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JOHNSTONE CLIMBS INTO SKY.

Mounts Higher than Ever Man Had Been Before. New Record Set At 9,714 Feet. In "Baby" Wright Roadster He Soars Into Clouds, Capturing Grand Altitude Prize—Molsant Adds Another \$2,000 to His Winnings.

New York, October 31.—A "baby" Wright roadster, with Ralph Johnstone at the wheel, glided gracefully to earth in the twilight at the close of the international aviation meet at Belmont Park this evening, with the barograph registering a new world's record for altitude. The little machine of only 35 horsepower had been 9,714 feet, exceeding by 528 feet the height attained in France on October 1 by Henry Wymalen, of Holland.

Molsant's winning of the \$2,000 distance prize, offered by the Aero Club of America, was the other big event of the day. He traveled approximately eighty-seven and a half miles in two hours. In landing, after winning the event, he smashed his propeller and broke a running wheel, but escaped unscathed.

"It was as if in a pretty purple haze up there," said Johnstone, after he had finished his world record flight, "and, say, it was cold. I had a couple of sweaters on, beside my rubber suit and face mask, but then at times I felt as if freezing.

"Several times I lost complete sight of the earth, but when I shot clear of the haze I could see away down below buildings and residences which looked like toy blocks. I have been flying only since June, but it sure was the most satisfactory trip I ever took."

The Wright brothers were jubilant at Johnstone's success. It was the first time he had ever flown their tiny roadster, and he had set a new mark for aviators of the world.

As the crowds about the judges' stand cheered and cheered the announcement of Johnstone's wonderful air feat, J. Armstrong Drexel swooped down to earth. He had been battling in the clouds with the Wright pupil, but had attained "only 1,370 feet." Johnstone had easily won the grand altitude event, with its \$5,000 prize.

Newspapers and the Schools.

In requiring Washington normal school pupils and high school teachers to ascertain what is going on in the world to-day by reading the newspapers the educational authorities of the District have adopted a sensible plan.

Ancient history undoubtedly has its place in the education of the young, but its chief use in after life is as an index to present and future events. Thus only can it be made of practical value.

"I am sorry to say," declares P. M. Hughes, assistant superintendent of schools, "that our teachers do not seem to have the faintest idea of what is going on in the world at the present time. The intelligent teacher should keep pupils in touch with events of importance. The work in the debating societies this year will be devoted mainly to live issues to accomplish this result."

In illustrating past history by incidents of the present, much dry matter can be vitalized in the minds of the young. The future generation cannot live in the past. It must be kept informed of present-day happenings.

Newspapers are acknowledged to be one of the greatest educational mediums, if not actually the greatest, of modern times. By reading them teachers will be able to impart to their teaching a greater force and intelligence. The attitude of the school authorities in the matter is an evidence of common sense.—Washington Post.

The Cause of Malaria.

From 1650 until within recent years people believed malaria was due to the breathing of air laden with moisture and the odor of decaying vegetation. As this kind of air is invariably associated with swamps, malaria, for some time, has been recognized as a disease of low, marshy countries. The word, malaria, is a combination of the two Italian words, mal and aria, which mean bad air.

In the nineties of the last century

a party of Englishmen, people living where malaria is unknown, selected the most malarious spot in the world, the Roman Campagna, for an interesting experiment, the results of which are absolutely incompatible with the old idea regarding the cause of the disease. In that malarious region, where nearly everybody suffered from the disease, these Englishmen had erected, within a few feet of each other, two cheap cottages. One, provided with double swinging doors and closely screened, was mosquito proof; the other, without screens, was perfectly open to the mosquitoes. The party of Englishmen divided into two groups, one group inhabiting the mosquito-proof house, the other group the unscreened house. Both groups were fed from the same kitchen, drank from the same well, and breathed the same air. The group living in the unscreened house all had malaria.

Sir Patrick Manson, an English expert on malaria, had mosquitoes to bite Italians suffering with malaria, transferred these mosquitoes in cages to England, where the hungry insects were permitted to bite Sir Patrick's son and another man. Within sixteen days, the time required for malaria to develop after infection, both of these gentlemen, who had never been exposed to malaria, became ill with the disease.

An Italian expert on malaria named Grassi discovered a form of the disease peculiar to certain species of birds. By confining mosquitoes in cages with birds with this disease and afterwards transferring the mosquitoes to new cages with healthy birds, he could reproduce the disease.

Ross, another English authority, with the aid of the microscope, traced the malaria germ, sucked into the insect's body in biting, into the walls of the mosquito's stomach, where it underwent a regular series of changes, thence to the salivary glands of the insect, whence it was ejected into the unfortunate next bitten.

All this evidence makes out a clear case against the mosquito as the carrier of malaria. If this is correct, the destruction of this insect should invariably be followed by the decrease or complete eradication of malaria. This final evidence, the conclusive evidence of actual results, will be furnished in next week's article.—North Carolina Board of Health Bulletin.

Republican Will Not Vote for Cooley.

The following letter explains itself:

Spring Hope, N. C., Oct. 29th, 1910. To the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District:

I am a Republican, but I cannot conscientiously vote for Mr. R. A. P. Cooley on the 8th of November for the following reasons:

I was at Spring Hope and heard Mr. Cooley denounce Republican principles. He seemed to think he was speaking to a crowd of Democrats. I cannot vote for a man who abuses Republican principles when he is talking to Democrats, and praises Republican principles when he thinks he is talking to Republicans.

I cannot vote for Mr. Cooley because I heard him state that he prevented the stock-law being put on any part of Nash County without first taking a vote of the people. I was surprised to hear him make that statement, for I knew it was not true. I have been put under the stock law by consent of Mr. Cooley when he was in the State Senate; and no vote was ever taken on that proposition. I cannot vote for a man who misrepresents a fact in my presence.

I will not vote for Mr. Cooley because he says he is a stronger Democrat than his opponent, Mr. Pou. If he is telling the truth of course no Republican can vote for him. If he is not telling the truth that of itself is enough to prevent any self-respecting Republican from supporting him.

More than this, I want to say that the leaders of the Republican party can never expect to build up the party organization by endorsing or nominating sore-head Democrats. These men left their own party because they failed to get office. They join the Republican party solely to get office. They do not believe in Republican principles and cannot be safely trusted.

(Signed) BRITTON WOOD.

A BIG CROWD AT CLAYTON.

The Democratic Candidates Spoke Yesterday at Clayton. A Democratic Gain of 100 in that Township Predicted.

Clayton, N. C., Nov. 3.—The Democratic candidates spoke here to-day to an enthusiastic crowd estimated at 350 people. Messrs. Horne, Alfred, Honeycutt, Stevens and W. L. Stancil all made good speeches. Clayton township is in good shape and will make a Democratic gain of 100 over two years ago. The party here is enthusiastic and united and we are looking for victory next Tuesday.

MODERN RURAL SCHOOLS.

For New System, Kentucky County Is Asked to Vote \$500,000 Bonds.

Washington, D. C., October 28.—Looking beyond the political phases of the elections on November 8, the Department of Agriculture officials are awaiting the outcome of a vote that a Kentucky county will cast on a proposed \$500,000 bond issue for a modern system of rural schools. Jefferson county, one of the wealthiest in the Blue Grass section, following a movement of its citizens and an educational campaign by G. W. Knorr, a representative of the Department of Agriculture, proposes to supplant the small district schools in its jurisdiction with a consolidated chain of rural schools. This is the first time that such a plan has been made upon so large a scale, though it has worked out in townships before. Its success will be watched by the country at large.

These schools, according to Acting Secretary of Agriculture Hays and his assistants, are expected to accomplish great results in the rejuvenation of country life, will permit thorough instruction in agriculture and economics, and if adopted on election day and proven feasible, may be followed by similar work elsewhere in the United States.

The county is to be restricted if the bond issue is voted, and provision will be made for transporting at public expense all students who do not live close to the schools.

Swift Justice.

There are comparatively few murders in England. Human life there has high value. The reason of the wide difference in this respect between England and America, and particularly between England and the South, is not difficult to define. The trial of Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, for the murder of his wife, began Tuesday and ended Saturday, is illustrative.

In five days a case of international interest was concluded; after thirty minutes' deliberation the jury returned a verdict of "guilty in the first degree," and a few minutes thereafter the murderer was sentenced to be hanged on November 15—a little more than three weeks hence. It is explained that as there is a prejudice in England against executing a person convicted on purely circumstantial evidence, the jury probably suggested to the judge a life-sentence term and that recommendation, if made, will go to the home secretary, who has jurisdiction in such matters. There was no motion for a new trial.

Suppose the trial of Crippen had been in this country. If in a big city of the North, it would have dragged on for weeks. There would have been endless and useless cross-examination of witnesses—chiefly for the advertisement of attorneys. There would have been at least a week of expert testimony to prove and disprove Crippen's insanity. And if the jury found the man guilty; there would have been a new trial or other barrier raised to punishment.

If tried in the South, the jury would have found Crippen not guilty, or there would have been a mistrial. A juror would not "believe" in circumstantial evidence; or would be on friendly terms with an uncle or cousin of Ethel Le Neve, and if Crippen were convicted it might go hard with the girl. So he would fight against Crippen's conviction.

In England the law is mighty, murderers are punished and, so, murders are infrequent. Here it is different.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

ENORMITY OF PANAMA'S GATES.

Mighty Portals That Are to Open And Close on the World's Commerce Being Built in Pittsburg By a Small Army of Men—Will Take Three Years to Complete.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 30.—Mischievous boys dreaming tonight of gates they will seize as Halloween trophies would not in the wildest nightmares imagine such enormous gates as are being made in Pittsburg for the Panama Canal. They will be the largest in the world. Any one of the 92 of them, for there are to be 46 pairs in all, will be about as high as a 6-story building, as wide (65 feet) as many city buildings are and 7 feet deep, or thick. The structural steel that will go to make them will weigh 60,000 tons, or more than 8 times as much as was used to build the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

The mighty portals, designed to admit a world's commerce from one ocean to another, will cost \$5,500,000. The builders are the McClintic Marshall Steel Construction Company, a half of whose independent plant here has been given over entirely to the gate contract. Of the 60,000 tons of steel required the heaviest single pieces will weigh about 18 tons.

The thousands of individual pieces, numbered and fitted to go together as children's blocks, will be shipped by steamer via Baltimore and with them will go over 400 skilled structural-steel builders from Pittsburg to set them up. The advance guard of experts leaves here in December and the first work will probably begin early in 1911. It will take three years to complete the job.

TWINS GIVE A PARTY AT 87.

Brothers, Oldest Pair in New England, Hope to Reach Century.

Boston, Oct. 31.—John and William Caughey, of Waltham, the oldest twins in New England, were 87 years old to-day, and celebrated with a family Halloween party this evening. William Caughey is seen on the streets every day. John Caughey has been ill for the past two years, and does not get out as much as his brother.

The twins retain full use of all their faculties, and bid fair to live many more years. They were born in Ireland. Everybody knows them as Uncle John and Uncle William. Uncle John has a wife, but no children. Uncle William has two sons.

DIES IN IMITATING FATHER.

Four-Year-Old Drinks Whiskey With Fatal Result.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 28.—Wednesday night 4-year-old Andrew Budas saw his father sitting at the table in the kitchen of their home on Grand street, drinking whiskey. Yesterday morning the child was left alone in the house for a time. He strayed into the kitchen and saw on the table the bottle and the glass he had seen his father use the night before. Imitating his parent, the boy poured out a big drink of the liquid and gulped it down. Some time later his mother heard him falling about a room on the second floor, and, going to him, discovered him reeling in a drunken stupor, the whiskey bottle still in his hands. In a few minutes the child fell into a heavy sleep, from which he had not awakened this morning. A physician was summoned and he pronounced the child dead.

Good Roads Referendum.

The referendum is coming increasingly into vogue. Quite a number of States will vote next month both for public officers and on some proposed measures of public policy. In one State, Louisiana, the people will cast a vote either "for a tax for public roads" or "against a tax for public roads."

Without a special tax it seems that there will be no improved public roads, so that it is fairly up to the people of Louisiana to decide whether they will or will not have improved roads.

A tax is always objectionable, and the disposition of men is to oppose it. But mud roads are even more

odious. Those States which improve their roads are going right ahead of those who do not. The real estate increases in value because more can be got out of it.

A mud road is itself a tax. It obliges the farmer to use more horses, draw smaller loads, and lose more time in going to and from market. A tax that will secure for the farmer roads as usable in winter and spring as in summer will enable horses to draw double loads and that farmer money and contribute to his prosperity. The payment of such a tax ought to be made cheerfully, for it is a good investment.—Philadelphia Press.

Prof. Vermont Lectures at the Clayton Graded School.

Clayton, Oct. 31.—On Friday night, October 28, the people of Clayton were delighted by the interesting talk of Prof. Vermont, of the Burlington Graded School of Smithfield. He was introduced as having taught four languages at our State University, viz.: German, French, Italian and Spanish and as being familiar with as many more. However, Mr. Vermont gave his hearers neither a dissertation on philology nor a discourse on the meaning of Greek and Latin roots. But he gave a uniquely interesting and delightfully instructive lecture culled from his full experiences—those of a widely traveled and cultured gentleman.

As if on the wings of the imagination the lecturer with his hearers visited the home-scenes of the old country, the palaces of its rulers, and studied their mode of living. Next they enjoyed the beauties of the blue Italian sky, and climbed together with many a joke the Alpine Heights.

In the course of his remarks, Prof. Vermont touched upon the school system of the old country, and told how each boy was trained for his father's business. In contrast to this system, our boys live in the land of opportunity where each one has the chance to climb.

To our citizens he said, "Your schools and churches are your best investments. Your best citizen, not only feeds, clothes and shelters his offspring—the Indian did that for his years before our generation—but your best citizen sees in addition that his child's mind is trained to meet the demands of the most progressive age in the history of mankind." He spoke of the higher riches, intellectual and moral, in contrast to material riches. His closing thought was the value which Christ placed upon the child: "Suffer little children to come unto me for of such is the kingdom of heaven," and "In as much as you do it unto one of these little ones, you do it unto me," is the Master's idea.

At the close of Mr. Vermont's lecture, Mr. G. T. Whitley thanked Mr. Vermont in behalf of the audience for his excellent speech and assured him that he will be welcomed to Clayton every time he chooses to visit us.

HE SUES MAN HIS DOG BIT.

Animal Breaks Tooth on Wooden Leg and Owner Wants Damages.

Patterson, N. J., Oct. 29.—Because his dog was injured when it attacked a man Sunday, George Wiley has started suit against Samuel C. Habin, of this city.

Habin is a collector, and called at the home of Wiley. As he entered the alleyway, Wiley's bulldog started for him and sunk its teeth in Habin's leg, which proved to be artificial. Before the animal could get its teeth out of the wooden leg, it broke a tooth and ran yelping away.

Learning of the incident, Wiley made an examination of the dog's mouth and found that one of the dog's teeth had been broken off. Its fighting ability is handicapped by the loss of the tooth, and Wiley asks damages of \$100.

She May Have Been Right.

Mrs. Neighbors—They tell me your son is on the college football eleven? Mrs. Malaprop—Yes, indeed. Mrs. Neighbors—Do you know what position he plays? Mrs. Malaprop—I ain't sure, but I think he's one of the drawbacks.—Chicago News.

CONGRESSMAN POU TO SPEAK.

Will Address Citizens of Four Oaks And Benson Tomorrow at Hours Named.

Hon. Edward W. Pou will address the people of Johnston County at Four Oaks next Saturday, November 5th, promptly at two o'clock in the afternoon instead of 3:30 o'clock as heretofore announced.

Mr. Pou, on the same afternoon, will address the people of Benson at 3:30 o'clock immediately upon the arrival of the south bound train.

Z. L. LEMAY,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Interesting Statistics.

Dr. T. J. Wilson, registrar of the University of North Carolina, has issued a statement, according to The Tar Heel, showing the religious denominations represented at the University.

Methodist 246, Baptist 186, Presbyterian 154, German Reformed 112, Episcopalian 105, Lutheran 19, Christian 17, Roman Catholic 13, Moravian 9, Hebrew 4, Disciples 2, Friends 1, Adventists 1, Universalist 1.

As to the occupation in which the parents of students are engaged, the following statistics are given:

Farming 243, merchandising 138, dentistry 13, law 64, medicine 57, manufacturing 45, banking 11, tobacco 4, salesmen and bookkeepers 15, insurance 6, government service 9, teaching 22, drugs 9, publishing 6, fishing 5, mechanics 10, telegraphy 1, tailoring 1, livery 1, architecture 11, chemistry 1, police 1, lumber 16, brokers 5, railroading 23, ministry 30, mining 4, stock raising 6, real estate 15, dairy 1, hotel 4, promoting 1.

Sixteen states of the Union outside of North Carolina, says The Tar Heel, send a total of 55 students to the university this year, while Cuba sends four and Japan 1.—Winston Journal.

Prohibition Kansas Vs. Saloon-Cursed Kentucky.

"Has Prohibition ruined Kansas? What is the matter with Kentucky?" inquired the Baptist World, copying at length from an editorial in the Louisville Post an array of comparative figures which we also quote and commend to those who declare the Prohibition is hurtful to our material interests. The Post says:

"So as to Kansas: it is ruined Kansas and bleeding Kansas because of prohibition."

"But is Kansas ruined? Is Kansas bleeding? For a conclusive answer read the summary of a paper by Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, which is published in another column of the Evening Post. This summary deals with every aspect of modern life, moral, physical, criminal, industrial, educational, and social.

"One statement staggers our belief: 'The increase of taxable property has been at the rate of one hundred and twenty millions a year for ten years.'

"That means an increase of 1,200 million in ten years, or twice the total assessment in Kentucky.

"So we turned to the statistics to find out the truth. Here it is for the consideration of the State:

"The valuation of real property is \$487,835,250 in Kentucky, and \$1,573,048,790 in Kansas.

"The valuation of personal property in Kentucky was \$143,313,606, while in Kansas it was \$880,643,069. The total assessed valuation in Kentucky is \$644,489,000, and in Kansas it is \$2,453,691,859.

"The tax rate per \$1,000 is 90 cents in Kansas; in Kentucky it is \$5.00.

"These figures are from the World Almanac for 1910.

"If prohibition has ruined Kansas, what is the matter with Kentucky?"

Read again these eloquent figures. Pass this paragraph to your neighbor. And let no ear be given to the baseless and utterly false statement that "liquor helps business and prohibition destroys prosperity."—Ex.

Always Ahead.

"I was in hopes, when I married, that I could give my wife everything she wanted."

"Well?"

"I didn't think her yearning capacity would be so much greater than Herald."

my earning capacity.—Washington