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We offer the New York World three times a week and the ROANOKE-CHOWAN TIMES all one year for \$1.65, old or new subscriptions.

A GREAT GATHERING.

The Educational Rally a Great Success—Able Addresses by Governor Kitchin and Others.

Last Friday was a day long to be remembered by the people of Rich Square. Many distinguished men and women were present and the address of Governor Kitchin was masterful.

The roads leading to town were in a terrible condition, but the weather was ideal. By 9 o'clock the people began to assemble. By 10 o'clock the large auditorium of the school building was full, but still they came. About every town, village and community in Northampton, Bertie and Hertford was represented. One gentleman from Windsor who has a large acquaintance stated that there were 300 people from Bertie. Hertford sent as many. Every school in Northampton was suspended for the day and the teachers were present. Most of the schools of Hertford and Bertie gave holiday that the teachers and pupils might come. Never before had so many teachers and preachers assembled here at one time.

Mr. E. C. Ruffin, the principal of the Rich Square High School, conceived the idea of this meeting and worked unceasingly for its success. The people rallied to his support, and the result was highly pleasing.

Below is a detailed account of the meeting, written by Miss Helen R. Browne, of Olney High School:

MORNING SESSION.

The long looked for Educational Rally was held in the Rich Square High School building, Friday, March 17th. The large auditorium was filled to overflowing long before the exercises began.

Dr. W. B. North opened the exercises by reading the 103rd Psalm, after which he offered a fervent prayer. Following this was a duet, and then the Address of Welcome by Dr. E. W. Lassiter, Mayor of the town, in which he gave every one present a hearty welcome in a very feeling and impressive manner.

Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn of Weldon then introduced our governor, W. W. Kitchin, in a few very appropriate remarks.

Every one was eager to behold the Governor of our State. For nearly an hour and one half he held the immense audience spellbound. Some of the important points on which he touched are as follows:

Wherever we are we must do our duty, whether we love the work or not. It is alright, he said, to love our work, entirely proper that we should, but provided we do not like that which falls to our lot to do, we must do our duty, whatever that duty may be.

Education helps to improve a man's moral character. It makes him feel more friendly to the world. It makes the world more friendly to him.

Educate a man's soul as well as his mind. A man who has had no soul education, no matter how much education his mind may have had, he is no more than a barbarian, for without the education of the soul, the education of the mind does not avail anything.

Education must keep pace with civilization. It is therefore more necessary that we educate today than it was ages ago. For now instead of the highway robber to look out for, and guard against, we have the shrewd "gold brick

swindler" and the educated grafter. It takes more intelligence today to protect us against these curses than it did ages ago against the highway robber.

The first great duty of every living being is to look for higher things and it is education that makes us look upward and forward, and not backward. It does away with our selfish motives, it makes the timid man courageous, more intelligent and more honest. We should have universal education, it being not only a governmental but an individual necessity.

G. E. Midyette of Jackson then introduced our next speaker, J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Joyner spoke to us very feelingly and impressively, begging us to go out in the by-ways and bring the poor children to the school, that they may have a chance to learn what an education really is. He said that he did not doubt at all that within the sound of that school bell were parents who were negligent about the future of their boys and girls, and who were showing it by keeping them out of school, probably half of the time. "Go out," he said, "and get the children, bring them here and keep them here."

A touching little incident that he related of the little urchin, who came to him while he was in his office one day in Goldsboro, so moved the audience that tears were brought to the eyes of many. The story was briefly as follows:—"One morning while in my office in the town of Goldsboro, a little ragged, dirty boy came in, and said to me, 'I want to come to school here.' I sent him to one of the teachers of the school, and she, who was one of the sweetest spirited women I ever knew, looked at him gently and said a few kind words to him. The boy began to brighten from that moment. He continued to come to school, and from day to day we could see his rags disappear and instead he was clothed in nice, clean garments. He grew in knowledge and in power from week to week and finally graduated from that institution and went to college. He went through college being held in the very highest esteem of those around him. Not long ago I saw that very boy who had come to me some years ago in the town of Goldsboro, and today he is holding an honored position."

This is only one of the many cases that we might call attention to, throughout this old Commonwealth.

The meeting then adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with a song by the school, "Flag of our Nation." Following was a duet, "Dixie" by Misses Pearl Hill and Helen Weaver. Dr. M. Bolton then in a few appropriate remarks introduced Mrs. C. D. McIver.

Mrs. McIver is the Field Secretary of the Betterment Association and is doing much for the betterment of the rural schools in North Carolina. She thinks that in order to bring about better health in the communities, the women will have to be reached, and the best way to reach them, is by organizing Betterment Associations. Mrs. McIver cited the audience to many remarkable ways in which the Betterment Associations have brought about marked changes for the improvements of rural schools in North Carolina. She insisted on a longer school term

and said that the Woman's Betterment Associations were, in many places, making it possible for the school term to be lengthened from four to six and even eight months. She did not hesitate to say that North Carolina had some of the brightest boys and girls in this United States. Yes, she even went so far as to say that we, in North Carolina, have the smartest children of any part of the country. But said she, "Our boys and girls are not enough smarter than the boys and girls of other states to learn in four months, what the children in other states learn in nine months." Therefore she plead for a school term to last nine months in the year.

The last on the program was a National Medley by the High School Quartette.

Surely none need regret taking the day to attend one of the greatest meetings ever held in this community, and we hope that ere long, many more such meetings will be held, when we may listen again to our most noble Governor, our most worthy State Superintendent of Public Instruction and our beloved Field Secretary, of the Woman's Betterment Association.

We do not wish to fail to congratulate the good people of Rich Square for the bounteous repast, they gave us. They are noted for their great hospitality, their sumptuous feasts and their good meetings.

HELEN R. BROWNE.

Little Heroes of Garysburg

Every Friday morning, in the Garysburg school, about fifteen minutes is devoted to "Pleasure" as they express it. During this period children and teacher converse on any subject they desire. There are only ten boys and ten girls in this school.

To the surprise of all, Friday morning March, 10th a little boy suggested, "The Famine in China" consequently that was the topic of conversation. After a few remarks from the teacher, who merely suggested how noble it would be if they could prevent one little boy from starving, they all decided to take their own money, which they had earned by shelling corn, picking cotton and selling papers, and send it to the poor little starving Chinese. Instead of buying apples or candy for lunch Friday, the money was saved and Monday these twelve little heroes and heroines gave three dollars to be forwarded to the relief fund for the Famine of China. The average age of these children is just eight. Can you think of a more heroic deed? Surely Northampton should be proud of these children. This scribe wishes the people could have seen the interest that was shown in this incident. One little boy remarked, "Surely the little Chinese boy will never forget us," and surely we shall never forget the little heroes of Garysburg, we shall expect much of them in the future.

Her Mistake.

"My dear," said Mr. Brown to his wife, "where did all those books on astronomy on the library table come from? They are not ours?" "A pleasant little surprise for you," responded Mrs. Brown. "You know you said this morning that we ought to study astronomy, so I went down to a book store and bought everything I could find on the subject." "My dear," he then said very slowly, his voice husky with emotion, "I never said we must study astronomy. I said we must study economy."—Exchange.

Woodland News.

Quite a number of our young people attended the entertainment at Potecasi last Thursday night given in the auditorium by Prof. Woodall. They report it as both a very pleasant and instructive occasion.

Mrs. W. T. Benthall and daughter Miss Maie, spent last week in Baltimore, Md., purchasing goods for the firm of W. T. Benthall. Mrs. Benthall returned Saturday, while Miss Maie stopped over in Norfolk to spend a few days with friends.

Mr. C. J. Vaughan spent last week in Baltimore purchasing his spring and summer goods.

Mrs. J. L. Outland and Mrs. C. J. Vaughan with her two children, Charles and Southgate, spent last week in Norfolk.

Miss Estelle Outland left Monday for Norfolk to be at the bedside of her mother, Mrs. Levi Outland, whom we are very sorry to report very ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. Ida Browne of near Murfreesboro visited Misses Mary and Sybil Harrell Friday and Saturday.

Miss Stella Gatling of Como is visiting in the home of her uncle, Mr. G. B. Pope.

Mr. J. B. Griffin is in doors this week suffering from an attack of Lagrippe.

Miss Eunice Pope has returned from Baltimore, where she has been for the past two weeks, purchasing millinery for the firm of C. J. Vaughan.

Our town was indeed shocked this (Tuesday) A. M. to learn of the death of Mrs. Georgia Hart of Potecasi, who died last night from an attack of pneumonia.

Miss Lillian Pope, who is teaching in the Graded School at Kelford, spent from Friday until Monday with her people here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Pond have moved in their home recently purchased of Dr. J. M. Jacobs. Dr. Jacobs and family have moved to Roxobel. We regret very much to lose these good people from our town.

Don't Depend on The Hoe.

W. F. Massey, in Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer.

The hoe is too costly an implement to be depended upon for it takes a man, and you will never need a hoe in the field if you start early with smoothing harrow and weeder, and if the cotton is planted in hills, there will be little need for chopping.

For the cultivation of the hoed crops you will need power, and we must have the horse-power to start with the smoothing harrow and the weeder. With these you can get over the land so rapidly that you will never be caught in the grass, and will never need to put a plow in to cover the grass in the rows, for the early use of the smoothing harrow and weeder will prevent its starting there.

Notice.

Having qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of G. E. Futrell, deceased, late of Northampton County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to me on or before the 4th day of March, 1912, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 14th day of March, 1911.
JOHN F. CALK, Roxobel, N. C.,
Executor of G. E. Futrell, dec'd.

THE VICTORY OF VACCINATION.

Smallpox Before Vaccination—Comparison of Vaccinated and Unvaccinated Population.

(By Dr. W. S. Rankin.)

The victory of science over smallpox through vaccination is one of the greatest sanitary victories ever won. Jenner, the discoverer of this method of prevention, is considered by many authorities the greatest benefactor of the race that ever lived.

Lord Macaulay, in his History of England, describing the disease in England before vaccination, wrote: "That disease over which science has achieved a succession of glorious and beneficent victories, was then the most terrible of all ministers of death. The smallpox was always present, filling the churchyards with corpses, tormenting with constant fear all whom it had not yet stricken, leaving on those whose lives it spared the hideous traces of its power, turning the babe into a changeling at which the mother shuddered, and making the eyes and cheeks of a betrothed maiden object of horror to the lover."

In the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth century one-tenth of all deaths in civilized countries resulted from this disease. Ninety-five per cent of the population of Europe had the disease at some period of their lives. Every year in Europe 400,000 deaths were caused by this "pesta magna" (greatest pest).

Some countries have taken advantage of this great discovery; others have not had the faith in this truth necessary to save. It may be interesting to observe the effect of smallpox where vaccination is compulsory and where it is only optional. Between 1870 and 1874, in three years, an epidemic of this disease in Austria and Prussia caused the death of 162,000 Austrians and 172,000 Prussians. Prussia, profiting by her dreadful experience, passed a compulsory vaccination law; Austria did not. Results: Prussia, with a population 8,000,000 greater than Austria, lost, in the next twenty years 8,500 people from this disease, while Austria, during the same time, lost 239,000.

Another demonstration of the saving power of vaccination is seen in the French and German army in the great war between these countries. The French army had not enforced compulsory vaccination; the German army had, and the German soldiers were all vaccinated. Result: The French army lost over 25,000 soldiers from smallpox; the German army, although holding the French prisoners and living with them, lost only 350 from the disease.

Still another demonstration of the protection afforded by vaccination is seen when we compare the annual death rates per million population in countries with compulsory vaccination and those without compulsory vaccination.

Compulsory vaccination: Germany, 1.1; Denmark, 0.5; Sweden, 2.1; Norway, 0.6.

Non-Compulsory vaccination: Belgium, 99.9; Russia, 46.3; Spain 56.3; Hungary, 134.4.

In this connection it is well to remember that it is not claimed that vaccination will always prevent smallpox. It furnishes a protection equal to that of having had the disease, but a few people will have the disease twice.