

DEPUTY SHERIFF J. ALF WALL KILLED

Was Shot Friday Night by Blockaders When He Raided Their Stills Near Kenly—Died Sunday and Was Buried Monday at His Old Home Near Archer Lodge—Funeral Held From White Oak Baptist Church. Eight Men Arrested and Lodged in Jail.

About nine o'clock Friday night, April 11, Deputy Sheriff J. Alf Wall, of Smithfield, accompanied by Messrs. J. D. Stephenson, Walter H. Parrish and W. H. Stevens, made a raid on a large blockade still and a small one, both running near together in Beulah township, about four miles west from Kenly. There were seven or eight men at the stills. When within a few steps of the men Mr. Wall called on them to throw up their hands and all complied except one, who fired at Mr. Wall twice in rapid succession with a breech-loading shot gun. As soon as the shots were fired the other men ran with the exception of Charley Morris, who was promptly arrested. One of the shots took effect just under Mr. Wall's left arm, piercing the lung.

A physician was called to Mr. Wall and after his wounds were dressed he was taken to Selma from which place he was taken to Raleigh Saturday morning to a hospital for treatment. All day and Saturday night and Sunday morning his life seemed to hang in the balance with the chances very much against his recovery. He died Sunday afternoon and his body was carried to Clayton Monday, from which place it was taken to the home neighborhood of the deceased near Archer Lodge.

Funeral services were held at White Oak Baptist church near the country home of the deceased yesterday afternoon, the services being conducted by Rev. A. A. Pippin, of Wakefield, and Rev. H. W. Baucom, of Smithfield. The pall-bearers were: J. M. Turley, W. J. Massey, W. T. Adams, J. T. Talton, Ivan Whitley, D. L. Barbour, S. S. Holt and J. D. Stephenson. The funeral was one of the most largely attended ever held in Wilders township. Mr. Wall was exceedingly popular up there and the people were present to pay a last tribute of respect to their friend and neighbor. The floral offerings were many and beautiful.

Surviving the deceased, besides his wife, who was with him when he died, are five children, two brothers and four sisters: R. E. Wall, of Savannah, Ga.; M. R. Wall, of Selma; Mrs. T. A. Branham, of Raleigh; Mrs. A. L. Batton, of Archer; Mrs. John Woodard, of Princeton, and Mrs. W. H. Austin, of Durham.

Mr. Wall moved to Smithfield only a few months ago, when he was appointed chief field deputy by Sheriff Massey and had made a large circle of friends here.

Before Mr. Wall moved to Smithfield last winter he had served for several years as deputy in Wilders. After the shooting Friday night Smithfield was notified and after midnight former Sheriff Grimes and former Deputy C. H. Johnson went to the scene and assisted in bringing back the party and also Morris, the blockader that was caught.

Saturday six more men were arrested and brought to jail. Those brought then are Jesse Hales and his son, Milford Hales, Clyde Davis, Spain Bailey, John Stancel and W. H. Hall. Four of this number were carried to Raleigh Saturday evening and lodged in the State penitentiary. It is understood there was one negro in the crowd who had not been arrested at last accounts. The big still taken from the blockaders was viewed last Saturday by many who had heard of the shooting.

Deputy W. A. Parrish yesterday went into the section where the tragic affair took place and arrested Paul Taylor, a white man, who was lodged in jail here last night.

TEN PER CENT TAX ON ALL SODA DRINKS.

After May 1 all soft drinks, ice cream and ice cream sodas sold at fountains will be taxed 10 per cent. This extra amount, which will be one cent on five-cent and 10-cent drinks, two cents on fifteen-cent and twenty-cent drinks, etc., must be paid by the purchasers.

Drug stores and other places conducting fountains in Raleigh have not determined yet, it is understood, whether they will set a certain price on drinks and pay the tax themselves or sell at the prevailing prices and allow purchaser to pay the taxes.

The taxable drinks, however, will not include any bottled drinks as the war tax on this kind of soft drink has already been provided for in another manner. It is only the drinks mixed at the fountain that will be taxed on May 1.—News and Observer.

ARMY REDUCED TO 1,980,506 MEN

Demobilization Moving Faster Than in Civil War or Spanish, General March Announces.

Demobilization has reduced the total strength of the American army below 2,000,000. Complete reports to April 8 announced by General March, showed the aggregate strength on that date to be 1,980,506, says a Washington dispatch.

Since November 11, 686,114 men have sailed for home, and up to April 8 a total of 605,772 had been landed. There have been returned to civil life 1,701,469 officers and men 50 per cent of the officers and 46 per cent of the men who were in the army when the armistice was signed. Discharge orders now total 1,925,000.

Comparing this progress with the demobilization of the Union army following the Civil War, General March pointed out that the break-up of the Civil War forces occupied the War Department from May, 1865 to November, 1866, a total of 1,023,021 officers and men of the volunteers being discharged in that time. After the Spanish-American War, between September 5, 1898, and June 22, 1899, only 179,397 officers and men were mustered out.

Enlistments under the special overseas volunteer system have reached a total of 7,961. It was indicated that the first contingent of 1,000 men of these replacements would start from Camp Meade before May 1.

THE RAILWAY WAGE.

The Director General is a distinguished graduate of the school of railway economics conducted by Mr. Ripley, but he never got his optimism there. Mr. Ripley used to know where his money was coming from before he spent it, and it was his prudent way to take a worse view of the future than he really expected; then if he was disappointed it was agreeable. The Director General's way is so different that he raises wages \$65,000,000 at the same time that he is asking assistance with an indicated deficit over a billion in the next few months, the precise sum depending upon the length of the view taken, for the railways are going from bad to worse as time runs on. Sustenance has not been grudged the railways. They have had an increase of rates of over a billion, more than they ever dreamed of asking under private operation. But under public operation the billion went to waste as much as corn fed to Virginia "razorbacks." It takes more men now to earn a billion deficit for the railways than it used to take to earn something for the owners under private operation. Railway employees are receiving now \$1-365,000,000 more than before the war, and the railways retain so little of the rate increases of \$1,200,000,000 that they cannot pay their material bills and are passing the hat among the bankers to meet their interest maturities.—New York Times.

What the Home Paper Is.

Our State is dotted with villages, in each of which one or more newspapers are published. They do not claim to be a review of the world. These country newspapers appear faithfully week after week, recording the happenings of the neighborhood, lending assistance to the unfortunate, extending sympathy and consolation to the bereaved, chronicling with pardonable pride any improvements in the community and bringing to the freese a record of happenings that are of more importance to the readers than the crowning of George V as emperor of India.

The country newspaper is of inestimable value in maintaining the moral and financial standards of the community. It is something in which the entire neighborhood can feel a common interest. It is deserving of the steady support, not only of the home folks, but also of those who look back with cherished memories to their life in the country town.—Fairdealer, Ottawa, Ill.

Prices Paid by Farmers.

The average price of things bought by farmers in 1918 is estimated to be about 92 per cent higher than in 1917, about 97 per cent higher than in 1914 and 108 per cent higher than prices of articles bought by farmers in 1909, says the Department of Agriculture.

Prices of articles which farmers sell were only about 14 per cent higher in 1918 than in 1917, but about 97 per cent higher than in 1914. That is, since 1914 the prices of articles which farmers buy and prices of articles which farmers sell increased in about the same proportion. Farmers' products were the first to advance, but other products during the past year have overtaken the advance of farm products.

GERMANY TO PAY IMMENSE SUM

One Hundred Billion Gold Marks is the Money Price She Has to Pay for Her Onslaught on the World of Nations—Twenty Billion to Be Paid Within Two Years and Forty Billions in the Next Twenty Years.

Paris, April 14.—One hundred billion gold marks is the amount Germany must pay the allied and associated governments for losses and damages caused in the war plus other billions to be determined by a special commission on which Germany is to be represented.

This is the final and definite conclusion which has been reduced to writing after weeks of negotiations which took a wide range and involved frequent changes and modifications. The payment of the 100,000,000,000 gold marks is to be divided into three distinct amounts, as follows: First, twenty billions within two years.

Second, forty billions during thirty years beginning in 1921.

Third, forty billions when a commission shall determine how it shall be done.

In view of the fluctuations through which the negotiations have passed, an authoritative statement was obtained today concerning the final terms of the settlement. This sums up the conditions as follows:

Germany is at the outset held generally responsible for losses and damages in accordance with President Wilson's fourteen points and the allied response at the time the armistice was concluded. To determine the extent of the payment under this responsibility a commission is set up to take testimony, assemble data and arrange all details of the payments from the enemy and distribution among the allied and associated powers.

While the commission will administer the details of the payments, sufficient is known to permit the determination that an initial payment will be required of twenty billion gold marks, payable in two years without interest. It has also been determined that forty billion gold marks shall be payable in bonds extending over a period of thirty years, beginning 1921 with a sinking fund beginning in 1926.

Those forty billion marks draw two and one-half per cent interest from 1921 to 1926 and five per cent after 1926.

In addition to the foregoing payments Germany also will be required to deliver additional bonds for forty billion marks when the commission determines that this shall be done. These three payments of twenty, forty and forty billions bring the total to one hundred billion gold marks.—News and Observer.

TO FLY FOR VICTORY LOAN.

Cities of Eastern Section to Have Flying Feats in Victory Liberty Loan Campaign Are Named.

In the flying demonstration arranged by the Military Aeronautics Branch of the War Department to take place over American cities during the Victory Loan Campaign the German Fokker plane will be a feature. Fourteen planes of this type, captured by Americans in France, have been shipped to this country and will be distributed among the three flying circuses that will tour the eastern, middle western and western sections of the United States. The three squadrons organized for this purpose will contain British and French as well as American aviators who have distinguished themselves over the battlefields in Europe.

Combat work with aeroplanes will be featured and the art of flying, as developed in actual warfare will be demonstrated. Men flying the Fokker type of German combat plane will represent the enemy in the aerial sham battles, and they will employ the tactics or method of attack, of the German aviator. The Fokker type of airship was the principal fighting plane used by Germany.

Three squadrons of seventeen planes each will begin touring the three sections of the country beginning April 10. The eastern tour will begin at Mineola, Long Island, and aerial acrobatics and sham battles will be over the following cities in the order shown:

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Toledo, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y., and Boston.

Work of the army is done. The navy must bring the army home. You must help the navy finish its work by finishing yours with a liberal subscription to the Victory Liberty Loan.

PLAN TO INDICT KAISER WILHELM

Bill Signed By the Big Four Says He Violated International Morality—In All Probability He Will Never Again Be a Free Man—Need Not Fear the Death Penalty.

Wilhelm Hohenzollern is to be placed on trial before an international high tribunal specially constituted for the purpose. This action was decided upon Wednesday by the Council of Four of the Peace Conference, consisting of the President of the United States and the Prime Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Italy. The decision was unanimous and all four signed a document indicting the former Kaiser and directing that he be brought to trial.

The charges on which the former Kaiser will be tried are violation of international morality and violation of the sanctity of treaties. For these crimes the former Kaiser is regarded by the Council of Four as personally responsible. These charges are more political than legal.

There was opposition in the Responsibility Commission, which investigated the question of Hohenzollern's responsibility, to bringing him to trial on charges which would not stand up under legal scrutiny. Secretary Lansing, who is regarded generally among leading peace emissaries as one of the foremost authorities on international law, submitted a memorandum, separate from the report of the commission, in which he contended that a sovereign could not be held responsible legally for acts of his subjects.

The recommendation of a majority of the commission that the former Kaiser be tried by a special court for violations of international morality sanctioned by himself personally prevailed, however. Before adjournment of the session of the Council of Four the indictment of the former Kaiser had been signed and it was settled that Wilhelm Hohenzollern, whatever his particular fate may be, will never again be a free man.—Paris dispatch to New York Times.

BROWN SCHOOL NOTES.

On last Friday afternoon the Thanksgiving school gave Brown School a surprise basket ball game. However, Brown boys overcame the shock and a very interesting game was played, the score being 4 to 2 in favor of Brown. This is the second game played between the two teams, Brown winning both games.

Mr. Jarvis Brown took a flying trip to Goldsboro last Sunday.

Miss Whitley, of Thanksgiving, was a recent visitor in our section. Mr. James Brown and Mr. Wiley Wall motored to Goldsboro Sunday.

Miss Effie Brown spent last weekend in Pine Level with friends.

Some of the farmers of our section went on a fishing party to Cox's Ferry last Thursday night. They reported a good time and a good catch.

Misses Swain and Kirby attended the party given in honor of Mr. R. A. Avery Tuesday night at the home of Mrs. Avery near Selma.

Mr. P. D. Yelverton and his sisters attended the party at Mrs. Avcry's Tuesday night.

Mrs. John Crumpler, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is beginning to improve. We hope to see her out soon.

Rev. J. G. Johnson, of Princeton, passed through our section Wednesday.

April 14.

Death of Mrs. Bessie Lee.

Mrs. Bessie Lee, widow of Mr. Gaston Lee, died in Wilson Sunday evening, April 13, at 5 o'clock. She went there from her home in Benson on Wednesday of last week for an operation at a hospital. She stood the operation well and seemed to be getting on well until Saturday night when a change came for the worse. Sunday her case was very serious and the family was summoned to her bedside. She sank rapidly until the end came. Monday morning the corpse was carried to Benson, where she was buried in the afternoon.

An immense crowd of relatives and friends attended the burial. Before her marriage she was Miss Bessie Woodall, a daughter of Mr. Isham Woodall. She was forty-four years old, a member of the Benson Primitive Baptist church and one of the best women of her community. There were one children born in the home, seven of whom are living. Her husband died several years ago and she had done a true mother's part by her children.

Under the provision of the war risk act medical treatment will be provided by the bureau of war risk insurance to all men who are 10 per cent disabled and can trace their disability to military or naval service.

POLAND'S HORRORS RELATED.

Red Cross Agent Cables Jewish Committee of Starvation and Death.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Louis Marshall is the chairman, made public yesterday a letter which has been received from Captain H. I. Davis, of the American Red Cross Mission in Poland. The letter, in part, follows:

"I have made an eight-day tour of inspection of the Polish fighting fronts and the various cities and villages outside of Warsaw. I saw the actual fighting fronts of the Poles, Bolsheviks, and Ukrainians. Rifle in hand and with my .45 Colt in my overcoat pocket, I walked through trenches and rode horseback through the cities of Kovel, Bronnisk, Vladimir, Volynski, Brest Litovsk, Chelm and as far east as Pinsk.

"What I saw is beyond description. It oversteps all possible limits of imagination or dreams, and they are often far fetched. Whole districts are bare, no cultivated fields, homes burned and destroyed, whole cities demolished, no horses, no cattle, and the people, good God! There were moments when I wished I had never been born to see what I did see.

"Thousands and thousands of children, men and women without clothing, warmth or food, raked by typhus (in some places one-half the population sick) and other diseases. Wanderers by the thousands trying to return to their homes from which they were driven out by the Russians or Germans. Starving and dying women and children deliriously crying for bread. Huddled together, even in synagogues, men and women, all too weak to stand up or move about, pitifully stretching their hands toward you. And those faces, emaciated, burning eyes, listless, unable to appreciate anything you may say to them, only begging for a piece of bread.

"In the city of Pinsk I saw hundreds of children, women and inmates of hospitals who did not have a piece of bread for four days, and the bread they were asking for—a filthy mixture of a little flour with bark of trees or leaves, saw dust, and God only knows what. What do you think of a diet of wild horse-chestnuts for those sick with typhus or of warm water with a little corn meal mixed in it.

"It was a purgatory which I saw, but a purgatory of human creation for living people. Those orphaned children slowly starving to death, and our rich giving a few dollars of their surplus. It is a mockery.

"There are moments when I had to run away from the misery and suffering. How I wished I had plenty of money to at least help them a little. I returned to Warsaw without a single penny in my pockets.

"Enough for this time. Our people must help! The help must be prompt; it must be generous; it must be continuous, or we shall have on our consciences the death, horrible death—it would be more merciful to kill them—of thousands upon thousands of people, the greatest number of whom are Jews."—New York Times.

Mr. Woolworth a Man of Genius.

The monument of Frank W. Woolworth of the ten-cent stores is that massive, up-reaching, and majestic building with which Charles Gilbert has enriched New York. There the commercial life of Manhattan has found its apotheosis. Cathedral of business, call it what you will, dislike it if you can. It stretches up, imperturbably august, a conquest of architecture. It storms the sky. It is as grandiose and impressive as anything can be that hasn't a few centuries of mediaeval tradition and sentimentality to commend it. Those who are the most saturated with those traditions and that sentimentality are freest to admire that gigantic leap into the ether, that colossal defiance.

It is pleasant to believe that Mr. Woolworth was glad to get eight dollars and a half ago, and that he was worth many millions when he died. Other men, obscure and unrewarded, had run five and ten cent stores. Mr. Woolworth saw the magic of the idea, its appeal to the universal; and he made it his and forced everybody to contribute to his fortune. What does everybody want? Mr. Woolworth told everybody and everybody paid. Why is genius so simple that only one man twenty millions or so ever uses it?—New York Times.

The English class at Chapel Hill under the direction of Dr. Edwin Greenlaw, which for twelve weeks has constituted itself into a Peace Conference, has made a peace treaty, including the constitution of the league of nations. This unique achievement of a group of college students has caused much interest on the campus. The work will be issued in pamphlet form.

REDS LOSE HEAVILY IN SIBERIAN BATTLE

Omsk Gov't Report Shows Rapid Increase in Financial Power and Stability.

London, April 10, (via Montreal).—Forces of the Russian government at Omsk have defeated two Bolshevik regiments in Sarapul, on the Kama river, 150 miles southwest of Perm, according to an official announcement received here from Omsk.

Nine hundred Bolsheviks were killed.

Paris, April 9.—Reports received by the Russian Commission in Paris from the all-Russian government at Omsk show that the official expenses of that government are declining and that there is in progress a rapid increase in the monthly revenues. These last totaled 100,000,000 rubles in February, as against 85,000,000 rubles the previous month and 25,000,000 rubles last July. The excise revenue from tea, tobacco and matches, totalled 15,000,000 rubles in February, and the revenue on vodka sales nearly 34,000,000 rubles.

A regular budget has been established and there has been a discontinuance of expenditures without authorization from the central organization. The January expenditures were 450,000,000 rubles, or 15,000,000 rubles less than for the previous month. Cash in the State bank and in the treasury on March 4 was 717,000,000 rubles, or seven times the amount available four months ago. Rent accounts in the banks on March 4 totalled 385,000,000 rubles.

The demand for exchange has brought about such a depreciation of the ruble that the Ministry of Finance has decided to transfer to Vladivostok the foreign section of its credit office and provide it with the necessary resources to stabilize exchange.—New York Times.

THE GREAT JEWISH FEAST.

Feast of Passover Began Monday Evening—Commemorates the Exodus From Egypt—Jews' Great Independence Day.

"The Feast of the Passover begins Monday evening," said a Jewish citizen yesterday.

"Passover (Pesach) is the seven-day festival observed by the Jew in the early spring in commemoration of the exodus from Egypt. In ancient Jewish life, it was the first of the three Pilgrim festivals, upon which every male Jew was required to present himself in person at the central sanctuary in Jerusalem. Although the Passover has certain features in common with the universal spring festival it is its historical significance which gives it lasting vitality.

"It is the independence day of the Jew; the first event in his national history, an event which became fundamental in all his thinking, too, as evidenced by the frequent reference to the great deliverance.

"The festival is ushered in by a family service, called the Seder, at which certain symbolic ceremonials are observed. Each participant—and the lowliest is privileged to sit at the table that night—is required to drink four cups of wine, in memory of the four promises made by the Eternal to redeem Israel from bondage.

"On the table are the unleavened cakes (Matzos), the shin-bone of a lamb (roasted on the coals), commemorative of the Paschal sacrifice, a roasted egg, a mixture of apples and nuts (Charoseth), to symbolize the mortar with which the Egyptian made bitter the lives of the fathers, and bitter herbs (Maror) reminiscent of the unhappy days in Egypt.

"In song and story, the tale of the oppression and the deliverance is rehearsed. Psalms of thanksgiving (Hallel), strike the key-note of the happy occasion. The services, interrupted for the family dinner, close with a number of merry folk-songs, expressive of the character of the festival, unleavened bread is eaten instead of the usual leaven. In orthodox homes, great care is taken that all traces of leaven be removed before the beginning of the festival. Sets of dishes, otherwise unused, are provided.

"Services are held in the synagogues and sermons preached in keeping with the thoughts of the festival. Excerpts from, or, in some cases, the whole of the book of The Song of Songs are read."—Charlotte Observer, 13th.

According to a notice issued by the Postoffice Department fourth-class mail matter must bear the name and address of the sender. Also a card bearing the name and address of the sender and person to whom the package is sent should be wrapped in the parcel.