

Hertford County Roads

(Continued from page 1)

connecting with the state system just beyond St. Johns.

Those who favor this method point out that every town and village in the county would then be connected by dependable roads. Less expensive roads could then be built connecting with these. Feeders into the principal roads would, they point out, only require maintenance to keep them fit for traffic, which would be much lighter over these than over the main roads leading into the towns and villages of the county.

First, build real roads connecting the towns and villages, maintain the feeders in the meantime, and if any construction fund is left, apply it to the building up of the more important of the short roads. That is the policy of many taxpayers who believe the county can get some real roads out of the bond issue.

Abandon Township Idea

In line with the thought advanced by these proponents is also the conviction that little or nothing will ever be accomplished in road construction of a lasting type so long as the road commissioners are more concerned in what portion their individual townships will get than they are in realizing the greatest possible good from the bond issue.

When the bond issue was first mentioned and from the very inception of the good roads idea in the county, the principal motive was to build roads of dependable types and such roads as would serve the largest number. It was framed in such a way to make it possible for the entire county to benefit by the money which the taxpayers are advancing each year. Those who would see some roads resulting from the bond issue now believe that this can only be accomplished by building the main thoroughfares of approved gravel type, regardless of the more or less selfish motives of some sections or sub-divisions of the county.

It is also pointed out that if anything is to be done, it must begin with the road construction this spring. Superintendent Hines is certain that he can not give the county any dependable roads unless "gravel" is the word.

\$300,000 Still Left

According to a statement published in the HERALD last week about two-fifths of the bond issue has already been expended. Of that amount \$110,000 is invested in equipment, materials and supplies on hand. The same figures show that only about \$75,000 of the bond issue has been actually spent on road construction.

With \$300,000 left in the pot from the bond issue, the principal roads of the county, including the highway leading into Maney's Neck Township, could be built of gravel, equitable sums could be allocated to each township for maintenance, and when the final wind-up came, the county would probably be enjoying some ripe benefits from their expenditures.

The road board is doing all within its power to devise some system by which the county can reap this benefit, and are amenable to reason and suggestion from the county's taxpayers. They are honest men, with a desire to do the best thing by the county, and in their own wisdom and with helpful suggestions from the people of Hertford County, there is an ever increasing hope and prophecy that the \$500,000 will not have been spent in vain.

Hatch early. The early chicks bring the pullets that lay the early eggs and these bring the best prices.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST

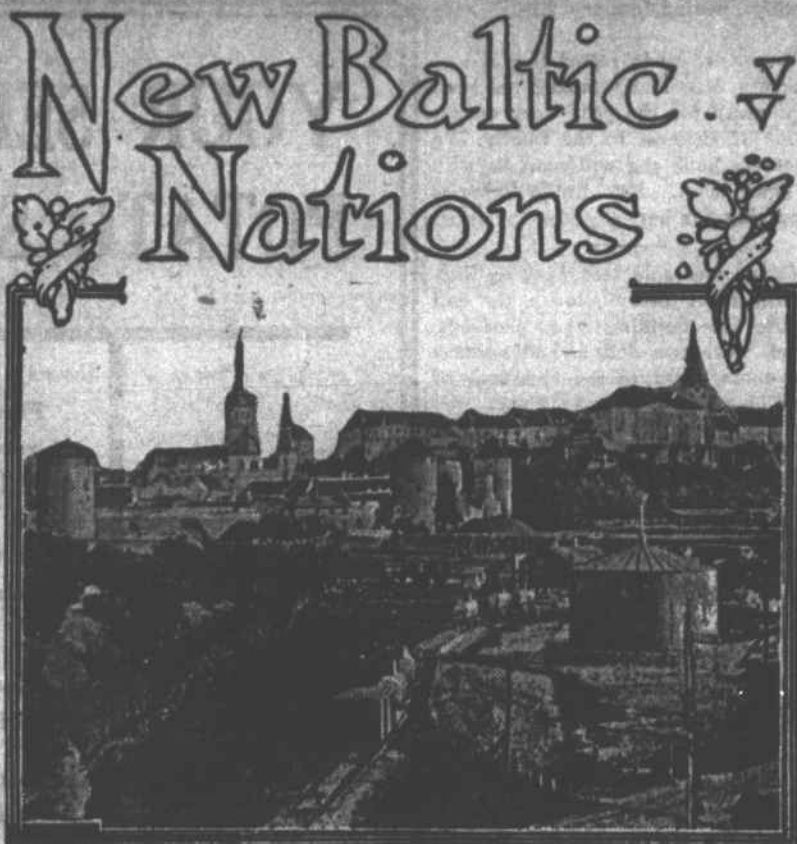
Pursuant to and by virtue of the power and authority conferred upon me by a certain deed of trust executed by M. C. Matthews and wife, Helen R. Matthews, on the 27th day of June, 1921 and duly of record in Book 72 at page 105, Register of Deeds Office of Hertford County, default having been made in the payment of certain indebtedness therein set out and secured, and having been requested by the legal holder of said indebtedness to advertise and sell the land as therein provided, I shall on the

The 5th DAY OF MARCH, 1923
Between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 2 o'clock p. m., at the Courthouse door in Winton, N. C., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described land, to-wit:

A certain tract of land in Winton township: Adjoining the lands of C. W. Jones, the run of Deep Creek, W. L. Matthews, and Mrs. Evelyn Newsome, and the County Road leading from Winton to Ahoskie, N. C. Containing two hundred and four acres. This being the home place of M. C. Matthews and known as Oak Villa.

This the 2nd day of February, 1923.
2-9-23. C. W. JONES, Trustee.

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View of Reval, Esthonia.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia, carved from the Baltic fringe of pre-war Russia, and whose independence recently has been recognized by the United States, have appeared often in world comment lately and are sure to be important in the years to come either as buffers or gateways to huge Russia to the east.

Mere mention of these three new states indicates how the Baltic sea manor has been subdivided into new national building lots. Here where the old Russian and German empires and Sweden held complacent sway, an assortment of new national neighbors suddenly starts housekeeping—Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, with its precious corridor to the sea, and the free city of Danzig separating the German republic from West Prussia. Sweden remains, as does Denmark, whose small frontage now becomes important amid such a rapid waterfront development. Strangely enough giant Russia retains only a right of way—to preserve real estate terminology—and emerges now from Petrograd through the gulf that separates Esthonia from Finland.

Lithuania, the southernmost of the three major Baltic countries carved out of pre-war Russia, borrowed many of the principles of its republican government from the United States.

Over the present country of Lithuania, once the largest state in Europe, extending from the Black sea to the Baltic, the armies of Germany and Russia crossed and recrossed during the World War. Germans often raided the country to capture cattle and the Russians counter-attacked to gain immediate results for the moral effect elsewhere.

Lithuania's Old Language. These fair-haired and blue-eyed people, who claim that there are more than one-million foreign-born Americans of Lithuanian extraction in our country, speak a language which is said by some philologists to be the oldest living language today. It resembles the primitive Sanskrit and is distinctly different from the Slavonic family, the Teutonic and the Latin. The conquering nations who ruled the territory from time to time have attempted to stamp out the native tongue by requiring the children to use textbooks and prayer-books written in the Cyrillic alphabet, but they have never been entirely successful.

The ancient capital of this area, which now is slightly in excess of the combined areas of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, was Vilna, whose narrow and winding streets, stony pavements and horse-cars give it a quaint and almost medieval atmosphere. Though the seat of government now is Kovno many of the great events in Lithuanian history center around Vilna.

Vilna was founded at the junction of the Vilna and Vilyka rivers by Gedimin in 1322, and is connected by railway lines with Petrograd and through Warsaw with most of the capitals of Europe.

Latvia Fought Well. Latvia, which adjoins Lithuania on the north, stood out by its accomplishments during the World War. For a tiny Baltic state, only a little larger than West Virginia, to battle both the Bolsheviks and the Prussians out of its borders, then to disarm the Germans in its midst by constitutional means is an achievement. Even allowing for a strategic location and for "breaks" of political luck, Latvia's persistence and Yankee-like ingenuity compel attention.

Latvia and the Letts were already distinctive. According to Dr. Edwin A. Grosvenor's classification of the races of Europe, the Letts with the Lithuanians stand alone as a separate stem of the great Slav family tree that splits into numerous branches among the Eastern Slavs, the Western Slavs, and the South or Jugoslavians.

Latvia received its credentials as a nation from the allied supreme council almost two years ago. It earned this early recognition as a reward, in part, for allying itself with Poland against Russia, while Esthonia, to the north, made a friendly treaty with the Soviet government, and Lithuania to the south, engaged in a dispute with Poland over a boundary question.

A consideration of Latvia brings

two new words into play—words which, like intelligensia, may be missing from many dictionaries, but which go a long way toward explaining important facts about the new republic.

One of these words is "Balt." The word does not refer, as might be suspected, to any indigenous resident of the former Baltic provinces of Russia. Just the opposite. A Balt is a non-Lett, descendant of the Brethren of the Sword, an aptly named band of German merchants who settled along the Gulf of Riga, near the present Latvia capital, Riga, and started in to convert or kill the Letts. Then and there the Letts gave an inkling of their independent temper. They drove out the medieval missionaries, immersed themselves again in the waters of the Drina where they had been baptized at the point of German swords, and sent the waters back to Germany as evidence that they renounced the new religion.

Then and later Latvia shook off German political control but welcomed economic co-operation of Germans. Riga became a prominent member of the Hansatic league in the Thirteenth century and kept an important place in world trade until 1914 when it stood second only to Petrograd among Baltic cities in its shipping.

Through the centuries of political seaway the German merchants in Latvia accomplished what invaders could not achieve. They gained control of the land and thus of the local governments and held a position which has been compared to that of the landed gentry in England of a century ago. This squirearchy of the Baltic comprises the Balts. And so enlightened was their tyranny that when, about the time of our Civil war, the tsar began to Russify the Baltic provinces, the Letts and their neighbors resisted. They resented the replacement of their feudal barons by Russian bureaucrats.

"Literaten" of Latvia. The other new word which Latvia brings is "Literaten." It applies to the professional men, the writers, artists, doctors and others, a group which lies between the alien noblemen, on the one hand, and the native farmers and laborers, on the other. The Latvia "Literaten" became the conservers of literature, art, music, and ideals of political independence.

The present position of Lettish music may symbolize, in some degree, Lettish national life. Invariably, visitors are impressed with the musical genius of the people. Critics explain that the Letts have passed the folk song period and are groping toward that stage of creative genius where great compositions may be expected of them.

Esthonia is the northernmost of the three countries. Its northeastern corner, in fact, extends to within about 50 miles of Kronstadt, the fortified gateway to Petrograd.

The Esthonians might well claim to be the peers of any national sufferers since medieval times because they have been sore beset both by Germans and Russians. From the eighties of the last century until the World War period Esthonia bore the double yoke of tsarist laws administered by German officials. As one writer exclaims, "Heaven preserve us from Russian law as interpreted by Germans. The Russian official may not take a Russian law very seriously, but one can be sure that the German officials will."

The Esths are an aboriginal people of northern Europe who once terrorized the Baltic by piracy, and later clashed often with Swedes and Danes. Within the past half century the Russians undertook strenuous methods to gather the Esths into the fold of their Orthodox church.

The rugged endurance of this northern people, their vitality and spirit, is sufficiently shown by their bearing up under oppression that was both religious and political, and from the political standpoint both Prussian and Russian. Perhaps their Mongolic descent helps account for that.

Before the World War Esthonia was accounted one of the most progressive regions, agriculturally, in Russia. Nature is scarcely kind to the Esths as a nation. They live in a low swampy country, nowhere as high above sea level as the base to top height of the Washington monument. Their summers are hot; their winters cold.

NOTICE

By virtue of authority contained in a certain execution issued out of court by J. R. Garrett, Justice of the Peace, wherein A. J. Early, plaintiff and Thomas Winborne, defendant, the undersigned will, on the 3rd day of MARCH, 1923.

At one o'clock, p. m.
At J. R. Garrett's stables in the Town of Ahoskie, offer for sale the following articles of personal property:

One sewing machine, two barrels and contents, one keg and contents, five chairs, five bundles of slats, four bedsteads, one cross-cut saw, three cake boxes and contents, two tubs and contents, four bundles of beds and bed clothing, two tables and one crib, six bags of corn, one cook stove, one set of bed springs.

Or as much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said execution and judgment.

This 5th day of February, 1923.
B. SCULL, Sheriff.
By O. H. BRITTON, Deputy Sheriff.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST

By virtue of the powers contained in a certain deed of trust executed on the 9th day of September, 1920, by S. W. McKeel and wife Zenobia McKeel to W. L. Curtis, Trustee, which deed of trust is recorded in the Register of Deeds Office for Hertford County, in Book 68, on page 124. The conditions contained in the said deed of trust having not been complied with and on request of the holder, the undersigned Trustee will herefore, on the

3rd DAY OF MARCH, 1923
Offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the U. S. Post Office in the town of Ahoskie, N. C., County of Hertford, the following tracts of land, to-wit:

1. That certain tract of land lying and being in Hertford County, N. C., and more particularly described and defined as follows: On the South-east side of County road leading from Ahoskie to Fraziers Cross Roads and adjoining the lands of W. L. Curtis, Mrs. A. R. Minton, V. H. Garrett, A. E. Garrett and others and containing forty (40) acres more or less and being the farm known as the Minton farm purchased from E. J. Gerock by said S. W. McKeel.

2. That certain tract of land lying and being in Hertford County, Town of Ahoskie, N. C. Situate on the north side of Main street, East side of Lloyd street and adjoining the lands of the W. & P. right-of-way, J. E. Newsome and others and containing one and six-tenths acres and known as the Planters Warehouse Co. warehouse property.

Time of sale—March 3, 1923, between the hours of 12 m. and 1 o'clock p. m.

Place of sale—In front of the U. S. Post Office.

Terms of sale—Cash.

This the 1st day of February, 1923.

W. L. CURTIS, Trustee.

2-2-23.

NOTICE OF RE-SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST

Pursuant to the provisions of a deed of trust executed by Mattie L. Sewell and husband T. W. Sewell to the undersigned, Trustee, executed on the first day of January 1919, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Hertford County, in book 64, at page 431, default having been made in the payment of the bond secured thereby, and being requested by the holder thereof so to do, and having offered said land for sale under the deed of trust aforesaid, and the same having been sold and upon report of said sale into the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, and within ten days as provided by law, an up set bid of five per cent having been deposited with the Clerk of said Court, and having been ordered by said Clerk to re-sell the same, I will on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1923
Between the hours of 11 o'clock and 1 o'clock in front of the Post Office in the town of Murfreesboro, North Carolina, again offer for sale the following real estate:

That tract of land in Murfreesboro Township, Hertford County, North Carolina, and known as the Leonidas Parker, or T. W. Sewell Home Place, which is bounded on the North by the lands of G. M. Blow, on the East by the W. R. Barrett land, being the Allison Parker land, on the South by the Winton and Woodland road and on the West by the lands of T. E. Browne — containing Eighty Acres, more or less.

This sale will start at the up set bid of \$4,200.00 and terms of sale will be cash.

This the 23rd day of January, 1923.
D. C. BARNES, Trustee

1-26-23-2t.

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AHOSKIE, N. C.

Notice of Sale TOWN PROPERTY

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Farmers Union Brick Warehouse

And Lot in the town of Ahoskie, N. C., and on the A. C. L. Railroad and two streets, containing 3-4 acres, more or less

TIME OF SALE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1923

Between 1 and 2 o'clock p. m.

Place of Sale—At warehouse

Terms of Sale—To be announced at time of sale.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

J. J. ASKEW, Manager

Ahoskie, N. C.

J. K. PARKER, Chairman Directors,
Murfreesboro, N. C.

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