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BOY KILLED TWO ROBBERS.

While On Duty for His Father As Watchman Robbers Forced An Entrance and Covered the Florida Boy with Pistols. His Act One of Great Bravery.

Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 8.—In a struggle early today with two safeblowers, Paul Sauls, 17 years old, who was left to watch the postoffice building, shot and killed them both on the spot. The boy was only slightly injured. The cracksmen, both of whom were white, have not been identified.

Young Sauls was on duty for his father, who is night watchman for the building, when he heard a knock at the door. He took up a pistol before answering. Some one at the outside shouted that a mail pouch had been picked up in the street and the boy opened the door to receive it.

The lad found himself looking into the barrels of two pistols and the order came to "hands up."

"My hands came up as they pounced upon me," he said.

"As they tried to bind me with a rope I managed to get my pistol, in a strained position and fired, the shot taking effect, for only one of the men clung to me. I then placed my pistol on my shoulder and fired to the rear several times, after which I was free from their grasp."

That every shot from the boy's revolver hit its mark is shown by bullet holes in the dead men. One has three holes in his forehead and right temple, while the other was shot through the stomach.

It is believed a confederate was outside the building. Three mileage books were found on the dead men. These books were purchased in the Broadway station, New York, January 3rd, being numbered consecutively 86190-91-92 and bearing the names J. Martin, J. E. Walters and J. M. Strong.

A complete outfit for safe robbing, consisting of drills, nitro glycerine, fuses, caps, soap wax and electric searchlights were found on the bodies of the men.

GENERAL NEWS.

One fireman was burned to death, six others were injured, several women were overcome by smoke and 200 hotel guests were driven into the street in St. Louis when fire broke out under the Cambridge and Barnum hotel Friday night.

Supported by the Democrats, the House insurgents succeeded last Friday in having the Ballinger-Pinchot resolution of inquiry so amended as to require that the appointment of the investigating committee shall be made by the House and not by the Speaker. The vote was 149 to 145.

An indictment against the Paper Board Association, alleging it to be an illegal combination in restraint of trade, was returned Friday by the Federal grand jury in New York. The association comprises 140 paper manufacturers, who were indicted as individuals and firms.

Gifford Pinchot was Friday night removed from his office as chief forester by President Taft. In doing this the President gave out a copy of a letter he has written to Mr. Pinchot in which he says in conclusion:

"By your conduct you have destroyed your usefulness as a helpful subordinate of the Government, and it therefore now becomes my duty to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to remove you from your office as forester."

Senator Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma, speaking in Danville, Ill., the home town of Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, Friday night at the Jackson day celebration of the Democrats, attacked the stand-pat tyranny of Mr. Cannon and Senator Aldrich, declaring that they stood in the path of progress. He asserted that President Roosevelt conducted affairs without their aid, but that President Taft had surrendered to them at the first summons.

PRODIGES AT HARVARD.

Four Young Children There With Remarkable Attainments.

Boston, January 9.—Present-day child prodigies—as represented in a group of four students at Harvard University whose ages range from 11 to 15 years—promise to maintain Greater Boston's appellation of "The Hub" of the intellectual universe.

Included in this quartet of greatly developed child mentalities are the youngest known persons to attain the degree of bachelor of arts, Norbert Welmer, aged 14 years, a graduate of Tuft College, and at present a student in the Harvard Graduate school; and the youngest and most intellectual first-year student in the history of Harvard University, William J. Sidis, of Brookline, 11 years old, a marvelously precocious juggler in the most advanced mathematic problems.

The other two abnormally educated children completing this unique group are less widely known. They are a brother and a sister—Lina W. Berle, 15 years, and Adolph A. Berle, 14 years old, members of the freshman classes at Radcliffe and Harvard Colleges, respectively. They are children of Rev. A. A. Berle, pastor of the Shawmut Congregational Church, this city.

They have spent little of their time in the public schools. Their father early taught them several languages, reversing the usual order of instruction, teaching them mathematics later.

Less than a month after entering Harvard young Berle had an article accepted by the *Lampoon*, a college magazine, in which he considered the president of the college "from a physiological, zoological and English standpoint" in a manner most interesting.

The Latest Word on Education.

The principle of sound education enunciated by President Lowell in his inaugural address at Harvard University applies to women quite as perfectly as to men. "Know something of many things and everything about something." This is a modern amendment of Pope's famous couplet:

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not of the Pierian spring.

The condemnation of much old-fashioned feminine education as being only a "smattering" needs revision. A "smattering," acquired by proper methods, and balanced by one line of thorough work, is just what a woman needs to make her journey through life rich in experience and satisfaction.

Since education is rather the training of the powers than the mere filling of the hands with more or less useful luggage, it is good that this training should be accomplished by using material as varied as possible. There may be enough botany to increase a girl's delight in flowers, enough drawing to open the world of pictures to her, enough of piano or violin to give insight into the secret and the skill of the musician, enough chemistry to make food mean something more than the mere gratification of the palate, enough Latin to illuminate English, enough English to make one free in the company of the most glorious poets, and then enough drawing or music or algebra or cooking or millinery or stenography or telegraphy or rose culture or biology to give a sense of mastery, and the reward that comes from persistent toil in one pursuit—this is the education which is both a joy and a safeguard for our girls, both a discipline and a promise of certain usefulness. But it must be acquired by methods as stern as those of the ancient Spartans. Education leads into a land of delight, but all paths to it lie over mountain tops, and climbing them is no task for the laggard or the seeker after empty pleasure.

—Youth's Companion.

TEAMSTER TO AMBASSADOR.

R. C. Kerens' Case Illustrates Some of the Revolutions of Time's Whirligig.

Truly time works wonderful changes, and one of the most wonderful in America, this land of magical changes, is the appointment of Richard C. Kerens, of St. Louis, to be Ambassador to Austria.

The original location of the Kerens family in the United States was in Iowa, from where they moved to Doniphan County, this State, where they resided for some years, and then the family, consisting of father and mother, two brothers, and one sister, removed to Leavenworth, where they made their home for several years. While they lived on Ottawa street, the father and the mother died, and to-day their remains lie in the old abandoned Catholic Cemetery, adjoining the Federal prison quarry on Government Hill.

Both Richard C. Kerens and his brother obtained employment at Fort Leavenworth as teamsters or, as it was more familiarly called in those days, "mule whackers," and this was their means of gaining a livelihood during the years they spent there. Finally Richard C. gained promotion, and left there as assistant wagon master under "Jack" Wilson, father-in-law of R. B. Bradford, of St. Louis, and who died in Chicago a short time ago, for Mr. Smith, and Leavenworth knew him no more.

The house where his father died in Ottawa street is still standing, and is occupied by a colored family, while the last place occupied by the family, a one-story frame with a stone wall in front, in Seneca street, bids fair to last for many a year to come.

But what a change! The erstwhile "mule whacker," who had to earn a livelihood by manual labor long after he had reached manhood, and only after four years' steady work gained a slight advance in position is today quoted as being worth between thirty and forty million dollars, and is Ambassador to the oldest and most aristocratic monarchy in Christendom.—Leavenworth Labor Review.

Proud of 69 Grandchildren.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Jan. 9.—Peter S. Fetterman, of Berwick, near here, today received word that his sixty-ninth grandchild had been born to one of his children, and as he is now just 69 years old he is particularly proud of the fact.

He was married in December, 1864, and his wife is dead. They had 11 children, of whom 10 are living and married. One of them has 15 children. Fetterman has also four great-grandchildren.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR HOGS.

Advance on Western Markets the Largest in Many Years.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—The \$9 hog arrived to-day at the Union Stock Yards here, and his coming marked an epoch in high prices for hogs. Except for a short period in 1882, when the price reached \$9.35 per hundred weight, the \$9 hog has not been seen here since the civil war.

Continued cold weather impeding transportation, and an apparent hesitation of producers to market their hogs are the causes of the advance in prices.

Other hog markets reported unusually high prices. At St. Louis the price reached \$9, the highest since 1890. At Kansas City one earload sold for \$8.75, the highest since 1882.

At Columbus, Ohio, the price reached \$9.10, the highest in the history of that market.

Shackleton for South Pole.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton, of the British Navy, announces that he has decided upon another Antarctic expedition. Shackleton has succeeded in getting nearer to the South Pole than any other explorer.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Short Paragraphs About Men And Events Clipped and Culled From The Daily Papers.

Fortune and misfortune played to extremes in the life of Spencer Trask. He became rich, and then death took his children in a single week, he lost an eye later on in an automobile accident and now he has perished in a railroad collision.

Gilbert Noble, once the richest man in Pueblo, Col., with a fortune of \$1,000,000, died a few days ago at the county poor farm there. He was lavish with his money, and at the time of his death had only an interest in a mine which was tied up in litigation.

According to the Washington census bureau, it costs the 158 largest cities of the country \$1.65 per family to meet the losses by fire. This contrasts with only about 26 cents for Berlin and 19 cents for London. American carelessness seems to shine in the comparison.

Levi P. Morton at 86 assumes the chairmanship of the board of one of the two largest trust companies in the country. The office no doubt will be more or less honorary, but at that age it is a good deal to be able to get around just to collect the director's fee.

It is reported in Washington that Wm. J. Gaynor, of New York; Governor Harmon, of Ohio; Governor Marshall, of Indiana, and David R. Francis, of Missouri, have tacitly agreed to stand together in an effort to prevent William J. Bryan from controlling the Democratic National Convention of 1912.

The new senator from Mississippi, Col. Gordon, an old-time southern planter, hunter and cavalryman, has captured Washington in three days. The newspaper men love him, and no wonder. For, in interviews he is capable of such picturesque remarks as this: "Knocks I have had all my life, physical and otherwise, but they never gave me any bother. Why, I have had a big bear on top of me and dogs on top of the bear, all fighting." What is incomprehensible is how he managed to keep out of politics until he was 76.

Two thousand new telephones a day were added to the vast Bell interests—the American telephone and telegraph company—during the year just closed. A statement issued at New York Tuesday by the company, recently made more powerful by acquiring control of the Western Union telegraph company, shows that on December 31 last there were about 5,000,000 telephones included in the system, with 10,250,000 miles of wire, more than half of which is underground. The total net property of the system on May 1, 1909, was valued at about \$712,500,000, while the estimated gross earnings for 1909 will be in excess of \$150,000,000.

Robert Bacon appointed to succeed Henry White as ambassador to France, was a partner in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. until 1902. President Roosevelt made him first assistant secretary of state in 1905. He was a Harvard classmate of Roosevelt. He declined appointment to the post of United States treasurer in 1903 because, it was said at the time, he had invited several friends to take a yachting trip with him around the world. He served as secretary Root's first assistant until the secretary resigned to enter the senate. Then for two months Robert Bacon was secretary of state, retiring at the close of the Roosevelt administration. Ambassador Bacon's home is in New York.

Up to Wednesday of last week the various departments of the 816 students had registered in State University and more are expected to be registered before the session closes.

DIVORCED FOUR TIMES.

Omaha Man Remarries His First Wife, But She Sues Again.

Omaha, Nebr., Jan. 8.—Leroy Maltby, of this city, has been divorced four times in a little less than six years.

The fourth decree against him has just been granted in District Court here. Three of the divorces were granted in Omaha and one in Independence, Mo., where he formerly lived. These are the divorces obtained by Maltby's wives:

March 17, 1904, by Marie Feeney Maltby, at Independence, Mo.; July 15, 1905, by Lillian Maltby, at Omaha; July 6, 1908, by Marie Feeney Maltby, at Omaha, and December 24, 1909, by Anna Smelser Maltby, at Omaha.

The first divorce was granted on the grounds of cruelty and nonsupport. The second was secured on the same grounds. After his second divorce, Maltby remarried his first wife, but in a short time she again brought suit for divorce on the grounds of cruelty and nonsupport. This was granted at Omaha. Within six months Maltby was married again, but before another six months had elapsed his fourth wife was seeking a separation and obtained a decree.

The Annual Football Slaughter.

The football season closed with an unusual mortality list, and the brutal killing and maiming under the auspices of the universities and colleges of the country proceeded with the accustomed vigor.

For years the parents of those in danger have protested in vain while the general public have read with horror of the crushing out of the lives of promising young men and the crippling of their comrades in the name of athletics or sport, in so-called promotion of education.

Far better for the universities and colleges to organize classes of prize fighters and adhere to the Marquis of Queensberry rules than to put out catalogues of students each year in mourning, by crushing out of existence of the bright young me of the nation.

Prize fighting is not more demoralizing and not more brutal, not more degrading and not nearly so fatal as the annual massacres organized by the educational institutions under the name of football matches. If they are a necessity in the educational courses of our modern schools let the parents of the students insist that the matches be played by the officials of the schools and the professors who regard them as such a necessity.

If people have to be killed and maimed the country can better spare those who permit such slaughter than those young men who are the victims under the faculties which approve of it.

In the past ten years more than a thousand have gone on the lists of killed and wounded through this barbarism of the highest classes of collegiate institutions.

The shambles of the Roman gladiatorial lists may have soaked up more blood in the same length of time, but they witnessed no greater loss of life nor sent out more maimed men than have the football fields of America during ten years.

Any and every college or university that continues this game of slaughter of the innocents should be put under the ban of public opinion and made responsible for what has become a criminal proceeding.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cuban Itch Breaks Out.

Mt. Airy, Jan. 7.—For the past week or so the people of the Round Peak section have been excited over what was thought to be small pox. However, physicians have declared it to be Cuban itch. It is very contagious and has spread quite rapidly. The Haystack and Beulah public schools have closed on account of the disease.

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Report of Supt. Davis for the Year ature Distributed. 9,067 Miles Traveled. 10,000 Letters sent out.

As we enter the new year, I desire to make a report of the Anti-saloon league work for last year to the temperance workers and supporters and all friends interested in the cause.

In all our efforts and work, we have tried to further the cause of law enforcement and total abstinence, and to enlighten our people on the subject of national legislation to destroy the jug trade. All speeches made, literature sent out and letters written have been to this end.

During the year, your superintendent travelled by rail and by boat 8,563 miles and by buggy 504 miles, and crossed the Blue Ridge by private conveyance four times. We have travelled from the mountains to the sea, and spoken over 150 times I might add, since I have been in this work, I have visited and spoken in every county in the state except seven.

Your superintendent has also made it a point to visit municipal officers in his travels and talk with them about the workings of our prohibition law. In all cases, we have been cordially received and I believe that these meetings have resulted in good. I think it is the purpose of the officers to enforce our law, but of course there are a few exceptions.

Your superintendent has also made full reports to all the annual church gatherings during the year, impressing upon them the necessity of their continued activity. In nearly all instances, these gatherings have adopted strong reports or resolutions. The church in our state was never more emphatic in its antagonism to the drink evil and the determination to destroy it than it is today. In fact, judging from their reports, they are not only determined to enforce our present laws, but are anxious for further legislation that will destroy in toto the near beer saloon.

The work of our organization has grown to such extent and become such a permanency that the office work of itself requires much time and attention. Under the instructions of our executive committee, we have had, for the past four months, a stenographer, and we have sent out during the year, largely in the past four months, over five thousand personal letters and as many circular letters. These have been sent to sheriffs, mayors, policemen, pastors and other citizens, and in my judgment have been fruitful of great good.

In conclusion, let me add that we will be glad to hear from any one regarding local organizations, literature, public addresses or any other subject whereby we may be of benefit to them. We advise our friends in those localities where the law is poorly enforced to agitate and organize, and send for some of our literature to scatter among the citizens.

**R. L. DAVIS, Superintendent,
N. C. Anti-saloon League.**

Snows Four Feet In Week.

Calumet, Mich., Jan. 9.—More than four feet of snow on the level has fallen since the beginning of the present blizzard to-day week. Twenty inches fell in two hours Friday. All streets are blocked and railroad and electric car traffic is badly impeded. The storm continues with heavy snow still falling.

France Growing Richer.

Paris, Jan. 7.—Edmond Thery, the French economist, figures that the wealth of France increased during 1909 by \$1,200,000,000. French foreign investments at the end of the year had reached a total of \$7,600,000,000.

Mr. A. J. Fletcher, the editor of the *Apex Journal*, and Miss Elizabeth Utley, of Apex, were married last Saturday, at the Methodist church of that place.