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A GREAT WESTERN TRIP BY SHRINERS

Given Free Supper at Williston, N. D.—Swarm of Pretty Girls Paint Shriners' Faces—Visited Glacier National Park—Saw Snow Five Feet Deep—Other Things of Interest.

(By Dr. R. J. Noble)

ARTICLE II.

When we reached Williston, North Dakota, we were told to go up town and stop at any cafe we wanted to; that we would be served supper free at any cafe; that our fez paid the bill. So we got off to get a good hot supper. No matter how good the supper was on the diner, we wanted something else. When we "hit" the ground we were met by a whole swarm of pretty western girls with sticks of paint (Shriners paint) in their hands and paint on their cheeks, with the sticks of paint they began to put the paint on our faces. They would just run up to a man and before he had time to resist he was daubed with paint all over his face. They would catch the women in their arms and rub their painted cheeks against their faces. There was a jolly western time of it for a few minutes. As soon as the men of our party could see what was going on they began to catch the girls in their arms and kiss them. Well, that did not suit the western girls, but they took it all in good part and such a time we did have. They then told us to go on to supper which we did without much persuasion, and let me tell you, we got a good supper. Fried chicken, ham, eggs, hot rolls and coffee and various other things too numerous to mention. Our band played some for them and about eleven o'clock we were back in our cars and on our way for Glacier National Park which we reached about twelve o'clock the next day just after lunch.

We certainly had one good time at Williston and we will never forget it. Those people were just as good to us as they could be, after the painting and more or less of us had been treated to that before. When we reached Glacier Park we were told that the afternoon would be spent at Two Medicine Lake which was about fifteen miles away. I wish I had descriptive powers sufficient to tell all about the beauties of the scenery on the way to and from the Lake. Our road was just as good as it could be and as winding, I thought, as any road could possibly be, but I found out that it was not by a great sight. The Lake was a beautiful sheet of water and the falls were grand. They were about two hundred feet high to the first rock, then several smaller falls. On this trip we saw a squad of road workers; at their camp we saw some baskets hung from a wire rope some twenty feet from the ground. When we asked what they were hung up there for, we were told that the baskets contained the rations of the road force. That if left on the ground the bears would come and eat the rations. As it is against the law to kill a bear they (the road force) had to hang up their rations to keep them from the bears. We had a fine trip that afternoon; the road was good, but then the roads ought to be good for rain falls only once in a great while.

After a good supper we began to look at the hotel. It was, that is the inside studding was of logs, weather-boarded, but the piazzas and other outside work was of logs. I will try to describe the inside first. The columns were of great logs thirty inches in diameter and nearly of the same size all the way up, and all the same size. They were about thirty feet high and of such little difference in size that they looked to be the same size even at the top. I wanted to know the size, that is the diameter, of the logs so I counted the number of the flooring that it took to go from one side to the other of the posts. There were fifteen flooring planks two inches wide. In the lobby of this hotel were twenty four of these posts, on top of them were two logs about twelve inches thick and four feet long cross ways to support the plate, which was two more large logs. All these logs had the bark on. The building was beautiful and I wish I could describe it fully. On our way to Two Medicine Lake we saw any number of little gophers. When they heard us coming they would go for their holes and dash in without stopping to look back. Our party kept on

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750 DEFENDANTS IN CAMP PROCEEDINGS

Government Brings Action to Take Over 120,451 Acres of Land—Heard Before Judge Connor's Court—Commissions Named to Set Valuation On Property.

Seven hundred and fifty defendants were named in a suit heard before United States Judge H. G. Connor, in federal court yesterday in condemnation proceedings to acquire possession of 120,451 acres of land in Cumberland and Hoke counties for the site of Camp Bragg, the artillery training center of the United States army. Three commissions were named by the court to evaluate the land in question.

The vast acreage of land was pre-empted by the government in 1918, when the war department determined to locate Camp Bragg in the sand hills 9 miles west of Fayetteville, on a site approximately eight miles wide and 25 miles long, extending northwest across the county line well into Hoke county. Immediate possession was taken of more than 8,000 acres of land, under notice of condemnation procedure, and the remainder left to await the more deliberate processes of law.

A commission composed of Dr. J. Vance McGowan, now senator-elect, Hon. John G. Shaw, and Peter McK. Williams, of Fayetteville, undertook the work of purchasing these 209 square miles of country for the federal government, and have succeeded in buying outright a considerable section of country without the botherment of litigation. Many landowners have demurred from the finding of this commission, and the sweeping condemnation proceedings were begun in federal court yesterday.

Three commissions, two representing Hoke county, and a third from Cumberland county, were named yesterday to expedite the fixing of the proper values on the land, and are called to hold their first meeting August 9th, at a point to be agreed upon within the region over which they will have jurisdiction. They will proceed to fix a value upon the lands, reporting to the court what they consider a fair price to both the government and the owner. Both parties have the right of taking exception to the findings of the commission, in which case the court will pass upon it.—News and Observer, 16th.

CRAVEN SHERIFF SUES A NORFOLK AUDITING FIRM

Claims Damage to Character Because Of Reports of Alleged Shortage In Accounts—Defeated in Primary Recently Held.

New Bern, July 15.—R. B. Lane, sheriff of Craven county, who was defeated in the primary recently held, has started suits for damages in the amount, it is alleged, of one hundred thousand dollars against the auditing firm of W. P. Hilton, of Norfolk, Va., alleging injury to his character through an audit which that firm made and which showed that the sheriff was due the county several thousand dollars in taxes which he had collected and which the audit showed had not been turned over to the county.

Yesterday the board of commissioners called upon the surety company on the sheriff's bond to make good an amount of some four thousand odd dollars. Notice of the suit against the auditors had been made public several days ago, but definite action was taken today when W. A. Thayer, one of the Hilton auditors, came to New Bern and had papers served upon him.

Sheriff Lane contends that he does not owe the county a penny. The commissioners claim that he does and are demanding that the amount be made good instanter. The auditing firm says that they are correct in their statement and are standing pat and it will be up to the court to thresh the matter out.

Lightning Plays Peculiar Pranks.

Asheville, July 16.—Two persons were seriously hurt, one church steeple and a residence were struck, more than 100 telephones were incapacitated, electrical fuses throughout the city were blown out and lightning played peculiar pranks during the two electrical storms that visited the city this afternoon.

COX LIKELY NOT TO DISCUSS DRY LAWS

Democratic Nominee Indicates That Speech of Acceptance to Deal With Platform—Candidate to Leave for Washington Today—Confer With President Wilson.

Columbus, O., July 15.—Governor James M. Cox, Democratic presidential nominee, spent most of today attending to executive duties at the Statehouse preparatory to his departure tomorrow for Washington where he will confer Sunday with President Wilson.

Prior to leaving, late in the afternoon, the Governor will receive eight leaders of the National Woman's Party, who are to present arguments that he urge the Tennessee legislature to ratify immediately the Federal suffrage amendment in order that women may vote in November. Governor Cox indicated today that his speech of acceptance may be entirely silent on the prohibition question. When asked whether prohibition would have a place in it, the Governor stated that it was the custom to confine the speech to a discussion of the party platform.

The platform is silent on prohibition. Returning delegates from the San Francisco convention and other party leaders with whom the presidential nominee has discussed campaign plans are said by Governor Cox to be strongly in favor of establishing three headquarters: Eastern in New York, central at Chicago, and western at San Francisco.

The Governor received a letter today from Governor Cornwell, of West Virginia, in which the West Virginia executive assured him that that State is in the doubtful column and advised him to "take it out with the Republicans."

The Governor's curiosity to know who was the lone Pennsylvania delegate who persisted in voting for him practically all through the San Francisco convention while almost the entire delegation voted for Palmer, was satisfied today when V. R. Davis, of Lancaster, Pa., called and claimed credit for being the single Cox supporter.

LAUNCH NEW PARTY WITH NOMINATION OF ATTORNEY

Nominee of Farmer-Labor Party Announces Intention of Touring The Country—Vigorous Campaign is to Be Waged, He States.

Chicago, Ill., July 15.—Parley P. Christensen, nominee of the Farmer-Labor party for president, will make a campaign tour of the country from coast to coast and from border to border, he announced today.

Mr. Christensen said he intended to leave tonight for his home at Salt Lake City and that as soon as the National and campaign committees of the new party met and formulated plans that were now being considered, he would have further announcements. Until then, he said he thought the statement he had made at the committee of 48 meeting this morning covered the situation fully.

Mr. Christensen told the committee of 48 that although he had favored Senator LaFollette as a candidate now that the Farmer-Labor party had drafted him he would be faithful to the working men who nominated him.

SECOND GRADE TEACHERS GOING BACK TO SCHOOL

New Salary Schedule Offers Incentive To Teachers to Improve Their Qualifications.

Returning from Salt Lake City, where he attended the sessions of the National Educational Association, Dr. E. C. Brooks, superintendent of public instructions, finds that the new salary schedules for teachers of the State is already having its effect.

Reports received in the office of the State superintendent are to the effect that all over the State second grade teachers are not making plans to teach this year, but instead are preparing to attend school and better their preparation for teaching in order that they may attain a higher classification.

"The salary schedule is providing a new incentive to the teachers of the State," said Dr. Brooks, "and many teachers who have hitherto made no

COX PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR SUFFRAGE

Assures Suffragists He Will Use His Influence To Have Tennessee Legislature To Ratify Amendment—Women Will Vote for Party That Aids Them in Fight.

Columbus, O., July 16.—Members of the National Woman's Party were assured today by Governor Cox, Democratic candidate for president, that he will do all in his power to bring about ratification of the Federal amendment by Tennessee. His promise was given to a deputation from the woman's party headed by Miss Alice Paul, chairman, late this afternoon, prior to his departure tonight for Washington, where, with his running mate, Franklin D. Roosevelt, he will confer Sunday morning with President Wilson.

The suffrage leaders had urged the Governor to use his influence in an effort to have the Tennessee legislature ratify the amendment and some of them intimated that unless he came staunchly to their aid, he might expect little or no support from the women voters in the November election.

Mrs. Margaret Graham Jones, of Seattle, Washington, said "the women are going to vote for the candidate who gives us the thirty-sixth state." Other speakers voiced similar sentiments. To a suggestion by women speakers that the governor might expect their votes in November if he should be successful in efforts to obtain ratification by Tennessee, Governor Cox urged them not to "preach the gospel that I should receive the votes of the women because I helped to give them suffrage." He told them there were things more vital "than rewarding a man for a service which he had rendered in behalf of suffrage."

Governor Cox suggested to the Women's Party representatives that they appoint a committee to confer with him on a definite plan to be followed in handling the Tennessee situation. In giving his promise to help them, the governor said:

"I give to you, without any reservation, the assurance that my time, my strength, and my influence will be dedicated to your cause, with a view to procuring a favorable result in Tennessee."

ROOSEVELT GIVEN ROUSING WELCOME BY NAVY MEN

Vice-Presidential Nominee is Greeted By Officers, Men and Employees—Makes Brief Address to Enthusiastic Crowd—Presented With Gavel.

Washington, July 16.—Amid the blaring of Navy bands and the cheering of employees of the department of which he is acting head, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic vice presidential nominee, was given a formal welcome back to Washington late today.

Committees of employees of the Washington Navy Yard marched to the Navy Department, where they joined Navy and Marine officers, enlisted men and civilian employes in extending the welcome. Mr. Roosevelt made a brief address, in which he pledged continuation of his friendship for the laboring man.

On behalf of the Metal Trades Council of the Navy Yard, Paul Donley, a machinist, presented the nominee with a gavel, made of teakwood, taken from the handrail of the presidential yacht Mayflower and inlaid with silver.

"If in the course of events you go to the high office to which you have been nominated, I hope you will use this tool to keep your colleagues in the Senate in good order," said Mr. Donley.

"I hope to use it for the first time on the 4th of March, next," was Mr. Roosevelt's reply. "It may be necessary for me to go to one of my friends at the Navy yard and borrow one of those instruments known to workmen as a 'heavy hammer,' and if I am compelled to do so, I promise that by that means if by no other, we will get some quick action out of the United States Senate."

effort to improve themselves are going back to school. In addition to this the summer schools are crowded to the limit and it has been necessary to call for three more schools to provide sufficient room for the teachers who are taking the summer courses.—News and Observer, 16th.

DAWSON OPPOSED TO RATIFYING AMENDMENT

Leader of Legislature Gives Out His Views—State Doesn't Want Equal Suffrage and It Should Not Be Forced in the Matter—It is Menace To the Home.

Washington, July 15.—Suffrage stands a poor chance to pass at the special session of the legislature, according to statements made here this week by a number of prominent North Carolina men. Perhaps the most significant of these is a statement given out here today by John D. Dawson, of Kinston, member of the house, and considered by many as the Democratic leader of that body.

Dawson does not follow the argument that the ratification of the Anthony amendment is going to help the Democratic party in the presidential elections. He believes that practically all the states where women want the vote have already been given equal suffrage.

"I think every public official ought to do his duty as he sees it when the time for action comes," said Mr. Dawson, answering a question as to his position with reference to ratification. "That is what I shall do, but I have no hesitancy in saying that at present I am unqualifiedly opposed to the amendment."

"In the first place," he said, "I am unable to follow the argument that granting suffrage to the women who are opposed to it will in any way help the Democratic party with the women who already have the ballot. Most of the women who desire the ballot have been given it by individual state action. They say it should always be given that way, if given at all."

"The south is overwhelmingly against the movement, as has been demonstrated time and time again. A very large majority of the men and women of North Carolina are opposed to it in any form and except in a few of the cities, where the activities of a very small minority have been prominent, the state is practically solid against the adoption of the amendment. While it will likely pass the senate, it will be defeated in the house by a substantial majority."

"The information I have received is that Tennessee will not ratify the amendment. The governor of Vermont, though a Republican, has blasted the hopes of the picketing wing of the suffrage forces and has clearly demonstrated that he will oppose any further invasion of state's rights regardless of the appeal of the Republican bosses."

"As to the matter of political expediency, I confess that I have been unable to see how the Democratic party can hope that the women generally will embrace its faith because it forces suffrage upon the women who do not want it while those who desire it already have it—to say nothing of what might be considered the delicate question of subverting principle to expediency. A great principle, the very foundation stone of good citizenship, is involved in this matter. From time immemorial we have been taught that the home is the base of good government and yet we are asked to put the stamp of approval on something which many women, recognizing that to count politically, they must practically abandon greater service. This means the absolute destruction of our moral fabric."

Mr. Dawson said further:

"I understand of course that this matter more vitally affects the women and I am willing always for them in the largest measure to mark out their own destiny, but I cannot ignore the fact that in North Carolina they are overwhelmingly opposed to this amendment. I have, I think, by observation, discovered that generally, thought not always, of course, the women who favor it are those who have no home cares or those who do not want home cares or those who if they have such cares, are able to place them on the shoulders of others."

"I do not believe that a legislature composed of men of North Carolina will be a party to this threatened overturn of our system of government. And I do not believe, now that the country really understands the calamity impending, that any other state is going to ratify the amendment. The more it is considered the more it is realized that it is a question which affects each state in a local sense, and therefore should be de-

EARTHQUAKES CAUSE EXCITEMENT IN CAL.

Los Angeles and Suburbs Thrown into Panicky State—Property Damage So Far Has Been Slight—Number Of Men, Women and Children are Injured in Scramble.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 16.—Four severe earthquake shocks here today threw the city and its suburbs into excitement, indirectly caused a number of injuries to men, women and children and slightly damaged several buildings, chiefly old ones, but none to a great extent.

While the shocks seemed to center in Los Angeles, some of them were felt more than thirty miles away, but no material damage was reported.

An unusually warm morning produced from some citizens the remark, "Good earthquake weather." It was said in jest and none was more surprised than those who made the remark when the first tremor came at 10:30 in the morning.

It felt much as does the sudden stopping of a street car, operated by an inexperienced motorman, only that the tremor produced the unpleasant sensation multiplied many times.

Excitement, in many cases hysterical, followed the first shock and had hardly been calmed when at 1:27 in the afternoon came the second, followed two minutes later by the third, and then a fourth at 6:13. The two in the afternoon were sharper than that of the morning and the agitation of the citizens became prolonged. It was sometime afterwards before it was a case of "business as usual."

Public places were scenes of near panic, some people running for the open air, some fainting, some stopping to pray. Many gathered at street intersections waiting to see what would happen. Others who felt they must be on their way, walked down the middle of the streets with watchful eyes on the buildings. Many sought Pershing Square, in the heart of the downtown district, as a sanctuary.

Mortar was jarred from brick walls and plaster from ceilings; cracks appeared in some of the older structures; a water main was broken. A few copings and chimneys fell, part of an embankment collapsed, throwing dirt and brick into the street and plate glass windows in some of the downtown department stores were broken. While the excitement was at its height, rumors traveled fast, but when it had subsided there was not one report of any extensive damage to any establishment, while the worst injury recorded was a broken leg, caused when a brick fell from the top of a building and struck an elderly man.

Perhaps the greatest clamors came from the prisoners in the county and city jails. In the former four hundred prisoners felt the morning shock with comparative calm but became wildly excited at the first of the two in the afternoon. They yelled, shook the bars of their cells and screamed to be taken out. The turnkeys were trying to quiet them when the third tremor came. The resultant uproar lasted an hour.

For hours the receiving hospital maintained by the city was crowded with women and children, most of them having fainted in the excitement. Some, however, suffered more serious accidents.

A Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our many friends for the kindness shown us during the illness and death of our husband and father.—Mrs. R. L. Sanders and family.

terminated by each state individually. We are coming from under the anesthesia of war and as speedily as we return to a normal state, just so quickly will the opposition to woman suffrage make itself felt throughout the land.

"If the states in the union which already have women suffrage are satisfied with it, we should not object, as it is a matter for them to determine, just as I feel it is a matter for North Carolina and all other states unfavorable to it, to determine as to whether it shall be forced upon them. California should have nothing to say as to who votes in North Carolina and North Carolina should, and I believe will, have nothing to say who votes in California."—Greensboro News.