

The Smithfield Herald

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NEXT SATURDAY MEMORIAL DAY

Hon. Cameron Morrison, of Charlotte, to Be the Orator of the Day—Every Returned Soldier of the Great War is Invited to Attend and Wear His Uniform—Those Who Went to Camp and Those Who Went to France. Ladies to Prepare Dinner for All Confederate Veterans, Their Wives and Widows.

The Holt-Sanders Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy has planned to have a big memorial service at the courthouse in Smithfield next Saturday, May tenth. It is to be a double memorial—in honor of the veterans of 61-65, who gave their lives for a cause they loved, and for the youth of the present day who gave their lives in the great world-war.

Every man in the county who was enrolled in our army to fight in the great world-war is specially invited to be present, and if possible, to wear his uniform.

Hon. Cameron Morrison, of Charlotte, one of the leading orators of the State, has accepted an invitation to be present and deliver the address on this memorial occasion. The people should come out and hear him.

The Daughters of the Confederacy are greatly interested in this memorial and urgently request that Confederate veterans, their wives and widows, attend, as the ladies will prepare dinner for all such, and endeavor to make the occasion an enjoyable one.

It is also urgently requested that the relatives of all soldiers who died or were killed in service are requested to send to Mrs. W. M. Sanders, president, Smithfield, N. C., the name, company, date of death and any other information they may have regarding such soldier's death, including any and all letters, etc. These will be taken care of and returned immediately after copying. The time is short, so act at once.

TAFT IGNORES POLITICS FOR SAKE OF LEAGUE.

Richmond, Va., May 3.—"I am a republican and expect to live and die one, but it is a small potato reason in reference to an international question to oppose it on the ground that it will help a democratic president or the democratic party politically," declared William Howard Taft in a speech here tonight. Taft spoke to thousands who crowded into the city auditorium to hear him make a Victory loan address. Vociferous applause greeted his statement, and when the laughter had subsided Mr. Taft said:

"The Lord knows there are reasons enough for not voting the democratic ticket without bringing on something like this." During the afternoon he addressed several thousand people at the fair grounds.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Advices at White House Indicate Return of President Before End of May.

Washington, May 3.—Intimation that a special session of Congress will be called by President Wilson to meet about June 1, was contained in confidential dispatches received in Washington to-day from Paris.

It was said, in authoritative administration quarters, that it was quite possible that if the situation in Paris should develop rapidly the special session might meet even before June 1. In that case the call would be made by cable.

It was made clear in today's dispatches that the President was confident it would be possible for him to return to the United States before the end of the month.

Woman's Club Meeting.

An important meeting of the Woman's Club will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock. The early hour was fixed on account of the meeting at the Baptist church.

SPEAKERS FOR COMMENCEMENT

New York Minister Will Preach Baccalaureate Sermon at Wake Forest This Year.

With commencement at Wake Forest only six weeks off, President Pothead has announced that Dr. John Herman Randall, pastor of the Mount Morris Baptist church, of New York city, and Dr. A. T. Robertson, of the class of 1885, and now professor of New Testament in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, of Louisville, have been secured as speakers for the occasion.

Dr. Randall is one of the foremost ministers of the country. He will preach on the evening of baccalaureate sermon, June 11, and the commencement address on Thursday, June 12. In the evening the annual alumni address will be given by Dr. Robertson of the seminary, followed by the senior class reception in the society halls. Friday, June 13, will be the last day of the commencement exercises.

Super-Poison Gas.

From the minute when the German began lawlessly to use poison gas it was certain that retaliation in kind was inevitable. American chemists at once set to work to make that retaliation so powerful that Germany should bitterly regret her violation of what had been supposed to be the recognized laws of warfare. American scientific intelligence proved itself superior to the boasted German efficiency in this field. It has been known ever since the armistice was signed that remarkable results had been obtained in the manufacture of poison gas in this country. But the details have not been made public until quite recently.

An exceedingly interesting account of the manufacture of "methyl" has just been published in the New York Times. It appears that Major-General Sibert, who had command of our chemical warfare, service, planned to have three thousand tons of this terribly destructive gas in readiness, in liquid form, for use this spring. The assertion is made that ten tons would be more than enough to depopulate Manhattan Island. What three thousand tons would do might readily be imagined.

"Methyl" is described as an oily, amber liquid having the fragrance of geranium blossoms and deadly by contact or by inhalation. It is even said that "a drop on the hand would cause intolerable agony and death after a few hours." Yet not one worker died from the effects of "methyl" while employed in its manufacture. So secret was the process that eight hundred men who were engaged in the work were voluntary prisoners in factories surrounded by stockades for three months previous to the armistice, and while actual manufacture was going on.

With the armistice came the puzzling question as to what should be done with the large quantity already complete. The factory was situated near Cleveland, Ohio. It seems impossible to denaturalize the deadliness of "methyl" by chemical action, yet "almost enough was on hand to destroy the entire people of the United States." It was proposed to dump the poisonous stuff into Lake Erie, but Cleveland objected seriously to such a step—and no wonder. Finally, it was brought in large iron containers—"methyl" does not react on iron—in slow trains and with exceeding precaution, to a point near Baltimore, and then taken out fifty miles to sea, where the containers were gently lowered into water three miles deep.

As this frightful chemical is said to be seventy-two times deadlier than the German mustard gas, it would seem that a maximum of horror had been attained. If we imagine a war of the future in which through the ruthlessness and lawlessness of one combatant destructive methods involving the use of such chemical compounds should be adopted by both, it is easy also to imagine a war which would be as mutually destructive as those which have been fancifully described by writers of fictitious tales of future wars. On the other hand, it is not unreasonable to hope that the impending terror of such a war would make it inconceivable in actuality.—New York Outlook.

Mrs. C. B. Williamson and little daughter, Virginia, spent the week-end with Miss Laura Williamson of Knightdale, R. F. D.

J. WALTER MYATT COUNTY SUPERVISOR

Will Have Charge of the New Assessment of Johnston County Property—Section Eleven of the State Revaluation Law Re-Printed for the Benefit of the Property Owners. Work to Begin at Once.

The State's Tax Commission has appointed Mr. J. Walter Myatt County Supervisor to have charge of the new assessment of property in this county. He will begin his work at once.

Section eleven of the revaluation reads as follows:

The county The county supervisors and their assistants shall begin their work on the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and shall continue the same as instructed by the State Tax Commission. They shall on the first day of May begin the collection of information as to the value of property in their county, and when instructed to do so, shall begin the collection of specific information as to each piece of real property, taking up the work by townships, and in cities by wards. The county supervisor, or his assistant, shall visit and personally inspect each separate tract of real property, and shall require the owner thereof to answer each and every question which may be set out on the blank forms to be furnished by the State Tax Commission, which blank shall contain every question which, in the judgment of the State Tax Commission is a proper and necessary question to be answered to ascertain the real value of the property, and which blank shall include specific inquiry as to the opinion of the owner as to its real value. The said blank shall also contain separate inquiry as to the number of acres of land in cultivation, number of acres in timber, and value of the timber, number of acres of waste land, and also the separate value of buildings, and when the owner is unable to give exact answer to any of such questions he shall answer them upon as careful an estimate as he may be able to make. The owner of the land shall be required to answer each and every such question and to make oath to the same in manner and form as hereinafter provided, and if the owner refuses to comply with this provision, or if he knowingly makes answer that is materially false, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned in the discretion of the court. The county supervisor or his assistant shall attach to said blank form any additional information he may be able to secure with reference to the value of such property or as to any conditions of or surrounding said property which would tend to increase or decrease its value.

CHURCH ADVERTISEMENTS PAY.
Presbyterians Want to Have a Permanent Fund for the Newspapers.
Dr. Charles Steizle, publicity director of the Presbyterian Church drive for a fund of \$40,000,000 recently announced in New York his belief that newspaper advertising should become a fixed policy of the church. As a result of the drive a permanent policy of advertising to be paid for out of annual budgets will be urged upon all Presbyterian churches by James B. Wootan at the Presbyterian General Assembly in St. Louis May 15 to 23. His report states that it is "good common sense" for the church to engage systematically in paid advertising with a view to arousing interest in church services and activities. Mr. Wootan is general publicity director for the Presbyterian Church in the United States. He said, "No church can afford not to advertise."—American Press.

Smithfield Defeats Selma Again.
Smithfield put it over Selma in Friday's game by the score of 6 to 2. The game was fast and exciting throughout. Features of the game: the pitching of Wallace, and the all round playing of Anderson on second base, who accepted ten chances without error, and scored three of the six runs.

R. H. E.
Smithfield 6 8 3
Selma 2 5 5
Batteries—Wallace and McCullers; Wilkins and Daugherty.

SINK FLEET AS MORAL LESSON

Daniel Favors Sending All the Ships to Bottom With Proper Ceremonies. Are Virtually Useless. Secretary Says No Decision Is Reached As to International Naval Force.

London, May 3.—The greatest moral lesson of the war would be to sink the entire German fleet with proper ceremonies, Josephus Daniels, American secretary of the navy, who recently visited the captured German vessels at Scapa Flow, declared in a statement to-day to The Associated Press.

"The German fleet should be sunk in the opinion of American and British technical experts in Paris," the secretary said. "Those who are not technical and who view the situation entirely from the moral side have the same idea and believe that the ships should be sunk with bands playing and flags flying to keep company with the merchantmen the German navy destroyed.

"I think the greatest moral lesson of the war would be the sinking of the whole fleet with an unforgettable ceremony. These ships, which I recently viewed, are magnificent craft but virtually useless as a part of the American navy. In the first place you would never induce an American sailor to live in the cramped and unhealthy quarters, even of the later types, and none has bunker space sufficient for our needs. The ships undoubtedly were built for fighting in the North sea and not for long cruises as is necessary in our navy. Their armor, however, is better than the American or British."

The secretary said there is nothing approaching a concert of opinion as to the size of the international naval police force or as to what responsibility each ally is willing to accept. He added:

"That all must be worked out when the league of nations begins to function. With so many problems to face, the nations are willing to leave that one until later."

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION SUMMED UP.

The Italian delegates to the peace conference who left Paris almost abruptly when the members of the council of four, representing Great Britain, France and the United States, refused to grant Italy's full claims to Fiume and the Dalmatian coastal regions, have been invited to come back to Paris and resume their places in the peace conference.

Paris dispatches assert that by reason of this invitation it is believed the Italians will return to the French camp diplomats in Rome for several days have been discussing the controversy they were left off. French and British diplomats in Rome for several days have been discussing the controversy with Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino in an endeavor to straighten out the tangle.

The invitation of the council of three it is understood, has in view the elimination of the personal element in the controversy and the paving of the way for a territorial adjustment acceptable to Italy when the conferees are again together.

In peace conference circles, Sunday was quiet. President Poincare had the members of the cabinet before him and discussed with them the preliminary peace terms. A meeting between the Inter-Allied and German credential commissions which was to have been held, was postponed. President Wilson spent the day motoring.

In Belgium the dissatisfaction over the awards to Belgium has resulted in a petition being presented to King Albert, asking him to decline to affix his signature to the peace treaty. A cabinet council Saturday recalled home the three Belgian delegates for a conference which is to decide whether the conditions offered Belgium are acceptable. A big patriotic demonstration was held in Antwerp Sunday at which demands were made for the fulfillment of the Allied pledges to Belgium.—Associated Press Dispatch, 4th.

County Board of Education Meets.

The Board of Education was in session all day Friday preparing the school budget for the six months school law and Minimum Salary Law.

SHOULDERS TO THE WHEEL.

Secretary Glass Sends Strong Appeal for Final Victory Loan Effort. Will Take \$400,000,000 Daily to Reach Quota.

Washington, May 4.—With subscriptions to the Victory Liberty Loan lagging to a greater extent than in any of the four previous loan campaigns, Secretary of the Treasury Glass tonight at the beginning of the third and closing week of the drive sent to all campaign committees a strong appeal for a final effort that would not only raise but exceed the minimum of \$4,500,000,000.

The Treasury today received no official reports on subscriptions, but on the basis of subscriptions tabulated last night slightly more than one-third of the minimum quota has been raised. Unofficial reports received today were said that at the outside not more than four-ninths of the loan had been subscribed.

Announcement Party.

Clayton, May 3.—Mrs. R. B. Ellis entertained yesterday afternoon from 5 until 7 o'clock at her home in West Clayton in honor of Mrs. H. E. Austin, of Baltimore; Miss Mary Spence, of Goldsboro, and Miss Ora Raper, of Wilson. The home was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The guests were met at the door by the hostess and after meeting the guests they were directed to the drawing room by Miss Carrie Austin, where they enjoyed a musical program. The surprise of the afternoon came when the folding doors between the dining room and parlor were thrown open and under an arch of ivy and snowballs stood little Miss Kathryn Ellis, daintily dressed in white and carrying pink roses, with Master Jack Moore holding a handpainted card bearing the names, "Turley-Ellis, June 3rd," while "O Promise Me" was being played. The bride-elect, Miss Dula Ellis, was then presented with a lovely gift by Mrs. J. W. Massey. It was then announced that Mrs. John T. Talton had won the prize in the contest and this was given to the bride-elect. A ice course was served by Misses Deila Austin and Helen Ellis.

A Modest Type of Leader.

The career of a worthy educator who died last month illustrates remarkably well the new kind of leadership that accomplishes great results without notoriety, and with honor and esteem but without popular acclaim. Professor Samuel T. Dutton was a leader in education and philanthropy. He was not a challenging and bitter-tongued reformer, although he saw what was wrong in human relations with clearness, and had unflinching courage in standing for justice. But it was not so much his mission to lead crusades, or to demand bold innovations, as to co-operate tactfully with wholesome tendencies of sound human progress, and help to construct the better order along with everybody else who was facing in the right direction.

To some readers this characterization may seem quite negative, if not commonplace and vague, when one seeks for "upstanding" heroes of another mold. Why, in these days when "current history" asserts itself in spectacular ways, should space be given to recording the qualities of a quiet, self-effacing educator, rather than to some other man whose recent death has been announced in large headlines? It is indeed quite possible that the man whose death is noted by millions or hundreds of millions may have been a true and typical leader, as well as a man of contemporary fame. This may be said in the most emphatic way of the late Theodore Roosevelt, whose power for almost forty years to influence and lead his fellow citizens lay in his being so essentially an embodiment of American qualities, and so fearless in supporting the things he believed in. The qualities of leadership were always present in Mr. Roosevelt, and their exercises did not await the political accidents which placed him in high office. No one was keener than Mr. Roosevelt to recognize the intrinsic qualities of leadership in all useful spheres of activity, and to distinguish between the genuine leader and the spurious, or between a worthy fame and an accidental notoriety.—From "A Teacher and Leader," in the American Review of Reviews for May, 1919.

HUNS WILL HAVE TO GIVE UP COLONIES

This is Among the Terms to Which Most Objection Will Be Offered—To Plead For Leniency—Will Ask That the Sarre Area Revert Back to Germany After Period of Years—Will Fight to Hold Kiel Canal.

London, May 3.—Reuter's learns from reliable sources that among the terms of the treaty to which the Germans will offer the most objection is that relating to the surrender of her colonies. They will urge that German East Africa, Togoland and Kamerun be left to her and, upon refusal, will ask to be assigned some part in the future administration in the former German colonies. They will ask that in any case Germany shall not be debarred from purchasing some Portuguese colonies at a future date, should Portugal be willing to sell.

A plea also will be made that the Sarre area revert to Germany after a term of years. The delegates will oppose any proposal to deprive them of sovereignty over the Kiel canal, while agreeing that it shall be free to the world's commerce. They will oppose any so-called Polish corridor while guaranteeing to Poland the right of free transit both by rail and by the Vistula to Danzig and, while opposing any plan to deprive them of sovereignty over the city itself, will agree that portions of Danzig shall be reserved solely for Polish commerce.

Daily Airplane Passenger Schedules.

An aeroplane has flown across the United States in fifty-two hours. An Italian machine has carried aloft seventy-eight passengers. Daily flights are made between London and Paris, when a score of passengers seated in upholstered cabins, decorated with gilded mirrors and lighted with electric candles, are carried 250 miles on a two-and-a-half hour schedule. The fare is one shilling a mile. In Germany daily passenger service is maintained between Berlin and Munich—a distance of 350 miles.

A flight was made the other day from Washington to New York in eighty minutes, reducing the time of the best express train to about one-fourth. The average speed throughout the flight was 162 miles an hour, and even this record has been increased five miles an hour in the Middle West. At this rate Chicago is brought to within five hours of New York and San Francisco less than twenty. A revolution in transportation, comparable to that which came with the railroad after the stage coach, seems assured for the near future. The advantages of a passenger-carrying craft which thus overlaps all natural obstacles at such a pace, assure its acceptance. An American express company has recently offered to fill all active aircraft with express matter, leaving the rates to be adjusted. The change from a war to a peace basis in aeronautics, is a question merely of readjustment.—Form "Travel by Air Routes Over Land and Sea," by Francis Arnold Collins, in the American Review of Reviews for May, 1919.

GREENSBORO FIRE EXPLOSION.

One Man Loses Life When Conflagration Starts at Station of Oil Company.

Greensboro, May 3.—An explosion in the warehouse of the Texas Oil Company's sub-station here at 7 o'clock, this morning caused the death of one man and a large loss to the oil concern. For several hours a tremendous fire was fed by large quantities of oil contained in two tank cars and stationary tanks of the company. The volume of smoke exceeded anything ever seen at a fire here.

The trestle over the Lithia street subway was burned and all morning southbound passenger trains were delayed several hours. The name of the man burned to death has not been ascertained. He could not be identified because the body was so badly burned, and it is not certain that he was employed by the company.

Mr. Walter Ives went to Raleigh Sunday and heard Evangelist McLendon Sunday night.