

The Great Johnston County Fair October 22, 23, 24 and 25th, 1918

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BULGARIA MAKES ABSOLUTE SURRENDER

Terms of Armistice With Bulgaria Which Were Concluded Monday. Bulgaria Agrees to Evacuate Territory Now Occupied in Greece and Serbia. Ten Thousand Turks Surrender.

The Associated Press dispatches in this morning's News and Observer bring news of a very happy nature. They show how powerful the Allies are on the battle fronts of Europe.

London, Sept. 30.—The armistice which has been concluded with Bulgaria by the entente allies is a purely military convention and contains no provisions of a political character.

Bulgaria agrees to evacuate all the territory she now occupies in Greece and Serbia, to demobilize her army immediately and surrender all means of transport to the allies.

Bulgaria also will surrender her boats and control of navigation on the Danube and concede to the allies free passage through Bulgaria for the development of military operations.

All Bulgaria arms and ammunition are to be stored under the control of the allies, to whom is conceded the right to occupy all important strategic points.

The Associated Press learns that the military occupation of Bulgaria will be entrusted to British, French and Italian forces and the evacuated portions of Greece and Serbia respectively, to Greek and Serbian troops.

The armistice means a complete military surrender and Bulgaria ceases to be a belligerent. All questions of territorial arrangements in the Balkans was purposely omitted from the convention.

The allies made no stipulation concerning King Ferdinand, his position being considered an internal matter, one for the Bulgarians themselves to deal with.

A Turkish force of 10,000 men has surrendered to the British in Palestine according to an official announcement made this evening. The text of the statement follows:

"In Palestine during September 29 the northward movement of our cavalry and armored cars from the Tiberias—Deraa area continued.

"A large Turkish force, including elements composing the Turkish garrison on the Hedjas railway between Amman and Maan, surrendered at Ziza station.

"This force is said by its commander to number 10,000 men and to be a part of the second army corps of the fourth Turkish army."

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Sept. 30.—Fighting was resumed early this morning by General Pershing's troops after a fairly quiet night. Reports from every section of the front indicate that the Germans intend to continue making a stand along the present line instead of going back to the Kreimheld line, although they today are making feverish efforts to strengthen that position.

German counter attacks against the advancing Americans were quite frequent late yesterday. Enemy resistance was particularly evident in the vicinity of Exermont and Cierges. Just before midnight it was reported that the Germans had shelled the American field hospital at Nothincourt and had set it on fire.

DRAWING DRAFT IN PROGRESS.

Blindfolded, President Draws First Capsule Number 322.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The drawing of order numbers for the thirteen million draft registrants enrolled Sept. 12, was started today by President Wilson.

Blindfolded, the President groped into the great glass lottery bowl and drew one of the 17,000 capsules. It contained a slip numbered 322, thus giving to men holding that serial number first place in their respective classes after registrants already classified under previous registrations. The number was low enough to touch the list of every local draft board in the country except one or two of the very smallest.

Vice-President Marshall drew the second number, and was followed by sixteen other notables who had been invited to participate in the formal ceremony of opening the drawing.

KAISER BILL MUST KEEP HANDS OFF

Germany Shall Have No Hand in Bulgarian Peace; No Interruption of War.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Bulgaria suing for peace with her armies beaten and her border strongholds in the hands of the allies, will get no peace in the making of which Germany even indirectly has a finger, and no peace leaving in her possession the slightest portion of the spoils of her inglorious part in the war as Berlin's tool.

Nor will there be any interruption of the victorious march of the allied forces on the Macedonian front until the Bulgars are ready to disarm, drive out their German officers and advisors and surrender as pledges of good faith such strategic points as may be designated.

On these points there was no disagreement tonight in official and allied diplomatic quarters when word came through American official channels that the Bulgarians had asked for an armistice to discuss terms of peace. In fact, the emphasis laid everywhere upon the conditions which the Bulgars must meet almost overshadowed the very real feeling of satisfaction over this sign that the expected crumbling of Germany's lesser allies is at hand.

Collapse of Bulgarian resistance of course would be of tremendous military advantage to the Entente and might quickly effect the attitude of Turkey. Neutral diplomats in Washington appeared, if possible, even more impressed at this prospect than the representatives of the Allies. They spoke of the Turkish debacle in Palestine and predicted that overtures from the Ottoman government might be expected at any time now. Some even went so far as to express the opinion that since Bulgaria has dared to defy her master, Germany's more powerful colleague, Austria may gather courage to disregard German pressure and come out with an unqualified proposal for cessation of hostilities.

The United States is not at war with Bulgaria and the Bulgarian Minister still occupies his legation here. Therefore directly and formally the American government has nothing to do with the proposal made to the French general commanding the Allies in Macedonia. Actually, however, the Bulgarian affair must be considered as an important phase of the world war situation, so the announcement from Paris that not only the Entente governments but the United States must be consulted before Bulgarian proposals are considered was not surprising.

If the Bulgarians really are ready to quit the war on the Entente terms there is little doubt that her offers will be entertained. There will be no "round-table" peace discussions, however, with opportunities for secret German machinations to confuse the issue, and bring about such a situation as it was hoped to create through the recent proposal from Austria.

The allies all along have indicated a determination to deal separately with each of the countries with which they are at war when it came to peace negotiations of sincerity, the time has come when she may find safety in dropping out of the alliance with the Central Powers.

JOHNSTON COUNTY BAR CALLS OFF COURT TERM.

Lawyers Will Give Time to Liberty Loan Campaign.

In keeping with the proclamation of the Governor, the Johnston county bar Saturday met in the clerk's office and "called off" the second week of the Superior Court for trial of civil cases in the interest of the Fourth Liberty Bond campaign, and directed the clerk to write Hon. Charles W. Home, chairman for Johnston county, tendering him the services of the entire bar during the campaign. Judge Daniels, who was to hold the court, was advised by the clerk that his services could be utilized this week in the Liberty Bond campaign.

General Pershing reports that the American aviators have kept command of the air. They have brought down twelve enemy balloons and more than 60 planes while they have lost less than a third of that number.

ALLIES SMASHING GERMAN DEFENSES

More Than 27,000 Prisoners Taken in Last Three Days—Belgians Entered Great Offensive Movement Saturday. Germans Sorely Pressed. Allies in Macedonia Pressing Defeated Germans and Bulgarians Hard Everywhere.

Te Associated Press war summary for Saturday's activities follows:

Over a front of more than 250 miles from the North Sea to Verdun, the allies are smashing into the German defenses on four wide and important sectors. The enemy is faced with the greatest offensive effort since the beginning of the war.

On all the sectors the British, French, American and Belgian troops are progressing successfully. Serious inroads are being made into the German defensive system north of Ypres, around Cambrai, north of the Aisne and on the Champagne-Verdun sector. Additional prisoners have been added to the allied total of 27,000 for the last three days and several hundred more guns of all calibres have been taken from the enemy.

Vital successes are being gained by the British in their new drive for Cambrai. The capture of Cambrai by the British, would appear to be near. From the west the British are within one and three-quarter miles of Cambrai at two points and all natural obstacles have been overcome. The same is true on the north, where the British are pushing forward rapidly. Southwest of Cambrai Field Marshal Haig's men are fighting for the crossings of the Scheldt canal.

Douai, the German base northeast of Arras and one of the outlying defenses of the great fortress of Lille, also is threatened by the Cambrai operation. The British have crossed the high road between Douai and Cambrai, and the railroad connecting them is useless to the Germans. Southwest of Douai, the British are reported to have taken Arleux.

Belgian troops entered the great offensive movement Saturday by beginning an operation in conjunction with the British in the Dixmude-Ypres area. The Allies are reported to have pushed forward rapidly and were reported fighting their way through to Houtholst forest, which has been looked upon as the keystone of the enemy defensive system between Ypres and the sea.

General Mangin resumed his slow progress toward the heights of the Chemin des Dames, the southern defense line of the great and important massif of Laon. Ground has been gained south of the high point at Fort Malmaison, and the bitterly contested villages of Jouy and Aizy have fallen to the French.

On the western flank of the Champagne-Verdun offensive, the French are pushing over the heights behind the Hindenburg line. From the Argonne, east of the Meuse, the Americans are forcing their way into the Kreimheld positions. Some ground has been gained near the Argonne forest but the American progress Saturday apparently was slowed down some from the first two days.

With a 250 mile line a flame over almost its entire length, Marshal Foch has the German command in a tight place. On each of the four sectors the allies threaten important bases and valuable communication lines. The German command probably will have trouble in placing its reserves to the best advantage as the allies are in a position to strike on still more sectors if Marshal Foch thinks necessary.

In Macedonia the allies are pressing the defeated Germans and Bulgarians into Bulgaria on the east, into Albania on the west and toward Uskub on the north. The Serbians, who are at the apex of the salient, are moving toward Uskub, having taken Vesle and its garrison. They are also approaching the Bulgarian border from east of the Vardar. In the Doiran region the allies are working their way over the mountains toward the important line of the Struma river.

It is reported that the Austrian forces in Albania are being withdrawn. If true, this is the logical result of the allied drive in Macedonia as the Austrians would be in a precarious position should they attempt to hold their line in Southern Albania.

GERMAN TROOPS SUFFERING DEFEAT

Allies Continue to Make Progress. Sunday Shows Many Gains on All Allied Fronts. Belgian Soil Restored. Since July 18, Germans Have Lost 200,000 Taken Prisoner.

In Belgian Flanders and France material advances were made on all the fighting fronts Sunday. In Serbia the territory of the overrun kingdom is fast being reclaimed, while in Palestine the Turkish armies under the attacks of General Allenby and the tribesmen of the king of the Hedjas have virtually ceased to exist, as fighting units.

Keeping up relentlessly their violent attacks from near the sea in Belgium to the region of Verdun, the Belgian, British, American and French troops are fast driving into the enemy line, forcing him to retreat or defeating him in sanguinary battles. No rest is being accorded the Germans and apparently their front is fast going to pieces under the impetus of the allied blows.

In Belgium between Dixmude and Ypres, King Albert's men have pressed back the German front from four to five miles and taken 6,000 prisoners.

Ground that the enemy had held since the invasion of Belgium in 1914 has been restored to Belgian ownership through the efforts of the mixed Belgian and British force, and at last accounts the allied forces were well on their way to the important junction town of Roulers.

To the south from the region of Arras to St Quentin, the British with the Americans fighting on their right everywhere have penetrated the German defenses over the 35-mile front. More than 16,000 prisoners have been taken in this region since Friday.

Under the efforts of the British, Americans and French, the Germans have been cleared out of the entire department of the Somme and part of the Ardenn and now is in French hands for the first time since 1914.

In Champagne and northwest of Verdun, the Germans have sensed to the full the seriousness of the situation facing them—where further advances by the French and the Americans of necessity will compel the readjustment of the line north to the Swiss frontier. Large numbers of reinforcements have been thrown into the battle in Champagne to halt the advance of the French toward the important junction town of Vouziers, but nevertheless General Gouraud's men have pressed forward northward from the region east of Rheims to the northern fringes of the Argonne forest, taking many positions of the highest strategic value.

Meantime the Americans also have advanced their front, capturing Briellias-Sur-Meuse and Romange and at last accounts were progressing favorably northward along the Meuse valley and to the east of the Argonne forest, the turning of which by the combined forces of General Gouraud within a short time.

In Palestine the victory over the Turks is all but complete. On Saturday night General Allenby had counted 50,000 prisoners and 300 guns.

The losses of the Teutonic allies on the western front since the allied offensive began July 18 have been 200,000 men made prisoners and 3,000 guns, 20,000 machine guns and enormous quantities of material captured.—Associated Press Summary.

Tar Heel Troops in Battle.

Field Marshal Haig's report says that troops from North Carolina, Tennessee, New York and South Carolina attacked the Hindenburg line Sunday on a front of nearly three miles and captured Bellecourt and Nauroy.

A Very Big Potato.

Yesterday Mr. Calvin S. Stewart, who lives on Route No. 1 from Four Oaks, in Ingrams township, was here and showed us the biggest potato we have seen this season. It weighed 8 1-2 pounds and was 12 inches long and 22 1-2 inches in diameter. It is of the Porto Rico yam variety. Mr. Stewart has about half an acre in these potatoes and says there are plenty in the patch that will weigh over five pounds.

NO COTTON PRICE FIXING AT PRESENT

Committee Warns Interested Parties Against Giving Credence to Reports.

(S. R. Winters in News and Observer.)

Washington, Sept. 27.—The public and in particular the cotton interests are warned against giving credence to unauthorized reports, rumors and information purporting to come from the cotton committee or the committee on cotton distribution. All authentic information will be published over the signature of Thomas Walker Page, chairman of the cotton committee, or Charles J. Brand, chairman of the committee on cotton distribution.

The cotton committee makes the following announcement:

"First. The committee will not recommend that a price be fixed on raw cotton at the present time; nor will it so recommend in any event before sufficient time has elapsed to test the effect of a stabilizing influence of the work assigned to the committee on cotton distribution unless in the meantime unexpected changes occur in the cotton market of such violence as to threaten the welfare of legitimate interests.

"Second. The committee on cotton distribution has been organized, and has been directed to effect as quickly as possible an equitable distribution of cotton as to quantity and also as to grade among both domestic and foreign manufacturers, with a special view to providing for the proper utilization of the surplus of grades below middling.

"Third. All purchases both for foreign and for domestic consumption will continue to be made at market prices through the marketing and distributing agencies commonly used, unless and until the cotton committee shall determine and announce that a necessity has arisen for making a change.

"In view of this announcement the cotton committee hopes that agencies engaged in the cotton industry will proceed in the normal transaction of business without uncertainty or hesitation."

BENTONVILLE TOWNSHIP COMMUNITY FAIR.

The Bentonville Township Community Fair Association will hold its second annual Fair Thursday, October 10 1918. The purpose of this fair is threefold:

First, educational; second, agricultural, and third, social.

It is believed that much may be learned by exhibiting and comparing farm and household products. During these war and food producing times it will be beneficial to the farmers, farmers' wives and sons to take part and make exhibits in your Township Fair. Never has there been a time in the history of our county when the producing and displaying of the farm products have been so essential as now. The location of the Bentonville Township Community Fair is in one of the most historical spots of Johnston county, it being on the edge of the Bentonville battlefield within one half miles of the Confederate monument erected in honor of those who gave their lives for their country.

The location is very desirable as we have high dry land with the best of water and a good school house, Mill Creek. The management of the Fair have given their ideas and time to make this Fair such as much may be gained by visiting.

The entrance fees are free and everybody cordially invited to attend. The colored farmers are invited to pass through the hall and inspect the exhibits at twelve o'clock.

Let's everybody come together on October 10 and exchange ideas on different topics and help one another, meet your friends and kin, and don't forget while you are there to visit the W. S. S. booth and get a stamp to take home with you as a souvenir of the Fair.

The hall will be opened at 10 a. m. to the public with some good talks from some of North Carolina's leaders in agriculture, horticulture and live stock. Motion pictures will be shown at 3 a. m. and 8 at night. A special war program will be put on.

W. A. POWELL, Secretary.

JOHNSTON GUARD HELD FOR MURDER

Latta Finch to Face Trial in Wake Court for Killing Negro Escaped Convict, Who Had Been Serving a Short Term on Johnston Roads for Carrying Concealed Weapon.

Latta Finch, a Johnston county convict guard, is being held under \$2,000 bond for trial in Wake Superior Court for the death of Walter Penny, an escaped convict, who was shot and killed by the guard about three weeks ago at the home of Andrew Turner near McCullers. Finch is charged with murder and his hearing was before Justice J. E. Owens.

According to the evidence submitted at the hearing by Turner, Finch was shot through the body by the guard before the negro had time to raise his hands at the guard's request. The guard appeared at Turner's home and asked for the negro. Penny appeared at the front door and was greeted by the fire from the guard's gun. After being shot, the escaped convict ran into a room and later was rushed to St. Agnes hospital in this city, where he died soon afterwards.

It was brought out during the hearing that the slain negro escaped while serving a short term on the Johnston county roads for carrying a concealed weapon. He had served the original sentence but had to pay the costs in the case.

During the cross-examination of Turner, whose daughter married Penny, and who is prosecuting the guard, counsel for Finch attempted to show that the negro had a rock in his hand and that the guard fired in self-defense. However, the witness stoutly denied that Penny had any weapon in his hand or made any move toward the guard.

The prosecution is represented by Charles U. Harris while the defendant employed W. B. Jones to defend him.—News and Observer.

JUDGING CONTEST SATURDAY.

Johnston Boys and Girls Learn How to Judge Live Stock.

Last Saturday afternoon A. M. Johnson, our county agent, held a preliminary livestock judging contest for the boys and girls who will enter the contest at the county fair. Mr. Whardin from the State College, judged the poultry; Mr. Schloss, also from the State College, judged the cattle and Mr. Johnson the hogs. There were thirteen present for the poultry contest, twenty-two for the hog contest and seventeen for the cattle contest. Several men and women were present and showed much interest in what was being said about the good and bad points about the animals. The hogs and cattle contest was held at Mr. J. W. Stephenson's farm and the poultry contest at Rev. S. A. Cotton's poultry yard. Mr. Johnson had captured a good specimen of family cow at the camp house and had just commenced to discuss her good and bad points when the fire whistle blew; the crowd left for the fire and the contest ended.

Smithfield Township Democratic Nominees.

The Smithfield Democratic mass convention was held in the courthouse Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, to nominate township officers and road commissioners.

The meeting was called to order by Vice Chairman Mr. W. D. Avera, with Mr. W. L. Ellis acting secretary.

The following were nominated: For constable: H. L. Graves, Jr. For Justices of the Peace: W. D. Avera, H. I. Ogburn, Z. L. LeMay, C. T. Hill and E. F. Crump.

For Road Commissioners: J. W. Stephenson, R. A. Sanders, P. A. Holland, W. N. Holt and N. G. Rand.

Safe Arrival Overseas.

The many friends of Mr. Marvin Price, of the Medical Replacement Unit No. 39, will be glad to learn that his sister, Miss Carmen, has received a card announcing his safe arrival overseas.

Saturday, October 12, has been designated as "Bond Day." It is the anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.