardee and Bessie Barbour, assistants. They are going to give an entertainment soon. The program will be announced later.

There will be a box party at the Angier School house January 26th.

There will be a box party at Polenta School house on Friday night, January 18th, 1918. The public is cordially invited to attend.

TIN PRODUCTION IN YEAR 1917.

Supply Reduced, Although Prices Reached New Record. Where the Tin Comes From. London World's Tin Market.

(New York Times.)

The world's production of tin was greatly reduced in 1917, while the demand was greater than in any previous period. The falling off in yield was due to labor troubles in many fields, high costs causing the closing of low-grade mines, and to the lack of ship transportation. The various allied Governments restricted its use during the year and many manufacturers have had to find substitutes.

The estimated yield of tin in 1917 was 98,000 tons, as compared with 112,741 tons in 1916 and 114,000 tons in 1915. Average annual production during the past ten years has been 110,000 tons. It required the stimulus of a high price to keep the production up to the demand.

The average price of tin in London during 1917 was £237, as compared with £182 in 1916 and £163 in 1915. The present price of the metal is the highest recorded in a 1853, when tin reached £223 per ton.

The bulk of the world's tin comes from the Straits Settlements, the East Indies, Bolivia, and Australia. It is mainly obtained in placers and by dredging. The Straits Settlements' shipments in 1917 amounted to 39,000 tons, as compared with 43,871 tons in 1916 and 46,767 tons in 1915. Nigerian mines yielded 6,485 tons in 1917, as compared with 6,594 tons in 1916.

Tin is the most important metal produced in China. The present production is about 9,000 tons per annum. It is mainly mined in the Provinces of Yunnan, Hunan, and Kwangsi.

London continues the world's tin market. But strong efforts are being made to develop an important market in New York. It is hoped in time to secure a share of the Bolivian ores for smelting at American works.

In view of the disproportion between the demand for tin and the restricted supplies, it is probable that the price will continue high.

Representative Doughton has taken up with the post office department the question of more pay for the star route mail carriers in North Carolina and elsewhere. The star route carriers made their contracts before the war for four years. They were caught by the high prices and are working at a loss now. The bondsmen of the carriers are co-contractors. Mr. Doughton would either increase the compensation where it is inadequate or give the government the right to relet the contracts.

New York City's new Board of Education has seven members, two of which are women, Mrs. Charles Murray and Mrs. Isaac Franklin Russell. New York City requires 20,000,000 tons of coal a year—half soft coal and the other half hard. The daily requirements are 50,000 tons.

Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, one of big railroads of the country, began life as a farmer boy in Wisconsin, and later began his railroad career as a brakeman.

TURLINGTON GRADED SCHOOL NOTES.

SCHOOL NOTES.

The eighth grade pupils elected Margaret Austin, Annette Lawrence, Margaret Lemay, Edgar Watson, and Benton Wharton editors. These with their classmates have written the school news for this week.

The Turlington Graded School is well represented in the schools and colleges of this State. At the University are William Wellons, Edward Abell, Ryall Woodall, Cleon Boyett, and Albert M. Coats. Margaret Moore, Mabel Wellons, Sarah Sanders, and Hilda Parrish are at Peace Institute; while Charlotte Avera and Robert Sanders are at Trinity. William Sanders is at Bingham and Arthur Narron and Everett S. Stevens are at Horner Military Academy, Charlotte. Leonard Brady is at Buies Creek and Edward Youngblood is at Oak Ridge. Louise Alford is at Flora McDonald College and Virginia and Ettie Wellons are at Carolina College. Lucile Johnson is at the Greensboro College for Women. Horace Eason is at Wake Forest.

We all hope that these students will do good work during the coming years and uphold the record of old T. G. S.—D. B. W.

The new scholars of the high school for 1918 are as follows:

Howard Stephenson in ninth grade, Verney Peterson in tenth, and Dixon Wallace in eleventh. We are glad to have them with us.—J. E. P.

Mr. Marrow made a short talk in chapel Tuesday about the examinations which are to come week after next. He wishes us all to get to work so that we will not have any failures. The visitors were: Misses Mabel Wellons and Margaret Moore (former students of T. G. S.), and Mrs. Howard Radford, and Mrs. D. H. Creech.—M. L. A.

The students of T. G. S. extend to Mrs. Marrow a warm welcome and hope she will visit us often.—M. W. During the Christmas holidays Paul B. Johnson volunteered and joined the aviation corps. He is now at Fort Thomas Kentucky. He is the fifth boy who has entered his country's service from the present tenth grade. Those with the colors are Ira Whitley at Camp Sevier, William Langdon in France, Jasper Wiggs at Camp Jackson, and Alger Byrd at Camp Lee.—L. J.

The following lines were received by a high school boy from a boy in France who is a former member of our high school. His address is: William J. Langdon, 149 U. S. F. A., Supply Co., American Expeditionary Forces, via New York City.

"I wish very much that I could be with you, but guess that it will be a long time before we have the pleasure of seeing each other. I wish I were a student in dear old T. G. S. again. I have not the words to express my gratitude to you for writing to me."—C. D. J.

The following are the rules for the thrift contest:

1. All the boys and girls in the high school department of Turlington Graded School are eligible for this contest except those who have previously won the thrift prize.
2. As many as six pupils must write an essay on the subject, "Thrift."
3. An essay may not contain over 750 words.
4. All essays must be completed by April 20, 1918.
5. All essays are to be sent to the Johnston County Club of the University of North Carolina who will have a committee choose the best essay. Essays are to be numbered and names of pupils are not to be written on the essays.
6. The name of the winner is to be announced at the Commencement of Turlington Graded School.
7. The prize is three dollars which is to be kept on deposit for one year by winner in one of the local banks.

This prize was won by Edith Powell last year. Rachel Jordan won in the County contest in this same subject. The contest last year was a success in every way. We hope to have a lively contest this time.—E. B. P.

The following is a clipping from the

"Asheville Citizen," which will be of interest to T. G. S.:

"At the Asheville meeting of the University Alumni the guest of honor and principal speaker of the evening was Prof. A. Vermont, of the Asheville high school faculty. Prof. Vermont, who is a native of Belgium, spoke on, "America's Place in the War."—L. E. W.

The following is the honor roll for perfect attendance for the third month, the last month before Christmas:

First Grade—Vonnice Barbour, Lester Blackman, Worth Cotton, Guy Hamilton, Norman Johnson, Atlas Johnson, Tom Lassiter, Worth Matthews, Walter Sellers, Jesse Hales, Alton Whitley, Mattie Lee Grimes, Mamie Harper, Elizabeth D. Holland, Elizabeth Lipps, Thomas Johnson, Ernest Joyner, Joseph Parker, Lester Strickland, James Wellons, Robert Cotter, Henry Dickerson, Elizabeth Johnson, Pauline Johnson, Belya Hinnant, Virginia Broadhurst, Mary Lou Gordon and Theo Ellis.

Second Grade—Charles W. Wharton, Joe Cotton, Blye Gulley, Mildred Cotton, Inez Holland and Maude Lee.

Third Grade—Abe Barham, Julian Booker, William Lassiter, Herman Lawrence, Zoe LeMay, Eliza Matthews, Edward Lee Parrish, Hugh Ragsdale, Nathaniel Taylor, Millie Grimes, Jeannette Holland, Katie Johnson, Bessie Parrish, Mary Sellers, Catherine Smitha, Erma Whitley and Irene Whitley.

Fourth Grade—Frederick Adams, Donnie Barbour, Worth Boyette, Ben Baker, Irving Gillette, Milton Smith, Sarah Adams, Ruth Ennis, Eva Ennis, Inez Guthrie, Mattie Lassiter, Estelle Moye, Lamar Ellis, Reubin Johnson, Manly Taylor, Homer Wellons, Earl Matthews, Rose Grantham, Irene P. Stevens and Louise Parrish.

Fifth Grade—Hugh Cotter, Louis Ellis, Fred Johnson, Marvin Jordan, Elmer Lassiter, William Parker, Gilmer Wharton, Frank Youngblood, Morgan Broadhurst, Josephine Biggs, Leo Ennis, Nell Gordon, Nolia Gurley, Allie May Sanders, Helen Turner, Ludie Westbrook and Nita Ennis.

Sixth Grade—Thomas Lemay, Leland Parrish, Alton Peterson, Frank L. Skinner, Donald Wharton, Ruth Brooks, Estelle Parrish, Josephine Peedin and Elena Talton.

Seventh Grade—Lucy Wellons, Thurla Turner, Beatrice Matthews, Pearl Johnson, Hettie Davis Ives, Annie Harper, Tom Ragsdale, Edward Patterson, Paul Olive, Thomas Jordan, John Ennis and Fredrick Brooks.

Eighth Grade—Jean Abell, Margaret Austin, Lucile Cotter, Maude Cotton, Frances Crews, Mary Hill, Mamie Ennis, Jeanne Gordon, Lucile Johnson, Annette Lawrence, Margaret LeMay, Margaret Wellons, Dwight Johnson, Roy Gordon, William Lee Moore, Edward Peterson, Erwin Pittman, Edgar Watson, Benton Wharton and Marvin Woodall.

Ninth Grade—Solon Cotton, Lillie Bell Johnson, Lyndon Jordan, George Ragsdale, Francis Sanders, Everett Thornton, Roberta Turner and Pearl Underhill.

Tenth Grade—Rachel Jordan, John Grimes and Percy Barnes.

Eleventh Grade—Carolina Avera, Margaret Piquet, Ruth Cotton, Elizabeth Cotter and Nell Wellons.—A. L.

A cyclone struck Oconeechee farm near Durham Friday night about 11 o'clock, lasting for about five minutes. It destroyed several of the barns, killed nine fine Holstein cows, valued at \$500 each. It wrecked the dwelling house and club rooms; uprooting a great number of the magnificent shade trees. The country road for a mile in front of the farm is so obstructed with trees blown down across it, that it is utterly impassable. The Oconeechee station, out at the railroad is demolished. The bee hives were blown to the river, half a mile away from where they were standing, and the poultry houses—two that have just been completed, one of them housing 1,800 laying pullets—were all demolished; blown to pieces. The estimated damage at the farm is about \$25,000.

As a food conservation measure the Division of Home Economics of the Agricultural Extension Service is co-operating with the Department of Agriculture at Washington to spread the idea of killing rats and mice, which pests destroy thousands of dollars worth of food in North Carolina annually.

FOOD PRICES HIGHEST EVER.

The Prices in the Time of the Civil War Were Lower Than They Are Today When Measured in Terms of Gold.

(New York Times.)

The high cost of living during the civil war and the inconvenience and suffering which followed have remained for half a century the standard for all comparisons. The prices demanded, especially in 1863, were thought to be beyond all reason. Poor people, even those in moderate circumstances, often found them prohibitive. A violent protest followed, and strikes and mass meetings became common throughout the country. In every city parades were organized to demand lower prices and high wages. The social unrest was far more serious than any we know today.

With the present cost of living in mind, the records of food prices during the civil war make interesting reading. Prices rose steadily from 1861 to 1863, and the level reached in the third year of the war was the high-water mark. The increase for the period varied from 60 to 75 per cent, and in some instances 100 per cent.

At the beginning of the war eggs sold for 15 cents a dozen, and in 1863 at 25 cents. Cheese rose from 8 to 18 cents a pound. A bushel of potatoes sold for \$1.50 in 1861, and three years later for \$2.25, a price scarcely exceeded today. One of the chief sources of complaint was the cost of sugar, which rose to 12 or 15 cents a pound. One of the curiosities of the list was the price of butter, which for a long time hung around 80 cents a pound. Cotton sold at one time for \$1 a yard.

The saloons felt the pinch also in 1863. A meeting of saloon owners was held in New York to consider the problem, and in the face of great public opposition the price of a drink of liquor was raised from 6 to 10 cents. The best hotels raised their rates to \$2.50 and later to \$3 a day and charged extra for heat and light. The rate included a room and three meals a day. The barbers demanded 10 cents for shaving and 20 cents for a hair cut. Ice was considered a great luxury and was supplied at the rate of 50 cents a week for a supply of ten pounds a day.

The average cost of foods, it is seen, was well below the prices of today. The explanation of the violent protests throughout the country will be found, however, in the comparative low wages paid in the trades and professions. Banners borne in a parade in New York demanded a wage of \$1.12 a day. The average rate for common labor rose as high as \$1.25 for a day's work. Even the skilled workmen fared little better. The wages of blacksmiths rose from \$1.75 to \$2 a day, while the bricklayers in 1863 received \$2 a day instead of \$1.75, as at the beginning of the war. A skilled painter received \$1.75 a day, joiners and shipbuilders \$2, quarrymen \$1.12. Coachmen were paid \$30 a month and waiters from \$12 to \$18 a month.

The prices of food and clothing reached far greater heights in the South. In a diary kept by Mrs. Jefferson Davis it is recorded that in 1862, in Richmond, mutton sold for 37 cents a pound, potatoes for \$6 a bushel, tea for \$5 a pound, flour at \$300 a barrel, and turkey brought \$60. A pair of boots cost \$25. Many of these prices were due to speculation in food. At one time beef sold for \$6 a pound and flour for \$1,000 a barrel.

These extraordinary prices, however, were fictitious. It made all the difference in the world whether the bills were paid in gold or in Confederate money. At this time an Englishman wrote from Charleston that he had never lived so well and so cheaply. The regular hotel rates in paper money were \$20 a day, but they cost the Englishman but 3 shillings a day. The bill was paid in gold.

New York's School Children.

In the public schools of New York there are over 800,000 children. This army would take more than three full days to pass a reviewing stand, with regiments 1,000 strong passing every six minutes, day and night.—James Parton Haney.

Rudyard Kipling, the famous English author, celebrated his 50th birthday on December 30th.