

# FOR SALE

## Farms, Standing Timber and House and Lot.

I have several million feet standing pine and cypress timber lying on Suffolk & Carolina R. R. from Icaria to Gliden stations filling space to Belvidere on Perquimans River giving purchaser the advantage of water and railroad transportation. Quality extra. Logging conditions can't be excelled. Ample time given to cut and market same.

## Also Several Farms

**No. 1.** Located at Center Hill, Tyner postoffice. Now owned by Gurney D. Chappell and known as the John Goodwin, deceased, homestead, containing 100 acres. Good two-story house with cook and dining rooms attached, good barns, stables, etc., amply sufficient for farm of this size. At edge of village with three stores, postoffice, railroad station, two up-to-date cotton gins, two saw mills, two churches, and one of the best schools in N. C. with three teachers. The general advantages can't be excelled for home where the education of children will be appreciated.

**No. 2.** Farm at Acorn Hill, near Sunbury, containing one hundred and forty-five acres in home tract and forty acres wood land near in another tract. Fine farming lands. Will grow all kinds of crops. Good two-story house and plenty outbuildings. Good community. Good water.

**No. 3.** Farm 175 acres, 85 cleared, an up-to-date 4-room 2-story house, dining and cook room attached, with an abundance of outbuildings. Fine hog and cattle range. Fine rich Norfolk loam soil. Grows cotton, peanuts, field peas, corn, potatoes, and the finest Irish potato truck lands in N. C. In 2 miles of Sunbury, N. C., with 6 teacher graded school-rooms, 2 saw mills, 2 cotton gins, one water grist mill, 5 stores, one bank, railroad station, post office, all the churches you are looking for.

**No. 4.** Farm 3 1/2 miles Sunbury with all of above advantages, containing 210 acres, 150 cultivated. Land is the richest and best all round farming and producing farms in Gates Co., N. C. Good house and ample outbuildings.

Also house and lot in Edenton, N. C., situated on Main St. North Edenton, in the best residential part of the city. Property belonging to Mrs. T. M. Hobbs who resides at Maverton station on the S. & C. R. R.

For further information write or see me. Will gladly show these properties and timbers to prospective buyers. We are going to sell, so get busy and let's deal. Don't let bargains go to the other fellow.

Yours for business,

**H. P. WINSLOW, Box 63, E. City, N. C.**

### Sensational Charges Against Supt. J. O. Alderman

(continued from page 2)

of drafted men was posted here?

A. Yes, sir. I called them up myself.

Q. Did you hear any one say that Mr. Alderman had them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Cross examination by Mr. Alderman:

Q. Mr. Summerville, were you here when I took them down?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know when I had them over there at the office?

A. No, sir. It was about half past five or six when they came to get their numbers.

Q. Do you know how they came to be down?

A. No, sir.

Q. You did not hear anybody say that I tore them down?

A. No, sir. I don't know who took them down.

Re-examination by Mr. Vann.

Q. You saw him with some papers going toward his office?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You heard him say that he had them?

A. Yes, sir.

Re-cross-examination by Mr. Alderman.

Q. You did not see me going with those papers alone?

A. I do not recall whether there was anybody else with you or not.

Mr. Privott was sworn and testified:

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Alderman or hear any conversation about the right of this war?

A. Yes, sir. I was in his office and I reckon we talked for nearly an hour, and he said he wished it would end, that he couldn't think about it like the majority did, that he didn't think we were justified in declaring war, that England took mail and sunk boats and we didn't declare war, but as soon as Germany did we declared war and he wished it would end and he thought differently from most of us about it. He told me about some things he had heard—something about people being tossed about like watermelons, &c.

Cross examination by Mr. Alderman.

Q. What I stated there as happening was before America went into the war?

A. Yes, sir. The discussion was after, but the events about which we were talking was before.

The following affidavit was offered. State of North Carolina.

Chowan County.

W. W. Spurrill, after being duly sworn, says: That he knows Rev. J. O. Alderman who holds the position of County Superintendent of Public Schools for Chowan County. That in the presence of a crowd of others he had a conversation between the said Alderman and an old man on the streets of Edenton in which the old

man stated that it seemed hard for his boys to have to go across the ocean; the said Alderman stated to him that the boys did not have to go, as the law requiring them to do so was unconstitutional. This conversation occurred during the month of June, 1917, which was before the time set for examination for drafted men by the local Board of Chowan County, and a crowd of young men were present and heard what was said by the said Alderman and at the same time he held in his hand a list of the names drawn for examination by the local Board.

(Signed) W. W. Spurrill

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of November, 1917.

J. N. Pughden,

Notary Public.

Mr. Alderman was sworn and testified:

I do not know how I can better get at it than just begin and give it in my own words.

In the first case, Mr. Pruden's statement, I was not thinking about all this and I did not come prepared to take notes—I found a blotter here on the table which I tried to write on—but I wasn't taken so unaware that I did not come unprepared.

Your first proposition was that I discouraged enlistments and stated that they were unconstitutional. Is that R. Mr. Pruden?

Mr. Pruden. Yes, sir, that is one.

Mr. Alderman. And the second, that I had taken a vote of the school children about the war. There has been no witness to prove that. Then, that I was discussing telegrams and discouraging the war. There has been no proof offered for that. The next that I recall, was discouraging the draft, if I got it correctly.

Now, gentlemen, I could talk here for quite a while and explain my position. There is no inclination on my part to deny that I have died hard; that in the outset, before war was declared, as numbers of you doubtless know, I had sympathies with the Germans; there is no need to deny that and I would not for a moment deny it. As time went on, I hated exceedingly to see America go into the war. I used every effort I could in a way, but in a very moderate way, to discourage American from going into the war before she went into the war. I sent two telegrams, one to Mr. Kitchin and one to Mr. Small, and I point blank in those telegrams asked them so far as they might be use their influence against America's going into the war. I did that and it is easy to be seen how a man that has some spirit in him that is not commercial and does not sell out would find it hard to adjust himself immediately.

Now, coming to the matters before us, I tried to make myself plain that in the beginning I had German sympathy, not because I had German blood, but because a friend that I had known who for twenty years had been in Ger-

many when the war broke out because his father had died and he was kept there, and he had many experiences, and he told me many experiences that he had there. He is a Baptist preacher and we were together and he told me certain things; perhaps I had better not repeat these because already a man has been brought here to testify against me because I had told him some of these things. This preacher told me things that made it hard for me not to have some German sympathies. Now, as time went on I found it still hard for me to wish America to go into the war; I found it hard not to feel some of the time the other way, and I found it hard to feel that America ought to go into the war. I found it hard to feel that our own country ought to go into the war; but when our country did go into the war, there was one other telegram I sent; I sent Mr. Small one telegram after the United States Congress declared us in a state of war and that was while the bill was pending for conscription. I sent him a telegram urging him to vote against conscription or draft.

That was before the bill was passed. Now, I am aware of the fact that when a person has already been sized up as opposed to certain things, it is hard for people to see him just as he is and it is hard for his words not to be misinterpreted. Now, I want to say that so far as I am aware from my own actions I have never discouraged people from the draft. Now, had I been on the watch and keeping names I could have brought them as witnesses as to my conduct. Numbers have come to me and asked me if it was possible to go, and I have said to them, "No, gentlemen, here is a law and this law is supreme in our land."

Now, as to these things testified here: Mr. Phelps testified that we had a conversation; we did, but that conversation was this:—the question of whether or not it is constitutional to send men out of America to fight had been raised by a man of national reputation and if Mr. Hannis Taylor was true to his statements, then I'll go a little further—I did not say this to Mr. Phelps but to Dr. Griffin—I stated that I thought that the question ought to be tested. Why, I would not for a moment put my own opinion against Hannis Taylor or any one else. Mr. Phelps may have thought that I meant that I would not put any one else against Mr. Taylor, but my only thought was that I would not put myself against Hannis Taylor or against any other man of such import.

Dr. Griffin stated correctly; on that day he speaks of there were several of us, I don't remember who they were, but they said, "Mr. Alderman, what is the cause of this war?" and I said, "Gentlemen, I don't know, but America is in it now, and I would not argue this matter." "I had just gotten Mr. Taylor's paper and the thing was right now and fresh and it brought up this, the constitutionality of this war. The thing I suggested to Dr. Griffin provided a way to determine whether it was con-

stitutional—let the Supreme Court pass upon it. We, Dr. Griffin and I, had several conversations about it; he urged that it was constitutional, and I said, "Dr. Griffin, I am not capable of saying, but I would hate to see the American constitution made a scrap of paper; there is a definite way to settle the question and that is for the Supreme Court to pass upon it, and when the Supreme Court passes upon it that settles it and I haven't another word to say." I have spoken of that to very few since Dr. Griffin and I had that conversation I think I have said nothing about it to any one else. I thought that it was wise for me to accede to the wishes and to the general opinion.

Now, as to this affidavit, there is clearly a little misunderstanding. I was here one evening and it was raining late and a number of men were here, but not one moment did I think of any record; not one sheet did I tear down, other men took them down, and they were brought here to the table, and it got dark; I was trying to help them find their numbers; it was dark and I didn't know it was illegal to take them away, if I am due punishment for it, mete it out, it was getting late would have to go; I didn't say that it was illegal, I probably said that such a man as Hannis Taylor had said that it was unconstitutional for men to leave the United States, but I said I would not for a minute settle the matter. There is a misunderstanding as to what I said for myself that it was unconstitutional.

As for the matter of Mr. Burton, I hardly feel like referring to that, because it was a clear misunderstanding on his part that thought that I said it was a calamity to the country for going to war with Germany. Just at that time I heard a great many people say that the wet weather was sent upon the world because of the war; I may have chimed in, but so far as having made any such statement as Mr. Burton seems to have understood, I deny pointblank that I made such a statement. I would not hesitate to say before the world that I did not believe such things; I could almost prove it by the church that I did not believe such things, that is contrary to all my feelings about it.

I have tried freely to give you just how I have felt and how I have come along gradually. Gentlemen, I have been hindered and hurt in coming around from the other position because several times I have tried to suggest ways of helping and have had them turn their backs on me.—not men in the country, but men of prominence in the town turned their backs on me and would not hear me.

I am not a lawyer but I have in my pocket some matters that I should like to introduce. I knew only this week that there was anything of this kind up. I did not know anything about it until I was informed that my sermon at Great Hope had been termed pro-German. Fortunately, that sermon is in black and white and since this has been alleged against me I presume this is competent testimony. After hearing this, I went back to Hertford to see Brother Josiah Elliott, who is the pastor of the church, and with whom I went over this sermon and here is what he writes.

It was ruled that it was entirely competent to introduce the sermon as evidence but not Mr. Elliott's letter.

SERMON.

Nov. 3, 1917.

Acts 4: 1-8.

1 Tim. 2: 3-5.

Introductory.

The world is full of war—almost the entire world.

Russia craved the Dardanelles or an outlet to the Western Sea; Germany was reaching across the same territory and trying to grab the Dardanelles and into Syria and on to the Persian Gulf. France had for years desired to regain Alsace Lorraine. War broke out. Each country was fighting for a material end. Russia wished an open sea. Germany wished to reach the Persian Gulf, France wished to regain Alsace Lorraine, all material ends. Finally America was drawn in. Germany was making unsafe the open seas. America stood for the freedom of the seas, and now she is fighting for world democracy. These are material things.

But there is a warfare that is not for material things but for spiritual things, for the saving of the immortal soul. If men shall bleed and die freely for material things, shall not we freely and nobly strive for this higher warfare for these higher things?

This is the business or warfare of the church of the Christian army.

Again, the soldiers in this terrible war for the material things die only to leave behind them the things being fought for; they have died for their country but they leave it. In the spiritual war the soldier dies to go to his home and his crown; he is dying for the cross enters into living possession. Shall men fight more nobly for things material to be left behind than for spiritual things to be possessed for eternity?

Once again we may learn lessons from this war:—Germany has held on and is still pushing on against Italy; on her side against some ten millions of soldiers against her some twenty four million. Why is this? Why is she holding on thus? Because of organized cooperation, possibly the most efficient preparation and organization of any people. Germany with seven millions against Russia with nine millions still holds. Why? Germany is a perfect illustration of efficient organization. Russia is an illustration of disorganization.

If the church is to succeed it must be like war; be efficient in organization and union. This is a lesson that we may learn from the hateful Germans.

Now in the organization of the church for efficient service there are other officers than the pastor. Theaviour ordained pastors and left an elastic method for multiplied needs. See Tabernacle in Raleigh with its various organizations. The Apostles felt themselves apart of deacons. So came the setting apart of deacons. The Apostles would or must devote themselves to study and the word and prayer. The

# Auction Sale

## Nansemond County Farm

Situated at Kilby's Station, Va., on Seaboard Railway

178-Acre Nansemond County Farm situated at Kilby's station on the Seaboard Railway where trains stop daily and not quite one mile from Virginian and Norfolk and Western Railways, and only 2 1/2 miles from the city of Suffolk, Va., on the county road and known as the Clyde Harden Place. Farm fenced by a good wire all around same and extra good dwelling with out buildings and a large new barn just completed, and soil suitable for the growing of any kind of crops. About thirty (30) acres in cultivation and the balance in cord wood and thrifty growing timber. Convenient to schools and churches and passenger trains stopping daily and being close by church and school makes it one of the most valuable farms to be had in the county.

**Terms of Sale:** One-third Cash and the remainder arranged for the purchaser.

The sale takes place promptly at 3 o'clock in front of the National Bank of Suffolk, in Suffolk, Va., Friday November 23rd. Investigate the opportunity for yourself and for further particulars, see, write or wire, WALTER C. RAWLES, Suffolk, Va., or

**J. WALTER NOSIER, Auctioneer for the owner.**

deacons became the leaders to look after the temporal and material things.

And as the church grows the needs grow; other officers are needed. Supt. of Sunday School, teachers of Sunday School, B. Y. P. U., &c. Disorganization means failure as in Russia. If we are to succeed let us learn the lesson of efficient organization.

The office of deacon seems permanent. Paul who stood by and saw Stephen, a deacon, stoned, was not a Christian, yet later he recognized the office of deacon and gave directions as to their qualifications. See 1 Tim. 3: 8. They were elected by the whole body of disciples, not appointed by the twelve apostles.

Now what are these qualifications? Men of good report, full of the Holy Ghost, and of wisdom. Three things, good report, spiritual minded, and wise. Not so easy to secure this combination.

Many men are well thought of, but are not wise; many may be wise and well thought of, but not spiritually minded. Still again, a man may be wise, but not well thought of. You doubtless have known men who were wise, but they were wise for themselves. You doubtless have known men wise enough to make money, to get property and to hold it for themselves, but they were not well thought of. I suppose the most hated man in the world today, the Kaiser, is possibly the most intellectual, but his wisdom does not bring him good will.

In deacons we are to look for such wisdom as will consider others and bring good report. Then to this add piety of spiritual mindedness.

The duties of the deacons are to "serve tables" or look after the temporal interest of the church. Let me note these tables:

1. The table of the poor. They are to see that the poor do not suffer. They are to report any need to the church and so bring them help. Let them not wait for the pastor to find between the pastor and the poor and so help the pastor in ministering to the poor. 2. The table of the Lord. It is appropriate that the deacons should serve to the communion; but this is not their chief business. They very appropriately may serve in taking the offering, but this is not their chief business. (Here tell about the senior deacon in a certain church who was the "wealthy" man in the church and the stingy man in the church. Bertie Centy.)

The table of the Lord includes the last communion. Go ye into all the world, &c. This certain senior deacon did little to serve the Lord's table in missions, and was in fact a clog and a hindrance.

3. The table of the pastor. The secular matters are to be in the hands of the deacons. The pastor should not be left in doubt about his salary; he should not have to look out for it. A good board of deacons will see that the pastor is provided for.

Now to close: Not a material, temporal fight, but a spiritual warfare for things eternal; such is the business of the church. We should be as zealous and active in this fight as are the soldiers in temporal material warfare. To succeed we need to be efficiently organized; a church that leaves all to the pastor faces failure. In the organization there must be union and proper subordination, not dismembered quite fighting independently of each other. And you deacons are the second in the series of officers; pastors first, then deacons.

Now let me urge you deacons to do your part in the work. Stick by your pastor, stick by your Sunday school superintendent and teachers.

Should the general say to the colonel, "You go fight this battle, I will be at ease," he would be a poor general; and then the colonel should say to the major, "I will take my ease, you go fight his battle," again you might find friction; and the major following the example, set, say, "Lieutenants, you look after this battle, I wish to stay at home today," &c., &c.

Success calls for generals, colonels, majors, lieutenants, corporals, all in their places. And so serving, God's kingdom shall come.

Mr. Alderman introduces some affidavits.

Supt. J. O. Alderman visited my school, Edgewood, the first week of

school and urged food conservation for America and her allies. He seemed anxious for the success of the American cause. In no way did he stir either America or her allies.

(Signed) Nellie W. White.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of Nov., 1917.

L. R. Bunch, J. P. (Seal)

Supt. J. O. Alderman visited my school, Small's Cross Roads, the first week of school and urged food conservation for America and her allies. He seemed anxious for the success of the American cause. In no way did he stir either America or her allies.

(Signed) Tom Riddick.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of November, 1917.

L. R. Bunch, J. P. (Seal)

Supt. J. O. Alderman visited our school during the Food Conservation week and urged that we do all we could to help win the war by feeding our soldiers. He was anxious for American success. He did by no means stir either the Americans or the allies.

(Signed) Maggie Baker.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of November, 1917.

L. R. Bunch, J. P. (Seal)

Supt. J. O. Alderman visited our school, Ward's School, during the Food Conservation week and urged that we do all we could to help win the war by feeding our soldiers. He was anxious for American success. He did by no means stir either the Americans or the allies.

(Signed) Betta Griffin.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of Nov., 1917.

L. R. Bunch, J. P. (Seal)

Supt. J. O. Alderman visited my school, Hurdle's school, during the Food Conservation week and urged that we do all we could to help win the war by feeding our soldiers. He was anxious for American success. He did by no means stir either the Americans or the allies.

(Signed) Elizabeth E. Hobbs.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of Nov., 1917.

L. R. Bunch, J. P. (Seal)

Supt. J. O. Alderman visited my school (Snow Hill) during Food Conservation week and urged that we do all we could to conserve food for the benefit of our own soldiers who have gone to war and also for the benefit of our allies. He expressed himself as very much interested in the cause of our country and its allies.

(Signed) Mary E. Hollowell.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of November, 1917.

L. R. Bunch, J. P. (Seal)

Supt. J. O. Alderman visited our school during Food Conservation week in the interest of conserving food for the benefit of our allies and urged that we try to do our part in the cause. I think he is very much interested in this work and is pushing it forward in the sincere hope that our country shall be victorious. At least, it appears so from what I learned in his visit to our school.

(Signed) Ruth Hood.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of Nov., 1917.

L. R. Bunch, J. P. (Seal)

Supt. J. O. Alderman visited our school Food Conservation week and spoke very strongly in favor of the conservation of food. He urged that the children should have their parents sign the cards which were given to them and to who their patriotism by cooperating with brother women of America in the great movement of food conservation.

(Signed) Eunice Hedrick.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of Nov., 1917.

L. R. Bunch, J. P. (Seal)

Mr. Alderman. Now, gentlemen, I said in the outset, as you all know, I was a sympathizer with the Germans. I stand here today before you and say that many of the things that have been said about me have been misunderstandings. Had I thought there was any need of saving seeds or names I could have introduced a great many here. One man I remember came to me and asked me if there was any

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