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PRESIDENT WILSON ON FRENCH SOIL

MESENAGER INTERNATIONAL
JUSTICE.

Greeted at Brest With Great Naval Spectacle and Exhibition of Anti-Aircraft Battery—Acclaimed by Two Millions at Paris—Places Wreath on Tomb of LaFayette.

The steamer George Washington, with President Wilson and attendants on board, sailed majestically into the harbor of Brest shortly after noon on Friday. The President's ship moved into the harbor through lines formed by the battleship.

When about a mile off shore near 5 in the morning she dropped anchor amid a tumultuous demonstration.

"The American battleship division joined President Wilson's ship at five o'clock in the morning, providing one of the few naval spectacles in many months. The vessels maneuvered with lights and the sight was an imposing one.

"The first ray of sunlight fell across the George Washington as she anchored, while the huge reproduction of the Statue of Liberty on shore was brilliantly illuminated as the sun broke through the clouds.

"Long before daylight the battleship Pennsylvania, leading the Presidential convoy, picked up by wireless the vessels approaching. The night was partly cloudy. Suddenly the Pennsylvania got a series of rapid signals from a destroyer hovering off the skyline and began signalling.

"Then the toplitights of the fleet came over the curve one by one and stood by the President's ship, which proceeded on her way until daylight, when all the ships in the convoy spread out and fell into their appointed places on the right of the line of formation.

"The battleship Pennsylvania was at the head of the center column, having on either side a line of destroyers, then a line of four battleships, then a line of destroyers on the extreme outside. The battleship Wyoming, with Vice-Admiral Sims on board, headed the line on the left, followed by the Utah, the Oklahoma, the Nevada and the Arizona. The line on the right was headed by the New York, followed by the Texas, the Arkansas and the Florida.

"At 11 o'clock a French fleet began to come up from the South. There were twelve cruisers. The French warships fired a salute as they approached the George Washington.

"A big hydroairplane then appeared from the direction of Brest. It circled and dipped over the fleet.

"President Wilson and the members of his party stood on the bridge of the George Washington to witness the naval spectacle.

"The French ministers and American officials boarded the George Washington at 1:30. They were accompanied by Miss Margaret Wilson. As soon as they had gone aboard the George Washington preparations began for the President's landing. About fifty American and French warships were in the roadstead.

"President Wilson landed on French soil at 2 o'clock.

"President Wilson's progress from the pier to his train was amidst a vociferous welcome from the throngs in the streets.

"A singular feature of the welcome to the President was the suppressed interest of the German prisoners at Brest. It was evident their interest in the visit was as keen as that of the huge crowd thronging the town, but the authorities kept the Germans in the background.

"Among those who lined the route to the station were delegations of patriotic societies and other organizations and throngs of people from the neighboring localities attired in gala Breton costumes.

"As the boat touched the pier the French and American guards of honor presented arms and the strains of the Star Spangled Banner mingled with the cheers of the great multitude.

"Mrs. Wilson came up the gang plank with General Pershing. She carried a large bouquet and as she passed the American army nurses they handed her an American flag which she bore proudly.

"The President was the last to come ashore, amid great applause. He held his silk hat in his hand; his face was wreathed with smiles and he bowed his acknowledgment to those about and to the masses of people on the rising walls and terraces of the city.

"Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, and Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, joined the President as he stepped ashore and conducted him to a beautifully decorated pavilion. Here the first welcomes were given President Wilson as the guest of the French nation.

"It was a striking picture as he stood there, surrounded by Old World

statesmen, officials and generals. The President met each greeting with a smile and a hearty handshake, only speaking a few words as some well known friend welcomed him.

"As the mayor of Brest stepped forward President Wilson listened attentively to an address of welcome and received with a bow a large parchment roll, wound with the American colors, containing the city council's greetings to him. Speaking in a clear voice the President acknowledged the greeting and from a manuscript read a brief address in response.

"Following the addresses the Presidential party drove through the Cours Dajot, where vast crowds were assembled. Every foot of the way was lined with American soldiers in their rusty service khaki, and along the road were great stores of war material, recently being rushed to the American front. It gave the President his first glimpse of the American troops and material on the fighting ground. Military honors were accorded as he passed and large numbers of soldiers off duty mingled with the throng in its enthusiastic tribute."

President Wilson left Brest at 4 o'clock for Paris.

President and Mrs. Wilson made their entry into Paris Saturday morning, greeted by well-nigh half the population, not only of the city but of the surrounding districts.

"They entered amid the boom of a hundred guns in salute and a greeting at the railway station and along the route to his temporary residence by enthusiastic throngs estimated to total nearly 2,000,000 persons, whose cheers set the air vibrating.

"President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau and other French officials met the Presidential party at the railway station, together with French and American military officers and prominent civilians, while the Republican Guard band, called out in his honor, greeted him with the strains of the 'Star Spangled Banner.'

"After the presentations and other formalities of welcome had been concluded, the President and Mrs. Wilson and other members of the party entered open carriages of state and drove under overcast skies along the appointed route, escorted by the mounted Republican Guard between solid ranks of French troops.

"The route was lined for miles with captured guns and other battle trophies, and every available space was crowded by vast crowds waving and shouting their welcome—such crowds as have rarely been seen in Paris.

"Thirty-six thousand soldiers, the flower of the French army, lined the avenues from Dauphine gate to the Murat mansion, which during their stay in Paris will be the home of the President and his wife.

"The mansion of Prince Murat was reached at 10:45 o'clock about a half hour after the American executive's arrival in the French capital.

"An official luncheon given by President and Madame Poincare at the Palais de l'Elysee in honor of President and Mrs. Wilson ended the official program of the day.

"Responding to the welcome of President Poincare at the luncheon given in his honor, President Wilson declared that winning the war was not alone enough, but that the people of the United States had entered it with the object of making the peace a permanent peace for the world.

"Responding to the greeting of the socialist delegation, the President reiterated that the war had been the people's war and that the defeat of military autocracy was not sufficient to the fulfilling of its objects. He again declared that the co-operation of the nations for the security of the peace to be made wholly necessary."

President Wilson attended church twice his first Sunday in Paris, attending service at the American Presbyterian church in the Rue de Berri in the morning. In the afternoon he went to a church of Mrs. Wilson's denomination as is the custom in Washington when he goes twice on Sunday. The church selected was the American Episcopal church of the Holy Trinity, the Bishop of South Carolina officiating.

"The President visited the tomb of LaFayette in the Piepus Cemetery in the southeastern section of Paris, while returning home after the morning church service. No ceremony had been arranged at the cemetery and the President went accompanied only by Brig. Gen. Harts, a secret service operative and a French officer assigned to him as a personal aide. The President, removing his hat, entered the tomb carrying a large floral wreath.

"As the President placed the wreath on the tomb, he bowed his head and stood silent before the resting place of the famous Frenchman who helped America in her fight for liberty. He made no speech whatsoever. He then returned to the Murat residence.

"During the afternoon the President made a short call on President and Madame Poincare at the Palace of the Elysee."

REPORT OF COUNTY QUARANTINE OFFICER

Parents Are Responsible for Protecting Their Children from Disease.

Many people do not understand that they, themselves, are responsible for the control of whooping cough, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other diseases among their children. They expect the quarantine authorities to stop the spread of contagions, when, without the hearty co-operation of the parents, the authorities are as helpless as the children who get the disease. Before any appreciable amount of good can result from the efforts to control diseases among children, parents must realize their responsibility and follow the advice of the quarantine officer. It is only through the co-operation of the people with the quarantine officer that disease may be controlled and the lives of many children spared. This responsibility rests on every person to whose care God has entrusted a child.

Any mother in North Carolina would sacrifice her life rather than see her child die or even suffer by the cruel act of a murderer. Now, it makes no material difference whether a child suffers and dies by brutal punishment or by disease. If it be true that suffering is suffering and death is death, then parents are not consistent when they would sacrifice their lives to protect a child from a murderer and, at the same time, make no attempt to protect it from diseases which kill a thousand times more children. Parents should consider the results of diseases more seriously and make greater attempts to protect their children.

Children should be taught not to use a towel, a drinking cup, knife, fork, or any eating utensil used by another until it has been boiled; not to eat from the same piece of bread with another; to wash their hands before meals; and to sneeze and cough with a handkerchief over the mouth and nose. Disease germs live in the mouths of well people as well as in the mouths of the sick, and these simple precautions may prevent their spread from one person to another.

Every parent should do his duty in trying to protect children from diseases by keeping all sick children at home, away from well children, and notifying the quarantine officer of every case. The quarantine officer will advise as to the measures necessary to prevent the spread of disease. The reports of all cases are required by law.

The following are the names and addresses of cases of various contagious diseases reported during the month of November in Johnston county:

Typhoid Fever.

Miss Ella Adams, Angier, R. 1.
Fred Sanders, Clayton, R. 1.
Mrs. Samuel Young, Benson, R. 2.
Daughter of Mrs. Samuel Young, Benson, R. 2.

Carl Ivey, Benson, R. 3.
Johnnie Jones, Benson, R. 1.
Child of R. E. Massngill, Four Oaks, R. 2.

Ida Bridgers, McCullers, R. 1.

Diphtheria.

Mazie Bowen, Micro, N. C.
Baby of Wm. Stephenson, Benson, R. 1.

Lillie Koonce Patterson, Smithfield.

Whooping Cough.

Cicero Mitchiner, Smithfield.
Three children of J. D. John, Smithfield.

Six children of George Wilkins, Smithfield.

One child of J. B. Morris, Smithfield.

Two children of Mrs. Alice Pollard, Smithfield.

Two children of Sam Potter, Smithfield.

Cleona Carroll, Wilson's Mills, Route 2.

Christine Carroll, Wilson's Mills, Route 2.

Clint Carroll, Wilson's Mills, R. 2.

William Carroll, Wilson's Mills, R. 2.

Septic Sore Throat.

Handy McLamb, Benson, R. 2.

Chicken Pox.

Mary Ragsdale, Smithfield.

Clifton Ragsdale, Smithfield.

Thel Hooks Ragsdale, Smithfield.

Marcia Bodie Stevens, Smithfield.

Scarlet Fever.

Edna Benson, Benson, R. 1.

Hilda Keen, visiting in Kenly.

MRS. THEL HOOKS,
County Quarantine Officer.

Returned From Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Watkins returned from Richmond, Va., Thursday, where they visited Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Mays and Mrs. J. F. Watkins, whose husband is a sergeant in the Motor Mechanics Regiment and is in France. They report a nice trip.

Four Oaks, N. C.

The chronic kicker is apt to get more exercise than results.—Ex.

THIS IS RED CROSS ROLL CALL WEEK

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, has issued to the 3,854 Chapters and the 22,000,000 members of the Red Cross the following statement outlining the future policy of the American Red Cross:

To the 3,854 Chapters and 22,000,000 Members of the American Red Cross:

The whole American people will be invited in the week preceding Christmas to enroll as members of the Red Cross. It is confidently believed that there need be no further campaigns for Red Cross funds, but instead, the annual Roll Call will constitute the foundation of the Red Cross. The people should therefore know as definitely as possible the plans of this, their national humanitarian society.

Since the armistice was signed, I have had an opportunity to confer in Paris with the heads of all American Red Cross Commissions in Europe, and later in Washington with the President of the United States, the War Council of the Red Cross, the managers of the fourteen Red Cross divisions of the United States and with the heads of our departments at National Headquarters. I am, therefore, able to speak now with knowledge and assurance in saying that the beneficent work of the American Red Cross is to go forward on a great scale—not alone, as heretofore, for purposes of relief of war, but as an agency of peace and permanent human service.

Since America's entry into the war, the purpose of our Red Cross has been, primarily, to aid our army and navy in the care of our own men under arms, and secondly, to extend relief to the soldiers, sailors and civilians of those nations which were fighting our battles along with their own. With the funds which have been so generously contributed by the American people this war work of the Red Cross will continue and be completed with all possible sympathy and energy.

Wherever our soldiers and sailors may be, the Red Cross will stay with them until they are demobilized. Nothing which we may do will be left undone either for the men in the war zone, for those returning, for those in the camps and hospitals or for their families at home to whom will continue to be devoted the ministrations of the Red Cross Home Service. In this latter effort 500,000 trained Red Cross workers are now engaged at 2,500 different places throughout the land.

The problems of reconstruction, involving feeding and caring for the distressed civilian populations of Europe, are of such magnitude that necessarily they must be met very largely by the governments of our allies, with whom our government will co-operate.

The great tasks of fighting tuberculosis, prompting child welfare and caring for refugees, with which the American Red Cross has concerned itself so effectively in France, Italy and Belgium, will at an early date be assumed by the governments, the Red Cross organizations and the relief societies of those countries which, now that they are released from the terrific burden of waging war, naturally desire to take care, as far as they can, of their own people.

The war program of the American Red Cross will thus steadily and rapidly merge itself into a peace program. The wake of the war will, however, reveal the prevalence of disease and give rise to epidemics and emergencies which in all parts of the world will call for unlimited voluntary effort, the cutting of red tape and the manifestation of those qualities of human sympathy which government action cannot display.

Here will be the opportunity for the American Red Cross. But even our Red Cross must not act and cannot act most effectively alone; we must labor in co-operation with the National Red Cross and relief societies of other nations, to the end that not alone the heart of America but the heart of all mankind may be mobilized on behalf of suffering humanity.

While, therefore, the plans of the American Red Cross in this direction cannot be formulated specifically in advance of the general relief program of the allied governments, the American Red Cross is nevertheless planning to develop its permanent organization in this country upon a scale never before contemplated in time of peace.

The commissions which are now conducting the activities of the American Red Cross in foreign countries, as well as the temporary war organization in this country, will as a matter of course ultimately merge their energies with those of the per-

manent organization of the Red Cross.

With the war has developed the striking and important fact that many men and women, some of whom had with great success devoted their lives entirely to business, came into the Red Cross organization at the outset of the war simply that they might serve their country, but have realized such a satisfaction to themselves in the opportunity to serve mankind that they now desire to become a part of the permanent peace organization of the American Red Cross.

There may, therefore, be perfect confidence that the peace activities of the Red Cross will be conducted under able and inspiring leadership. The Chapters will maintain their organizations upon a scale adequate to the new demands to be made upon them. Local committees will indeed appreciate more and more the value of having in their midst strong and efficient Red Cross Chapters. The Divisional organizations, with honorary and permanent staffs, will be maintained—always ready for service; and National Headquarters will have a large and efficient personnel to direct the activities of the organization as a whole.

Study is being given by the national organization not alone to problems of international relief, but to plans in this country for enlarged home service, the promotion of public health education, development of nursing, the care and prevention of accidents, and other correlated lines which may contribute to the health and happiness of men, women and children. Such plans when developed will, it is believed, provide both for world relief and for home community service, and thus constitute a channel for the continued and useful expression by Red Cross workers and members of those qualities of sympathy and love which our whole people have poured out so unstintedly during this war.

For the completion of its war work and for the institution of its peace program, the Red Cross is fortunately in a healthy financial condition. Abundant occasion for the use of a large funds of money and great quantities of garments and other supplies will continue to arise, but it is believed that there will be no further need for intensive campaigns for funds. The work of supplementing governmental activities, which the Red Cross will be called on to do in all parts of the world, will be upon a great scale, but it will call for human service rather than for large expenditures.

What the American Red Cross needs now is not so much contributions of money as the continued devotion and loyalty of its members. This is peculiarly true at this moment of transition from war to peace. Annual membership involves the payment of only one dollar. The moneys thus received not only defray all the administration expenses of the organization but leave a substantial balance which, together with all funds subscribed directly for relief, is devoted solely to that purpose.

The Roll Call of the nation is thus to be called at Christmas time that, through enrollment in their Red Cross, the American people may send a message to our soldiers still overseas and to the peoples of the world that we are not content merely with seeing our arms united with our allies in victory but that our abiding purpose is that the love and sympathy and the intelligence of all America shall be re-dedicated to the permanent service of mankind.

HENRY P. DAVISON,

Chairman Red Cross War Council.

RESOLUTION CONFERRING CITIZENSHIP ON PRESIDENT

Paris, Dec. 13.—The resolution proposing to confer citizenship upon the President says in part:

"We wish to express our homage and gratitude to the Great President who, for justice and right, placed America by the side of the free peoples against Germanic oppression and rendered possible the magnificent triumph which we have witnessed."

Two Stills and Liquor Found Near McCullers.

Two illicit stills, a quantity of beer and about 20 gallons of whiskey were captured Friday by Deputy Marshal J. P. Stell, Deputy Sheriff N. E. Raines and City Detective Tom Crabtree.

The moonshine apparatus was located about four miles southwest of McCullers. The officers upon arrival Friday about two o'clock, found the furnace hot but the stills gone. A search of the premises began and the two copper stills were found about 150 yards from the furnace. In a thicket about 300 yards from the furnace the whiskey was found.—News and Observer.

CLAIM BIG GUN WILL SHOOT THIRTY MILES

American Naval 14-Inch Weapon Said to Be Most Powerful in World. Started German Retreat From the Argonne Forest—Facts, Just Published, Show Monster Gun Weighs 90 Tons—How it Was Sent to Pershing.

New York, Dec. 9.—Startling revelations concerning the part taken by the American Navy in the winning of the war have been made by two of its officers in recent addresses. According to Lieut.-Com. W. L. Cathcart and Lieut. Dexter C. Buell, who have been authorized by Secretary Daniels to make public the facts, the German retreat from the Argonne forest was started by the most powerful guns in the world—American naval 14-inch guns, which hurled 1,500-pound shells a distance of 30 miles.

The two officers addressed more than 2,000 members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in the Engineering Building.

Lieutenant Buell said the Navy Department had been puzzled for some time as to the disposition of big 14-inch guns found available, and finally, after considerable discussion, on December 26, 1917, the department consented to allow the ordnance to be sent to France. Plans for the six locomotives and six trains of heavy cars needed to carry the six guns were ready in a few days.

Tested at Sandy Hook.

On February 13 last the first contracts for these mounts were let to the Baldwin Locomotive Company and the Standard Car Company. The same day the contractors started work. Although the first engine was started by the Baldwin works for June 15, Samuel Vaulain, who had the job in charge, delivered it on April 25. On May 25 the mounts for the six guns had all been turned over.

A test of the powerful cannon at Sandy Hook proved satisfactory. Army officers present were so impressed that the Navy Ordnance Bureau was requested to build three more guns, and subsequently several others.

"It is too bad that those other cannon were not able to get into action in France," Lieutenant Buell remarked.

The original intention had been to turn the guns over to the British army, but at this time the German advance threatened the Channel ports and England found herself unable to ship the guns and fit them up in France. So General Pershing was asked if he wanted them, and at once he replied urging that they be rushed over as soon as possible.

They were shipped from Philadelphia, two guns and two cars, on the Texol, June 20. Lieutenant Buell declared that the fact that the Texol was sunk by the German submarines in their first raid off the Atlantic Coast while she was returning from France, gave strong reasons to believe that Germany knew of this giant weapon and endeavored to sink the ships carrying it overseas.

Two hundred sailors from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station who had railroad experience went over to France to handle the naval guns. On July 8, the first gun reached France and was taken to the shop of the Nineteenth Engineers, where it was fitted up. Motion pictures were shown by Lieutenant Buell of the mounting of the gun, and never, he declared, did men work as these sailors did to put through the job. On August 11 the first gun, with its crew, left for the front, closely followed by others, and on September 5, less than 250 days after the project was started, the German high command knew that American engineering skill was "on the job."

Gun Weighs 90 Tons.

The girder carrying the gun weighs 80 tons, while the gun itself weighs 90 tons. Tracks had to be fixed to move the gun, and a discouraging amount of fatiguing labor was borne before the gun reached the front line. A 484-pound charge of powder is used for each shell. The gun is fired from the rails at an elevation of 15 degrees. On the recoil the gun goes back into its slide 44 inches, while the train moves back 25 feet. At an elevation of 45 degrees the gun is fired from a pit.

All the work on the gun was done by sailors. They were an independent organization, having their own commissary, sleeping quarters and commanders. They drove nails over the bunks in the barracks and swung hammocks there, Lieutenant Buell said.

Lieut.-Commander William L. Cathcart told of naval engineering achievements in the war. He said:

"The newest development in battleship equipment is the electric drive. It has made the New Mexico the fleetest and most easily maneuvered battleship in the world and helps much toward making our navy the equal, if not superior of, any.—Baltimore Sun.