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ALL MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES TO SHUT DOWN TODAY FOR FIVE DAYS

Fuel Administrator, Dr. Harry Garfield Issues Order To Meet The Coal Famine.

DRASTIC ORDER CAME AS A GREAT SURPRISE.

For the Next Ten Mondays Most Stores, Plants and Office Buildings Are Required to Take a Holiday. Food Stores and Food Industries Are Exempt From Order. Railroads Are To Be Served First With Coal.

Yesterday's daily papers brought the most startling news heard in many days. It shows how desperate the fuel situation is and how important it is for the people to stand absolutely by the Government. The news of the day is told as follows:

Washington, Jan. 16.—America's manufacturing enterprise with but few exceptions in all states east of the Mississippi river, was ordered by the government tonight to suspend operations for five days beginning Friday morning as a drastic measure for relieving the fuel famine.

At the same time as a further means of relief it was directed that industry and business generally, including all normal activities that require heated buildings, observe as a holiday every Monday for the next ten weeks. This will close down on Mondays not only factories, but saloons, stores, except for the sale of drugs and food, places of amusement and nearly all office buildings. While the order does not mention shipyards, it is known that they will be permitted to continue operation as usual, although munitions plants will be closed.

The government's move came entirely without warning in an order issued by Fuel Administrator Garfield with the approval of President Wilson prescribing stringent restrictions governing the distribution and use of coal. It was decided upon hurriedly by the President and government heads as a desperate remedy for the fuel crisis and the transportation tangle in the eastern states. Even munition plants are not excepted from the closing down order.

Officials tonight would not discuss the far-reaching effects the action would have on the industrial fabric, and questions as to how the order was to be interpreted to meet specific problems went unanswered.

The order prescribes a preferential list of consumers in whose interest it was drawn. These users will get coal in the following order:

Railroads, household consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, and army and navy cantonments.

Public utilities, telephone and telegraph plants.

Strictly government enterprises, excepting factories and plants working on government contracts.

Public buildings and necessary government, state and municipal requirements.

Factories producing perishable foods and foods for immediate consumption.

Announcement of the provis-

ions of the order was made by Fuel Administrator Garfield after a White House conference which was attended also by Secretaries Baker and Daniels. Earlier in the day Dr. Garfield had sought the views of other officials and it was said tonight the unanimous opinion that the measure contemplated was necessary under the circumstances.

As first drawn and as approved at the White House the order called for the closing of factories beginning tomorrow morning. This was changed upon consideration of the confusion which would result when millions of workers went to their duties unaware of the government's step.

Formal Statement Closing Industries for Five Days.

Fuel Administrator Garfield issued this statement:

"Adverse weather conditions in the recent week and the inadequacy of the present coal supply and transportation facilities to meet the war time demand, have made necessary immediate restrictive measures as to the use of coal in that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river.

"The movement of coal in transportation must be so directed as to aid the director general of railways in dealing with the railroad emergency created by recent blizzard conditions. Domestic consumers of coal must be kept warm and other absolute necessary consumers must be supplied.

"All industry must be fully restricted in its use of coal in order that the available supply for the remainder of the winter may be properly distributed and may be made sufficient for absolutely essential needs during the remainder of the winter.

"To meet these necessities, the fuel administration has ordered as an immediate emergency measure that on the days of January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 preference and priority in the use of coal shall be given only to those consumers whose consumption of coal is absolutely necessary. These include in order: railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals and charitable institutions, public utilities, ships at tidewater for bunker purposes, United States government use, municipal or county governments for necessary public use, manufacturers of perishable food, or food for immediate consumption.

"During the five days designated, no manufacturing industry shall be allowed to operate, even if it has its coal supply on hand. By this means all industry will be placed on an equal footing and each will be called upon to make its share of the sacrifice necessary to maintain the nation at the highest possible point of military and economic efficiency for the prosecution of the war.

"In addition to this emergency restriction over the designated five days, the fuel administration has ordered that all use of fuel except by consumers classed as absolutely necessary shall be prohibited on Monday of each week from January 28 to March 25—that is on January 28, February 4, 11, 18, 25, and March 4, 11, 18, and 25.

"The order under which these restrictions are made is designed to distribute with absolute impartiality the burden of patriotic denial. All classes of business are treated alike. "Except on the days covered in the

SUGAR ONLY TEN CENTS NOW.

Merchant Who Charges More Than The Price Fixed May Have to Answer to Food Administration. The Limit to Consumers is Five and Ten Pounds.

State Food Administrator Henry A. Page announces the following regulations with regard to the retailing of sugar:

"The maximum retail price allowed on sugar from this date is 10 cents a pound. Retail merchants who have purchased sugar on such a basis that they have not a reasonable profit within this price may appeal to the Food Administration, stating that cost price in detail, but none of these shall sell for above 10 cents a pound unless they have the specific written permission of the Food Administration.

"Until further notice sugar must not be sold to city or town consumers in quantities in excess of five pounds nor to consumers in the rural districts in quantities in excess of ten pounds.

"Any merchant refusing to conform to these rulings will invite prompt action by the Food Administration."

Raleigh, N. C. January 17, 1918.

A BROOD SOW WORTH HAVING.

Mr. Ben Casey Has Sold Over Four Hundred Dollars Worth of Pork Produced from Her a Year for Past Two Years.

The pork question is a very live one these days. The apparent and the positive high prices make all news about pork production very interesting.

Mr. Ben Casey, who lives out a few miles in the country, was in town yesterday and gave us some figures about his pork production that we think worth while. Of the pork killed by him last winter he sold meat and lard to the amount of \$435.49, and all was raised from one brood sow. In addition to the amount sold he has had a plenty of meat for his own use.

Mr. Casey's pork production for last winter and this winter together will total about 5,400 pounds. His meat crop this year will be about 400 pounds under last, but he expects to have enough to sell to bring in as much money as he got from his meat last year, owing to the increase in prices. The reason of this year's shortage is the lack of peas and potatoes to fatten his hogs well.

All his pork for the past two years has been killed from the same brood sow. She is now a little over four years old and has a litter of ten nice pigs three months old. In all, this sow has brought 66 pigs. She is a mixed breed, part Duroc and part big bone guinea. She is a valuable hog.

Wear Expected of Shoes.

It is very evident, according to authorities in the shoe trade in this city, that the thrift brought on by war conditions will result in a demand for shoes which will give the maximum of wear. Novelty colors and fancy styles it is felt, will give place to practical shoes from which may be gotten the most service even though they may be a little less elegant in appearance. The condition that has prevailed for the last few years, which made the highest-priced lines the best sellers, it is generally agreed has gone, and moderate prices are predicted to be second in importance only to durability.—New York Times.

order, the normal supply of coal to all consumers will be maintained. The necessary consumers designated in the order are given preference and priority in the delivery and use of coal at all times as well as on the days when other use of coal is prohibited.

"The United States fuel administration counts upon the complete patriotic co-operation of every individual firm and corporation affected by the order in its enforcement. Every effort will be made by the fuel administration and other government officials charged with the enforcement of the order to carry out the plan proposed without undue interference with the ordinary course of business.

"It is the earnest desire of the fuel administration to prevent entirely any permanent dislocation of industry or of labor."

SELMA'S LIVE NEWS BUDGET.

Selma Supply Company and People's Bank Hold Annual Meetings and Show Good Year's Work. Many Personal Items.

Selma, N. C., Jan. 17.—Mr. T. C. Henry, Wilson, was a business visitor to the city last Monday.

Mr. W. H. Kemp spent Sunday with friends in Raleigh.

Mr. J. A. Jones spent Sunday with friends in Benson.

Corporal J. A. Haynes, of Camp Sevier, S. C., is in the city on a five days visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Haynes.

Mr. W. A. Strickland spend Sunday the guests of friends near Wilson's Mills.

Mr. B. H. Woodard and Miss Bertha Woodard, of Princeton, are in the city the guest of relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Wiggs moved this week into their handsome home on Green street formerly occupied by Mr. R. E. Richardson.

Mr. E. W. Oneal has purchased a house and lot from Mr. J. T. Price on Sumner street and will move his family there immediately.

North Carolina Day Exercises will be held at the Graded School building this afternoon. These exercises were to have been held in December, but the date was continued on account of the snow. Supt. Moser proposes to make of the occasion a real patriotic rally and a good crowd of the patrons of the school are expected.

Dame Rumor would have us believe that the silvery chimes of the wedding bells are soon to peal forth again in dear old Selma.

Mr. F. B. Whitley, the popular manager of the Selma Supply Company spent Tuesday in Goldsboro on business.

Mr. W. L. Stancel made a business trip to Monroe, N. C., returning Tuesday.

Mrs. Roland Parker is spending this week in Raleigh the guest of relatives and friends.

Miss Grace Bateman, of Columbia, S. C., stopped over for a few days here to visit the family of Mr. J. T. Newberry. She is enroute to school at St. Mary's at Raleigh.

The Municipal Woodyard has recently secured three cars of coal, and it has been sold to our people in half-ton lots. This coal came when the town was badly in need of fuel, and is another demonstration of the usefulness of the Municipal Woodyard.

Mr. J. L. Debnam spent Tuesday in Fayetteville on business connected with his live stock business.

Mrs. J. D. Massey will return today from the Strout Circle hospital in Richmond, where she has been for some time, and her many friends will be glad to learn that she is very much improved in health.

Mr. J. F. McCullin, of Goldsboro, has recently purchased the farm of Mr. C. G. Wiggs near town and has moved his family here.

The annual stockholders meeting of Selma Supply Company was held in the Merchants Association office last Thursday at noon. The President, Mr. F. B. Whitley, reported the best year's business in the history of the corporation. After the business meeting was over Mr. Whitley invited his guests to a temporary dining room on the second floor of the Company's building, where they were feasted with turkey, barbecue, and a host of other palatable eatables. The officers for the coming year were: F. B. Whitley, President, Secretary & Treasurer, J. M. Vinson, Vice-President; Board of Directors: F. B. Whitley, J. M. Vinson, L. D. Debnam, D. B. Oliver, R. E. Richardson, L. W. Richardson, W. D. Anderson, J. W. Creech.

Miss Mayis Richardson who has been employed in the offices of the Southern Bell Telephone Company here resigned her position this week, and left for her new home in Wendell. She will be succeeded in the office here by Miss Sarah Creech.

Messrs. W. A. Green, J. L. Cockerham and C. P. Harper returned Tuesday from a trip to Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla.

The annual stockholders meeting of the Peoples Bank was held in bank's offices, Tuesday, January, 8th. The report submitted by the cashier, Mr. M. R. Wall, showed the bank in a sound and healthy condition, the past year having been the most prosperous year in the history of this growing institution. The officers for the coming year were elected as follows: L. D. Debnam, President; D. B. Oliver,

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Associated Press Summary for Wednesday's Events.

Although the peace pourparlers between the Bolsheviki and the Teutonic Allies have been resumed at Brest-Litovsk the peace by agreement section of the German populace and some of the newspapers continue their expressions of dissatisfaction with the ambitions of the Pan-Germanists and the terms that have been advanced by the German delegates at Brest-Litovsk and the basis for a peace.

Amsterdam dispatches announce that an understanding has been reached between the political and military parties in Germany on the basis of the Russian program of no annexations or indemnities in the East and leaving to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in case of a German victory the liberty of dealing with possible annexations in the West but the evidence tends to show that the factions are still at odds. Additional meetings at which speakers endeavored to outline the viewpoint of the militaristic element have been broken up and it is announced that Chancellor von Hertling is to be permitted to deliver his delayed address on Germany's war aims to the Main Committee of the Reichstag next Friday, for which the country has been clamoring.

Adding to the political strife in Germany and Austria comes the announcement of the resignation of the Hungarian cabinet due to the conduct of the war. Failure to obtain adequate support for the military program put forward by the cabinet is given as the reason for the resignation of the ministry. The program included the formation of an independent Hungarian army, which Emperor Charles vetoed.

The situation between Russia and Rumania apparently is growing acute. On demand of the American Ambassador and the heads of the other diplomatic missions accredited to Russia, the Bolsheviki authorities have released the Rumanian minister and the attaches of the Rumanian legation who were arrested Sunday. The council of national commissioners of Russia now has sent an ultimatum to Rumania calling for the immediate release of members of the Bolsheviki arrested recently in Rumania. A rupture of relations with Rumania and "most energetic military measures" are threatened for non-compliance within twenty-four hours.

Except in the Italian theatre the military activities are still confined to small affairs carried out by raiding parties and bombardments on various sectors. The Austro-Germans both in the mountain region of Northern Italy and around the lower Piave river have made vicious counterattacks, after heavy preparatory artillery work, to recapture the positions wrested from them early in the week. All the attempts were without result. Again there has been considerable aerial activity in this region in which five enemy airplanes were sent to earth—four by British and Italian aviators and the other by anti-aircraft batteries.

Eight British merchantmen were sunk by mines or submarine last week. These figures given out by the British Admiralty in its weekly statement of shipping losses, shows a great decrease in the number of vessels sent to the bottom as compared with the record for the two previous weeks, in each of which the aggregate was 21.

The Red Cross War Council has appropriated \$4,771,990 for activities of the American Red Cross in Italy from Nov. 1st, 1917, to May 1, 1918.

Vice-President; M. R. Wall, Cashier; Junius Peedin, Assistant Cashier; Board of Directors: L. D. Debnam, D. B. Oliver, Dr. Geo. D. Vick, T. M. Benoy, W. B. Driver, H. B. Pearce, Jr., L. W. Richardson, N. E. Ward, J. M. Vinson, J. W. Bailey, and Jno. W. Futrell.

Mrs. C. D. Wood and children returned to their home in Wilson Tuesday afternoon spending sometime here with Mrs. Wood's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Morgan.

The annual stockholders meeting of the Selma Insurance, Loan & Trust Company will be held in the Company's office Thursday night, January 24th. All the stockholders are urged to attend.

Miss Viola Morgan and Mrs. C. W. Wood spent Monday afternoon with relatives in Clayton.

GENERAL NEWS MATTERS.

Items of Interest at Home and Abroad Told in Brief for Busy Readers.

Two persons were killed and sixteen wounded Monday when a traction car crashed into the rear of an interurban car at Louisville, Ky. The traction companies were unable to assign a cause for the accident.

Last year 367 Norwegian vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 566,000, were sunk, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen reports. Since the beginning of the war 215 Danish ships, with a total tonnage of 224,000, have been sunk and 234 Danes have been killed.

There are 1,266,061 women in the United States engaged in industrial work directly or indirectly necessary to carry on the war, according to an estimate based on surveys made in fifteen States for the National League of Women's Service by Miss Marie L. Obenauer with the assistance of the Department of Labor.

The food administration is considering legislation to make the saving of wheat compulsory and has approved a bill drawn by Representative Lever, author of the food control bill, to enforce wheatless days. Proposals for mixed flours and for a form of war bread of mixed grains also are under consideration as possible measures to reduce the use of wheat flour.

The United States Shipping Board expects to place at least 100,000 additional skilled workmen in shipyards within the next three months to speed up its program. To accomplish this, and with the ultimate object in view of putting on three eight-hour shifts wherever practicable, a reserve army of 250,000 mechanics is to be organized in co-operation with the Labor Department and the State Councils of Defense.

In April, 1917, the regular army comprised 5,571 officers and 121,797 enlisted men; the National Guard in Federal service, approximately 3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men, and the reserve, 4,000 enlisted men. On December 31, 1917, the regular army consisted of 10,250 officers and 475,000 enlisted men, the National Guard of 10,031 officers and 409,900 enlisted men, the National Army of 480,000 men, and the reserve of 84,575 officers and 72,750 enlisted men.

Less than one per cent of the 800,000 men examined for the United States Army were found to be tubercular, Col. George M. Bushnell, of the surgeon general's department, declared Monday in addressing a war conference at Denver. Measures were being taken, Colonel Bushnell said, to keep infected men from entering the army by draft and from remaining in the army after the disease has been discovered. He declared that the United States army was "the best cared for in the world."

China already has 125,000 men behind the firing lines in Mesopotamia and France, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese ambassador to this country, said in an address at New York Thursday before the chamber of commerce of the State of New York. When the Chinese commissioners now in the United States return to their own country their advice to their government, Dr. Koo said, undoubtedly result in increased military activity. "China intends doing her utmost in this struggle against autocracy," he declared.

The United States food administration is planning a consistent campaign to increase the use of Irish potatoes. Grocers will be urged to inaugurate a "potato day" each week, selecting whatever day is slack of deliveries and making a special price for potatoes delivered on that day. Housewives will be asked to buy potatoes, a week's supply, on each potato day. The administration wishes to place the Irish potato, every day in the year, on every table in America. Co-operating with the department of agriculture, the food administration has taken definite measures to stabilize the potato industry, both as a production and as to distribution. Standard grades and the system of sale by hundredweight basis have already been introduced.