

# The Smithfield Herald

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## RUSSIAN ABJECT SURRENDER.

Lenine and Trotsky Accept German Peace Terms in Order to Stop the Inroads Made by the Army of the Kaiser. Much of Russia's Valuable West Territory to be Taken Over by Germany. Rumania Cut off by Russian Weakness Parleying for Peace With the Central Powers.

The Associated Press war summary in Monday's daily papers deals mostly with the situation in Russia which is, in brief, as follows:

The Bolshevik government in Russia, represented by Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotsky, has acceded to the demands of Germany and announced its readiness to accept the hard peace terms which Germany has laid down. Thus, apparently without further hesitation, the Russians are prepared, in an effort to stop the inroads the Germans now are making into their country, to add to the enemy's vast holdings more of Russia's most valuable western territory, extending from the Gulf of Finland southward to the Black Sea and even to withdraw her troops from Finland and give back to the Turks what has been taken from them in battle.

The surrender seems abject. Russia is immediately to send a delegation to Brest-Litovsk, there to discuss with German representatives the final details of the peace and sign the compact.

At last accounts the German armies in the east were giving no heed to talk of peace, but on the contrary were methodically pushing forward their line over the more than 500 mile front from the Gulf of Finland region to Volhynia, and still nowhere meeting with any systematic attempts to hinder their progress.

Numerous additional towns have been captured and several thousand more Russian made prisoner. In addition, nearly 3,000 German and Austrian prisoners of war have been liberated by the invaders. Russia's principal port on the Finnish gulf is rapidly being approached, notwithstanding the snow-covered roads. The troops here are being pushed forward in forced marches, the desire of the German high command evidently being to capture the port, which would be available, if necessity arises, as a base for operations by a fleet of war vessels against Kronstadt and Petrograd.

Meanwhile the internal situation in Russia continues chronic. So bad have conditions become in Petrograd that a state of siege has been declared by the military authorities. Looting and other reprehensible deeds will result in sentences of death, it is announced by the Bolshevik authorities and all explosives must be immediately turned in to the authorities on pain of the holders being declared outlaws. Opposition newspapers have been suppressed and other organs warned that inaccurate information published in them will lead to the arrest of the editors and their staffs.

Rumania, cut off from her allies through the disaffection of Russia, at last has entered into formal peace negotiations with the central powers, according to advices reaching London. Those past masters in Teutonic allied politics, Von Kuhlmann and Czernin, respectively the German and Austrian foreign ministers, and Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian premier, are treating with M. Averesco, the Rumanian premier, at a point near Bucharest. Doubtless, as were the terms imposed on Russia, the peace conditions that will be offered Rumania will be hard ones.

Already they are said to embrace territorial acquisitions for Bulgaria and economic performances for Germany and Austria.

## FORD SUBMARINE KILLERS.

Start Made On Big Shipbuilding Plant.

Detroit, Mich., February 23.—Announcement was made today by the Ford Motor Company that work was started yesterday at River Rouge, a suburb, on a shipbuilding plant that is to turn out submarine killers. The buildings, which are to cover five acres, will probably be completed in May. It is understood that the plant will employ between 10,000 and 15,000 men. The boats can be launched in a canal at the plant and taken to the Atlantic Ocean via the Detroit River and Great Lakes.

W. S. S.—We Save and Serve.

## OLD PRICES FOR NEW WHEAT.

President Refuses to Raise Limit For 1918 Crop to End Agitation and to Stimulate Production and Prevent Holding Back.

Washington, February 23.—A price of \$2.20 a bushel—the same as for last year's crop—was fixed by President Wilson tonight for the coming season's wheat yield. The price is for No. 1 Northern spring wheat at Chicago, with a scale of differentials for other markets. The differentials differ to a slight extent from those now operative and range from a minimum of \$2 to a maximum of \$2.28.

In fixing a price now for the new crop, which will not be harvested until June, the President was believed to have had two objects in view. The first was to halt legislation pending in Congress to fix prices at from \$2.25 to \$3.00 and the other was to stimulate spring planting.

## HIGHER PRICES FOR GRAINS.

Expansion in Receipts Offset by Heavy Cash Demand—Oats Much Higher.

In spite of the fact that receipts for corn last week were notably heavy, the domestic visible supply showed only a small gain, indicating that the cash demand was active, and, though arrivals continued large this week, the general tone of the market was very strong. But while the tendency of prices was quite sharply upward at times, any material advance was prevented by predictions that the movement would reach unusually large dimensions. On the other hand support was derived from the efforts of buyers to accumulate supplies before farmers turn their attention to spring work, which would cause a falling off in shipments, and advices were also received of unfavorable weather over a wide area. The controlling influence, however, was the active consumptive demand, and periods of reaction in prices were not frequent.

Receipts of oats were of liberal proportions, but heavy eastern buying caused the demand to exceed the supply and prices advanced until they touched a new high level. The rise was temporarily checked by commission house selling, but there was no material yielding of prices, owing to the maintenance of the demand for the cash article.

There was no particular alteration in conditions in wheat, although considerable interest was occasioned by advices from Washington to the effect that efforts were being made to advance the fixed price of this cereal. —Dunn's Review.

## BRITISH NOW IN JERICO.

Their Eastern Army Has Camped On the Banks of the Jordan River.

London, February 23.—Much importance is attached to the arrival of the British on the banks of the Jordan, Reuters Limited learns from an authoritative source. General Allenby's advance from Jerusalem was carried out under great difficulties. It was made during heavy rains and when the British had to march over hills comparable only to masses of slippery soap.

Possession of Jericho is an important step toward establishing touch between the British and their Arab allies. The British will be in direct contact with the Arabs for the first time, which should be a great encouragement to them as they have fought a long and hard contest against superior enemy numbers.

## 63 AMERICAN SURVIVORS OF TUSCANIA RECOVERING.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Sixty-three American survivors of the torpedoed troop ship Tuscania were reported to the war department as recovering in Irish hospitals from the effects of injuries or exposure. The dispatch said none of the cases was serious, and that it was expected all men soon would be discharged.

All of the sixty-three had previously been reported saved, and the presence of many of them in hospitals had been recorded in press dispatches, although today's dispatch brought the first official list of those in hospitals.

Two crops of rice, known as the spring and winter crops, are raised annually in the Foochow district.

## POU WORKING FOR CARRIERS.

Will Lead the Fight in the House for a Fifteen Per Cent Increase for Employees in the Postal Service. Expenses of Living Have Increased 43 Per Cent.

Hon. Edward W. Pou, Representative from this district in Congress, is working for the postal employees and the rural free delivery carriers. The following article sent to the Greensboro News by its Washington correspondent and published in Saturday's paper gives an idea of the efforts Mr. Pou is making:

"Representative Pou, of North Carolina, will lead the fight in the house early next week for the adoption of a bill providing a flat increase of 15 per cent for all employees, Mr. Pou, as chairman of the rules committee, has already reported the measure favorably to the house and it is expected that the bill will be brought up the first of the week.

"The bill provides for an increase for each and every employee of the postal service except star route carriers and others working under a contract. Provision, however, is made for this class of employees by giving the postmaster general authority to re-open such contracts when in his opinion such contracts are not receiving a fair compensation for the service rendered.

"In explaining his position today Mr. Pou pointed out that the cost of living has increased something like 43 per cent and that he deems it just and proper that postal employees should be given a fair increase for the working which they are performing for the government. Mr. Pou says the average salary by a rural carrier after deducting the cost of his horse or automobile is only \$600 a year. He declares this salary is inadequate and he proposes to make the fight of his life to have the measure passed.

"Representative Doughton has been fighting for legislation to have the postmaster general re-open all star route contracts and advertise for new bids. Doughton says that star route men are working at an actual loss because they cannot now fill the contracts made three years ago when the cost of living was much lower than it now is. In many cases Mr. Doughton says these men have given up their contracts and their bondsmen have been compelled to take over the job. Most of the star route contracts have two years to run."

## LABOR SHORTAGE IS SERIOUS.

Congressman Small Working to Get the Department of Labor to Look into the Situation in This State.

One of the serious problems before us at this critical time is the question of labor. Parker R. Anderson, writing from Washington to the Greensboro News, gives the following which is of interest to the people of this State:

"Representative Small is determined to have the federal government do something to prevent the farm and other laborers from leaving the State to do government work in Virginia and South Carolina if possible. Appreciating the seriousness of the situation, Mr. Small has taken the matter up with Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Ousley. All three of these gentlemen have responded and given assurances that they will cooperate with Mr. Small in his efforts to have labor sent to the state.

It was learned today that the first district congressman's efforts were not in vain, because the department of labor today dispatched Inspector LaMarche to visit all the agricultural sections in the eastern part of the state and to ascertain the character of labor desired. As soon as this report is in the department will make an effort to send workmen to the state to help take care of the crops. Mr. LaMarche will visit Fayetteville, Lumberton and a number of other eastern cities."

## Three Aviators Killed.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 23.—Civilian Flying Instructor Guy H. Reagel, of Chicago, and Cadets Robert Gray, Jr., of Long Island, N. Y., and James H. Webb, Rome, Ga., were killed at Park Field, near Memphis, late today, when the airplanes in which the men were flying collided and fell about 800 feet.

## TWELVE KILLED IN COLLISION.

Southern Train from Asheville Cashed Into Rear of Greenville Train Near Columbia, S. C. The Dead Are All White Men, Two Are from North Carolina. Several Severely Injured.

(News and Observer.)  
Columbia, S. C., Feb. 25.—Twelve persons were killed, many seriously injured and 100 more or less seriously injured when train No. 42 from Asheville and Spartanburg ran into the rear of train No. 18 from Greenville at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon near Frost's station, five and a half miles from Columbia. Both were Southern Railway trains.

The dead and injured were all passengers on train No. 18. There were no injuries or casualties among the passengers on train No. 42.

The rear coach on train No. 18 was a steel coach and the force of the collision telescoped this coach half way through the coach ahead which was wooden.

The dead, all white men, are said to have been occupying a smoking compartment.

None of the train crews was hurt except J. O. Meredith, of train No. 18, who is reported seriously injured.

A special train has brought the injured to the hospitals here, all of which are taxed to their capacity.

State Factory Inspector Bonner is reportedly among the seriously injured.

W. C. Tomlinson, of Raleigh, and G. M. Bethel, of Kannapolis, N. C., are among the dead.

## NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Maj. John Purroy Mitchel has gone to an aviation camp in California. He is best known as the recent mayor of New York City. In a few months he will be doing something in France.

Loafers, tramps and other idlers of the male sex will now have to go to work in New Jersey. Gov. Edgoc has signed a bill providing that such persons should be conscripted for useful employment during the war.

Every heatless Monday in New York city is estimated to have saved 20,000 tons of coal. So Dr. Garfield can always reply to his critics by throwing 20,000 tons of coal at their heads, says the Springfield Republican.

Sixty thousand beds in addition to those already established in general government hospitals must be provided before the winter of 1918-1919, to care for wounded soldiers and sailors, says a dispatch from Washington. Surgeon-General Gorgas has recommended their establishment to the adjutant-general.

Plans for the second draft as now under consideration include calling 100,000 a month until the second quota is complete. In that way, officials expect to avoid much of the confusion which accompanied the first call. The men will report in a steady stream and be assimilated into the military machine before the next is received.

Two hundred and four Americans lost their lives on the Tuscania, according to the latest figures received at American army headquarters at London. Of this total there have been identified and buried three officers and 137 men; unidentified buried, one officer and 31 men; missing, who presumably went down with the ship, 32 men.

Secretary Baker authorized the statement last week at Washington that no date has been selected for the beginning of the second draft. Various estimates have placed the time between March 1 and June 1. These are declared to be entirely guesses. The government's disposition not to disturb the labor situation, particularly on farms at the planting season, is one of the factors entering into the situation.

Future issues of treasury certificates of indebtedness planned in preparation for the third Liberty loan will bear an interest rate of 4 1-2 per cent, or one-half per cent more than issues of the immediate past. This announcement was made at Washington last week by Secretary McAdoo, together with the statement that the \$500,000,000 block of certificates closed the previous week was subscribed in full only because banks in New York and other big financial centers took more than their share and offset the scanty subscriptions from the rest of the country.

No French ships were sunk by German submarines last week.

## PATRIOTIC DAY AT KENLY.

Kenly High School Observes the Day With Fitting Exercises. Professors Andrews and Johnson Speak at Nearby Rural Schools.

Kenly, February 23.—Last Friday, Washington's birthday, was observed by the people of Kenly as a patriotic rally day. The chapel exercises in the school Friday morning consisted of a short three-act play of colonial times featuring George Washington as the leading character. The play made the success of the American forces against England depend rather largely upon the large American flag given to General Washington and his men by Mrs. Betsy Ross. It is interesting to observe that the teacher and students of the eighth grade English class composed and dramatized this little play—that is, they composed two of the three acts.

At recess school was dismissed for the day in order that the students might have a good time and in order that high school teachers, Professors Andrews and Johnson, might have the opportunity of delivering patriotic and War Savings addresses to some of the rural schools near Kenly. At ten thirty o'clock, Professor M. B. Andrews delivered an address to the students and partons of the Glendale school. In the afternoon, Professor Andrews spoke to a good crowd assembled at Godwin's school house. Both of these schools are well attended; they have good teachers; and their exercises were decidedly well prepared and were therefore distinctively impressive.

Professor H. P. Johnson delivered an address at Stillie's school house. He reports a large audience, a splendid program, and the manifestation of a great deal of loyal and patriotic enthusiasm. Several of the citizens of Kenly delivered addresses in several school houses of this section, but the details have not yet been learned by the reporter.

Friday night, the high school auditorium of Kenly was crowded with enthusiastic listeners to enjoy the patriotic program consisting of three parts. The program opened with a song by the students of the second and third grades, directed by Miss Augusta McKeithen. The next number was the play dealing with colonial Times which had been rendered in the morning as a part of the chapel exercises. The third number was a song "Carolina," rendered by the fourth and sixth grade students, who were directed by Miss Barnes Wallace. Then came the annual inter-society debate between the members of the Rollins and Thalian literary societies.

The question for discussion was: "Resolved, That Congress should enact legislation providing for Compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes." The affirmative side of the question was upheld by the members of the Rollins society with the following students as debaters: Gilbert Boyette, Joe Broadwell, and Bryant Hinnant. The negative side of the question was upheld by the Thalian girls with the following students as debaters: Adna Lee Bailey, Myrtle Watson, and Effie Woodard.

The judges rendered their decision two to one in favor of the negative; and they selected Myrtle Watson and Joe Broadwell as two of our triangle debaters to speak against Selma and Smithfield in the coming public debate. Doctor J. C. Grady, Attorney Paul D. Grady, and the Reverend C. J. Jerome acted as judges.

The program for the evening closed with a very impressive reading, "Playmates," rendered by two of the little tots from the first grade, directed by Miss Rena Edgerton. Music for the entire program was delightfully rendered by the competent teacher of music, Miss Lena S. Marley.

## Dwelling Burned in Wilders.

Selma, N. C., Feb. 25.—Mr. "Tink" Williamson, who lives in Wilders township, lost his dwelling and practically all his furniture by fire last Saturday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson left home Saturday about noon to visit relatives in Durham, and the building caught fire about two hours after their departure. The origin of the fire is unknown and the loss will probably reach fifteen hundred dollars. We understand there was no insurance. When neighbors reached the scene, the building was burning to such an extent, that very little of the furniture could be saved.

## ARMY CAPTAIN GETS 25 YEARS.

Of German Descent He Could Not Bring Himself to Fight Germany For Native Land. Evidence Showed His Connection With German Propaganda.

A New York Dispatch published in Monday's daily papers says that Capt. David A. Henkes, Sixteenth infantry U. S. A., has been sentenced to dismissal from the service and confinement at hard labor for 25 years by a general courtmartial held at Governor's Island.

Henkes, who is of German descent, endeavored to resign his commission, saying he did not care to fight against relatives and friends.

Capt. Henkes, who was stationed at San Antonio, last May wrote the secretary of war urging him to accept the resignation which he had already submitted, and giving reasons which, he declared, would not longer allow him to serve as an officer of the American army.

Evidence that in spite of his commission in the United States army he was in touch with German agents, contributing to Von Bernstorff's propaganda funds and working for peace at any price before America went to war, was largely responsible for the heavy punishment imposed on Captain Henkes.

## DAILY REPORT FROM HOOVER.

Food Administration Will Organize Special Corps of Men To Keep McAdoo Informed.

Out of the discussion between the food and railroad administrators over responsibility for delays in food transportation has grown a plan by which the railroad administration will be furnished daily with reports not only on the car needs of the food administration but of the allies as well says a Washington dispatch.

In a few days the food administration announced it will complete an organization to collect this information. The allied food purchasing agencies will supply their demands direct to the food administration and domestic requirements will be reported by regional transportation agents to be named.

## Wider Fluctuations in Cotton.

After a period of comparatively narrow changes, price fluctuations in cotton have attracted more attention and the position of the market has undergone reversal. Instead of disclosing recessions, as in the recent past, the option list this week showed a net gain of about \$4 a bale on the average, and at one time \$6.50 above last week's bottom figures. Thus, on Wednesday of this week the March delivery touched 31.22c., May 30.87c., July 30.35c. and October 29.02c., while the local spot quotation on the next day was up to 32.15c., the highest point reached since January 19. Comparing with the top levels of early January, however, futures still are \$5 to \$6 lower, the latter on the more distant months, and middling uplands here show a decline of \$6. But looking back a year, it is seen that the options are higher by fully \$69 and the spot article by \$80.

Recovery in cotton prices during the week, with occasional sharp advances, was prompted mainly by the statement, which was credited to a prominent Washington official, that no legislation is impending to include the southern staple among the commodities on which prices have been arbitrarily regulated. Fresh speculative buying, as well as somewhat urgent covering of short commitments, was also stimulated by the continuance of the improvement in securities and the more confident sentiment in financial circles, and predictions of another cold wave in the western section of the cotton belt accentuated the buoyancy of the market. But it was the assertion, later said to have been denied by the person to whom it was attributed, that neither raw cotton nor cotton goods are to be included in the price-fixing movement which turned the option list sharply upward, for it was the fear that something of the sort might happen which largely explained the recent sharp decline from the record quotations of early January.—Dun's Review.

In Denver it is estimated that there are 10,000 women who speculate in oil, and probably 500 who keep a close daily watch on the markets.