

The Smithfield Herald

VOLUME 37.

THE SMITHFIELD HERALD,

TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1918.

Number 89

EDWIN SMITH POU DEAD IN FRANCE.

Young Tar Heel's Machine Collided With Spar Buoy Off South Coast of France—Brief But Brilliant Air Record Terminated—Began His Overseas Career Eight Months Ago Son of Congressman Pou.

(S. R. Winters in News and Observer) Washington, Nov. 2.—Ensign Edwin S. Pou, of Smithfield, N. C., youngest son of Representative and Mrs. Edward Pou, was killed off the south coast of France at 4:15 o'clock on October 28 when his airplane collided with a spar buoy. The daring North Carolina aviator made the supreme sacrifice for the cause of humanity. The plane was badly wrecked. A message from Admiral Sims, commander of the European naval forces, to the bureau of navigation at the Navy Department here conveyed the sad tidings. No details were given save those indicated above. The remains were buried at Ile Tudy, Finisterre.

After conveying the news of the death of Ensign Pou to his wife here in Washington, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels sent the following telegram of condolence to Congressman Pou in Smithfield:

"Commanding Officer United States Naval Air Station, Ile Tudy, has just reported that on 28th October at 4:15 his plane on landing collided with spar buoy. The plane was badly wrecked and took fire after hitting buoy. Ensign Edwin S. Pou, U. S. N. R. F., first pilot, killed. Remains buried at Ile Tudy, Finisterre. There are no words with which I can express to you and your good wife and all your family our deep and tender sympathy. We share with you the sorrow. Nothing can alleviate the grief, but you have the consolation of knowing that he gave his life in the service of his country in a holy war for liberty. His devotion, his courage, his sacrifice, will as the years go by bring pride in his consecration to duty."

Brilliant Career.

The death of Edwin S. Pou terminates a brief but brilliant aviation record and when the history of this war is written the spirit typified by such young men as this Smithfield boy will add luster to the glorious pages. The daring spirit, the bravery and self-abnegation that characterized the flying record of young Pou stamped him as the ideal soldier. Physically, he bore all the earmarks of the finest specimen of manhood. Weighing 165 pounds, erect in stature, and towering something over six feet he possessed the courage and composure that so well equipped him for air service.

Edwin Pou, fresh from his studies at Georgetown University, enlisted in the cavalry of the national guards of the District of Columbia in the spring of 1916. In May of that year, the national guard were mobilized and he was among the Washington boys that went to the Mexican border. He was by the elapse of a few months just old enough to enlist in the national guard. After completing his service on the troubled Mexican front, he took an examination for a commission as second lieutenant.

His youthful age was a natural bar to the granting of this commission. War department regulations forbidding the issuance of the commission. Young Pou hurried to Washington and had a personal conference with the Adjutant General. His presentation and outspoken personal qualification for an officer was responsible for the act of the Adjutant General in waiving the restriction regulations.

His commission was granted him and he was assigned as instructor at Fort Meyer, Va., in May, 1917.

Trained in Canada.

The first officers' training camp at Fort Myer afforded him an opportunity to stand the examination for aviation service. He grabbed the chance and qualified. He was sent to Canada for training in the summer of 1917. Here he gave abundant evidence of his daring spirit and bravery, notable among the examples being:

One morning while in training he arose and decided to take a flight before breakfast. He had hardly got going good before he lost his course in the fog and when he determined his course he found the machine sailing over the Niagara Falls headed for the American side. He was off his appointed course by several miles. He had turned around and started to retrace his course when his gas became exhausted. He was over the little town of Hamilton, Ontario, and descension was inevitable.

When he descended near enough to earth he viewed a great throng of curious spectators watching the flight. To land in this field meant certain death to some of the spectators, to rise was impossible. He then viewed an open spot near a clump of bushes and giving concrete evidence to that spirit of bravery and self-abnegation

EDWIN SMITH POU.



he decided to risk his life to save the lives of the spectators.

He descended in the open spot near the clump of trees. Fortunately, he alighted without injury to himself save a severe shaking up. A Canadian officer who witnessed the descension brought the story to Washington. He declared that it typified that American spirit of bravery and the forethought for the interests of others even at the risk of life to the individual.

Attached to Bombing Squadron.

Soon thereafter, Edwin Pou was promoted to first lieutenant and subsequently transferred to the aviation service in the navy. Some eight months ago he went overseas attached to a bombing squadron. He saw service until his death. He preferred the life of an aviator; wanted to serve his country, and never dodged danger. The body of Edwin Pou, buried off the coast of France, is mute testimony that he died the death that would have been his by choice.

Edwin Pou was 21 years old. He was married to Miss Margaret Roberts, of Washington City, some time before going overseas. His wife is the beautiful daughter of Colonel Roberts of the United States Army, he having seen much service overseas. Mrs. Edwin Pou, almost prostrated by the news of her husband's death, will leave Washington tomorrow for Smithfield to join Representative and Mrs. Pou.

Congressman Pou has one other son, George R. Pou, who is an enlisted man in the navy, being stationed at Norfolk.

FIRST KEEL IS LAID AT WILMINGTON SHIPYARD.

President of Carolina Shipbuilding Company Places Keel—Other Three Ways Almost Ready.

Wilmington, Nov. 2.—The keel for the first ocean going steamer ever laid in Wilmington was put down at the yard of the Carolina Shipbuilding company this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The keel was placed by Lorenza C. Dilks, head of the building company, and the first rivet was driven by John W. Towie, resident engineer for the yard and representative of the shipping board. The ceremonies were of an informal nature, with brief addresses by United States District Attorney J. O. Carr and Dr. Thomas G. Travis, a returned Y. M. C. A. worker from France.

Col. A. W. Chase, commandant at Fort Caswell, was present as a guest of honor and music was provided by the port band. Tonight the Carolina company opened its new club house with a dance to employes in celebration of the laying of the first keel. The remaining three ways are almost ready to receive keels.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT RALEIGH MUCH BETTER.

Resumption within a few days of exercises at St. Mary's school and Peace Institute as well as the steady wiping out of influenza by regimentation of the sick in emergency hospitals, publishes not only the local but the Statewide improvement in conditions.

The State Board along with its order for the re-opening of tobacco warehouses, issues a statement that it will be safe to go to the polls.

The influenza situation is improved. It is leaving Raleigh gradually and the deaths have dropped off greatly. Raleigh lost many who were not well equipped for battle with disease that assails the lungs. And then Raleigh lost many of her finest.

Peace loses a teacher, St. Mary's a pupil and the A. and E. in West Raleigh more than 10 boys. But Meredith College hadn't a case. Meredith is surrounded by it but the girls have lived within scholastic walls and kept it off.—Greensboro Daily News.

TURKEY GIVES UP TO ITALY.

Armistice Turkey Accepted Is Unconditional Surrender — Opening of Dardanelles and Bosphorus and Access to the Black Sea Specified; Also Demobilization of Turkish Army and Surrender of War Vessels.

An Associated Press dispatch dated London, November 1, says the armistice accepted by Turkey amounts to "complete and unconditional surrender."

This statement was made by Lord Robert Cecil, assistant secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the Associated Press tonight.

Lord Robert emphasized the statement of the foreign office to the Associated Press by saying "no secret undertakings or engagements have been made with Turkey as far as the British government is concerned."

He added that the armistice had been signed by Great Britain on behalf of all the allies.

Discussing conditions in Germany, Lord Robert said the indications of the last day or two are that the pan-Germans were losing their hold. He declared that no Bolshevism had been reported in Germany, but that it was spreading in part of Austria.

Terms of Armistice Granted.

The terms of the armistice granted by the allied powers to Turkey follows:

First, the opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and access to the Black Sea. Allied occupation of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus forts. Second: The positions of all mine fields, torpedo tubes and other obstructions in Turkish waters are to be indicated or remove them as may be required.

Third: All available information concerning mines in the Black sea is to be communicated.

Fourth: All allied prisoners of war and Armenian interned persons and prisoners are to be collected in Constantinople and handed over unconditionally to the allies.

Fifth: Immediate demobilization of the Turkish army, except such troops as are required for surveillance on the frontiers and for the maintenance of internal order. The number of effectives and their dispositions to be determined later by the allies after consultation with the Turkish government.

Sixth: The surrender of all war vessels in Turkish waters or waters occupied by Turkey. These ships will be interned in such Turkish port or ports as may be directed, except such small vessels as are required for police and similar purposes in Turkish territorial waters.

Seventh: The allies to have the right to occupy any strategic points in the event of any situation arising which threatens the security of the allies.

Eighth: Free use by the allied ships of all ports and anchorages now in Turkish occupation and denial of their use by the enemy. Similar conditions are to apply to Turkish mercantile shipping in Turkish waters for the purposes of trade and the demobilization of the army.

Eleventh: A part of trans Caucasia already has been ordered to be evacuated by Turkish troops. The remainder to be evacuated if required by the allies, after they have studied the situation.

Twelfth: Wireless, telegraph and cable stations to be controlled by the allies. Turkish government messages to be intercepted.

Thirteenth: Prohibition against the destruction of any naval, military or commercial material.

Fourteenth: Facilities are to be given for the purchase of coal, oil fuel and naval material from Turkish sources, after the requirements of the country have been met. None of the above materials are to be exported.

Sixteenth: The surrender of all garrisons in Hedjaz, Assir, Yemen, Syria and Mesopotamia to the nearest allied commander, and withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cilicia, except those necessary to maintain order, as will be determined under clause six. Eighteenth: The surrender of all ports occupied in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, including Misurata, to the nearest allied garrison.

Nineteenth: All Germans and Austrians, naval, military, or civilian, to be evacuated within one month from Turkish dominions, and those in remote districts as soon after that time as may be possible.

Twenty-first: An allied representative to be attached to the Turkish ministry of supplies in order to safeguard allied interests. This representative to be furnished with all aid necessary for this purpose.

Twenty-second: Turkish prisoners are to be kept at the disposal of the allied powers. The release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age is to be considered.

AUSTRIA QUITS THE WAR GAME.

Signs Armistice to Cease Hostilities at Three O'Clock Monday — Allied Force Take Eighty Thousand Prisoners on Italian Front.—Americans Clear Enemy Out of Argonne Forest—The German Lines Rapidly Crumbling—Southeast of Valenciennes Germans Are Retreating Before the British.

(Associated Press, 3rd.)

Austria-Hungary is out of the war. Deserted by her last ally, Germany fights alone a battle which means ultimate defeat or abject surrender.

After days of pleading, an armistice has been granted Austria-Hungary whose badly defeated armies in the Italian theater are staggering homeward under the violence of the blows of the entente troops.

Trent, in Austrian Tyrol, which the Italians always have claimed as their own, has been captured by them; Trieste, Austria's principal seaport on the Adriatic, over which there has been such bitter fighting, now flies the Italian flag, and Belgrade, capital of Serbia, has been reoccupied by the Serbians.

In France and Belgium the Germans are being sorely harassed by the British, French, Americans and Belgians, and there are indications that a debacle is about to occur.

Germans Are in Retreat.

The Argonne massif, which has proved a great obstacle to the advance of the French and Americans, at last has been cleared of the enemy, and the entire line appears to be crumbling. American airmen report that the enemy in front of the Americans are retreating northward, that the roads are densely packed with troops, artillery and transports.

Likewise southwest of Valenciennes the Germans are retreating before the British, who are in close pursuit and taking numerous prisoners. North of the Aisne in Champagne the French continue their pressure and have taken several important villages, large numbers of prisoners and great quantities of war stores.

The advance of the Americans and French on the southern part of the battle front, taken in conjunction with the operations of Field Marshal Haig and the Belgians in the north, threatens to prove the culminating blow to Germany's attempts to hold ground in France and Belgium. Indeed, it is not improbable if the advance from the south continues as rapid as it is, the greater portion of the German army will be trapped before the men can reach their border.

The situation of the Germans seemingly is a critical one.

Although the Austro-Hungarians have been given an armistice they are still being bitterly attacked by the Italians, British, French, American and Czechoslovak troops in the mountains and on the plains and will continue under chastisement until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when a cessation of hostilities will take place.

Entire regiments are surrendering to the Italians in the mountains and large numbers of the enemy are being made prisoner on the plains. Heavy casualties are being inflicted on the retreating troops. Many additional towns have been reclaimed.

In their swift drive against the Austro-Hungarians the allied forces have up to the present taken more than 100,000 prisoners and have captured more than 2,200 guns. So rapid has been the advance over the plains that Italian cavalry already has crossed the Tagliamento river and entered Udine.

PROFESSOR STACY IS NAMED.

Acting President of University Until Graham's Successor is Elected.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the University of North Carolina held at the Governor's office at Raleigh Thursday, M. H. Stacy, dean of the college of liberal arts, was elected chairman of the faculty to perform the duties of president of the University until a successor to the late Edward K. Graham is appointed. Mr. Stacy is a graduate of the class of 1902, and has been a member of the faculty since graduation from Cornell in 1906.

Dr. H. W. Chase, professor of psychology, was appointed acting dean of the college of liberal arts.

Twenty-third: An obligation on the part of Turkey to cease all relations with the central powers.

Twenty-fourth: In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets the allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them.

Twenty-fifth: Hostilities between the allies and Turkey shall cease from noon, local time, Thursday, the 31st of October, 1918.

SUGAR ALLOWANCE INCREASED

Three Pounds Per Month for Each Member of Family Now Allowed.—Fulfills Promise.

State Food Administrator Page Thursday issued a statement, authorizing an increase from two to three pounds of sugar for each person a month, thereby fulfilling the promise made some months ago.

Mr. Page's statement follows:

"The rapid manufacture of the new crop of beet sugar in the West, and the new crop of Louisiana cane sugar in the South, together with the freer railway transportation conditions, the reductions that we have made in the consumption of sugar in the manufacture trade and the patriotic conservation in the past months, enables us to increase the household allowance of sugar from two pounds for each person a month to three pounds for each person a month, with the same ratio to public eating places as from November 1.

"This makes good our promise to increase the household allowance of sugar at the earliest possible moment that our supplies would justify, and makes it possible for the householder to more freely use the apple, cranberry and grapefruit products and to use the fruits canned during the summer without sugar.

"The regulations are also revised to the extent that any person may purchase his whole monthly allowance at one time if he so desires, that is, any family may purchase a month's supply for the entire family in one purchase from the retail trade."

AUSTRIA MAY BE A REPUBLIC

The Austrian National Assembly Accepts Constitution; No Place Left For Crown.

Copenhagen, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from Vienna printed in the Tageblatt, of Berlin, says:

"The national assembly met at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A vast crowd had assembled before the diet and frantically cheered the red flag which was displayed by laborers from the suburbs of Vienna.

"Socialist members of the diet were cheered when they addressed the crowd in favor of a republic.

"Mayor Weisskirchner tried vainly to get a hearing but he was greeted with hisses.

"Meanwhile the national assembly had accepted a constitution in which no place was left for the crown. The national assembly has the legislative power while the state council and the state government share the executive power. It was planned to name a new government Wednesday night.

"Victor Adler, a Socialist leader, is the probable choice for state secretary for foreign affairs. The Socialist, Leuter, is the most prominent candidate for secretary of war while the progressive, Ofner, is mentioned for minister of justice.

"At 8 o'clock in the evening a deputation of officers and soldiers visited the national council and demanded the formation of a soldiers' council to conduct the demobilization of the army and to abolish provisionally the military garrison.

"Groups passed through the streets in the night compelling officers to remove their cockades. Even old generals were not exempt. Youths invaded cafes on a similar mission."

SUPT. LOCKHART TAKES HOLD.

Succeeds Dr. Knight as Head of Wake County Schools.

Prof. John C. Lockhart yesterday assumed his duties as superintendent of the Wake county schools. He succeeds Dr. Edgar W. Knight, who resigned to become assistant regional director of the S. A. T. C. of the Fifth district.

Superintendent Lockhart, in taking up his new work, opened the educational department in the courthouse for the first time in a week as the illness of Dr. Knight and the clerks prevented the regular work in the office. Dr. Knight, however, has recovered from an attack of influenza and spent several hours at the office yesterday assisting Superintendent Lockhart in learning details of the office work.

Prof. Lockhart is well known in Wake county, where he has been identified with the schools for several years. He was principal of the Wake county school at the time of his election as superintendent and went to the Wake county school from Duane, where he was superintendent of schools.—News and Observer, 2nd.

British Capture 172,650 Prisoners.

In the past three months the British forces in France have taken 172,659 prisoners and 2,378 guns from the Germans, according to an official communication received in London Field Marshal Haig.

CROWDER ISSUES NEW DRAFT CALLS.

For Mobilization of 290,773 Men at Training Camps Before Nov. 21. 253,335 White Men Will Entrain Nov. 11 to 15—Largest Single Call Yet Issued Under the Selective Service Act.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Draft calls for the mobilization of 290,773 additional men at army training camps before November 21 were announced tonight by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Between November 11 and 15, it was announced, 253,335 white men physically qualified for general military service will entrain, making the largest single call issued under the selective service act.

The remainder of the November total so far as is announced will be made up by negroes for entrainment November 19 to 21.

With the assembling of the men provided in these calls at camp, the total number of men inducted into military service under the draft will have passed the 3,000,000 mark and the number of men in the United States army, in the field or in training, will total more than 4,000,000.

Men Registered Sept. 12.

Men who registered Sept. 12, under the act extending draft age limits will make up the largest proportion of the November mobilization as the eligible list remaining from previous registrations largely was exhausted by the October calls, though the October calls were suspended because of the influenza epidemic, nearly all have been re-issued during the last three weeks. In States where the calls have not been re-issued men called for camp in October will leave with the men called for this month. Calls for additional men to entrain later this month are in preparation it was said today at the office of the provost marshal general.

White registrants from Southern States and the camps to which they will be assigned and selects from other States will be sent to southwestern training camps follows:

Alabama, 172, Camp Greene; Arkansas, 70, Camp Pike; District of Columbia, 150, Camp Greenleaf, Ga.; 1,478 Camp Greene, 105 Fort Dade, Fla.; Georgia, 5,000, Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Illinois, 2,500, Camp Greenleaf; 2,395, Camp Wadsworth; 1,500 Camp Forest, Ga.; Indiana, 5,794, Camp Wadsworth; Iowa, 2,500, Camp Greenleaf; Kentucky, 8,125, Camp Greenleaf; 6,000 Camp Beauregard, La.; Louisiana, 6,000, Camp Sevier, S. C.; Massachusetts, 13,000, Camp Lee, Virginia; 9,000 Camp Sevier; Michigan, 2,334, Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; Mississippi, 1,457, Camp Shelby, Miss.; New York, 3,000, Camp Forest; North Carolina, 107, Camp Greene, 1,000 Fort Caswell, N. C.; Ohio, 4,000, Camp Wadsworth; Oklahoma, 5,000, Camp McClellan, Ala.; Pennsylvania, 6,725, Camp Greenleaf; South Carolina, 312, Fort Moultrie, S. C.; Tennessee, 8,543, Camp Shelby; Texas, 3,000, Camp Bowie, 6,500, Camp Travis, Texas; 1,202 Fort Crockett, Texas; Virginia, 743, Camp Greene; Wisconsin, 6,736, Camp Wadsworth.

Negro Registrants Called.

Negro registrants are called as follows:

Alabama, 978, Camp Pike; 2,000 Camp Humphreys; Arkansas, 1,000, Camp Bowie; 1,094 Camp Pike; Florida, 632, Camp Meade; 1,890 Camp Wadsworth; Georgia, 4,000 Camp Wheeler, Georgia; Louisiana, 1,037, Camp Funston; 2,300 Camp Beauregard; Mississippi, 5,000, Camp Shelby; North Carolina, 2,500 Camp Greene; 1,600 Camp Humphreys, Va.; Oklahoma, 347, Camp Funston; 1,000 Camp McArthur, Texas; South Carolina, 1,110 Camp Wadsworth; 2,000 Camp Sevier; 497 Camp Humphreys; Tennessee, 1,915 Camp Sherman; Texas, 500; Camp McArthur; 1,500 Camp Travis; Virginia, 2,000 Camp Lee.

Loan Was Oversubscribed.

Despite peace talk and influenza, American citizens have responded for a fourth time to the government's appeal for war loans with more than was asked. Total subscriptions of \$6,866,416,300 from more than 12,000,000 individuals is the record of the fourth liberty loan, as announced Friday by the treasurer, based on careful estimates by the twelve federal reserve banks. The entire \$6,866,416,300 over-subscription will be accepted and applied to reducing the size of the fifth loan, to be offered in the spring. Final figures may send the fourth loan total even higher.

All districts reported over-subscriptions, ranging from 26 per cent for Boston to a little less than six per cent for San Francisco. The aggregate over-subscription was 14.44 per cent.