

Buy Liberty Bonds—"A Bond in Every Home"

The Smithfield Herald

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THE KAISER WANTS PEACE.

Sees Disaster Coming Quick and Fast He Issues Proclamation to His Army and Navy and Reminds Them of the Heavy Blow They Have Sustained in the Collapse of the Macedonian Front.

The following Associated Press dispatch was published in yesterday's papers:

Emperor William today issued a proclamation to the German army and navy in which, after announcing that the Macedonian front had crumbled, he declared that he had decided, in accord with his allies, to again offer peace to the enemy.

The text of the Emperor's proclamation reads:

For months past, the enemy, with enormous exertions and almost without pause in the fighting has stormed against your lines. In weeks of struggle, often without repose, you have had to persevere and resist a numerically far superior enemy. Therein lies the greatness of the task which has been set for you and which you are fulfilling. Troops of all the German states are doing their part and are heroically defending the fatherland on foreign soil. Hard is the task.

"My navy is holding its own against the united enemy naval forces and is its difficult struggle.

"The eyes of those at home rest with pride and admiration on the deeds of the army and the navy. I express to you the thanks of myself and the fatherland.

The collapse of the Macedonian front has occurred in the midst of the hardest struggle. In accord with our allies I have resolved once more to offer peace to the enemy, but I will only extend my hand for an honorable peace. We owe that to the heroes who have laid down their lives for the fatherland, and we make that our duty to our children.

"Whether arms will be lowered is a question. Until then we must not slacken. We must, as hitherto, exert all our strength unwearily to hold our ground against the onslaught of our enemies.

THE LIBERTY LOAN.

The people of the United States are now engaged in a campaign to float the largest bond issue in the history of the nation. The Fourth Liberty Loan is for \$6,000,000,000, a sum which the human mind cannot comprehend. The bonds will run twenty years, and bear interest at the rate of 4 1/4 per cent per annum, and will have back of them the credit of the United States Government, which means all of the property, real and personal, belonging to all of the people of the United States. These bonds are, therefore, the best security in the world. If they are not paid, it will be because all of the people of the United States "go broke," and if we all go broke it won't matter particularly whether they are paid or not.

The campaign to sell these bonds to the people has been well organized. By the time this is read, no doubt the people in the territory in which Wallace's Farmer circulates will already have subscribed for the amounts asked of them.

The effort has been made to apportion the bonds just as fairly as possible, and people are being asked to buy them in accordance with their ability to buy them. There may be inequalities here and there. Some people may be asked to buy more than they really can afford to buy. Other people will not be asked to buy enough. These inequalities cannot be avoided and the fact that they may exist should not prevent the individual from doing his full duty.

This money must be raised. It takes money to fight a war. The more the people lend to the government by buying bonds, the less will need to be raised by direct taxation. Therefore, buy the bonds. Buy just as many bonds as you possibly can, and take satisfaction in the thought that the Lord has been so good to you that you are able to lend to your government in this time of its greatest need.—Wallace's Farmer.

Illinois farmers are taking more kindly to sheep raising following the appeal of the government to raise more of these animals in order to produce more wool, and relieve the acute shortage now existing. The Rock Island Chamber of Commerce, in conjunction with the Rock Island Agricultural League, has taken the initiative in the movement by investing in 1,000 head of sheep, obtained in Oklahoma and sold to the farmers at net cost.

THE BULGARS AN OLD RACE.

Migrated From North of Black Sea and Became Fused With Slavs. Were Under Rule of Turks from Year 1393 to 1878—Present Czar a German Prince, Who Formed Balkan League to War on Ottomans.

Who are the Bulgarians and what is their history?

The Balkans peninsula is divided into five groups: Slavs, Albanians, Greeks, Turks and Roumanians.

The Slavs in the Balkans constitute the southern branch of the Slavonic race, and are themselves divided into Jugo-Slavs (Serb-Croates and Slovenes) and Bulgarians who are not pure Slavs.

The Bulgars are first mentioned in history as having lived in the steppes to the north of the Black Sea in 482 A. D. In the sixth and seventh centuries they expanded from Eastern Russia and settled along the Danube. Gradually the Bulgars became fused with the Slavs, and so completely were they submerged that beyond a few personal names no traces of the language of the Bulgars have remained.

From the ninth century to the fourteenth, except for periods when it was under Greek rule, Bulgaria maintained its independence as an empire. In 1398 the Turks conquered the country, and Bulgaria was the last of the Balkan states to emancipate itself from the power of Constantinople.

In 1870 began the series of insurrections, some of them having a religious basis, which finally led to the independence of Bulgaria. In 1878 a principality of Bulgaria was created, comprising the northern portion of the present nation, with Prince Alexander of Battenberg as ruler. In 1885 the inhabitants of Rumelia, or southern Bulgaria, proclaimed their union with Bulgaria.

The present ruler, who was Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, was elected in 1886. He is largely responsible for the economic and material development of the country in recent years. Taking advantage of the Young Turks' revolution in 1908, Ferdinand proclaimed the completed independence of Bulgaria and eastern Rumelia under him as king or czar.

Immediately Ferdinand cast about him for other worlds to conquer, and found Greece and Serbia sympathetic toward the organization of a Balkan league for a joint campaign to wrest Macedonia and Albania from the Turks. This leading was organized in 1911 by Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia and Montenegro, and it wasn't long before their armies were at the doors of Constantinople and the Sultan was crying for peace, which was signed at London, May 30, 1913.

Serbia and Bulgaria had agreed to divide Macedonia between them, but peace conference created an independent Albania, which altered matters and shut out Serbia from the sea. The division of the spoils was left to the Czar of Russia for arbitration, but while he was considering it Bulgaria, without warning, attacked Serbia, and the second Balkan war of 1913 was on. Greece and Roumania joined with Serbia in war against her former ally.

Austria is credited with having deliberately forced the second war to keep the Balkans in a state of turmoil and further her own ends. But the Bulgarians were decisively beaten and a peace treaty was signed August 10, 1913.

For a time it was thought the Balkan War cloud had been permanently dispelled, but Austria's attack on Serbia in 1914, which brought on the world war is now a matter of history.—Baltimore Sun.

Fuel Administrator Garfield has refused to lift the ban on the use of automobiles for the next two Sundays, as requested by Governor McCall, of Massachusetts to aid in combatting Spanish influenza. Dr. Garfield's action was based on advice of Acting Surgeon General Richards, of the army, that continuance of gasolineless Sundays would have little if any influence on the spread of the disease. Dr. Garfield stated that in round numbers there were 3,000,000 barrels of motor gasoline in stock September 23, the latest figures available, and that on April 1 of this year the so-called peak period, there were approximately 11,000,000 barrels on hand.

The Health Department of Baltimore reported 1,177 new cases of Spanish influenza and twelve deaths in that city Friday. Also nine deaths from pneumonia. Included in the fatalities were six soldiers at Fort McHenry. Thirty-three soldiers died at Camp Meade, bringing the total fatalities at the cantonment since the outbreak up to 131. Nine hundred and fifty-nine new cases were reported. Pneumonia developed in 130 cases. There were more than 30 new cases at Camp Holabird, and it was reported that 840 soldiers at this camp were down with the disease.

BRAVE DEED OF KENLY BOY.

Henry Southard Missing in France After Volunteering to Go Over the Top in the Performance of an Important Mission—Failed to Come Back—He is Numbered Among the Missing.

The following letter written from France on August 30, by Henry Southard, a Kenly young man, to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Southard, will be read with great interest, as will the one from his Platoon Sergeant:

Somehow in France, August 30, 1918.

Dear Mother and Dad: Just a short letter as I have not time to write very much. I sincerely hope that this letter will not be mailed, but if it is you will know that I am not here to prevent it.

I am leaving it in the hands of my



HENRY SOUTHARD.

old stand-by, the platoon-sergeant, with instructions to mail it if I don't return. I will go "over the top" tomorrow morning with about a hundred other fellows who have all volunteered for the job. I have a very dangerous as well as a very important mission intrusted to me, and I shall perform that duty.

We are the first in the division to go over in a regular attack and you see it is a little distinction. I have arranged for all of my effects to go to you.

Give my last regards to everybody in the family, especially to Grandad and Earl. I am not worried or afraid and write this letter in full confidence of coming back.

I close with love to you all and hope to come back to you before long, but duty first.

Lovingly, your son,
HENRY SOUTHARD.

The next attached letter accompanying the above was written by the platoon sergeant, mentioned therein.

Somehow in France, Sept. 10, 1918.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Southard, Kenly, N. C.

This is to be the hardest letter I have ever tried to write. The subject has ever been a painful one to me, and if this communication fails to impart the sentiment that I wish to express at least believe that the fault is with the pen and not the emotion in my heart.

You will see by Henry's letter just about how things are. They are just that bad and no worse. It is not an absolute certainty that it is a casualty, the company carries him as "absent" and his name will not be dropped until something more definite is found out.

He and the others who were with him are simply missing, and no one seems to know anything concerning them; nevertheless he left the letter with me and I feel it my duty to see that his instructions are carried out. I don't know which is best for me to do, bid you hope or not. I have always believed that if we look on the bright side that we will be happier just that much longer.

I had a double reason for writing this letter, first to inform you of the circumstances, second to tell you what manner of fellow Southard was, as we always knew him. I am not exaggerating when I say that every man in the company liked him and every man in his platoon loved him. He has always been a jolly fellow, a kind understanding, sympathetic companion, and last but not least, he has been a good and brave soldier."

Had he not been he would not have been intrusted with the mission he had. The blood of the ancestors who were in "Pickett's Charge" has ever been apparent. Dear parents of this brave soldier, you have my deepest sympathy. I can't just imagine what your feelings must be. It is hard to lose a comrade but I know that it is infinitely harder to lose a son and such a son.

Please believe if he has gone, he

GERMANY CRYING FOR PEACE.

The Imperial Chancellor Appeals to President Wilson to Take a Hand in Restoring Peace, Accepting the Program Set Forth by the President in His Message to Congress.

The following Associated Press dispatch from Amsterdam, dated October 6, was published in Monday's dailies:

The text of the note forwarded by the Imperial German Chancellor, Prince Maximilian, to President Wilson through the Swiss government follows:

"The German government requests the President of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent states of this request, and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of negotiations.

"It accepts the program set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on January 8 and in his later pronouncements especially his speech of September 27, as a basis for peace negotiations.

"With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."

It is announced that Turkey will take a similar step.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY.

None of the enterprises to which the government of the United States has committed itself will meet with more whole-hearted approval than the obligation it has undertaken to feed ten million Belgian and French people now within the territory occupied by the Germans. According to the press dispatches, last week the government pledged itself to spend \$280,000,000 for this purpose during the next twelve months.

Mr. Hoover has announced a rationing plan that calls for 277,000,000 pounds of pork products, 42,500,000 bushels of wheat, barley, rye and corn for bread purposes, 2,200,000 bushels of beans, 3,300,000 bushels of rice, 26,400,000 pounds of corned beef, 55,000,000 pounds of condensed milk for children, 26,000,000 pounds of coffee, 18,000,000 pounds of cocoa and 40,000,000 pounds of sugar. In addition to these food products, the appropriation provides for 66,000,000 pounds of soap.

It is interesting to note that the number of bushels of wheat, barley, rye and corn to be given to these starving peoples for bread purposes is just a little less than the number of bushels of grains which have been used for the manufacture of beers and light wines.

While the quantities of food products enumerated above seem large, it is stated that, used during the next twelve months, they will furnish the Belgians and French just about half as much as the average consumption of the same number of American people. The British and French governments, notwithstanding the terrible financial sacrifices which they have been obliged to make, and the enormous expense to which they are subjected because of war burdens, are advancing the money necessary to provide for the shipping and distribution, and to purchase foodstuffs other than those secured from the United States.

In addition to food, these unfortunate Belgian and French people who are living under the heels of their merciless conquerors, are in most urgent need of clothing, and Mr. Hoover has issued an appeal to the people of the United States to lay aside such clothing as they can spare, to be sent overseas later on.

However much we may be disposed to question Mr. Hoover's judgment in discharging some of his duties as Food Administrator, and especially his efforts as they touch the western farmer and stockman, every one must yield to him unstinted praise for his work for the Belgians. But for his efforts, millions of these people long since would have died from hunger and exposure; and for a time at least his altruistic work in this direction was about the only thing that saved the people of the United States from utter condemnation by the British and French as being a nation of money-grabbers pure and simple.—Wallace's Farmer.

Poets utter great and wise things which they do not themselves understand.—Plato.

went like a gentleman and a soldier before his God with a clear conscience and a clean slate. The platoon joins me in expressing our most sincere sympathy in your grief, and we congratulate you in rearing such a noble life for the cause of justice and humanity.

Very sincerely, yours,
Sergeant of 1st Platoon,
CHAS. W. FENIOUS.

SUGAR PLENTIFUL IN HAWAII

Call for Ships to Carry It Away Only Exceeded by Demand for Labor to Meet Shortages Caused by the Draft.

The Hawaiian Islands have more sugar than they want; more, that is, than they would like to have on hand just at this time. With their warehouses running over and their mills still grinding, the call has gone forth for ships, and yet more ships, to carry the sugar away. And these ships are coming, vessels glistening with new paint and still sweet with the odors of the Oregon forests; for everywhere but in Hawaii people are demanding sugar.

It is confidently expected that by end of October all of the 1918 Hawaiian sugar will be on the market. But the need of sugar will continue and Hawaii will be called upon almost immediately to fill its warehouses again. To increase, and even to maintain, the present output of sugar in Hawaii is not going to be easy in these unsettled war times. Already there is a shortage of labor in the islands, due to the mobilization of the national guard and the draft. To meet this emergency schoolboys and schoolgirls are laboring in the cane fields. To the plantation offices on pay days come children who can barely reach over the counter for their pay envelopes. Because of this lack of ships and the demands of the munition factories there is likely to be a shortage of nitrates. And another possibility quite as serious, for the refining of sugar demands scientific exactness, is a scarcity of sugar chemists.

To provide against this possible shortage of chemists the College of Hawaii is to give this fall a special course in sugar laboratory practice. As a territorial institution the college has always sought to adapt its activities to meet the special needs of the islands; and, although it is the youngest land grant college, its graduates are already filling responsible positions in the islands. Within the last few months a recent graduate and a member of the senior class were made head chemists of two Hawaii plantations.

During the present summer many of the college undergraduates have been working either in the sugar mills or in the fields. A member of the sophomore class, a Japanese, recruited a large force of workers from among the school boys and girls on the Island of Kauai, and directed them until he was called into the army. A member of the freshman class, who is under the draft age, is now acting as head chemist on one of the larger plantations after only a few weeks of experience as assistant chemist.

In this emergency the college might furnish men already trained in sugar technology were it not for the demands of military service. Of the men in college last year who have had instruction in sugar chemistry enlistments and the draft have taken all but one; and he, who is under draft age, is employed as assistant chemist in a sugar mill.

The special course which the college is to give is strictly a war measure. It does not supersede the regular four-year course in sugar technology which will be continued, nor does it fit men, as do the regular courses, for the more important positions. On the other hand, it does not demand as much of the student. There will be no formal entrance requirements. A good character is essential, and every applicant must satisfy the professor in charge that he has had sufficient training to do the work satisfactorily. Of book work and lectures there will be but little, and the emphasis will be placed on acquiring a mastery of the apparatus used in a sugar chemist's laboratory, and in the working out of such practical problems as the chemist must solve in his every day work.—Honolulu, Hawaii, dispatch.

QUARTER MILLION TROOPS MONTHLY.

Are Embarking for France Despite the Epidemic of Influenza.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Despite the epidemic of Spanish influenza, embarkation of American troops is being continued at the rate of more than 250,000 per month, General March announced today, the total embarked to date now having passed the 1,850,000 mark. The September shipments exceeded 250,000, although cases of influenza in camps at home exceeded 100,000.

The policy of the War Department in sending overseas only men who have not had the disease and who have not been exposed to it, has necessitated material readjustments of the shipping schedule but has not interfered with the total number embarked.

COUNTY SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED.

Board of Health Met Saturday and Ordered All Public Gatherings Stopped, Including Churches, Sunday Schools, and Day Schools. Sparks' Circus Called Off.

On account of the prevalence of Spanish influenza in different parts of the county the County Board of Health met in Smithfield Saturday afternoon and ordered all schools stopped for a period of two weeks. They also called off Sparks' circus and the community fairs which were to have been held in Bentonville, Pleasant Grove and Oneals townships this week. The churches and Sunday Schools were also ordered to suspend services for two Sundays. This has been done with the hope of stopping the spreading of the disease.

The order as it relates to the schools affects only four schools, those at Smithfield, Clayton, Selma, and Benson.

It is reported that there are a number of cases around Benson, and that the Board of Trustees of the Benson school met Saturday morning and stopped their school for a few days.

The County Board of Health is composed of the following members: D. B. Oliver, of Pine Level, chairman; Board of County Commissioners, chairman.

L. T. Royall, of Smithfield, County Superintendent of Schools, secretary. Dr. George B. Vick, County Health Officer.

H. L. Skinner, mayor of Smithfield. Dr. J. C. Grady, of Kenly. Dr. B. A. Hocutt, of Clayton. All were present at this meeting except Dr. Hocutt.

FAIR ONLY TWO WEEKS OFF.

Prospects for Big County Fair Abundant—Thirteen Floats Already Entered—More Coming In.

Mr. A. M. Johnson, County Agricultural Agent and chairman of the Johnston County parade to be held the first day of the Fair at Smithfield, says that thirteen floats have already been entered and that more are coming in daily. He says that the big prizes being offered is a big incentive for many good floats. The floats will be entered under six heads: Red Cross floats, Cotton Mill floats, School floats, Township Agricultural floats, Humorous floats, and general floats. Floats from other towns and counties will also be allowed to compete for prizes.

The Fair Band will lead the parade. The Turlington Graded School will come next in order of the procession. The parade will start from the courthouse at 12 o'clock sharp. Floats can be entered up till October 21. Mr. Johnson is trying to get the Tank School at Raleigh to have a tank and some of the soldier boys to take part in the parade also. Old soldiers will also march in the parade as well as 1918 soldiers. The deferred class farmers in the county will march too. The Food Administration, the Red Cross, the Council of National Defense will be represented. The parade will show up our activities in times of war. It is hoped that Governor Bickett will consent to lead the parade.

POLITICAL SPEAKINGS ARE POSTPONED.

Democratic County Canvass Will Be Resumed After October 20.

Owing to prevalence in the county of the Spanish influenza, the County Board of Health, in session, deemed it necessary to take a drastic step to prevent the spread of the disease.

The following resolutions were passed:

"That all public gatherings in the county, such as church services, Sunday Schools, da schools, shows, circuses, moving pictures and all other public gatherings be prohibited for two weeks from October 6, at 7 a. m.

"That notice be given to all mayors in the towns at once and to publish it throughout the county in the papers."
D. B. OLIVER, Chairman.

L. T. ROYALL, Secretary.

Therefore, in obedience to the above resolution of the Board of Health, the Democratic appointments are called off until further notice and the Democratic nominees tender their services to the Honorable Chas. W. Horne, chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of the County.

This October 7, 1918.
ED. S. ABELL,
Chairman Democratic Ex. Com.

The total number of new cases of influenza in the army camp and cantonments reported Friday was 12,975, making a grand total of 127,975 since the outbreak of the epidemic. There have been 10,429 cases of pneumonia and 2,689 deaths. Camp Funston, Kansas, reported 1,276 new cases Friday.