

THE UNION HERALD

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1919.

To buy a dozen eggs and a pound of butter. All you need is a heart and a dollar.

Difference of opinion may make horse races, but horse races do not make good substitutes for business.

It is said that the former Crown Prince is suing his wife for a divorce. Congratulations to the lady!

The League to Enforce Peace needs some definite job. How about its tackling the Russian situation?

"Keep the home cow milking" and help cut down one of the biggest items of food expense for the family.

While William Hohenzollern may think this suspense is awful, it is better than suspension, which may come later.

An exchange says that if all of us go to the League to Enforce Peace it will take some force to keep the peace in Atlanta.

Germany's threat to be "real bad" is much like the little boy who threatens his mother with a crying spell when about to be punished.

A headline says: "Corn and Oats Swing Upward." We don't know about the oats, but it is generally understood that corn has "swung up" to \$20 a gallon.

Japan is mad with China because China wants to tell the world what Japan did to her in the way of "secret treaties." A very human situation.

Old timers point to the fact that cotton went to fifty-two cents the pound in New York in 1896, the year after the War Between the States. There is hope still.

President Wilson will go back to the Paris Conference in March, it is stated. Evidence continues that somebody has to sit on the lid over there.

Each farmer ought to hold a cotton conference with himself just now. He is holding all right, but he needs to pass resolutions to cut acreage.

The library of the editor of the Minneapolis Journal brought over a quarter of a million dollars at a public sale a few days ago. A rare, very rare affair. Most editors rock along with much less valuable libraries and manage to get by with it.

Entomologists say that this is likely to be one of the worst "locust" years yet. It is the year for the seventeen-year locusts to come. The insects are more apt to hurt young fruit trees, it is said, than crops, so that there need be no great alarm over the coming of the locusts.

Representative People has introduced a bone-dry bill in the House, exempting only scientists and churches (for sacramental purposes) and cider-makers. So, if the bill becomes law, you must be a scientist, a member of the church or a cider maker if you want just a drop of the otherwise "forbidden."

An exchange remarks that "there will be more than a sigh of relief when the news gets abroad generally that clothing is no longer to be snug, skin-tight, ankle-high, and tight-belted. The International Cutters' Association has made the decree, and it stands. Back to the padded shoulders, box coats and those 'manly' looking trousers."

Joseph H. King, of Durham, died last Sunday morning at his home, in that city, of pneumonia, after a week's illness. More than twenty-five years ago he founded Durham's morning paper, the Herald, and during these years he was considered one of the best editorial paragraphers in the State. But because of ill health he gave up this work and sold his interest in the business to his associates a few months ago. Many friends will miss him.

A SUMMARY OF SCHOOL BILLS.

There is at present three School Bills before the legislature for consideration, each seeking to provide a six months school term, which are known as the Brooks-Joyner Bill, the Coon's Superintendents Bill and the Butler Bill.

The Brooks-Joyner Bill is a centralization affair that takes from the counties the entire State levy of taxes for schools and is apportioned and paid out upon order of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and is based upon a 32 cents tax levy. This 32 cents takes the place of the present 20 cent levy and the present State appropriation, all aggregating \$2,850,000 in round numbers, which is being substituted by \$3,200,000 raised under the 32 cents levy, making a net increase of \$350,000. The State's present tax rate is 23 68-100 cents general tax, 4 cents for pensions, 20 cents for schools and 19 cents for the county, making a total of 66 2-3 cents the constitutional limit. The rate would be shifted under the proposition made to 11 2-3 cents State general purposes, 4 cents for pensions, 32 cents for schools, and 19 cents for the county, the shift being a 12 cent reduction on State general tax and an increase of 12 cents on school rate, leaving the balance of the rate the same as at present. It appears to be conceded that some of the twenty-six bigger counties in the State paying the 32 cents rate would upon an average receive back of the tax paid 17 cents, and would contribute the 15 cents to the weak, or what are known as the pauper counties.

The Coon's Superintendents Bill seeks to cure the defect of centralization by holding the tax rate as at present and using the present \$350,000 appropriation for the equalizing fund for the purpose of bringing up the school terms in the weak counties.

The Butler Bill, so-called, would put all the taxes in one pot and then distribute it to all the counties upon a per capita basis. In other words, Durham County, which is a large tax paying county, should have the same school term and the same appropriation per capita as Sampson County, a weak or pauper county, that falls far short of paying the school taxes that Durham County pays. Therefore, Durham County would be contributing to the upkeep of the schools in Sampson County.

A final analysis shows that neither one of the bills are perfect by any manner of means. An equitable adjustment of the matter would appear that the rate of 20 cents should remain as it is and retained in the counties as at present. If it is necessary to supplement the school levy of 20 cents by \$1,200,000, which the advocates of the Brooks Bill claims necessary to bring up the weak counties to the six months' school term. It would be well for the State to retain its present general rate of 23 2-3 cents and from the sum received from this rate appropriate \$1,200,000, covering the 12 cents rate for an equalizing fund in the same manner as the present appropriation is made, on the 5 cents basis to help the weak counties. It is admitted by a large number of superintendents that the present supplemental school fund has not been honestly administered, for in many instances Superintendent Jones in one county would "fudge" upon his statement so that he could get more money than he was entitled to, because Superintendent Smith in the adjoining county was doing identically the same thing and it was a race between them to determine which would get the most. It is admitted also that in many counties valuations were held down, special school taxes were not levied for the reason they were getting more money from the State than they were raising in taxes and claimed that if more money was needed they could get it from the State, and that at least in one instance there is an advertisement at the court house in one county that advertised the fact that the State is contributing double the amount for schools in that county than the county itself was, and if more money was needed they could get it.

Would it not be the part of wisdom to say to these counties that you must first raise sufficient money in the county to have a four months' school term and if that is done the State will supplement with an additional amount to cover two months, to make a six months' school term. It is conceded and acknowledged that the strong counties must and should help the weak ones, but at the same time the strong counties,

who are enterprising admittedly, should not be called upon to cripple themselves in helping a county that declines to help itself.

Centralization of control and funds should be approached with due caution. The larger counties and cities are now and have been the forerunners of education—the State has only followed. It is only just and equitable that the larger counties and cities should receive due consideration. A contrary action and any attempt to form or to make laws that could possibly control or construct a political machine for the perpetuation of any class spells disaster.

Labor desires a just and equitable laying of taxes and the spending of same. They are for education first, last and all the time, but an education that is not based upon fairness and justice cannot be an education that will stand the test of time or result in the upbuilding and the best interests of our people as a whole.

Let us hope that a just and a fair bill carrying out the wishes of the people may be enacted into law.

CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—DEPARTMENT OF STATE. To All to Whom These Presents May Come: Greeting: Whereas it appears to my satisfaction by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders deposited in my office, that E. B. Conrad & Company, a corporation of this State whose principal office is situated in the City of Raleigh, County of Wake, State of North Carolina, Maurice L. Grauman being the agent therein and in charge thereof upon whom process may be served, has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21, Revised Code of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution. Now Therefore, I, J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 23rd day of December, 1918, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh this 23rd day of December, A. D. 1918. J. BRYAN GRIMES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers conveyed in a certain mortgage dated 15th of October, 1918, from John Jordan and wife to Johnson & Johnson Company, a corporation, as shown in Book 292, Page 592, records of the Register of Deeds office for Wake County, the undersigned, as receivers of the said corporation, default having been made in the payment of the note and the interest secured by the said mortgage, will on the 11th day of February, 1919, at 12 o'clock M., offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door of Wake County, Raleigh, N. C., the following described lot of land, on which is situated a dwelling house: Situated between Freeman Street and Stronach Row near the eastern corporate limits of the City of Raleigh, and fronting 52 1-2 feet on Martin Street and runs back North 210 feet, bounded on the North by the lot formerly belonging to J. W. Hollingsworth; on the East by the lot of Ed. Chambers Smith; on the South by Martin Street; and the heirs of the late W. C. Stronach, and the heirs of the late W. C. Stronach, and being lot No. 25 in the Report of the sale of the Yancey Property, as shown in a certain civil action entitled Elodia B. Yancey and others, in Wake Superior Court. W. N. JONES, Receiver of Johnson & Johnson Co., Mortgage. This January 8, 1919.

NOTICE OF RE-SALE OF LAND.

By authority of an order of the Superior Court of Wake County, made in Special Proceedings entitled "Ellen Moore and husband, Daniel Moore, et als, ex parte," being S. P. No. 2218, the undersigned Commissioner will on Saturday, February 15, 1919, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door of Wake County, Raleigh, N. C., make resale to the highest bidder at public auction for cash of the following described tract of land situated in House Creek Township, Wake County, and particularly described as follows: Begins at a stake and pointers, Southwest corner of lot No. 1 of the Frank and Jesse Vandergriff lands, as shown in Book 36, Page 139, records of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for Wake County; thence North 55 degrees W. 151 poles to a stake on Mine Creek; thence with said creek 10 poles to a stake on the bank of said creek; thence South 6 degrees E. 45 poles to a beach on a branch; thence with the meanders of said branch 145 poles to a point at stump on said branch; thence North 32 degrees E. 80 1-4 poles to the beginning, containing 80 acres, more or less, and being the same lot of land allotted to Jesse Vandergriff in Special Proceedings entitled "Frank Vandergriff vs. Jesse Vandergriff," as shown in Book 36, page 439, records of said Clerk's office, and being lot No. 2 in said division. This resale is made because the price bid for said land on January 16, 1919, when sold by the undersigned Commissioner, has been raised \$100.00, the said land having been bid off at the former sale for \$980.00. W. N. JONES, Commissioner. This January 30, 1919.

NOTICE OF SUMMONS AND WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT.

NORTH CAROLINA—WAKE COUNTY—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Zebulon Hosiery Mills, a Corporation, vs. A. V. Victorious & Company, a Corporation. The defendant above named will take notice that a summons in this action was issued against it on the 11th day of December, 1918, by the Clerk of the Superior Court for \$2,199.03 due plaintiff by defendant for goods sold to defendant, and goods purchased from it by the plaintiff, which summons is returnable at the Clerk's office at Raleigh, N. C., on the 15th day of January, 1919. The defendant will also take notice that a warrant of attachment was issued by said clerk on the 11th day of December, 1918, against the property of the defendant, which warrant is returnable on the 15th day of January, 1919, at the courthouse in Raleigh, N. C., at which time and place the defendant is required to appear and answer to the said complaint and to the said warrant of attachment or the relief demanded will be granted. This 23rd day of December, 1918. VITTRUVIUS ROYSTER, Clerk Superior Court.

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NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA—WAKE COUNTY. Milly Woods vs. Frank Woods. The defendant above named will take notice that the action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Wake County by the plaintiff for divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between them; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the Superior Court of said county to be held on the 1st Monday in March, 1919, at the court house of said county in Raleigh, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint. This 15th day of January, 1919. VITTRUVIUS ROYSTER, Clerk Superior Court.

NOTICE OF SUMMONS OF PUBLICATION.

NORTH CAROLINA—WAKE COUNTY. In the Superior Court—Before the Clerk. Thirza E. Holland and Alsey B. Holland, her husband; Callie Wilder and Samuel Wilder, her husband; Fannie Mann, her husband; and Sidney Medlin, her husband; James Uuder and K. K. Wood and Buzlean Wood, his wife, vs. Fannie Hunter and W. C. Hunter, her husband; Alma Mann, Thelma Mann, Dora Mann, Alton Mann, Fannie Mann, alias Fannie Mann McLean, minor children of Fannie Mann, deceased; M. T. Ferrall, Theresa Ferrall and Vernon Ferrall, the husband and minor children of Nellie Ferrall, deceased; W. F. Castleberry and William B. Castleberry and Cary N. Castleberry, husband and minor children of Minnie Castleberry. To M. T. Ferrall, one of the defendants above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Wake County for the purpose of selling for division among the heirs-at-law of L. H. Wood, deceased, that certain tract or tracts of land owned by said L. H. Wood at the time of his death, and on which he lived, lying and being in White Oak Township, Wake County, North Carolina, and being all of the lands owned by the said L. H. Wood at the time of his death; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the said Wake County, at the court house in said county, on the 17th day of February, 1919, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint. This 15th day of January, 1919. VITTRUVIUS ROYSTER, Clerk Superior Court.

PERCY J. OLLIVE, Attorney for plaintiffs.

NOTICE OF RE-SALE OF LAND.

By authority of an order of the Superior Court in Wake County made in Special Proceedings entitled "Ellen Moore and husband, Daniel Moore, et als, ex parte," being S. P. No. 2218, the undersigned Commissioner will on Saturday, January 18, 1919, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door of Wake County, Raleigh, N. C., make resale to the highest bidder at public auction for cash of the following described tract of land situated in House Creek Township, Wake County, and particularly described as follows: Begins at a stake and pointers, Southwest corner of lot No. 1 of the Frank and Jesse Vandergriff lands, as shown in Book 36, page 439, records of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for Wake County, thence North 55 degrees W. 151 poles to a stake on Mine Creek; thence with said creek 10 poles to a stake on the bank of said creek; thence South 6 degrees E. 45 poles to a beach on a branch; thence with the meanders of said branch 145 poles to a point at stump on said branch; thence North 32 degrees E. 80 1-4 poles to the beginning, containing 80 acres, more or less, and being the same lot of land allotted to Jesse Vandergriff in Special Proceedings entitled "Frank Vandergriff vs. Jesse Vandergriff," as shown in Book 36, page 439, records of said Clerk's office, and being lot No. 2 in said division. This resale is made because the price bid for said land on December 16, 1918, when sold by the undersigned Commissioner has been raised \$100.00, the said land having been bid off at the former sale for \$870.00. W. N. JONES, Commissioner.

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