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Greenville News

Read all of Today's News—Foreign, National, State and Local—in the GREENVILLE NEWS.

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LESS THAN HALF DOZEN CITIES HAVE FILED ANY STATEMENTS

Setting Forth Their Financial Secrets—Those Reporting to Have Failed to Write Down that Which the Governor and Council of State Indicated they Wanted, Namely, An Itemized Statement Showing Shortages.

Raleigh, July 4.—Governor Morrison's return to the capital over Sunday from Wilmington brought with it none of the financial statements the executive and the Council of State have requested from the cities and towns begging for an extra session of the legislature.

Since the governor leaves tomorrow for Boone where he will deliver an address to the summer school students at the Appalachian Training School, final gubernatorial decision on the special session is not expected hereabouts for ten days yet. The municipalities are charged with making the next move—that of filing with the State officials an itemized statement of their deficit—and until that is done the governor and his cabinet will hardly give the extra session more than passing attention.

Less than half of dozen cities have sent any sort of statements setting forth their financial secrets; those officials who have responded have failed to write down that which the governor and the council of State indicated they wanted, namely, an itemized statement showing shortages.

This information is obtained at Governor Morrison's office. It bears the label of reliability, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. State Treasurer Ben Lacy's office corroborates the story which the governor's assistants relates the cities and towns have not sent in their financial deficits.

Fact of the matter is the municipalities—some of them—are said to be holding back because the governor failed to notify them of his desire in an official way. They are represented as waiting for a formal and official request from either Governor Morrison or the Council of State for the financial data wanted. Announcement was made by the governor, however, following the meeting of the Council that the newspapers would be relied upon to tell the city officials what was wanted. Consequently no letters were sent from Governor Morrison's office.

The information the governor and his cabinet members are seeking must be complete and before their request for an extra session is granted it must be conclusive. Here's the way the Council of State members look at the proposition:

"We have asked the cities and towns to show us why we should call an extra session of the legislature. The burden is upon their officials and not upon us to dig up the information. They came before the governor withholding the very information that should have been given. They have the data and it must be furnished us before any decision is reached as to calling the legislators into extra session.

"Verbal statements aren't worth anything; we want cold facts and they must be in writing."

Whether there has been any official request made of the municipalities or not this is what they must do if they are desirous of having the lawmakers brought into session this year to correct the error which made unconstitutional the 1921 municipal finance act.

Financial difficulties are not limited to cities and towns in North Carolina, State Treasurer Ben Lacy is today casting about for a loan of \$650,000 which will be needed within the next ten days or so.

This amount is wanted to reimburse the counties that ran way behind the returns in the last scholastic year. This deficit is properly charged against the State public school fund and, as State Superintendent Brooks said, "The State Board of Education considers the total amount due the counties a State obligation and one that the State should meet as soon as provisions can be made for securing the funds."

Treasurer Lacy is now endeavoring to make "provisions" for obtaining the money. State bankers are not going to be overlooked in the search, and it is very probable one of the institutions will offer to make the loan. There is one difficulty, the State is having, however, in that loans are being held back because the bankers dislike "pitiless publicity" which follows the negotiation with the State.

The bankers are quoted as saying that "our business transactions are private affairs. We much prefer not

TRAINING SCHOOL CELEBRATES 4TH

Interesting Exercises Took Place on the Campus this Morning At 7 O'clock.

Fourth of July was celebrated in an appropriate manner early this morning by the students of the Training School. The flag raising ceremony at seven o'clock was the central feature of the celebration.

The students gathered around the flag pole in front of the Administration Building and slowly and solemnly raised the flag as they sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Their repeated in concert the oath of allegiance to the flag.

Dr. J. B. Turner made a fitting and inspiring talk of a few minutes, impressing the fact that love of the flag means loyalty to one's country. He referred to the signing of the peace treaty, saying that this alone means nothing unless we prove that we mean it by disarmament. He impressed the fact that the future lies with the young people of this generation and their ideals.

After the talk, the students, led by the college group, wearing the George Washington hats, marched to the dining hall for breakfast, singing as they went "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Sunday School Picnic.

Sunday School picnic, Sunday school will have its annual picnic Wednesday at Bath, N. C. All parents are requested to have their children and baskets at the Oyster Boat Landing Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock. We must get an early start to make the trip and please be on time. There will be plenty of life preservers and grown people to go with the children and no need of fear. This means a day of outing for both young and old and every member of the Episcopal church is urged to be on hand.

MRS. OLLIE CLARK,
MISS ESTELLE GREENE,
MISS BETSEY GREENE,
J. C. GASKINS,
F. C. HARDING,
Committee.

dealing with the State because the demand for money now is such that our customers will take every dollar we want to loan. We do not, however want to embarrass the state but the publicity attached to its loans virtually eliminate us."

That the State's business transactions should not be kept under cover is admitted by the bankers, but they remark that there is no law to make them do business with the State when they object to doing so.

North Carolina Guardsmen go into the first summer encampment since 1916 with a total enlisted and commissioned strength of 1,645.

Twenty-three organizations from Canton in the west to Wilmington in the east make up the 1921, re-organized guard. The preliminaries will be in at Camp Glenn, Morehead City, July 9 when a school of instruction will be held for representatives from each unit. The big attraction will begin July 15th.

Adjutant General John B. Van Metts and Assistant Adjutant General Gordon Smith will direct the field training, which will be given a regulation twist by regular army officers and instructors.

The State Corporation Commission's order fixing or refusing to fix rates for the Southern Power Company in North Carolina is now being written.

Whether the State Commission has jurisdiction and can frame the price the power company may charge for its hydroelectric power is the big legal point involved.

Cotton manufacturing plants in Piedmont North Carolina have more interest in the opinion than any other concern since they are big consumers of electric power which the Duke's organization supplies. The order is expected before the end of the week.

CHAMP SPUD PEELER



Orlando Glick, 65, of Mooseheart, Ill., says he's the champion potato peeler of the world. "Peeled nine tons in four months. Peels all that 300 people eat daily."

WHAT DO I BELIEVE SUBJECT ADDRESS

Delivered by C. W. Wilson to Y. W. C. A. Training School Students Last Night.

"What do I Believe," was the subject of C. W. Wilson's talk to Training School girls at Y. W. C. A. last evening. He emphasized the importance of every vessel having a good anchor. The term, he said, is analogous to our lives. Every person should be anchored to a firm foundation. Our lives are influenced by the harbors in which we anchor. He declared that every boat is built upon certain fundamental principles. Our conversation and conduct reveal the construction of the boat. What we are, or maybe is dependent upon our daily living; therefore we should know the foundation or faith upon which we build.

There is a point of contact between our lives and the touch of Christ. He exists in our physical, intellectual and divine being today just as surely as he has ever existed in any place or thing. The soul that is not anchored on Christ is anchored on the wrong thing and cannot accomplish what God intended. Only when we are linked up in Him in the service of others are we securely anchored.

STORE THIEF FOUND UNDER THE COUNTER

Arthur Johnson, Colored, Found in Young's Store Early Sunday Morning—Arrested.

Arthur Johnson, colored, was found hid under the counter in Young's store early Sunday morning. Near him were found shoes and other articles of merchandise which he had gathered to take with him in his getaway through the back door.

For sometime Mr. Young has been missing different articles and money. About two weeks ago over forty dollars was taken from the cash register. There was no evidences of any one breaking in the store. In fact the different robberies were puzzling to Mr. Young and his employees.

Sunday morning Mr. Young before leaving on the late Norfolk Southern train for Wrightsville had occasion to first visit his store. After looking around his store to see that everything was all right the negro was discovered. It is thought that he has been going into the store just before closing time through the back door and secreting himself and when the store was closed for the night he would help himself and then make his escape through the back door as this door opened on the inside. Johnson is now in jail awaiting his trial.

IF YIELD NOT OVER 350 MILLION POUNDS TOBACCO PRICES WILL BE GOOD

The GREENVILLE NEWS is just in receipt of the following from J. N. Gorham attending the meeting of the Tobacco Association in Washington, D. C., which is self explanatory:

"I have just wired you that the Tobacco Association in meeting here had agreed to open the eastern North Carolina market September 6th. The South Carolina and Georgia markets will open July 19th and the old belt markets September 20th.

The Tobacco Association is composed of the tobacco manufacturers and dealers in the bright and burley belt. Many of the warehousemen of North Carolina are also members and while the opening is later than many of us, (warehousemen) wanted it. We of course, could not run sales

without buyers, so had to agree with the buying end as to the date of the opening.

The meeting was well attended, there being close to a hundred members at the meeting and several matters were taken up which should be of benefit to the tobacco trade. In my talks with others the one question has been what will the prices be for this crop? The opinions are varied, but I feel sure if the bright crop does not yield over 350 million pounds for this season that we will see good prices paid for this year's crop and unless the crop yields much more in pounds than it promised on the 27th (the date I left home) it will fall under 350 million pounds. The officers of the association were re-elected for the coming year."

OURS IS A LAND OF VISIONS MADE REAL, SAYS LEGION COMMENDER

REPRESENTS LAST AERIAL DESIGNING

Uncle Sam Will Soon Become Owner British-Built R-38 Largest Yet Built.

London, June 17.—Uncle Sam will soon become the possessor of the British-built R-38, the largest rigid airship yet constructed in any country and a craft that represents the very "last word" in "aerial dreadnought" designing.

Trim and smart as the quarter-deck of an admiral's flagship, the R-38, soon to be designed officially by her new American name, ZR-2, is claimed to be the most formidable craft ever to "take the air."

She is expected to be capable of 5,000 miles' flight at full speed—70 miles per hour—or 6,500 miles at a "cruising speed" of 60 miles per hour. Her specifications call for an armament of 14 Lewis guns, a one-point automatic gun, four bombs of 520 pounds and eight bombs of 230 pounds. The machine-guns are distributed at vantage points so that any form of attack, from land sea or air, might effectively be combated.

The ship's heavy armament serves as an index to her character. She is designed to serve, if occasion arises, as the general headquarters of a whole battle fleet, and, in emergency, an auxiliary "business end." From the compact, convenient "skipper's" cabin close up under her nose to the neat little machine-gunner's "nest" at the very tip of her stern, ZR-2's arrangement and construction spells efficiency and "strictly business."

Without extensive alterations, ZR-2 could not accommodate comfortably a party of 65 persons as did the Italian-built, semi-rigid airship "Roma" after being taken over by the American government recently. But if a submarine were sighted, ZR-2 could maneuver into position, then the mere pressing of a button in the captain's control would release a bomb, or a dozen bombs, if required, to "do in" the enemy undersea boat.

If enemy airplanes became bothersome during this procedure, they would not find, as was the case with the German Zepelins, that there was an unprotected spot under the ZR-2's lower part aft where they could hover and pump machine-gun bullets into her gasoline tanks. To meet just such a contingency there is the stern machine gun nest, one situated some 50 yard ahead on the underpart of the ship, and one in each of four of the ship's engine cars, which are suspended at her sides.

WASHINGTON WINS THE MORNING GAME

Washington in a double-header contest scheduled for this morning and this afternoon between Washington and Greenville, the morning game was won by Washington by a score of 3 to 0. Washington made seven hits with no errors. Greenville made five hits and two errors. The batteries were: Washington—Manning and Rowland, Greenville—McLane and Carson. The second game will be played here this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Compulsory voting is written into the Czecho-Slovakia constitution. Every man and woman who is eligible to vote must do so or go to jail. As a result the will of the people is faithfully recorded.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 4.—John G. Emery, National Commander of the American Legion, today issued the following Independence Day statement:

"Ours is a land of vision made real. Oppression brought to a self-reliant race of colonists the vision of an independent nation. Statesmen of those colonies met, drafted and 145 years ago signed the deathless document which proclaimed that vision to the world. Soldiers and sailors of those colonies through seven years of war fought in support of that declaration and at Yorktown achieved the victory which made the vision an accomplished fact.

"Over the Alleghanies, across the Mississippi and the westward prairies, beyond the Rockies and to the waters of the Pacific was carried the national vision by those who marched onward in fulfillment of the national vision. This vision of a united country triumphed in Civil War over the vision of a divided one.

"With the world aflame with the conflict between the forces of oppression and autocracy from which our colonists fought themselves free and the forces of democracy and freedom which the victory of 1783 established in the world, we crossed the ocean to fight again. The vision [which first revealed itself on these shores one hundred and forty-five years ago found a rebirth in the victory of 1918.

"While proclaiming the effect, let us not overlook the same cause which made possible the world triumph of the vision of American ideals and institutions of government. The cause lies in the fact that in the beginning our colonists were inspired by a sense of individual responsibility and obligation to the state. What was true then is true today. Each of us, as individuals, has our duty and our obligation to our country. And in the loyal performance of that duty resides the hope and the security of our national institutions.

"The American Legion can have no higher mission than to continue to work to instill in the hearts of all, this sense of individual obligation to community, state and nation"

MORE PICNICS AT THE PARK.

This Pleasure Resort Becoming Most Popular Every Day.

Pitt County frou mall sections was represented at Amuzu Park all last week. The largest picnic was the Christian Sunday school from Farmville. A jolly good crowd full of fun and frolic. They came for a good time and were more than pleased with results. Another Sunday school class picnic from Christian church of Ayden, and another from Baptist church of Robersonville. But the point picnic of the Christian church of Bell Arthur including most all the churches was the crowning event of the week. Good eats are a feature that not a single section has been lacking. Hard times must be a state of mind, when you see chicken, ham and barbecue as beautiful as it is Pitt county folks need not worry when they raise such good things to eat, although money maybe tight. Family picnics are getting more and more popular. Also neighborhood picnics are a new feature. Hot weather brings many out to bathe at night. The water being much warmer than the air.

R. L. Moore and wife returned from Raleigh this morning.

Not More Than Two Former Presidents Living Same Time Since Death of Grant

Former Chief Executives of Nation After Laying Down Heavy Burdens of Office Ordinarily Have Retired to the Quiet of Private Life—There are Notable Exceptions to this Rule, However—Wilson and Taft are the Only Living Ex-Presidents now

(Undated) Former presidents of the United States, after laying down the heavy burdens of their office, ordinarily have retired to the quiet of private life. There are notable exceptions to this rule, however.

One former president was later commander-in-chief of the armies of the nation, another was a leader in the lower house of congress for a considerable period, a third was elected to the U. S. Senate, another was prominent in the congress of the Confederate states, and several others remained active in politics after relinquishing their posts.

George Washington retired in 1797 after serving two terms. In 1798, however, the French under Napoleon had become so overbearing and insulting to the young American Republic that a state of war existed. The great Washington was induced to become the commander-in-chief of the provisional army which was formed to fight the French, and he re-entered public life for a season. He died the next year, on December 14, 1799.

When John Adams retired from the presidency he withdrew from public life for all time. Adams was a great scholar and his last years were spent with his books. He lived for a quarter of a century after leaving the White House and saw the day when his son was inaugurated president. Strangely he died on the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and on the precise day when his great political foe, Thomas Jefferson, passed away.

It was on March 4, 1809, that Jefferson left the White House after 40 years of public service. Jefferson in his declining years founded the University of Virginia, and he regarded this work as so important that on his tomb he had written the following words: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the state of Virginia for religious freedom, and father of the University of Virginia."

James Madison, retired to his Montpelier estate in Virginia in 1817, and his home became a rendezvous for literary folk. He emerged into public life for a season when in 1829 he became a leading member of the Virginia constitutional convention. He died in 1836, at 85, the oldest age retained by a president of the United States.

After his retirement in 1825 James Monroe held two public posts, one as regent of the University of Virginia and the other as delegate to the Virginia constitutional convention of 1829. He was the third president to die on July 4, the year of his death being 1831.

It remained for John Quincy Adams to demonstrate that a man can actually come into more fame as a member of congress than as president. Adams was defeated for re-election by Andrew Jackson and he retired in 1829. In the following year he was elected to the national House of Representatives from his Massachusetts district.

In congress he became a leader, especially of the anti-slavery movement. He died in the public service, dropping dead in the house in 1848.

Andrew Jackson on his retirement in 1837 withdrew to the Hermitage at Nashville, Tenn. He continued to take an active interest in his party, but held no public office and died in 1845 at the age of 78.

Martin Van Buren was in politics from his earliest years, and he remained in the public eye long after his retirement from the White House in 1841. Defeated by Harrison in 1840, in 1844 he again sought the Democratic nomination. He had a majority of the votes in eight ballots, but seeing the impossibility of marshaling the necessary two-thirds, he withdrew from the contest. In 1848 he was the presidential nominee of the Free Soilers, but he failed to get a single electoral vote. He died in 1862 at the age of 80.

1845. Tyler was against disunion in 1860 and he presided over the "peace conference" in Washington in February, 1861. He was elected to the Virginia secession convention and he there advocated secession as the only logical course for the south to take. He served in the provisional Confederate congress and was elected to the permanent congress, but he died in 1862 before it convened. He was the only former president to support the Confederacy.

James K. Polk died in the June following his relinquishing of the presidency in 1849, and Zachary Taylor, his successor, died in office.

Millard Fillmore failed to win nomination at the hands of the Whigs, and in 1853 he left the White House to travel in Europe. While absent, in 1856, he was nominated for the presidency by a combination of Whigs and Know Nothings, but Maryland was the only state he carried. He died in 1874.

Franklin Pierce laid down the presidential duties in 1867 and after three years of travel in Europe he retired to his New Hampshire home and died in 1869.

James Buchanan, took no part in public affairs after he turned his office over to Lincoln in 1861. He was the only bachelor president, and he lived at his Pennsylvania home until his death in 1868.

Abraham Lincoln passed away in his prime as the result of the assassin's bullet while he was president. Andrew Johnson left the national capital in 1869. He went back to Tennessee in 1875, was elected U. S. senator, following several defeats for that post. His career there was short as he died the same year.

U. S. Grant, after he quit the presidency made a triumphant tour of the world following the expiration of his term in 1877. His friends attempted to renominate him in 1888, but the move failed, and Garfield was nominated. Grant then entered the banking business in New York. He also wrote his memories. The soldier-president died in 1885 at the age of 63.

Rutherford B. Hayes was active in semi-public affairs after leaving Washington in 1881. He was prominent in social work and served as president of the National Prison Association. He lived until 1893.

James A. Garfield died in office, and Chester A. Arthur, who succeeded him, passed away the year after his retirement in 1885.

After his first retirement in 1869 Grover Cleveland went to New York City and practiced law, and he was so prominent before the people that the Democrats made him their nominee for a third time, and he was re-elected in 1892. Cleveland's second term expired in 1897, and he retired to Princeton, New Jersey, where he became a trustee of Princeton University and a lecturer. He also found time to write two books, "Presidential Problems" and "Fishing and Hunting Sketches." Later he reorganized several large life insurance companies and died in 1906.

Benjamin Harrison left the presidency in 1893 to become one of the leaders of the American bar. In 1898 he represented Venezuela in its boundary dispute with Great Britain. He also wrote, his output consisting of "This Country of Ours" and a volume of essays under the title, "Views of an Ex-President." Harrison died in 1901.

William McKinley died in office, and Theodore Roosevelt succeeded him in 1901. Upon quitting the White House in 1909, Roosevelt went on a hunting trip to Africa. On his return he became the spokesman of the Progressive party movement. In 1912 he was the nominee of the Progressives for president, but was defeated by Woodrow Wilson. He continued to be a political leader with a vast following, however. When the world war broke out he became an apostle of American preparedness. He died in 1919.

William Howard Taft in 1913 left the White House to become a law lecturer at Yale University. He re-

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