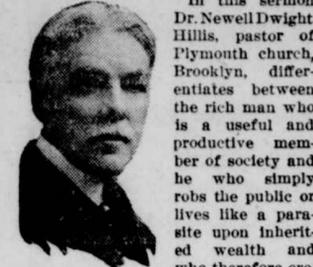


THE MATTER WITH OUR MILLIONAIRES

Why the Very Rich Are Often Hated.

WHO OWNS THE PROPERTY?

By Rev. Dr. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.



REV. DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, trust. He also points out how little the rich really own. He chose as his text for this one of the series of sermons he is preaching Ecclesiastes ii, Solomon's lament.

In this sermon Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, differentiates between the rich man who is a useful and productive member of society and he who simply robs the public or lives like a parasite upon inherited wealth and who therefore creates hate and distrust.

He also points out how little the rich really own. He chose as his text for this one of the series of sermons he is preaching Ecclesiastes ii, Solomon's lament.

The man who wrote these words was at once the wisest scholar, the most powerful king and the richest merchant of his time, but he had broken the laws of God, and therefore he found a drop of poison in each honeyed cup. The only millionaire of that far off time was also the saddest man of his time. Standing in front of one of his country homes, Solomon beheld the shepherds and plowmen going singing to their work and cried out, "Give me neither poverty nor riches!"

Midway between the cold, starved arctic zone and the fevered, rich, scorching tropics lies a temperate zone, where the great king would fain have dwelt. And now for the first time in history the common people dwell midway between poverty and riches. In this prosperous land we have one hundred millions of people, but two hundred billions of property, expressed in terms of farms, forest, mines, shops, banks, factories and ships. Were this property evenly divided each individual would have \$2,000 and every family \$10,000. The real test of the condition of a people, however, is their annual income. This year our country will have not far from twenty-five billions of income, and were this evenly distributed every man and woman and child would have \$250, or \$1,250 for a family. We have one-sixteenth of the world's population, but one-fourth of the world's annual income. Each year also the increase of tools increases the nation's property. Wealth means leisure; leisure means the increase in fine arts, of wisdom and knowledge. Bacon says that wealth is the promise of God to the Old Testament people, and history proves the assertion. Savages will not obey the laws of soil or seeds, and so the savage sits in his cave and starves to death. But as our people go toward knowledge and obedience to natural law they go toward tools, property, comforts and leisure. God wants to load the people with all the prosperity that they can carry with safety to the spirit man.

God Places Man Here For Education by Production.

Any intelligent view of property involves the question why man was placed here in this Eden garden to tend and keep the trees. Plainly man's education for a higher sphere begins with work. That develops good habits and starts man upward toward obedience. Even the omnipotent God is dependent upon man as a partner in a great material enterprise. The earth was impotent for civilization until man entered the scene. The vines and shrubs ripened clusters and fruits, but there were no storehouses. The forests rose and fell again, but there were no wagons or ships. The trade winds blew, but there was no commerce. The ores were in the hills, but there were no tools, no plows, no engines. The sun touched the evening sky, but there was neither painting nor poetry. Then man entered the scene as the true son of God, and, lo, the earth was one great bin of coal, ready for man's anvil and hammer; the hillsides were covered with forests, ready for man's ax-helve, plow beam and house timber. The valleys were lush with grass and grain, waiting for man's herds and flocks. The bark of trees yielded itself to man for his medicine. Soon the very aspect of nature was changed through sails that whitened all seas, caravans and trains that flew like shuttles over all lands, weaving the texture of civilization. Out of the earth came also man's language, his arts, his sciences. The world is a schoolhouse for the intellect, a picture gallery for man's imagination, a toolhouse for his arms, a library for his culture, a cathedral where the mountains are altars and the clouds are incense, and the forests are wind harps while man's prayers and aspirations rise toward his unseen Father. Out of the necessity of earning his own livelihood man develops the basic traits of industry, thrift, patience, fortitude, with hope for the sower and trust and love toward his fellow workers. Nothing vindicates the divinity of man like the fact that the Lord of the Eden garden trusts His sons and daughters with the task of keeping the trees of the garden and enjoying the treasures of the earthly palace.

What Property Does For Man Spiritually.

In our world even the best gifts can be ruined. Trade winds meant for commerce may be used by pirates for murder, and property that was intended as a form of communion with God can be demoralized. The saint communes with God through words. Fra Angelico, painting angels on the walls of his cell, communed with God through colors. Michelangelo, enraptured with the "Vision Splendid," turned architecture into a frozen prayer and communed with God through building. Thomas a Kempis communed with God through literature in his prayers and sermons. Sometimes God calls a man from his birth to toil upon the ore that he made ready in the hills or through corn that grows on the hillsides, and then man communes with God through material things. The poor Hottentot wears his rags, lives in a tent and slowly his soul starves to death. Daniel Webster sits in his library, a world building statesman, because property gave him leisure for the college and the law school gave him leisure for the legislative hall and the supreme court chamber gave him leisure to plead the cause of liberty and the Union. The south sea islander dwells at the edge of starvation. Now, give him a larger harvest through industry and his child can go to school; give him a little more property and he can build a little house; more property and he can buy carpets, tables, chairs and pictures; more property still and his daughters can enjoy knowledge. Each increase of property increases the opportunity for his children—climbing on rounds of work to full manhood and womanhood. The bees hive their sweets against the winter, and civilization is a treasure house of honeyed sweets through beauty, truth and tools that safeguard man against physical want and free his soul until he becomes, not a savage nor a peasant, but a citizen of the wide lying universe. It is wealth, therefore, and property that support the school, the home, the college, the gallery, reform, religion and the soul itself.

Who Owns the Property?

Our age is under a strange delusion as to the ownership of property. It is said that 2 per cent of the people control 50 per cent of the wealth, while 50 per cent of the people control 5 per cent of the wealth. Doubtless today the whole tendency of laws is toward the diffusion of property and the good things of life, but the new laws need time to complete their beneficent work. When snow is piled up in a drift it stops the train. Therefore man invents a snowplow that scatters the snow and soon fertilizes the poor man's field. When wealth is piled up in a billionaire drift it is unfriendly to invention, trade, commerce, and therefore the people must find legislators wise enough to invent a tax inheritance plow that will scatter the yellow drift in order to fertilize all fields. Nevertheless it is a delusion to suppose that the control of a billion dollar railway is the same thing as owning a billion dollar railway. A man controls a million sheep, but he owns only the mutton chop that he can perfectly digest. One man ruling the stockyards controls with his hundred million company hundreds of thousands of steers, but he owns only the beefsteak that he can transmute into blood and muscle. In his study of architecture Ruskin describes the archbishop lying in his copper coffin under the steel bars in the Cathedral of Milan. By some chance the embalming fluid preserved that body for centuries. Looking through the glass today, the traveler beholds the huge amethyst on the shriveled finger, the crozier set with sapphires, rubies and emeralds lying upon the hand and the rich miter crowning the thin hair. The wise man asks this question, "Does that shriveled body own the gold and gems?"

Did the Miner Own His Gold?

Did the California miner, when the ship was sinking, own the leather bags stuffed with gold that he tied about his waist when he sprang into the sea and went straight to the bottom? Or did the gold own the miner? Years ago Emerson took a train from Concord to Albany. The railway magnate sat in his private car in the end of the train, while Emerson bought a ticket to Albany for \$4. For the poet and essayist the road was prepared. The magnate who owned the road wore himself out studying the curves, pondering the ties soaked with rain, considering whether the bridges were strong enough and, working like a hired man, died before his days were half run. But Emerson owned that road and had leisure. Looking out of the window, he wrote his poem on the distant mountain, and out of the rich autumnal foliage borrowed the introduction to one of his wisest essays, until his happiness made the pomp of the railway magnate ridiculous. Who owned that railway? Why, the man who used it. It is said that one man has wealth that would equal nine states west of the Missouri river and could buy the entire New York Central and Pennsylvania systems, but he does not own the railway. The man who holds the helm of railway systems and guides them has many burdens, days of worry and nights of sleeplessness. Off his hands are covered with blood blisters while you and I ride on his trains and use them. The time has come for young men to revalue property. Control of property is not ownership. Some very poor men with their wide intellects use enormous amounts of property. Other men holding the title deeds do not own them. There are poor schoolteachers, authors, artists with \$800 a year who use more property every year than do certain multimillionaires who, like the helmsman, control the property, but have no leisure to use or enjoy it. Alas for men who are galley slaves, driven by avarice into the fields, forced to keep

the books, denying themselves travel, converting their capacity for friendship into the control of property, denying the eye beauty, denying the ear music, denying themselves the pleasures of hospitality and friendship, over whose head ambition cracks the whip, men who are driven like bond slaves to the task of controlling property that other people use and enjoy! The sorrows and the tragedy of the millionaire represent a starting fact!

The Kinds of Millionaires.

Among the most useful men that live are the great inventors, the occasional manufacturers, the men of genius as organizers and who are the real springs of social progress and the true sources of wealth. By sheer weight of genius they lift wages to new levels. Their origin is unknown. An inventor with genius is like the throne of God—surrounded with clouds and mystery. Say what you will about ancestry and environment and there is still an unexplored remainder in Shakespeare with his poem, in Watt with his engine, in Edison with his light, in men who have the genius of organizing a great industry so as to economize time and strength and thus feed the people and clothe the people. When Bessemer discovered the way of transmuted pig iron into steel working men received from \$1.50 to \$2 a day. When this inventor discovered how to change iron into steel he lifted the wages to \$3 and \$4 a day. The 10,000 workmen worked the same number of hours and yet suddenly Bessemer blessed them with \$10,000 a day increased wage. Nine out of ten of the prosperous manufacturers of the world represent this gift. Take a man like Lord Brassey of England. He began as a poor boy, a surveyor, engineer and contractor. He built railways in England, Canada, Australia, Africa, India and Russia. He handled at one time 50,000 men. During his busiest epoch \$500,000,000 were involved in his contracts. He bridged rivers and chasms, tunneled mountains, opened up new lands. When a subcontractor who had bored the ground for a long tunnel had missed by chance a vein of rocks and Brassey discovered that the man was digging in rock instead of earth he declined to allow the contractor to go into bankruptcy. He was a gentleman of the old school, not only in his Christian life, but in his courtly manners. In the way he bore himself as a father toward his workmen, and was a kind of shepherd for tempted boys. This country is rich in the possession of many similar men. By their gift of organization they save millions of hours of labor. Making a fortune for themselves they increase the good fortune of the multitudes who work for them. Agitators may seek to kindle the flame of class hatred, but they cannot alter our obligations to the great leaders who are the springs of social progress and of wealth production.

Millionaires Who Have Evoked Hatred.

But the occasional millionaire by his malign methods has evoked class hatred. Here are the men who have wrecked great properties by manipulation and juggled gold into their own pockets. Here are the men who are the directors of a great railway company, each one of whom took an option on a little street railway at a low price, and the other directors bought it from him at a high price until each director had received his own quota of millions. Soon the great property was half ruined, and thousands of middle aged people, widows and teachers, who had invested their all in the building of that railroad, found the savings of a lifetime had been halved and transferred to the pockets of multimillionaire directors. In a moral universe, here or yonder, every heartache and every shortened life for the multitudes of poor who have suffered must be paid for in like coin by these evil trustees. And here are the parasitic millionaires, whose fathers owned farms and held to their city property until the people built their stores and factories right up to the edge of the unimproved farm. Still held by a few who have never done a stroke of work, they are like the middle age barons, who by the accident of birth fell heir to a castle on the crag overlooking the narrow pass and could force each passerby to give up a part of his possessions. All these are as truly paupers patrician, living on the labors of the people, as tramps are paupers plebeian, living in a county poorhouse.

State Can Do Little, Individual Much.

Confessing the peril of congested wealth, it remains to affirm that the best way to scatter vast fortunes is for young men with ambition and energy to climb and win that wealth and then diffuse it by service. Confronting the abuses, some propose manifold remedies—communism, scientific anarchy, force, confiscation, public ownership of railways, mines, rivers, single tax—and with some of these methods in part we have sympathy. But no one of these methods nor all of them put together will correct the evils without self help. In Oklahoma all of these methods have been put in operation. There are a thousand Indians there in one tribe. They enjoy government control. Each squaw and papoose has \$50,000. The state controls the property and pays 7 per cent interest. There are no taxes, no poverty, no worry. Food enough and raiment enough. The Indian does not even have to worry about his coal or oil under the land; the state does everything. But the result is an Indian, a squaw and a papoose. On the other hand, be it remembered, ten talent men receive their talents from God in order that they may serve the one talent and two talent people, and their reward in the doing comes not from gold, but from the love of the poor and the weak who have been lifted up to higher levels through their faithful service.

SALE OF LAND.

Under and by virtue of the power and authority contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by J. R. Sauls to Mrs. Ella Peele and recorded in Book "O" No. 13, page 191, of the records of the Register of Deeds for Johnston County, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 6th day of August, 1917, at the hour of noon at the Court House door in Smithfield, Johnston County, North Carolina, expose the following described tracts of land to public sale for cash to the highest bidder, to-wit:

"Adjoining the lands of J. W. Watson, C. W. Edgerton, West side of Little River, and South side of A. C. L. R. R. and others, bounded as follows, viz:

FIRST: "Conveyed to J. H. Parker and by J. H. Parker conveyed to Silas Lucas, which deeds are all registered in the Registry of Johnston County, to which reference is made. Beginning at a stake on the bank of Little River and runs W. 27 chains to a stake; thence S. 53 W. 24 chains to a stake, J. W. Watson's line; thence S. 25 E. 2.80 chains to a stake, corner of lot number one; thence N. 71 E. 20 chains to a stake; thence E. 22.20 chains to a stake, bank of Little River; thence up the run of said river to the beginning, containing thirty-five acres, more or less.

SECOND: "That lot of land conveyed to J. H. Parker by C. W. Edgerton by deed dated February 3rd, 1902, registered in the Registry of Johnston County, Book "A" No. 9, page 227, to which reference is made. The same being twenty lots on the south side of the A. C. L. Railroad Company, in the town of Bagley, N. C., being all the lots owned by C. W. Edgerton on that side of the railroad, and for better description reference is made to deed dated 10th day of December, 1901, to said C. W. Edgerton, by East Carolina Land and Improvement Company duly registered.

THIRD: Conveyed to J. H. Parker by W. E. Joyner and others, by deed dated April 29, 1899, registered in Book "H" No. 7, page 455. Beginning at a stake, bank of Little River, and runs W. 22.02 chains to a stake; thence S. 1 W. 20 chains to a stake, J. W. Watson's line; thence S. 25 E. 1 chain to a stake; thence S. 86 E. 39 chains to a stake on Little River; thence up the run of said river to the beginning, containing thirty acres, more or less.

FOURTH: "Conveyed to J. H. Parker by D. H. Bagley by deed dated February 28, 1899, registered in Book "H" No. 7, page 76. Beginning at a pine stump and rock, J. W. Watson's corner, and runs S. 24 E. 9 poles to a stake; thence N. 53 E. 96 poles to a stake; thence E. 108 poles to a stake, bank of Little River; thence up said river to right of way of A. C. L. R. R.; thence up said right of way S. 55 W. to a stake; thence S. 35 E. 12.60 chains to a stake; thence S. 54 W. 45 1-5 poles to the beginning, containing sixty-seven and one-half acres, more or less. The above described lands conveyed to J. W. Watson by Silas Lucas and wife, Charity Lucas, by deed dated November 8, 1905, and duly registered in the said Registry of Johnston County, to which reference is made.

"Also another tract or parcel of land situated in said Johnston County, being the land conveyed by John R. Raines to Dempsey Copeland by deed dated January 17th, 1908, registered in the office of Register of Deeds of said County in Book "Q" No. 9, page 377, and therein described as follows:

"A certain tract or parcel of land in Johnston County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of C. W. Edgerton, J. W. Watson and others, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a stake in the west edge of the public road in what was formerly Jesse Parker's land line, and runs S. 35 E. 68 feet; thence S. 55 W. 255 feet; thence N. 35 W. 278 feet; thence S. 86 E. 338 feet with what was Jesse Parker's line to the beginning, containing one acre, more or less. This being the parcel of land originally used as public school property at Bagley, N. C.

"The tract or parcel of land containing 1 3-10 acres, more or less, conveyed by Dempsey Copeland to J. W. Watson by deed dated December 5, 1905, and registered in the office of Register of Deeds of said Johnston County in Book "I" No. 9 of Deeds, page 249, being a part of the lands above described, is hereby excepted from the operation of this deed. Said excepted tract of land is in said deed described as follows:

"Beginning in the right of way of the A. C. L. R. R. in the center of the Beulah and Lowell road in the town of Bagley, and runs with said road S. 34 E. 24 poles to a stake, Dempsey Copeland's corner; thence with said line S. 56 W. 12 poles to a stake; thence S. 34 E. 10 poles to a stake in the school house line; thence with said line and C. W. Edgerton's line N. 86 W. 13 poles to a stake J. W. Watson's corner; thence with said line N. 24 E. 24 poles to a stake on the right of way of the A. C. L. R. R.; thence with said right of way of said A. C. L. R. R. N. 56 E. 1 9-10 poles to the beginning, containing 1 3-10 acres, more or less"

The above described lots and parcels of land are those conveyed by Mrs. Elle Peele and husband, D. D. Peele, to J. R. Sauls by deed dated 13th day of January, 1915, and registered in the office of Register of Deeds of Johnston County in Book "O" No. 13, page 191.

This 8th day of July, 1917.

ELLA PEELE, DICKINSON & LAND, Attorneys.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

This is to notify the public that we, F. Hunter Creech and Geo. Ross Pou, have dissolved our co-partnership in the practice of law. However, both members will continue the practice of law in Smithfield, and any one desiring the services of either of us will find us in Smithfield. Any one holding accounts against the former firm of Creech and Pou will please present itemized statement not later than August 1st, 1917.

This June 29th, 1917. F. HUNTER CREECH, GEO. ROSS POU.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Executor on the estate of Blackman Jernigan, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 22nd day of June, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 15th day of June, 1917. ZERO D. JERNIGAN, Executor.

ABELL & WARD and JAMES RAYNOR, Attorneys.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of L. H. Boykin, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 3rd day of July, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 30th day of June, 1917. ASHLEY BOYKIN, Administrator.

F. H. BROOKS, Attorney.

SECOND SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES.

I, W. F. Grimes, Sheriff of Johnston County, do hereby offer for sale the following lands for delinquent taxes for the year 1916, to be sold at the Court House door in Smithfield, N. C., on the first Monday in August, 1917, at 12 o'clock M., the same being the 6th day of August, 1917:

Banner Township. (White.)
Lee, J. V., 1 lot, tax..... \$10.82
Ryals, Mrs. R. S., 2 acres.... 1.64
Onaels Township. (White.)
Barnes, Larry \$ 5.21
Brooks, J. R., (heirs), 283 acres 25.61
Crech, C. C., 300 acres..... 16.58
Eason, Arcadia, 70 acres..... 4.67
Eason, Harris, 2 acres..... 16.51
Pittman, Lonnie, 111 acres.... 6.75
Phillips, W. H., 29 acres..... 2.01
Strickland, J. L., 36 acres..... 3.02
Williams, W. J., 156 acres.... 8.92
(Colored.)
Hinnant, Arthur, 5 acres..... .97
Clayton Township. (White.)
Duncan, Mrs. Rosa, 1 lot..... \$ 5.87
Ellington, K. R., 31 acres..... 10.43
Harrison, I. W., 25 acres.... 5.04
(Colored.)
Bridgers, A. L., 1 lot..... 9.55
Sanders, R. L., 5 acres..... 1.15
Cleveland Township. (White.)
Bridgers, R. L. (dec'd.) 175 acres \$35.60
Smithfield Township. (White.)
Hines, Mrs. Alice E., 23 acres \$13.56
Johnson, W. G., (dec'd.) 93 1/2 acres 21.96
Olive, Eli (dec'd.) 225 acres.. 11.86
Radford, H. H., 6 acres and 1 lot 56.58
(Colored.)
Woodall, Edgar H., 46 acres.. 3.13
Earp, John, 1 lot..... 9.92
Smith, H. J., 66 1/2 acres..... 19.31
Boon Hill Township. (White.)
Braswell, A. E., 34 acres..... \$ 5.87
Coley, Geo., 1 acre..... 4.19
Exum, Ed., 255 acres..... 12.52
Fail, S. G., 1 lot..... 4.22
Fields, Nathan, 79 acres..... 5.52
Godwin, G. S., 1 acre 1.36
Holt, Lester, 1 acre 1.18
Howell, W. H., 66 acres..... 4.97
Howell, R. H., 49 acres..... 3.87
Jones, Charles, 73 1/2 acres.... 3.59
Lee, Martha S., 1 lot..... 2.88
Renfrow, R. T., 42 acres..... 4.66
Ray, R. L., 192 acres..... 15.81
Sasser, Wm. A., 1 acre..... 2.18
Smith, J. Ed., 367 acres..... 20.13
Sasser, Mrs. Lizzie, 68 acres.. 5.20
Starling, Mrs. Julia F., 65 1/2 acres 4.60
Winston H. Wells and wife, 1 lot 5.60
Worley, Wade R., 48 acres 8.68
Wiggs, Mrs. Jane, 30 acres.... 2.49
Selma Township. (White.)
Britt, Miss Annie, 1 lot..... \$ 3.02
Daughtry, J. W., 1 lot..... 1.28
Johnston Development Co., 18 acres 5.09
Richardson, Willie, 37 acres... 7.18
Selma Motor Car Co., 4 lots.. 63.80
Smith, Mrs. W. G., 5 acres.... 15.50
Smith, J. A., 1 lot..... 1.62
Turner, J. M., 15 acres..... 31.78
(Colored.)
Stancil, Jerry, 24 1/2 acres.... 7.27

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Marganer Connaway, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 24th day of July, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 23rd day of July, 1917. C. H. WHEELER, Administrator.

LEON G. STEVENS, Attorney.

NOTICE OF SUMMONS.

North Carolina, Johnston County, Selma Township.
S. P. Wood and I. T. Wood, Trading as Wood Grocery Co. Vs. W. F. Young.

The defendant above-named will take notice that a summons in the above-named action was issued against said Defendant on the 9th day of July by R. W. Etheredge, a Justice of the Peace of Johnston County, North Carolina, for the sum of Thirty-five Dollars and sixteen cents (\$35.16) due said Plaintiff by account, which summons is returnable before R. W. Etheredge, the above named Justice of the Peace at his office at Selma, N. C., in said County and in Selma Township, on the 15th day of August, 1917. The Defendant will also take notice that a warrant of attachment was issued on the same day against the property.

This the 13th day of July, 1917. R. W. ETHEREDGE, Justice of the Peace.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF LAND.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain judgment entered in the Superior Court of Johnston County at the May Term, 1917, in an action entitled W. D. Stewart vs. A. B. Currin et al, default having been made in the terms of same, the undersigned commissioners appointed by the court will sell to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Smithfield, N. C., on Wednesday, the 15th day of August, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described lands:

FIRST TRACT: Beginning at a stake in Y. E. McGee's line and runs N. 36 1/2 E. 24 1/2 chains to a stake in Frank McLeod's line; thence as his line N. 8 W. 22 chains to a post oak, Roani Pool's line and corner; thence as his line S. 34 W. 60 chains to a post oak stump; thence to beginning, containing 35 acres, more or less.

SECOND TRACT: Begins at a stake, Frederick Pool's line, and runs S. 41 E. 18.10 chains to a stake, Hill's corner; thence N. 45 E. 11.07 chains to a stake in W. D. Stewart's line; thence N. 41 W. 19.84 chains to stake in Pool's line; thence S. 35 W. 22 to the beginning, containing 22 acres, more or less.

THIRD TRACT: The same being a certain tract of land in Pleasant Grove township, Johnston County, N. C., and bounded as follows: On the west by the lands of A. Y. McGee; on the north by the lands of J. B. Johnson; on the east by the lands of L. A. Byrd; on the south by the lands of A. B. Johnson, and containing 10 acres, more or less. This July 11th, 1917.

E. J. WELLS, and E. F. YOUNG, Commissioners.

MONEY TO LOAN.

During the summer months when business is not rushing is the best time to secure your money needs for the coming year.

I can lend you one-half of appraised value of your cleared land on 5 years time with interest at 5 per cent, payable semi-annually. Or I can lend you this money on 20 years time on the amortization plan; in other words on the same plan as the Government Land Bank Loan. This money is available at any time.

See me and learn details and arrange for your loan right away. F. H. BROOKS.

GOD THE INVINCIBLE KING, by H. G. Wells. Price \$1.25. "One of the best sellers of today."

A PLACE IN THE SUN, by Mrs. Henry Backus. Price \$1.35. "A new novel of American Life." AT THE HERALD OFFICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

North Carolina, Johnston County, In the Superior Court, Before the Clerk.

Geo. F. Woodard, Adm. Silas Cogdell Vs. Mary J. Cogdell, Katherine Richardson, Guilford Cogdell, et al.

Under and by virtue of the authority contained in a decree of the Superior Court rendered in the above entitled cause on July 14th, 1917, the undersigned commissioner will offer for sale for cash at public auction to the highest bidder at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in the town of Smithfield, on Monday, August 20th, 1917, the following described property situate in the town of Selma and more fully described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Waddell and Sharpe streets and extending along the building line of Waddell and Sharpe streets eastwardly 50 feet and along the building line of Sharpe street northwardly 150 feet and bounded on the north by the lots of C. O. Durant and on the East by the lots of Winchester Stancil, and containing a fractional part of an acre.

On this lot is situate a four-room house in good condition. This is good property situated near the center of the town of Selma. This July 14th, 1917.

E. J. WELLS, Commissioner.

WELLS & WELLS, Attorneys.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Marganer Connaway, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 24th day of July, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 23rd day of July, 1917. C. H. WHEELER, Administrator.

LEON G. STEVENS, Attorney.

NOTICE OF SUMMONS.

North Carolina, Johnston County, Selma Township.
S. P. Wood and I. T. Wood, Trading as Wood Grocery Co. Vs. W. F. Young.

The defendant above-named will take notice that a summons in the above-named action was issued against said Defendant on the 9th day of July by R. W. Etheredge, a Justice of the Peace of Johnston County, North Carolina, for the sum of Thirty-five Dollars and sixteen cents (\$35.16) due said Plaintiff by account, which summons is returnable before R. W. Etheredge, the above named Justice of the Peace at his office at Selma, N. C., in said County and in Selma Township, on the 15th day of August, 1917. The Defendant will also take notice that a warrant of attachment was issued on the same day against the property.

This the 13th day of July, 1917. R. W. ETHEREDGE, Justice of the Peace.

Magnolia Balm
LIQUID FACE POWDER.

The beauty secret of women who know how to take care of the complexion. Cannot be detected. Heals Sunburn, stops Tan. Soothing, cooling, refreshing.

75c. at Drug Store or by mail direct.

Sample (either color) for 2c. Stamp.

Lyons Mfg. Co., 40 South Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.