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WEALTH OF THE FARMS

Value of Year's Products Totals \$7,412,000,000.

GROWTH OF CROP EACH DAY

Threatened Failure of Early Part of Season Gave Vast Value to Each Growing Day—Year's Crop is Worth \$1,103,000,000 above that of 1895—Secretary Wilson's Report of Year.

"The farmer has received much for which to be thankful," says James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30th last, which was made public yesterday. During the first half of the year he was threatened with general crop failure throughout the length and breadth of country East of the Rocky Mountains. The very last day was exhausted that could be withheld from crop growth, and still leave a harvest worth taking.

"Every necessary day for the development of the corn crop was worth 20,000,000 bushels of corn. Cotton needed a longer time, and offered to pay 30,000,000 pounds of lint for the favor of each day of growth during the full term. Wheat offered over 6,000,000 bushels a day, tobacco 7,000,000 pounds; potatoes, 3,000,000 bushels, and beets, 6,000,000 pounds.

"The entire wealth production of the farms was at stake, and was dependent on a crop-growing season of sufficient length, and every one of its days was worth \$50,000,000 to the farmers and the nation.

"At the end of the harvest the farmer has provided the country with commodities that are equal to the average of recent years in quantity and vastly more than are needed for national consumption. His labor and his knowledge have been rewarded with products the sum of whose value is \$7,412,000,000."

This total, the report says, is \$657,000,000 above the value of the crops of 1906 and \$1,103,000,000 more than the total value of the crops of 1905. The operations of the meat-inspection service during the fiscal year showed an inspection of 50,999,634 animals, of which 149,792 carcasses and 529,876 parts were condemned for disease or other cause. The cost of this inspection was \$2,159,475.

Discussing the balance of trade, the report continues: "During the fiscal year of 1907 the exports of farm products exceeded the imports by \$444,000,000, a balance that has been exceeded only four times—in 1898, 1899, 1901, and 1902. Our foreign credit is sustained mainly by our farmers. For eighteen years, beginning with 1890, the farmers have not failed to secure a favorable balance, the lowest being that of 1895—\$133,000,000; and the grand aggregate of the balance of trade in farm products for the eighteen years is \$6,500,000,000. At the same time our foreign trade in nonagricultural products for the same period has shown an aggregate adverse balance of \$456,000,000.

"Thus a great stream of wealth has been sent from farms to foreign countries to offset the adverse balance of trade in commodities other than agricultural, to pay the ocean freight costs on imports conveyed in foreign-owned ships, and to pay the interest, dividends, and principal on investments in the United States by foreigners. It is the farmer who has sent credit to expatriated Americans; it is he who has provided the immigrant with millions to send every year to the loved ones in the old countries, and if there is still any credit to dispose of, the farmer has provided the American traveler in foreign countries with his pocket money."

Secretary Wilson is hopeful of occupying the two branches of the new department building within the next month or two. On this the report says.

In considering the question of

a building, the imperative need for suitable laboratories to carry on the important investigations of the department and fire proof space for the library was recognized as a paramount. To accomplish these objects and to secure opportunities for continued enlargement the building has been arranged so that extensions could be made in segments as the work required. The work will be completed within the appropriation made by Congress.—Washington Post.

The President's Recommendations.

A bureau of mines.
Extension of irrigation.
Citizenship for Porto Rico.
Preservation of the forests.
Enforcement of the land laws.
A postal savings banks system.
Removal of tariff on wood pulp.
Extension of the ocean mail service.

Legislation for the thirteenth census.

An income tax and an inheritance tax.

Remission of part of China's indemnity.

Tariff revision after the Presidential election.

Some form of local self-government for Alaska.

Legislation governing labor of women and children.

A naval monument in the Vicksburg National Park.

Extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes.

Preservation of the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson.

The eight-hour day for all work carried on by the government.

Federal inspection of interstate railroads as a preventive of accidents.

Building up of army and navy, with increased pay for officers and men.

Supervision of trust companies in the District of Columbia and Territories.

Making Pearl Harbor available for the largest deep water vessels, and suitably fortifying the island.

From the great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi a deep waterway, with deep waterways leading from it to the East and the West.

National inspection and grading of grain entering into interstate and foreign commerce.

Compulsory investigation of such industrial controversies as are of sufficient concern to the country to warrant Federal action.

Either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions.

An anti-trust law more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions.

Legislation providing limited but definite compensation for accidents to all workmen within the scope of the Federal power, including employes of navy yards and arsenals. In other words, a model employers' liability act.

That corporations shall not contribute to Presidential or national campaigns and that both contributions and expenditures be made public. That Congress provide an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties.

Provision for an emergency currency, based on adequate securities approved by the government, and issued under a heavy tax. This would permit currency being issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing its retirement as the demand fell off.—Washington Post.

Marriage in Meadow.

Sunday afternoon, December 1st, in Meadow township Mr. Y. J. Altman and Miss Birtie Thornton were married by Justice J. S. Lawhon. The attendants were Mr. E. A. Altman and Miss Minnie Tart, Mr. Lonnie Weeks and Miss Vera Allen, Mr. Joseph Tart and Miss Ida Weeks, Mr. Walter Barefoot and Miss Beatrice Weeks. After the marriage they had a fine supper at the home of Mr. J. M. Altman, father of the groom, which was enjoyed by a large crowd.

SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON.



Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, who, on Monday was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the third term, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, May 7, 1836. He was first elected to Congress in 1872 and has served continuously since with the exception of the fifty-second Congress. If he lives to serve out his present term he will have served 34 years in the greatest Legislative Assembly in the world. His power, in shaping legislation, is second to no man in the country.

FIRST TO SETTLE IN FULL.

Sheriff Nowell, of Johnston County, Has Magnificent Record.

Sheriff R. M. Nowell, of Johnston county, yesterday settled in full with the State Treasurer for Johnston county taxes, being the first in the State to settle with the Treasurer in full. The taxes of Johnston county amounted to \$19,549.47. It was published a few days ago that the Sheriff of Harnett county had settled with the Treasurer and held the honors for this year, but it was impossible to settle in full until the 30th of November, the date fixed by law. The sheriff from Harnett settled for the taxes on property, but there were revenues from marriage licenses, etc, that make a part of the settlement. The Harnett sheriff is an excellent officer, and his early settlement is worthy the emulation of many another sheriff.

Johnston county has been the first county to settle in full with the Treasurer every year for the past twenty years, except two. Sheriff Nowell is one of the most popular men in his county, and is also well known and liked in Wake county, of which he is a native.—News and Observer, 1st.

Prof. J. B. Carlyle, of Wake Forest College, was unanimously elected President of the Baptist State Convention at Wilmington Wednesday night, succeeding Mr. W. N. Jones, who declined a reelection.

President Roosevelt's message was read before both branches of Congress Tuesday and adjournment was made to Thursday; Democrats in both branches selected their steering committees; new State of Oklahoma sent greetings, Committee on Banking and Currency was announced by Speaker Cannon.

A Real Wonderland.

South Dakota, with its rich silver mines, bonanza farms, wide ranges and strange natural formations, is a veritable wonderland. At Mound City, in the home of Mrs. E. D. Clapp, a wonderful case of healing has lately occurred. Her son seemed near death with lung and throat trouble. "Exhausting coughing spells occurred every five minutes," writes Mrs. Clapp, "when I began giving Dr. King's New Discovery, the great medicine, that save his life and completely cured him." Guaranteed for coughs and colds, throat and lung troubles, by Hood Bros druggists. 50c. and \$1.00 Trial bottle free.

SOUTHERN NOT TO PAY.

State Supreme Court Reverses Decision of Judge Long in Railway Case.

JUDGE CLARK DISSENTS.

Federal Court Has No Authority To Issue An Injunction Against the Bringing of Suits Against the Railroad.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 4.—The State Supreme Court in a decision handed down this afternoon reversed Judge Long of the Superior Court in the matter of the \$30,000 imposed as a fine on the Southern Railway for selling passenger tickets at a rate in excess of 2 1/4 cents, the State rate and at the same time it affirms the act of the court and the constitutionality of the legislature act in prescribing punishment of agents and any officials of the road for selling tickets at an excess rate, the bringing of penalty suits of \$500 each by individuals against the corporation for violating the law, and holding that the federal court has no authority to issue an injunction against bringing suits, criminal or civil, against the railroads, as it would in thus enjoining a criminal action be bringing a suit against the State, forbidden by the United States constitution, as the act of the legislature was self operating as to the passenger fares and required no action on the part of State officials.

The opinion is that of four Justices of the Supreme Court, and is dissented from by Chief Justice Clark, who holds that if an agent can be fined or imprisoned that the railroad can also be fined as a punishment for its acts in causing an agent to sell tickets at illegal rates. In his dissenting opinion he intimates that the Legislature should be called together in special session so as to make the act so explicit that the railroads can be punished by fines.

Associate Justice Brown in a concurring opinion with the court says that there is no need of an extra session of the Legislature, that if the act as it stands is enforced that the railroads could not stand a week's violation of it.

The opinion sets out the following four points:

That there was no error in Judge Long compelling a trial of the case.

That the Federal Court injunction was no defence to a criminal action, no power lying in the Federal Court to enjoin a criminal prosecution.

That the rate law was self execution in effect and that no suit against the State will hold in defiance of the eleventh amendment to the constitution.

That where a civil penalty is prescribed against a corporation, followed by the creation of a criminal offense against the agents of the corporation the civil penalty first prescribed relieves the corporation of punishment by indictment under the criminal offence created against the agent.

The court holds that the defendant received absolutely fair trial before Judge Long but that there was no criminal offence charged in the bill of indictment against the Southern Railway, the offense of selling tickets above the 2 1/4 rate being charged against Ticket Agent T. E. Green, who was punished by fine.

The act of the Legislature prohibits a charge above 2 1/4 cents per mile and then provides, Section 4, that any railroad company violating the provisions of the act shall be liable to a penalty of \$500 and the agent be guilty of a misdemeanor. The doctrine is that where an offense is created by statute and the same statute prescribes the penalty or the mode of procedure, only that indicated by statute be followed. But where the offense is at common law, statutory provisions not directly repugnant to the common law are cumulative and either law may

be followed. Where an offense is prohibited but is silent as to any penalty an indictment will lie. But where an offense is prohibited and a penalty is imposed, no indictment will lie and hence the judgment of lower court is arrested.—Wilmington Star.

Archer Items.

Services at White Oak next Sunday by the pastor, Rev. A. A. Pippin, of Wakefield.

Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Batton and Miss Jimmie, of Selma were in our community Sunday.

Mr. Allison Carroll has his new residence about completed and expects to move in this week.

We regret to announce the illness of Mr. E. Liles who is seriously sick with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Troy A. Branham, of Raleigh, was here Sunday to attend the burial of Master Uldric Batton.

Several of our people attended the Vocal Union at Corinth Sunday and report a very pleasant day.

Rev. O. B. Mitchell, of Wake Forest, filled pastor Hudson's appointment at Clyde's Chapel Sunday.

We are pleased to note that Mrs. Sadie Whitley who has been very sick for some time is thought to be improving.

Miss Emma Eldridge, of Newton Grove, opened school at the Batton School House last Monday with a good attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Woodard and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Austin, of Wendell, were here Sunday to attend the burial of Master Uldric Batton.

Owing to unfortunate circumstances the opening of school at Archer Academy was deferred till Monday, December 2, 1907. Mr. W. H. Austin, of Wendell, is principal.

Mr. Robt. H. Green has recently painted his residence and out buildings, which gives his place a very neat appearance. We think all farmers would do well to follow his example.

Mr. J. W. Barnes has his saw mill back to his old stand and is now ready to begin active operations. From the amount of logs already on the yard the money stringency will not interfere with him.

Among the visitors here from Clayton Sunday we note the following: Misses Cora Hocutt, Ada Hinton and Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Barnes, Messrs. L. H. Champion, Wilkes Barnes and J. M. Hinton.

Mr. Matt R. Wall and his mother, Mrs. J. R. Wall, will leave for Clayton Tuesday which place will be their future home. Mr. Wall has a position there as a stenographer. We wish them much success in their new home.

On last Saturday at the dawn of day the death angel entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Batton and took from their midst their oldest child, Uldric. He had been confined to his room for only a few days with croup. All that medical skill and loving relatives and friends could do was done but to no avail. Uldric was a bright, beautiful child of only eight summers and loved by all who knew him. 'Tis sad to know we shall meet his bright happy face no more here yet we humbly say, "Thy will, oh God, not ours, be done," for we are assured that from the golden parapets of Heaven's throne the smiling face more glorious in its eternal beauty is beckoning us on to peace and rest. The interment was made at White Oak cemetery Sunday afternoon amidst a large assemblage of sorrowing relatives and friends. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. A. A. Pippin. The sympathy of the community goes out unreservedly to the grief-stricken family.

The golden gates were opened,
A gentle voice said come,
And with farewells unspoken
He calmly entered home.

Dec. 2. S. L. W.