

## PUBLIC HEARING

(Continued from page 1)

Washington, Williamston, Windsor, Aulander, Ahoskie, and thence to Winton and the bridge.

The meeting was thrown open for discussion of the merits and defects of the bridge plans as submitted, which called for steel and concrete materials, a 60 feet draw of vertical type, and a clearance of 5.2 feet from the water at ordinary level. The draw will be constructed 210 feet from the Winton shore, and 420 feet from the Gates side, in the deepest part of the channel, which is a fraction more than 23 feet in depth.

### Plans Get Approval

Attorney Stanley Winborne of Murfreesboro, representing the Albermarle Steam Navigation Company, the only public steamship line operating on the Chowan below Tunis, said his company was satisfied with the plans as submitted, and believed the draw of sufficient width to admit all ships now operated or that might be operated in the future by his company. He would not go on record as saying he was positive the width would take care of increased demands; but, like others of the company's officials, he said he would make no kick.

H. Stuart Lewis, vice-president and general manager of the same company, spoke briefly, virtually approving what Mr. Winborne had said. He was followed by Mr. Nicholson, company engineer, and Captains Zeph Davis and J. L. McNair, the two latter employees of the company. All approved the plans, especially the location of the draw.

Slight opposition to the location of the draw was voiced by Henry Taylor, of the Taylor-Clark Coopers Company, of Winton. Mr. Taylor, however, did not seriously object to the plans. His objection, he said, was raised principally because he believed the plans had been drawn to suit the A. S. N. Co. and not for the best interests of navigation.

### Open Session Follows

With a half hour of spare time and nothing else to do, Stanley Winborne suggested that the courthouse crowd hear from some members of the distinguished delegation from Suffolk. Major Pullen objected to making notes of all speeches, adjourned the meeting, and turned it over to Mr. Winborne as chairman.

Judge J. L. McLemore, of Suffolk, spoke briefly, but feelingly, on the good relationship the proposed bridge would undoubtedly bring between Suffolk and this section. He said he believed we people would understand one another better, that prejudice would exist no longer, and that both sections would be the better by having closer contact, which, he thought, was often the remover of ill feeling.

A delegation failing to bring in Mr. Pretlow Holland, after he was called upon for a speech, Attorney Jobe Saunders spoke of what trade relations might develop between Suffolk and Hertford County through the building of the bridge. He believed it would benefit both sections. He spoke of the possibilities of Virginia tobacco being marketed in North Carolina when the bridge was constructed.

The meeting closed when Mr. Winborne briefly thanked the visitors for their attendance, invited them back again, and told them how glad Hertford County had been to have them with her.

### Suffolk Delegation Large

About twenty prominent professional and business men of Suffolk came down for the meeting. They were the guests of Attorney Stuart Lewis, of the Albermarle Steam Navigation Company. They went to Tunis on the morning train, and transferred to the "Belle Haven", one of Mr. Lewis' finest steamboats.

Arriving at Winton at the noon hour, luncheon was served to the delegations on board the boat. Attorney Stanley Winborne and "Judge" D. R. McGlohon were also guests of Mr. Lewis at luncheon.

The following Suffolk men were in the party: M. A. Cross, Thornton Withers, J. C. West, Pym Wilson, C. B. Duke, G. Lloyd Bell, W. B. Ferguson, C. J. Denis, Sr., L. P. Holland, W. S. Beamon, Judge J. L. McLemore, J. E. Saunders, H. M. Holland, R. L. Woodward, Jr., M. L. Bowden, R. H. Jacobs, W. F. Story, E. B. Caldwell, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

### ATTEND EXERCISES

Mrs. E. M. Wooten and Miss Emma Wooten attended commencement exercises at Peace Institute, Raleigh, this week. They returned to Ahoskie Thursday morning, accompanied by the former's daughter, Miss Iola Wooten who attends school at Peace.

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# Bavaria and Munich



Airplane View of Schleissheim Castle and Park Near Munich.

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

Now that the French are established in the Ruhr region, the question has arisen whether they will move eastward and cut off Germany's southernmost extension, Bavaria. The speculation, kept alive by European dispatches, brings further into prominence a section of Germany which Prussia had thoroughly eclipsed before the World war, but which has won an increasingly important place in German news since the armistice put an end to imperial Germany, and rejuvenated the parts that made it.

Many people who abhor Germany's war ways, and Prussia's ways at any time, soften their rancor with the admission that "Bavaria is not Prussia." Bavaria always has been clamorous about that distinction, and it has even been suggested since the war that she should set up a separate government or at least become to a greater degree autonomous.

Should Bavaria embark upon a career of "self determination" within the bounds of the German republic, she would have one important factor in her favor—a factor that might be called "geographical determination." For Bavaria has a natural boundary of mountains, and squats with this security upon an elevated plateau where the soil is fertile, certain minerals abound, and vast forests, not so many years ago overrun with bears and boars, are to be counted among her natural assets.

Bavaria proper is split by the new internationalized waters of the Danube. Besides her capital she possesses Nuremberg, Augsburg, Wursburg, and Regensburg, or Ratisbon, if one would break the monotony of the "burg" termination. "Bavaria proper" connotes the eleven-twelfths of the Bavarian kingdom bounded, in part, by Caecho-slovakia, Austria, Switzerland, Wurtemberg and Saxony. This portion of it is somewhat larger than West Virginia. The rest of the kingdom, nearly twice the size of Rhode Island, is separate from the main part, lying across the Rhine, within the area of the present zone of allied occupation.

Temperament and religion distinguish Bavaria from Prussia. About three-fourths of its population, upward of seven million, are Roman Catholics. Its people have a reputation for good nature and a special fondness for beer, for easy-going ways and love of tradition, for exalting art rather than science.

### Munich an Impressive City.

In point of population Munich, Bavaria's capital, is exceeded among German cities only by Berlin and Hamburg and is about the same size as Cologne. With 651,000 inhabitants it was somewhat larger than Pittsburgh and smaller than Boston in 1920. In physical aspects Munich is one of the most impressive of modern cities. Its royal palaces, its magnificent national theater, its great royal library containing 1,100,000 volumes and 50,000 rare manuscripts, its broad thoroughfares, particularly the Ludwigstrasse and Maximilianstrasse, bordered by the great office buildings of the Bavarian government, and its famous university, which ranks first among the German institutions of learning in the number of its medical students and second only to Berlin in the number of students of all classes—all these and many other buildings and institutions make the municipality one of the chief prizes of the Teutonic people.

Most of the modern improvements and practically all of its architectural splendor Munich owes to Louis (or Ludwig) I and his art-loving successors. Louis came to the throne in 1825 and ruled for more than twenty years. One of the impressive monuments of his reign is the beautiful Propylaea, modeled after the gate to the Athenian acropolis, and the reliefs which decorate this structure quite fittingly tell the story of Greece's war of independence and the events transpiring in that kingdom during the eventual reign of King Otto I, Louis' son, who was elected to the throne of Greece in 1832 but finally expelled after thirty years. Another beautiful Munich gateway is the Siegastor (Gate of Victory), modeled after the Arch of Constantine in Rome.

The commercial life of Munich is scarcely less interesting than its ar-

tistic side. In America the name of the city is indelibly associated with its most important article of export, beer. In scientific circles Munich's optical and mathematical instruments have a world-wide reputation, while the art of lithography had its birth here. More than 100 miles of canals thread the city in all directions.

### Beautified by an American.

Munich owes its beginning to Duke Henry the Lion, who in 1158 established a mint here and built a bridge across the Isar in order that he might the more easily levy a toll on the salt obtained from the springs of Reichshall and neighboring villages. The city occupies the site of the ancient monastery of Tegernsee, hence its name (Munchen, the monk). In 1327 the place was almost completely destroyed by fire, but it was soon rebuilt by Emperor Louis, the Bavarian, in the form which it retained up to the accession of Louis I in the Nineteenth century.

America has had a share in the beautification of Munich for it was Benjamin Thompson, a native of Woburn, Mass., who laid out the magnificent park of 600 acres known as the English Garden. For his many services to the Bavarian government the American scientist and administrator was made a count of the Holy Roman empire and he chose as his title the name of Rumpfard, after the little New Hampshire village (the modern Concord), where he had spent his boyhood. It was Thompson who, upon clearing the streets of Munich of more than 2,500 mendicants and housing them in an institution where they became self-sustaining, said: "To make vicious and abandoned people happy it has generally been supposed necessary first to make them virtuous. But why not reverse this order? Why not make them first happy and then virtuous?"

Resisting the Reformation, the Muncheners cling not only to ancient Christian beliefs but to many pagan rites. Witchery and black art still are accepted. Tuesday is called In-tag, for the war god Ares, and Thursday is Pfingstag, from Greek for the fifth day. From the Odin heathen custom is retained the observance of Twelfth Night, when evil spirits are driven from homes by burning herbs on live coals and writing the mystic sign of the "Three Wise Men" on every door with sacred chalk. Every seven years is the carnival known as the Coopers' Dance, which had its origin during a plague four centuries ago when the guild of coopers arranged a spectacle to hearten the populace.

### People Are Notably Cordial.

Munich's cue in German propaganda seems to have been to soft pedal the inevitable "verbotsens" of most German cities and to advertise instead an extreme cordiality which, even as described by friendly visitors, suggests an uncomfortable degree of familiarity. If having a street car conductor pass his snuff box, taking it for granted that all guests at beer halls need no further introductions, mingling with street crowds during "Karneval" when a masked woman tacitly extends the supposed privileges of the mistletoe—and practically all are masked—or being expected to buy beer for all new made friends if you strike a bargain at the "rag fair," makes you feel at home, by all means prewar Munich was the place to visit.

To the French the gusto of Munich hospitality was oppressive, to the Italians—accustomed to lightsome carnival scenes—the Munich brands of hilarity and beer were somewhat sodden. Suspicion that beer, at least that of Munich, makes for sobriety is somewhat disarmed by the extensive nomenclature the Munich natives seem to have evolved for all stages of inebriety.

Louis II saw Bavaria gradually absorbed in the empire, but before madness drove him to suicide he furthered the art development begun by his grandfather. His reign was notable for his encouragement of Wagner's development of the music drama, and to his royal generosity, which would add more to his fame had it not been for the oppressive taxation it imposed and its later excesses, were due the Bayreuth productions, epochal in the history of music.

## COAST LINE WARNS AGAINST AGENTS

Although there has not been any reports of local negroes emigrating to northern industrial centers, local authorities, the chamber of commerce, and other agencies are on the vigil for agents who might come here to entice the laborers from their local environs.

N. E. White, agent for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, has just received from P. R. Albright, vice-president of his company, a letter asking that he and his assistants be on the lookout for any agents who are working this territory or who may come here to entice laborers away to other towns or cities.

According to laws now in force in practically all of the Southern States, North Carolina being among the number, persons employing laborers for work outside the State must have license. In the event such person does not have a license, he is subject to the law and can be fined and jailed.

That negroes are being induced to leave this and other Southern States for northern industrial centers is not exaggerated. Travelers coming into Ahoskie lately have told of solid carloads of negroes passing through Greensboro, Rocky Mount, and other railroad transfer points.

## FOR STOUT WOMEN

Square Neck and Balkan Blouse  
Becoming to Portly.

Garment is Suitable, Besides Being Fashionable for the Women of  
ing Outfit.

Stout women are becoming more amenable to the plans and contrivances of designers. Judging by the styles being introduced for stout women, they have apparently forgotten or consented to overlook their prejudice.

The Peter Pan type of collar, for instance, is glimpsed for the large women. In regular sizes, this round, youthful collar is being used a good deal for suits that have jackets in box or flare style.

The bateau neck has always been another bugbear for stout women, but when it is cut a little low in front, and when the bodice is trimmed or paneled on lengthwise lines, this neck is not unbecoming.

Glad tidings for stout women is the news that the square neck is extremely well thought of in Paris. While this is not perhaps as becoming as the V-out line, it is susceptible of long and narrow treatment, and when not too shallow is a becoming neck for the woman of full figure.

Reverting to suits, another feature in the extra size models is the adoption of the Balkan blouse finish, that is, the wide band at the lower edge of the jacket. As this girdles the hip it might be thought inappropriate for the large woman. It is becoming and suitable, to say nothing of fashionable, for the "stylish stout" figure. However, it is not so good for the woman of large hip and smaller bust. The jacket with ample flare and the narrow tie belt remains her best selection. In the Balkan style a slight blouse gives a straight line above the girdle, and is very becoming.

In dresses, draperies continue to slenderize the more generously proportioned, the tendency being toward drapery at each side. Front drapery is not considered becoming to the stout woman, but a way may yet be found to adapt it gracefully.

### LEGAL NOTICE

To the Creditors of I. Titleman—  
TAKE NOTICE

This is to notify all creditors of I. Titleman, that she has according to law, executed a deed of assignment of all goods, wares and merchandise belonging to her, to W. W. Rogers, Assignee, for the benefit of creditors, after reserving the homestead rights under the law.

The sale of said stock of goods, together with fixtures, will take place ON THE 11th DAY OF JUNE, 1923 Between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4:00 o'clock, p. m., at the store in Ahoskie, N. C.

After costs and expenses of said sale, the remainder of the proceeds will be distributed among her creditors pro rata according to their respective claims.

All creditors are required under the law to file a verified statement of their account with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Hertford County, at his office in Winton, N. C. (D. R. McGlohon, Clerk Superior Court of Hertford County, N. C.), on or before the 1st day of July, 1923, in order that prompt settlement may be had.

This 21st day of May, 1923.  
(Signed) W. W. ROGERS,  
Assignee.

## We Know Your Wants

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## WANT YOUR BUSINESS

We solicit your patronage and the privilege of showing you how we can serve your best interests. Then we will not have to solicit any more—you will be the one of those patrons who enjoy a service that years of experience has built to a high standard of excellence.

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## Merchants Take Notice!

# PUBLIC AUCTION

WILL BE HELD

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At Our Store Rooms 152-154 Church Street

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The entire stock of Frieden Bros. & Co., Wholesale Hosiery, Underwear, Etc., comprising \$50,000.00 of the best seasonable merchandise must be sold regardless of manufacturers' cost. This stock was taken over by the

## Hampton Roads Sales Co.

Which Company was organized for the purpose of auctioning off stocks to the merchants of Virginia and North Carolina.

Come prepared to buy any quantity at your own figures. We will sell Overalls, Work Shirts, Dress Shirts, Khaki Shirts, Khaki Pants, Mens' and Ladies' Hosiery, Children's Hosiery, Ladies' Underwear, Men's Underwear, Work Shoes, Dress Shoes, Men's Clothing, Ladies' Ready-to-Wear, Gloves, Suspenders, Garters, Caps, Sweaters, Ties, Army Goods and many other items.

## Hampton Roads Sales Co.

NORFOLK, VA.

H. A. MORSE, Auctioneer